

OWNER'S MANUAL

Sealed Lead-Acid Battery

CBL — General-Purpose AGM

CDC — Deep-Cycle AGM

CBG — Deep-Cycle Gel

Read this manual before installing or charging your battery.

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Quick Guide — Start Here

A fast path for the most common task: replacing a sealed lead-acid battery in equipment already designed for one — a UPS, alarm or security system, emergency lighting, mobility scooter, power wheelchair, fish finder, telecommunications equipment, or similar. For anything more involved, follow the cross-references to the detailed sections.

1. Identify the battery you have

The part number on the battery label tells you the series and ratings — the prefix is the series (CBL, CDC, or CBG), followed by the capacity in amp-hours and the voltage. Note the voltage, capacity (Ah), dimensions, and terminal type. See [Section 2](#) and [Section 8](#).

2. Match the essentials

- **Nominal voltage** must match the equipment — replace 6V with 6V, 12V with 12V.
- **Capacity (Ah)** — same Ah is the safest direct replacement; higher Ah only if it fits, the terminals match, and your charger suits it.
- **Dimensions** — confirm the case fits the space.
- **Terminal type and orientation** — confirm the terminal style and position match your cables (see [Section 7](#) and [Section 16](#)).
- **Battery type** — AGM (CBL, CDC) or Gel (CBG); match the charger to the type (see below).

3. Install safely

- Turn off the equipment and any charger before connecting or disconnecting.
- Confirm polarity — positive (+) to positive, negative (–) to negative.
- Install the battery in a dry, protected position above the floor and above any anticipated water level, away from heat and direct water.
- Use properly fitted connectors or cable lugs, keep contact surfaces clean, and tighten each connection to the torque specified for the battery model — neither loose nor overtightened.

WARNING

A loose, dirty, corroded, damaged, or improperly fitted connection creates electrical resistance, which can cause excessive heat, reduced performance, and damage or melting at the terminal. Tighten all terminal connections to the torque specified for the battery model. Do not undertighten or overtighten.

4. Choose a suitable charger

Use a properly rated, voltage-regulated, automatic charger from an established manufacturer that matches the battery voltage and type, provides controlled multi-stage charging, and bears a recognized Canadian electrical approval mark. Basic charging voltages at 25°C (77°F):

Series	Float / Standby Voltage (12V)	Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage (12V)
CBL — General-Purpose AGM	13.5–13.8V	14.1–14.4V
CDC — Deep-Cycle AGM	13.5–13.8V	14.1–14.7V
CBG — Deep-Cycle Gel	13.38–13.62V	14.1–14.4V

Full 6V/24V/36V/48V values and settings are in [Sections 13-15](#) and [Section 16](#).

PROGRAMMABLE CHARGER NOTE

If your charger provides settings labelled Bulk, Boost, or Absorption, use the listed Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage for those voltage settings. Bulk is primarily a current-controlled stage, not a separate battery voltage. Use the listed Float / Standby Voltage for the Float setting.

NOTE

Equalization, repair, recondition, and desulfation modes are disabled for CBL, CDC, and CBG unless an applicable Canbat model-specific document expressly permits the setting. Gel (CBG) must not be charged on AGM, flooded, repair, recondition, desulfation, or equalization settings unless the model's documentation allows it.

5. Store the battery

Always store fully charged, cool, and dry. During storage, either disconnect the battery and give it a freshening charge at the recommended interval, or leave it connected to a compatible automatic maintainer designed for continuous service. Do not leave a standard charger or unregulated trickle charger connected indefinitely. Recharge sooner rather than waiting for the maximum interval. See [Section 10](#).

6. When to take the battery out of service

If the battery is swollen, leaking, cracked, or overheating, stop using and charging it and set it aside safely (see [Section 18](#)). If the battery still will not accept or retain a charge after a correct full-charge attempt, stop further charging and follow [Section 12](#) to determine the appropriate replacement, recycling, warranty, or support step.

7. Warranty and contact

Warranty information and the online warranty application are in [Section 19](#). Phone, email, website, and live chat are in [Section 22](#).

Advanced use

For series and parallel battery banks, battery-bank redesign, solar charge controllers, inverter-chargers, programmable chargers, temperature compensation, cycle-life information, detailed troubleshooting, and technical references, see the detailed sections: [Section 7](#), [Section 8](#), [Section 9](#), [Section 10](#), [Section 12](#), and [Sections 13-16](#).

1. Welcome to Canbat

Thank you for choosing Canbat.

This manual covers Canbat CBL, CDC, and CBG sealed lead-acid batteries only. It does not cover Canbat lead carbon or lithium batteries, which have separate charging and operating requirements.

Canbat is a Canadian battery company supplying reliable battery solutions for backup power, mobility, renewable energy, commercial, and general replacement applications.

This manual provides guidance for selecting, installing, charging, using, storing, and maintaining the Canbat sealed lead-acid battery series covered in this document. It explains how to safely handle, install, charge, store, replace, and troubleshoot your sealed lead-acid battery, and how to get the longest possible service life from it.

Please take a few minutes to read it before installing or charging your battery. The guidance here is straightforward, and following it protects both you and your battery.

2. Find Your Battery

This manual covers the Canbat CBL, CDC, and CBG sealed lead-acid battery series. This page helps you identify which one you have and points you to the right information for it. The fastest way to identify your battery is the part number printed on its label — the prefix tells you the series.

Identify your series

If your part number begins with...	You have	Built for	Go to
CBL	General-Purpose AGM	Standby and backup power — UPS, alarms, emergency lighting	Section 13
CDC	Deep-Cycle AGM	Repeated discharge and recharge — solar, RV, marine, mobility	Section 14
CBG	Deep-Cycle Gel	Demanding deep cycling, longer discharges, warmer environments	Section 15

For example, a battery labelled CDC100-12 is a Deep-Cycle AGM (CDC series), 100Ah, 12V — see [Section 14](#) for its charging and storage details.

What each part number tells you

A Canbat part number follows a simple pattern: the series prefix, the capacity in amp-hours, and the voltage. For example:

- CBL18-12 → CBL series (General-Purpose AGM), 18Ah, 12V
- CDC100-12 → CDC series (Deep-Cycle AGM), 100Ah, 12V
- CBG100-12 → CBG series (Deep-Cycle Gel), 100Ah, 12V
- CDC224-6 → CDC series (Deep-Cycle AGM), 224Ah, 6V

If you can't read the label

If the label is missing or unreadable and you're not sure what you have:

- Check the original packaging, your order confirmation, or the product page where you bought it.
- Look at the equipment the battery came from — its manual may specify the battery type and voltage.
- If you're still unsure, contact Canbat support before charging or replacing the battery.

Identifying the type matters, because AGM and Gel may require different charging settings (see [Section 9](#)).

Where to go next

- Setting up or charging your battery? Your series section ([Section 13](#), [Section 14](#), or [Section 15](#)) has the correct charging voltages, and [Section 16](#) (Quick Reference Tables) summarizes them all in one place.
- Replacing an existing battery? See [Section 8](#), Battery Replacement Guidelines.
- Not sure which series to choose for a new application? See [Section 5](#), Choosing and Understanding Your Battery.

3. How to Use This Manual

This manual is organized so you can quickly find what applies to your battery.

If you're not sure which battery you have, start with [Section 2](#), Find Your Battery. The part number on your battery's label tells you which series you have — CBL, CDC, or CBG.

The manual is in two parts:

- [Sections 4–12](#) apply to every battery in this manual. These cover safety, choosing and understanding your battery, receiving and inspection, installation, replacement, charging, storage, maximizing battery life, and troubleshooting.
- [Sections 13–15](#) give the specifics for each series — the correct charging voltages, storage intervals, and applications for CBL, CDC, and CBG. Read the shared sections and the section for your series.

[Section 16](#), Quick Reference Tables, summarizes the key charging and storage values for all series in one place.

To find something quickly:

- Charging your battery? Read [Section 9](#) (Charging Fundamentals) for the principles, then your series section ([Section 13](#), [Section 14](#), or [Section 15](#)) for the exact voltages.
- Replacing a battery? Go to [Section 8](#), Battery Replacement Guidelines.
- Choosing a battery for a new application? See [Section 5](#), Choosing and Understanding Your Battery.

PART 1

Core Guidance for All CBL, CDC, and CBG Batteries

4. Safety Information

Please read this section before installing or using your battery. Sealed lead-acid batteries are safe and reliable when handled correctly — they're a closed, maintenance-free design with no acid to pour and nothing to top up. The precautions below are straightforward, and following them keeps both you and the battery safe.

Safety labels used in this manual

Throughout this manual you'll see three labels:

- **Warning** — risk of injury or harm to people.

- **Caution** — risk of damage to the battery, charger, wiring, or equipment.
- **Note** — supplementary or clarifying information.

General handling

A sealed lead-acid battery stores a large amount of energy, even when it looks “dead.” Treat every battery as live and charged.

WARNING

Never let a metal object — a tool, a wrench, a watch, a ring, a necklace — touch both battery terminals at once. This creates a short circuit that can cause sparks, severe burns, or fire, and can damage the battery instantly. Remove metal jewellery before handling batteries, and use tools with insulated handles.

Keep batteries away from children. Handle them gently — don’t drop, crush, or strike a battery, and don’t drop a battery onto its terminals.

NOTE

Some Canbat batteries are heavy. Larger models may require two people or proper lifting equipment. Lift with care, use both hands, and never lift a battery by its terminals.

Keep the battery sealed and intact

WARNING

Do not open, disassemble, puncture, or crush the battery. It contains sulfuric acid. The case is sealed for your safety — there is never any reason to open it, and doing so exposes you to acid that can burn skin and eyes.

If a battery case is ever cracked, damaged, or leaking, do not continue using it and follow the disposal guidance in [Section 18](#). Avoid skin and eye contact with anything that leaks out, and keep it away from other people. If acid contacts your skin or eyes, rinse with plenty of clean water and seek medical attention.

Heat and fire

WARNING

Never put a battery in or near fire, and do not heat it. Do not incinerate a battery — it can explode. Keep batteries away from sparks, open flames, and sources of high heat.

Do not store or operate batteries in extreme heat, and never charge a battery that is frozen or that feels hot to the touch. Let a battery return to a normal temperature range before charging.

Charging safely

Charging is where most battery problems begin, so it has its own section — see [Section 9](#), Charging Fundamentals, and your specific series section for the correct settings.

WARNING

Charge batteries in a well-ventilated area. Under normal use, a sealed battery releases little to no gas, but a fault or heavy overcharge can release hydrogen, which is flammable. Good ventilation and keeping flames and sparks away during charging greatly reduce this risk.

CAUTION

Always use a charger suited to your battery type and voltage. AGM and Gel batteries can require different charging modes and must be charged according to the correct series specifications — using the wrong charger, or a charger set for the wrong battery type, is one of the most common causes of early battery failure. [Section 9](#) explains this in detail.

Wiring and connection

WARNING

Always connect with correct polarity — positive (+) to positive, negative (–) to negative. Reversing the connections can cause a short circuit, sparks, or battery damage.

Make sure all connections are clean and tight before use. Loose or corroded connections create heat and reduce performance. Terminal torque and wiring are covered in [Section 7](#), Installation.

If something seems wrong

Stop using the battery and disconnect it safely if you notice any of the following:

- The case is swollen, bulging, cracked, or leaking
- The battery is unusually hot during use or charging
- There's an unusual smell
- The terminals are damaged or badly corroded

These can indicate a fault. [Section 12](#), Troubleshooting, helps you tell the difference between a normal condition and one that means the battery should be taken out of service.

The three most important safety rules

If you remember nothing else from this section, remember these:

1. **Do not short the terminals** — never let metal bridge positive and negative.
2. **Do not reverse polarity** — positive to positive, negative to negative, every time.

3. **Do not use the wrong charger** — match the charger to your battery type and voltage.

5. Choosing and Understanding Your Battery

This section explains the kinds of sealed lead-acid batteries covered by this manual, how they differ, and how to choose the right one. If you are not sure which battery you have, start with [Section 2, Find Your Battery](#).

What is a sealed lead-acid battery?

A sealed lead-acid battery — often shortened to SLA — is a rechargeable battery that stores energy using lead plates and an acid electrolyte. “Sealed” means it’s a closed unit: there’s nothing to top up, no liquid to check, and no need to add water over its life. You install it, charge it, and use it. Because the acid inside is held in place rather than free-flowing, sealed lead-acid batteries can typically be mounted in a variety of positions, unlike traditional flooded batteries that must stay upright.

Two things make sealed lead-acid batteries popular. They’re reliable and well understood, and they cost less up front than lithium. They’re a proven choice for backup power, mobility equipment, solar storage, and dozens of everyday applications.

You may also see the term VRLA, which stands for valve-regulated lead-acid. It means the same thing as SLA in everyday use. The “valve-regulated” part refers to a safety vent that releases pressure only if the battery is badly overcharged. Under normal use you’ll never notice it.

The Canbat sealed lead-acid batteries covered by this manual come in two main types: AGM and Gel. The next sections explain the difference and help you pick.

AGM vs Gel

AGM and Gel are both sealed lead-acid batteries. The difference is how the acid inside is held in place.

In an AGM battery — AGM stands for absorbent glass mat — the acid is soaked into a fine fibreglass mat packed between the plates, a bit like acid held in a sponge. In a Gel battery, the acid is mixed into a thick gel paste. Both designs keep the acid from moving around, which is why both are maintenance-free and can be mounted in almost any position.

The practical difference comes down to how they behave in use. AGM is the most common choice and performs well across a wide range of applications — it charges quickly and handles high power demand easily. Gel batteries are often chosen for applications that involve frequent deep discharges, longer discharge periods, or higher operating temperatures. Gel prefers a gentler, more controlled charge and is more sensitive to getting the correct charging voltage, which is why it’s important to use a charger suited to Gel batteries.

One question we hear a lot — can I replace a Gel battery with AGM, or the other way around? — is answered in [Section 8](#), Battery Replacement Guidelines. The short answer is “sometimes, but check first,” because the two types can require different charging settings.

General purpose vs deep cycle

Within AGM, this manual covers two families, and choosing correctly between them matters more than almost anything else in this manual.

A **general-purpose battery** (Canbat’s CBL series) is built mainly to sit fully charged and wait, then deliver power when something needs it — an uninterruptible power supply, emergency lighting, alarm and security systems, or as a general-purpose replacement battery. It can handle occasional light cycling, but its job is mostly standby: ready and waiting.

A **deep-cycle battery** (Canbat’s CDC series) is built to be drained and recharged over and over — solar storage that fills by day and empties by night, an RV, a boat, a floor scrubber, a trolling motor. “Cycling” means one discharge-and-recharge round trip. A deep-cycle battery is designed to withstand repeated discharge and recharge far better than a general-purpose battery.

Why it matters: using the wrong one is the most common way people shorten a battery’s life. Run a general-purpose battery through heavy daily cycling and it will wear out early. Use a deep-cycle battery purely for standby and you’ve paid for capability you aren’t using. Match the battery to the job.

Comparing Canbat sealed lead-acid series

	CBL — General-Purpose AGM	CDC — Deep-Cycle AGM	CBG — Deep-Cycle Gel
Built for	Standby and backup power — UPS, emergency lighting, alarms, security systems, general replacement	Repeated discharge and recharge — solar, RV, marine, mobility, floor scrubbers, trolling motors	Long-duration and frequent deep discharge — mobility equipment, renewable energy storage, cyclic use where a slower charge is acceptable
Use pattern	Mostly sitting charged, ready to deliver power on demand	Drained and recharged regularly	Drained and recharged regularly, including longer, deeper discharges
Charging	Standard AGM charging	Standard AGM charging	Gel-compatible charging required — correct voltage and controlled charging mode
Higher temperatures	Standard	Standard	Performs well in warmer environments when charged correctly
Maintenance	Maintenance-free	Maintenance-free	Maintenance-free

Choosing the right battery for your application

Work through these four questions in order:

1. **What voltage do you need?** This is set by your equipment — usually 6V or 12V for a single battery. It must match. Start here.
2. **How will you use it — standby or cycling?** Mostly sitting and waiting points you to general-purpose AGM (CBL). Regular draining and recharging points you to deep-cycle AGM (CDC). Long-duration or frequent deep discharges, or a warmer operating environment, point you to Gel (CBG).
3. **How much capacity do you need?** Capacity is measured in amp-hours (Ah) — roughly, how much energy the battery holds. Higher Ah runs longer before needing a recharge. [Section 8](#) covers matching capacity when you're replacing an existing battery.
4. **Will it fit, and are the terminals right?** Check the physical size and the terminal type against your space and your cables. Each series section lists dimensions and terminal types.

If you're replacing a battery you already own, the fastest path is [Section 8](#), which walks you through identifying what you have and finding the right match. If you're choosing for a new setup, your answers above point you to a series — and each series section gives you the specifics.

6. Receiving and Inspecting Your Battery

A few minutes of inspection when your battery arrives can save trouble later. Please check your battery before installing or charging it.

6.1 Before opening the package

Look over the shipping box first. Check the box for major damage — crushing, punctures, water, or signs of leakage. If the shipping box is crushed, punctured, wet, leaking, or appears seriously damaged, take photos before opening. If the damage is severe or the battery appears unsafe to handle, you may refuse delivery and contact Canbat support with your order number and photos.

NOTE

Photographing any visible damage before you open the box gives you a clear record if a shipping claim is needed. It's worth doing before anything else.

6.2 Unpacking the battery

Open the package carefully. Do not use a knife or other sharp tool near the battery case — it's easy to score or puncture a case without meaning to. Keep all packaging until you've finished inspecting the battery and confirmed it's the correct model.

6.3 Inspecting the battery

Check the battery itself for:

- A cracked or damaged case
- Swelling or bulging
- Any sign of leakage
- Damaged or bent terminals
- A missing or unreadable label
- The wrong model or voltage for what you ordered

WARNING

Do not install or charge a battery that is cracked, swollen, or leaking. Set it aside safely and see 6.5.

6.4 Checking voltage before installation

Checking the battery's voltage before installing is optional, but recommended if you have a multimeter. Measure across the terminals with the battery at rest (not connected to anything). A reading on the low side doesn't necessarily mean the battery is faulty — sealed lead-acid batteries self-discharge slowly in storage and shipping, and the battery may simply need a full charge before use. If the voltage is extremely low, contact Canbat before installing or charging. See [Section 16](#) for the approximate resting voltage reference.

NOTE

A fresh battery that reads a little low is normal and usually just needs charging. See [Section 9](#) for charging and [Section 12](#) for how to read voltage correctly.

6.5 What to do if something is wrong

If the battery is damaged, the wrong model, or you have any concern:

- Do not install or charge it.
- Take photos of the battery, label, and packaging.
- Keep the packaging.
- Contact Canbat support with your order number, the model or SKU, and the photos.

If you discover damage after delivery, do not install or charge the battery. Keep the packaging, take photos of the box and battery, and contact Canbat support before using it. We'll help sort out a replacement or next steps from there.

7. Installation

This section covers installing a single battery and connecting multiple batteries safely. Before you begin, please read [Section 4](#), Safety Information — the short-circuit, polarity, and handling warnings there apply throughout installation and aren't repeated in full here.

Before you start

Before installing your battery, confirm:

1. The battery voltage matches your equipment.
2. The battery type matches your charger.
3. The physical size and terminal type fit your application.
4. The battery has no shipping damage.
5. All equipment is turned off before connection.

WARNING

Always switch off the equipment and any charger before connecting or disconnecting a battery. Connecting to a live circuit can cause sparks and short circuits.

Location and operating environment

Choose a location that is clean, dry, and reasonably ventilated. Sealed lead-acid batteries don't need much airflow under normal use, but they shouldn't be sealed inside a fully airtight enclosure either.

A few guidelines:

- Keep the battery away from sources of heat, open flames, and direct sunlight.
- Install the battery in a dry, protected position above the floor and above any anticipated water level. Keep it away from direct water, leaks, splashing, and standing moisture.
- Leave a little space around the battery so it isn't pressed tightly against other components — a small air gap helps it stay cool.

CAUTION

Temperature affects both performance and lifespan. Batteries deliver less capacity in the cold and age faster in sustained heat. A normal room-temperature location gives the best balance of performance and life. Your series section lists the operating temperature range for your battery.

Orientation

Most Canbat sealed lead-acid AGM and Gel batteries may be installed upright or on their side because the electrolyte is immobilized inside the battery. Upright installation is recommended

whenever possible. Do not install the battery upside down unless the specific product datasheet confirms that orientation is allowed.

Improper installation, physical damage, overheating, incorrect charging, short circuits, reverse polarity, or use outside the battery's specifications may affect warranty coverage.

Terminals and connections

Connect the battery using the correct terminal type and hardware for your model. When making each connection:

- Confirm the correct terminal type for your battery.
- Confirm positive (+) and negative (–) polarity.
- Use properly fitted connectors or cable lugs.
- Keep contact surfaces clean and free of corrosion.
- Use suitable hardware for the terminal.
- Tighten the connection to the torque specified for the battery model — do not undertighten, and do not overtighten.

Terminal styles vary by model. See the Battery Terminal Reference in [Section 16](#) for terminal names, illustrations, and codes, and confirm the terminal type on the product page, datasheet, or battery label before ordering a replacement.

WARNING

Loose connections create electrical resistance, which can cause excessive heat, reduced performance, and damage or melting at the terminal. Tighten all terminal connections to the torque specified for the battery model. Do not undertighten or overtighten. Terminal damage may also be caused or worsened by excessive current, undersized cables, damaged connectors, incorrect hardware, incorrect installation, or overtightening.

CAUTION

Loose connections are a common and avoidable problem. They create resistance, which generates heat and reduces performance. Re-check connections after the first few days of use, as terminals can settle slightly.

NOTE

In damp, salty, outdoor, or otherwise corrosive environments, a thin layer of battery-terminal protectant may be applied after the connection is tightened to help reduce external corrosion. Do not apply protectant between the battery terminal and the electrical connector.

Connecting multiple batteries

Some installations use more than one battery wired together to increase voltage or capacity. There are two ways to do this, and the difference matters.

In series — connecting the positive of one battery to the negative of the next — adds the voltages together while keeping capacity the same. Two 12V batteries in series make a 24V system.

In parallel — connecting all positives together and all negatives together — adds the capacities together while keeping the voltage the same. Two 12V 100Ah batteries in parallel make a 12V 200Ah system.

In a multi-battery bank, the total system voltage must match the equipment. For example, two 6V batteries connected in series form a 12V bank. In some applications, a different 12V battery arrangement may be possible, provided the equipment, charger, wiring, protection devices, required capacity, current capability, terminal arrangement, and available space support the change. Confirm compatibility before changing the original battery-bank configuration.

When wiring batteries together, a few rules protect the whole set:

WARNING

All batteries connected in the same series or parallel bank should be the same model or SKU, battery type, nominal voltage, rated capacity, age, condition, and electrical specification. Do not mix AGM and Gel batteries or different battery models, even when their voltage and amp-hour ratings appear identical. Differences in construction, internal resistance, dimensions, terminals, or charging behaviour can cause uneven charging and discharging. The case dimensions, terminal type, terminal location, terminal orientation, cable arrangement, and mounting space must also be compatible.

- Double-check polarity at every connection before applying power. In a multi-battery setup, a single reversed connection can damage several batteries at once.
- Keep the cables between batteries as short and as equal in length as practical, so each battery shares the load evenly.
- Charge a multi-battery bank as a complete set, using a charger rated for the full system voltage and suited to your battery type. Alternatively, a compatible multi-bank charger with electrically isolated outputs may be used to charge each battery individually, provided each output matches the individual battery voltage and chemistry and the charger manufacturer permits the configuration.

NOTE

If you're building a larger battery bank for repeated daily cycling — such as solar storage — a deep-cycle battery (CDC) is designed for that kind of service. See [Section 5](#) to confirm you've chosen the right series for the job. Where a model has been discontinued, use only a replacement that Canbat has confirmed is compatible with the entire bank.

After installation

Before putting the battery into service:

- Confirm every connection is correct and secure.
- Confirm polarity one final time.
- Confirm the battery is secure and cannot move during operation or transport.
- Make sure the correct charger is connected — see [Section 9](#), Charging Fundamentals, and your series section for the right settings.

8. Battery Replacement Guidelines

This is the section to read if you're replacing a battery you already have. Choosing the right replacement is mostly a matter of checking a few things before you buy. Work through them in order and you'll get a battery that fits, charges correctly, and lasts.

8.1 Start by identifying your existing battery

Before anything else, find out exactly what you currently have. Most of this is printed on the battery's label. Note down:

- **Voltage** — usually 6V or 12V
- **Capacity** — the amp-hour (Ah) rating
- **Type** — AGM, Gel, flooded, or lithium
- **Dimensions** — length, width, and height
- **Terminal type** — the connector style (see [Section 7](#))
- **Application** — what the battery powers

If any of these aren't printed on the label, or the label is unreadable, see 8.9 before buying a replacement.

8.2 Match the voltage

Voltage must match your equipment. This is the first thing to get right.

- Replace a 6V battery with a 6V battery, and a 12V with a 12V.
- Do not replace a 6V battery with a 12V (or vice versa) unless your equipment specifically supports it.
- In a multi-battery bank, the replacement must match so the total system voltage stays the same. Matching total system voltage alone does not automatically make two battery-bank arrangements interchangeable — the capacity, current capability, equipment, charger, wiring, protection devices, space, dimensions, and terminals must also be compatible.

8.3 Match the battery type and charger

The battery type and your charger go together — this is where replacements most often go wrong.

- AGM replacing AGM — straightforward.
- Gel replacing Gel — straightforward.
- AGM replacing Gel — only if your charger and equipment can charge AGM correctly (see 8.7).
- Gel replacing AGM — only if your charger and equipment can charge Gel correctly (see 8.8).

WARNING

Do not mix AGM and Gel batteries in the same bank. They may require different charger modes and charging behaviour, so any single charger setting may be wrong for one of them.

8.4 Match the capacity

Capacity is the amp-hour (Ah) rating — roughly how much energy the battery holds.

- **Same Ah** is usually the safest direct replacement.
- **Higher Ah** may be acceptable if it physically fits, the terminals match, and your charger can properly charge the larger battery. More capacity means longer runtime.
- **Lower Ah** will reduce runtime and may not be suitable for your application.

NOTE

A higher-capacity battery isn't automatically better — it's only an improvement if it fits your space, matches your terminals, and your charger can fill it properly.

8.5 Match the size and terminals

A battery that doesn't physically fit, or whose terminals don't match your cables, isn't a usable replacement no matter how good the specs are.

- Check the physical size against the space available.
- Check the terminal type against your cables and connectors (see [Section 7](#)).
- Make sure cables reach comfortably without strain — a stretched or tight cable stresses the terminal.

8.6 Replacing one battery in a bank

If you have several batteries wired together and one has failed, it's tempting to replace just that one. We don't recommend it.

CAUTION

Replace the whole set together. A new battery paired with older ones is forced to work against their weaker condition, which drags the new battery down to the level of the old ones and can shorten the life of the entire bank.

As a rule, within a bank avoid mixing batteries of different models, ages, brands, capacities, or types. The whole set performs best when every battery is the same model or SKU and in the same condition. Where a model has been discontinued, use only a replacement that Canbat has confirmed is compatible with the entire bank. See [Section 11](#) for more on why mixing batteries shortens life.

8.7 Replacing Gel with AGM

This is sometimes acceptable, but it's not automatic — the charger is the deciding factor. The key issue is charging. AGM and Gel may require different charger modes and must be charged according to the correct battery type and product specifications. If your charger is gel-only (no AGM setting), it may not charge an AGM battery correctly. If your equipment specifically requires Gel, stay with Gel, or confirm AGM compatibility before switching. When in doubt, see 8.9.

8.8 Replacing AGM with Gel

Also sometimes acceptable, but Gel asks for more care. Gel requires gel-compatible charging — it's more sensitive to voltage than AGM. Do not use AGM charging settings on a Gel battery unless the battery's datasheet specifically allows it (see [Section 9](#)). Confirm your charger has a correct Gel setting before switching. When in doubt, see 8.9.

8.9 When to contact Canbat for clarification

Contact Canbat if any of the following situations apply and you are uncertain whether the replacement battery, charger, wiring, or installation is suitable:

- You can't identify your existing battery's type or specs
- You're replacing batteries in a multi-battery bank
- The battery powers medical or life-safety equipment
- The battery powers mobility equipment and has a built-in charger, unusual wiring, or unclear battery requirements
- Your equipment has a built-in charger with no selectable battery mode
- Your existing battery is swollen, leaking, or otherwise damaged

NOTE

For mobility equipment, always confirm that the replacement battery matches the required voltage, capacity, size, terminal type, and charger compatibility. If the equipment has a built-in charger and you are switching between AGM and Gel, contact Canbat before replacing.

Direct Replacement Checklist

Before buying a replacement battery, confirm:

1. Same voltage
2. Same or suitable capacity
3. Same battery type, or a confirmed compatible replacement type
4. Same physical size, or enough space to fit
5. Same terminal type
6. A compatible charger
7. The full battery bank replaced together, where applicable

9. Charging Fundamentals

Charging is the single most important thing you control over your battery's life. Most batteries that fail early weren't defective — they were charged incorrectly. The good news is that charging a sealed lead-acid battery is simple once you understand a few principles. The exact charging voltages for your battery are listed in your series section ([Section 13](#), [Section 14](#), or [Section 15](#)) and in the Quick Reference Tables ([Section 16](#)).

Start with the right charger

Use a properly rated, voltage-regulated charger from an established manufacturer. The charger must be designed for the battery voltage and type and should bear a recognized Canadian electrical approval mark. Avoid unapproved chargers, generic chargers with unclear specifications, and products whose compatibility or certification cannot be verified. A suitable charger matches the battery in three ways:

1. **The right type** — a charger designed for sealed lead-acid (AGM/Gel) batteries, providing controlled multi-stage charging, not a generic or improvised power source.
2. **The right voltage** — a 12V charger for a 12V battery, a 6V charger for a 6V battery. For a multi-battery bank, the charger must match the full system voltage.
3. **The right battery-type setting** — AGM and Gel can require different charging modes, so the charger must be set for the type you have.

WARNING

If your charger has selectable modes — such as AGM, Gel, Flooded, Calcium, Repair, Recondition, or Equalize — do not guess. Select the correct setting for your battery type, or contact Canbat before charging. The wrong mode can damage your battery.

How charging works

A good sealed lead-acid charger does its job in stages, automatically. You don't have to manage these, but it helps to know what's happening:

- **Bulk** — the current-limited stage. The charger delivers most of the energy here while the battery voltage rises, bringing the battery up to roughly 80% full. This is the fast part.
- **Absorption** — at the end of bulk the charger reaches the approved charging voltage and holds it while the current tapers, topping up the last portion gently. This part takes longer and shouldn't be rushed. The "Cycle Use" setting generally corresponds to this absorption or boost voltage.
- **Float / standby** — once full, the charger drops to a low maintenance voltage that keeps the battery topped up without overcharging it.

A charger that moves through these stages on its own is sometimes called a "smart" or multi-stage charger, and it's the easiest and safest way to charge. Bulk is primarily a current-controlled stage; where programmable equipment separately asks for a bulk or boost voltage and an absorption voltage, the same voltage target may be used where that is how the charger maps its menu.

Programmable Charger, Solar Controller, and Inverter-Charger Settings

The following values are intended for programmable chargers, solar charge controllers, and inverter-chargers. Charger terminology varies by manufacturer; terms such as bulk, boost, absorption, and cycle charging may refer to related stages or settings. Confirm how the equipment manufacturer maps these terms before programming the charger. Use the approved voltages from your series section ([Section 13](#), [Section 14](#), or [Section 15](#)) and [Section 16](#).

Where the equipment provides these options, program them as follows for CBL, CDC, and CBG:

- **Bulk / boost target** — use the approved absorption / cycle-charging voltage for the series (bulk itself remains a current-controlled stage).
- **Absorption voltage** — the approved absorption / cycle-charging voltage for the series.
- **Float voltage** — the approved float / standby voltage for the series.
- **Equalization, repair/recondition, and desulfation** — disabled, unless an applicable Canbat model-specific document expressly permits the setting.
- **Temperature compensation** — enable where the charger has a properly located sensor (see [Section 16](#)).
- **Charging current** — for CDC, 0.12–0.15C for cycle charging; other model-specific maximum charging currents are given on the applicable Canbat datasheet.

NOTE

Do not program absorption duration, tail-current termination, re-bulk or recharge voltages, or a model-specific maximum charging current from general assumptions. Where a value is model-specific, use the applicable Canbat datasheet for your model.

Float charging for standby use

If your battery sits ready as backup power — in a UPS, an alarm system, emergency lighting — it's normal and correct for it to stay connected to a compatible float charger or automatic maintainer designed for continuous service. A proper float charger can remain connected long-term to keep the battery fully charged without overcharging it, as long as the charger is suitable for the battery type and set to the correct voltage.

Gel batteries need extra care

Gel batteries are more sensitive to charging voltage than AGM. Excessive charging voltage damages a Gel battery faster than it would an AGM, so the correct settings matter more.

CAUTION

Gel batteries require a gel-compatible charger, or a charger with the correct Gel setting. Do not use an equalization or desulfation mode on a Gel battery unless the battery's datasheet specifically allows it. If you're unsure whether your charger suits a Gel battery, check your CBG series section ([Section 15](#)) or contact Canbat before charging.

What to avoid**CAUTION**

Do not overcharge. Charging at an excessive voltage, or with a charger that doesn't stop, overheats the battery, dries it out internally, and shortens its life. A correct charger prevents this automatically.

CAUTION

Do not leave a battery discharged. A sealed lead-acid battery left empty — whether in storage or after heavy use — begins to deteriorate through a process called sulfation, and may not recover. Recharge promptly after use, and recharge stored batteries on schedule (see [Section 10](#)).

WARNING

Do not charge a battery that is frozen, hot to the touch, swollen, cracked, or damaged. Let a battery return to a normal temperature before charging, and take a swollen or damaged battery out of service (see [Section 12](#)).

Charging and your warranty

Correct charging is also a warranty matter. As noted in [Section 7](#), incorrect charging — wrong voltage, wrong battery-type setting, overcharging, or charging a damaged battery — is one of the conditions that may affect warranty coverage. Using a suitable charger set correctly for your battery protects both your battery and your warranty.

10. Storage and Maintenance

Sealed lead-acid batteries are maintenance-free in normal use — there's no fluid to check and nothing to top up. But a battery that's being stored, or left unused for a while, does need occasional attention. The single most important thing to understand is this: a lead-acid battery should never be left sitting discharged. Everything else in this section follows from that.

Two acceptable storage approaches

You can store the battery in either of two ways:

1. Store the battery disconnected and give it a freshening charge at the recommended interval.
2. Leave the battery connected to a compatible automatic maintainer designed for continuous service.

A maintainer must match the battery voltage and chemistry, be designed for continuous connection, automatically regulate the correct float voltage, and transition to maintenance or float operation after the battery is charged. The term “trickle charger” is ambiguous: some products described as trickle chargers are regulated automatic maintainers, while others continuously supply current and may overcharge the battery.

CAUTION

During storage, the battery may be disconnected and recharged at the recommended freshening-charge interval, or left connected to a compatible automatic maintainer. Do not leave a standard charger or unregulated trickle charger connected indefinitely.

Before you store a battery

CAUTION

Always fully charge a battery before storing it. A battery put away partly or fully discharged begins to deteriorate, and the longer it sits that way, the less likely it is to recover.

Once it's fully charged, choose a good storage spot:

- **Cool** — a cool location dramatically slows the battery's natural self-discharge. A battery stored warm loses charge much faster than one stored cool.
- **Dry** — avoid damp, humid, or wet locations, which can corrode terminals.
- **Away from heat** — keep it clear of heaters, direct sunlight, and any source of sustained warmth.

NOTE

Disconnect the battery from any equipment during storage if possible. Even when switched off, some equipment draws a small amount of current that will slowly drain the battery over weeks or months. This applies to batteries being stored unused. Batteries kept in standby service on a proper float charger or automatic maintainer can remain connected, as explained in [Section 9](#).

Recharging during storage

A stored battery slowly loses charge on its own, even when disconnected. This is normal. To keep it healthy, it needs a top-up charge from time to time — often called a freshening charge. Always store the battery fully charged. You do not need to wait until the maximum freshening-charge interval before recharging; charging sooner is acceptable and generally preferred. Recharge immediately after any use or discharge, and recharge more frequently in warmer storage conditions. As a general maximum interval at 25°C (77°F), recharge CBL and CDC batteries within six months and CBG batteries within nine months.

CAUTION

Don't wait for a stored battery to go flat before recharging it. By the time a lead-acid battery is deeply discharged, some permanent loss of capacity may already have occurred through sulfation (explained in [Section 11](#)).

Returning a battery to service

Before putting a stored battery back to work:

- Inspect it. Check for any swelling, cracks, leaks, or terminal corrosion. A battery that looks damaged should not be returned to service — see [Section 12](#).
- Recharge it fully before use, even if it was charged before storage. It will have lost some charge while sitting.
- Check the connections when you reinstall it, following [Section 7](#).

Routine maintenance in normal use

For a battery in regular service, maintenance is minimal:

- Keep the terminals clean and the connections tight (see [Section 7](#)).
- Keep the top of the battery clean and dry.

- Recharge promptly after use rather than leaving it discharged.
- Periodically check that the battery is secure and the connections haven't loosened.

That's it. There's no fluid to add and no internal service to perform — the sealed design takes care of the rest.

11. Maximizing Battery Life

A sealed lead-acid battery that's looked after well can last for years. Most of what determines how long your battery lasts comes down to a few simple habits — none of them difficult, and all of them covered in the sections you've already read. This section pulls them together so you have the essentials in one place.

11.1 The simple rule

If you remember one thing: keep the battery properly charged, avoid draining it too deeply, and store it correctly. Almost everything else follows from that.

11.2 What shortens battery life

A lead-acid battery wears out faster when it's:

- Left sitting discharged
- Charged with the wrong charger or the wrong setting
- Overcharged
- Deeply discharged over and over
- Stored or used in sustained heat
- Run with loose or corroded terminals
- Mixed with different batteries in a bank
- Used in the wrong application — for example, a standby battery put to heavy daily cycling

The good news is that all of these are avoidable, and the habits in 11.4 prevent every one of them.

11.3 What is sulfation?

Sulfation is one of the most common reasons lead-acid batteries lose capacity, and it is worth understanding because it is often preventable. Every time a lead-acid battery discharges, tiny lead sulfate crystals form on its internal plates. That's normal — when you recharge the battery promptly, those crystals dissolve again. The problem starts when a battery is left discharged or undercharged for too long. The crystals then harden and build up on the plates, where they block the chemical reaction the battery depends on. The result is reduced capacity, longer charging times, and a battery that no longer holds a full charge.

NOTE

Mild sulfation can sometimes improve after a proper full charge. Severe sulfation — from a battery left flat for a long time — is often permanent. This is why “never leave a battery discharged” is the most repeated advice in this manual.

11.4 Best habits for longer life

Build these into your routine to help your battery last longer:

- Recharge promptly after use — don't let it sit discharged.
- Store it fully charged, and give it a freshening charge on schedule ([Section 10](#)).
- Use the correct charger and setting for your battery type ([Section 9](#)).
- Keep terminals clean and connections tight ([Section 7](#)).
- Keep it cool — avoid sustained heat and direct sunlight.
- Replace battery banks as a complete set, not one battery at a time ([Section 8](#)).
- Match the battery to the job — choose deep-cycle (CDC) or Gel (CBG) for repeated cycling rather than a general-purpose battery (CBL).

11.5 Common mistakes that shorten battery life

These are the mistakes we see most often. Each one is easy to avoid:

COMMON MISTAKES THAT SHORTEN BATTERY LIFE

- Using a general-purpose CBL battery for heavy daily cycling — choose CDC or CBG instead
- Leaving a battery discharged over winter
- Using an automotive charger set to the wrong mode
- Charging a Gel battery on an AGM, Flooded, or Repair setting
- Replacing only one battery in an older bank
- Mixing AGM and Gel batteries together
- Ignoring early warning signs like swelling, heat, or shorter runtime

If you avoid these, you've avoided the large majority of problems that cut a battery's life short.

12. Troubleshooting

This section helps you understand common battery symptoms, what usually causes them, and what to do. Many issues that look like a faulty battery turn out to be a charging or connection problem that's easy to fix.

WARNING

Never open, puncture, or attempt to repair a sealed battery. If a battery is swollen, leaking, cracked, or overheating, take it out of service and follow the disposal guidance in [Section 18](#). The steps below are for diagnosis only — not for repairing or reviving a battery.

Common symptoms**The battery won't hold a charge / goes flat quickly**

Usual causes: the battery hasn't been fully recharged, it's reaching the end of its service life, or it's been left discharged and has sulfated ([Section 11](#)). Try a full, complete charge with the correct charger first. If it still won't hold a charge afterward, the battery may be worn or sulfated.

The battery won't accept a charge

Usual causes: a charger that's the wrong type or set to the wrong mode, a loose or corroded connection, or a deeply discharged battery the charger won't recognize. Check the charger type and setting ([Section 9](#)) and the connections ([Section 7](#)) before concluding the battery is at fault.

Runtime is shorter than expected

Usual causes: the battery isn't fully charged, it's aging, it's being used in the cold (capacity drops in low temperatures), or the load is larger than the battery's capacity suits. A battery also delivers less runtime as it nears the end of its life. See "Understanding battery voltage" below before judging the battery's condition.

The battery gets hot, swells, or smells during use or charging**WARNING**

Stop immediately. Disconnect the battery safely and take it out of service. Heat, swelling, or an unusual smell can indicate overcharging or an internal fault. Do not continue to use or charge it. See [Section 18](#) for disposal.

A terminal or connector becomes hot or melts**WARNING**

A loose, dirty, corroded, damaged, or improperly fitted connection creates electrical resistance that can generate enough heat to damage or melt the terminal, cable lug, connector, hardware, or battery case. Stop using and charging the battery. Do not simply retighten and continue using an overheated or melted connection — inspect the battery, cables, lugs, connectors, hardware, and protective devices, and replace any damaged components before returning the system to service.

The equipment won't power on

Usual causes: often a connection rather than the battery — a loose terminal, a blown fuse, or a tripped breaker. Confirm connections are clean and tight and check polarity (Section 7) before assuming the battery has failed.

Understanding battery voltage

Many people judge a battery entirely by its voltage — and voltage is useful — but it's easy to misread. Two things are worth understanding.

Resting voltage vs. voltage under load. A battery's voltage reads higher at rest and drops when it's powering something. That drop is normal. To get a meaningful reading, disconnect the battery from chargers and loads and let it rest before measuring — a reading taken right after charging or while under load won't reflect the battery's true state.

Voltage shows charge level, not health. Voltage can help you understand a battery's condition, but it is not a complete health test. A battery may show a reasonable voltage at rest and still drop quickly under load if it has lost capacity, is sulfated, or has an internal problem.

NOTE

Resting voltage tells you roughly how full a battery is — its state of charge — not how healthy it is. A battery near the end of its life can still show a normal resting voltage and yet fail under load. A more reliable way to judge capacity is to test how the battery performs under an appropriate load.

Approximate 12V Resting Voltage Reference

These resting-voltage values are approximate reference values for a fully rested 12V sealed lead-acid battery at approximately 25°C (77°F). They are not strict acceptance limits, warranty criteria, or a complete battery-health test. Measure only after the battery has rested — disconnected from all chargers and loads — for several hours.

Approximate State of Charge	Resting Voltage, 12V Battery
100%	12.8-12.9V
75%	~12.6V
50%	~12.3V
25%	~12.0V
Very low / discharged	11.6-11.8V

For 6V batteries, use approximately half these values. For 24V, 36V, or 48V banks, multiply by the number of 12V batteries in series. Readings may vary because of battery model,

temperature, meter accuracy, recent charging, recent use, surface charge, and the length of the rest period.

NOTE

If a reading appears unusual, fully charge the battery with a suitable charger, disconnect all chargers and loads, allow the battery to rest for several hours, and test it again. Resting voltage alone cannot confirm battery condition; a load or capacity test may be required. Resting voltage is lower than charging voltage — a fully charged 12V battery may rest around 12.8–12.9V even though charging or float voltage is higher while connected. See [Section 9](#).

When to contact Canbat for clarification

If the battery will not accept or retain a charge after being fully charged with a suitable charger, or if runtime remains significantly reduced, follow the troubleshooting steps in this manual. If the battery appears to have reached the end of its service life, replace and recycle it appropriately. If the battery may still be covered by warranty, submit a warranty request. Canbat support is available if you need assistance determining the appropriate next step.

If the battery is swollen, leaking, cracked, or overheating, stop using and charging it and take it out of service first. See [Section 18](#) for disposal.

PART 2**Series-Specific Guidance****13. CBL — General-Purpose AGM**

What this series is for

CBL is Canbat's General-Purpose AGM series. It's built mainly for standby and backup power — sitting fully charged and ready, then delivering power when it's needed. It handles occasional light cycling well, but its strength is reliable standby service. If your use involves regular deep discharging and recharging — solar, RV, marine — see the CDC series ([Section 14](#)), which is built for that.

Common applications

- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Emergency and backup power
- Alarm and security systems
- Emergency lighting

- Communication and DC power systems
- General-purpose replacement use

Correct charger

Use a charger designed for AGM (sealed lead-acid) batteries, set to the correct voltage and matched to your battery's voltage. A quality multi-stage charger handles the stages automatically (see [Section 9](#)). If your CBL battery is part of a series-connected bank, use a charger rated for the full bank voltage.

Charging voltages (at 25°C / 77°F)

System Voltage	Float / Standby Voltage	Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage
6V	6.75–6.90V	7.05–7.20V
12V	13.5–13.8V	14.1–14.4V
24V	27.0–27.6V	28.2–28.8V
36V	40.5–41.4V	42.3–43.2V
48V	54.0–55.2V	56.4–57.6V

PROGRAMMABLE CHARGER NOTE

If your charger provides settings labelled Bulk, Boost, or Absorption, use the listed Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage for those voltage settings. Bulk is primarily a current-controlled stage, not a separate battery voltage. Use the listed Float / Standby Voltage for the Float setting.

NOTE

For series-connected batteries, charge using a charger that matches the total system voltage and the correct battery type. For example, two 12V batteries in series make a 24V bank, so the charger must match that voltage and type. Alternatively, a compatible multi-bank charger with electrically isolated outputs may charge each battery individually, provided each output matches the individual battery voltage and chemistry and the charger manufacturer permits the configuration. Do not charge a higher-voltage bank with a single 12V charger unless each battery is disconnected and charged individually.

WARNING

All batteries in a series or parallel bank should be the same model or SKU, battery type, nominal voltage, rated capacity, series, age, condition, and electrical specification, with compatible dimensions, terminal type, terminal position, and cable arrangement. Do not mix AGM and Gel batteries, or different battery models, in the same bank.

Additional charging notes

- **Temperature compensation:** $-18\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ per 12V battery (float / standby), $-30\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ per 12V battery (absorption / cycle). Above 25°C (77°F) the correct voltage is slightly lower; below 25°C (77°F), slightly higher. A charger with temperature compensation adjusts automatically.
- **Maximum charging current:** 0.3C (technical reference; a quality charger manages this for you).
- **Charging temperature range:** -20°C to 40°C (-4°F to 104°F).
- **Equalization, repair/recondition, desulfation:** disabled unless an applicable Canbat model-specific document expressly permits it.

NOTE

Float / standby is for batteries kept continuously charged and ready (the most common CBL use). Absorption / cycle charging is for batteries that are regularly discharged and recharged. Use whichever matches how your battery is used.

Storage and freshening charge

- CBL batteries self-discharge at under $\sim 3\%$ per month at 25°C (77°F).
- Store fully charged; give a stored CBL battery a freshening charge within six months at 25°C (77°F) as a general maximum — sooner in warmer conditions, and recharge immediately after any use.
- Always store fully charged, cool, and dry (see [Section 10](#)).

Do's and don'ts

- Do keep CBL batteries fully charged when not in use, and recharge promptly after use.
- Do use float charging or a compatible automatic maintainer for standby service — it's exactly what this series is designed for.
- Do use the same model or SKU, type, nominal voltage, rated capacity, series, age, and condition in a bank, with compatible dimensions and terminals; observe correct polarity and keep connections clean and correctly tightened. A compatible isolated-output multi-bank charger is acceptable where permitted, and a compatible automatic maintainer may be used for storage.
- Don't use a CBL battery as the main battery for heavy daily cycling — choose CDC or CBG for that.

- Don't let a CBL battery sit discharged, mix AGM and Gel, or use equalization, repair, recondition, or desulfation modes unless a Canbat model document allows it.

Specifications and certifications

For SKU-specific dimensions, terminal type, weight, and discharge data, see the product page or datasheet for your CBL model. Selected Canbat sealed lead-acid models may carry applicable safety and compliance markings — refer to the product label, datasheet, or certification listing for your specific model, and see [Section 21](#).

14. CDC — Deep-Cycle AGM

What this series is for

CDC is Canbat's Deep-Cycle AGM series. It's built to be discharged and recharged repeatedly — the opposite of a standby battery's job. Where a general-purpose battery (CBL) mostly sits charged and waiting, a CDC battery is designed for regular cycling over hundreds of cycles. If your use is mainly standby or backup, see the CBL series ([Section 13](#)).

Common applications

- Solar-energy storage
- RV house power
- Marine house power
- Mobility scooters
- Power wheelchairs
- Golf carts
- Golf trolleys
- Floor scrubbers
- Cleaning equipment
- Trolling motors
- Electric utility vehicles
- Sightseeing vehicles
- Aerial work platforms
- Scissor lifts
- Electric ride-on lawn mowers or lawn equipment designed for sealed lead-acid batteries
- Portable power systems

NOTE

Application suitability depends on matching the required voltage, capacity, dimensions, terminal configuration, duty cycle, and charging system. Not every CDC model is suitable for every listed application.

Correct charger

Use a charger designed for AGM (sealed lead-acid) batteries, set to the correct voltage and matched to your battery's voltage. Because CDC batteries are cycled regularly, a quality multi-stage charger that fully recharges the battery after each use is especially important (see [Section 9](#)). If your CDC battery is part of a series-connected bank, use a charger rated for the full bank voltage.

Charging voltages (at 25°C / 77°F)

System Voltage	Float / Standby Voltage	Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage
6V	6.75–6.90V	7.05–7.35V
12V	13.5–13.8V	14.1–14.7V
24V	27.0–27.6V	28.2–29.4V
36V	40.5–41.4V	42.3–44.1V
48V	54.0–55.2V	56.4–58.8V

PROGRAMMABLE CHARGER NOTE

If your charger provides settings labelled Bulk, Boost, or Absorption, use the listed Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage for those voltage settings. Bulk is primarily a current-controlled stage, not a separate battery voltage. Use the listed Float / Standby Voltage for the Float setting.

NOTE

Where a programmable charger requires a single absorption or boost setpoint, use 7.35V (6V), 14.7V (12V), 29.4V (24V), 44.1V (36V), or 58.8V (48V).

NOTE

For series-connected batteries, charge using a charger that matches the total system voltage and the correct battery type. For example, two 12V batteries in series make a 24V bank, so the charger must match that voltage and type. Alternatively, a compatible multi-bank charger with electrically isolated outputs may charge each battery individually, provided each output matches the individual battery voltage and chemistry and the charger manufacturer permits the configuration. Do not charge a higher-voltage bank with a single 12V charger unless each battery is disconnected and charged individually.

WARNING

All batteries in a series or parallel bank should be the same model or SKU, battery type, nominal voltage, rated capacity, series, age, condition, and electrical specification, with compatible dimensions, terminal type, terminal position, and cable arrangement. Do not mix AGM and Gel batteries, or different battery models, in the same bank.

Additional charging notes

- Absorption / cycle charging is the normal mode for CDC. Recharge fully and promptly after each discharge — a deep-cycle battery left partly discharged loses life quickly (see [Section 11](#)).
- **Temperature compensation:** $-18\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ per 12V battery (float / standby), $-30\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ per 12V battery (absorption / cycle).
- **Recommended charging current:** 0.12–0.15C (cycle).
- **Charging temperature range:** 0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F).
- **Equalization, repair/recondition, desulfation:** disabled unless an applicable Canbat model-specific document expressly permits it.

Cycle life and depth of discharge

How long a deep-cycle battery lasts depends heavily on how deeply you discharge it each cycle. The less you drain it before recharging, the more cycles it delivers. “Depth of discharge” (DoD) is how much of the battery’s capacity you use before recharging — a 50% DoD means you used half the capacity.

Depth of Discharge	Approximate Cycle Life
30% DoD	1,350 cycles
50% DoD	650 cycles
100% DoD	300 cycles

Cycle-life figures are approximate reference values obtained under controlled test conditions at 25°C (77°F). Actual cycle life varies by battery model, temperature, discharge rate, charging accuracy, depth of discharge, and how promptly the battery is fully recharged. Keeping everyday use to a moderate depth of discharge can substantially increase the number of cycles you get.

Storage and freshening charge

- CDC batteries self-discharge at under ~2% per month at 25°C (77°F).
- Store fully charged; give a stored CDC battery a freshening charge within six months at 25°C (77°F) as a general maximum — sooner in warmer conditions, and recharge immediately after any use.
- Always store fully charged, cool, and dry (see [Section 10](#)).

Do's and don'ts

- Do recharge fully and promptly after every discharge.
- Do size the battery so everyday use stays at a moderate depth of discharge — it dramatically extends life.
- Do use the same model or SKU, type, nominal voltage, rated capacity, series, age, and condition in a bank, with compatible dimensions and terminals; observe correct polarity and keep connections clean and correctly tightened. A compatible isolated-output multi-bank charger is acceptable where permitted, and a compatible automatic maintainer may be used for storage.
- Don't routinely run a CDC battery flat (100% DoD) if you can avoid it, and don't leave it sitting discharged.
- Don't mix AGM and Gel or different models, and don't use equalization, repair, recondition, or desulfation modes unless a Canbat model document allows it.

Specifications and certifications

For SKU-specific dimensions, terminal type, weight, and discharge data, see the product page or datasheet for your CDC model. Selected Canbat sealed lead-acid models may carry applicable safety and compliance markings — refer to the product label, datasheet, or certification listing for your specific model, and see [Section 21](#).

15. CBG — Deep-Cycle Gel

What this series is for

CBG is Canbat's Deep-Cycle Gel series. Like the Deep-Cycle AGM series, it's built for repeated discharge and recharge — and Gel is better suited than AGM for deeper and longer discharges when charged correctly. It's a strong choice for demanding cyclic use, longer discharge periods, and warmer operating environments, provided it's charged with the correct gel-compatible settings.

Common applications

- Golf carts
- Golf trolleys
- Mobility scooters
- Power wheelchairs
- Solar-energy storage
- Wind-energy storage
- Telecommunications systems
- Remote signalling systems
- Railway equipment
- Marine equipment
- Floor scrubbers and cleaning equipment
- Medical equipment
- Portable power systems
- Electric lawn equipment designed for sealed lead-acid batteries

NOTE

Application suitability depends on matching the required voltage, capacity, dimensions, terminal configuration, duty cycle, and charging system. Not every CBG model is suitable for every listed application.

Correct charger

Use a charger designed for Gel (or one with a correct Gel setting), set to the correct voltage and matched to your battery's voltage. A quality multi-stage charger handles the stages automatically (see [Section 9](#)). If your CBG battery is part of a series-connected bank, use a charger rated for the full bank voltage.

CAUTION

Gel batteries are more sensitive to charging voltage than other types. Use a gel-compatible charger and do not use an equalization or desulfation mode unless the battery's datasheet specifically allows it. The correct settings matter — see [Section 9](#).

Charging voltages (at 25°C / 77°F)

System Voltage	Float / Standby Voltage	Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage
6V	6.69–6.81V	7.05–7.20V
12V	13.38–13.62V	14.1–14.4V
24V	26.76–27.24V	28.2–28.8V
36V	40.14–40.86V	42.3–43.2V
48V	53.52–54.48V	56.4–57.6V

PROGRAMMABLE CHARGER NOTE

If your charger provides settings labelled Bulk, Boost, or Absorption, use the listed Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage for those voltage settings. Bulk is primarily a current-controlled stage, not a separate battery voltage. Use the listed Float / Standby Voltage for the Float setting.

NOTE

For series-connected batteries, charge using a charger that matches the total system voltage and the correct battery type. For example, two 12V batteries in series make a 24V bank, so the charger must match that voltage and type. Alternatively, a compatible multi-bank charger with electrically isolated outputs may charge each battery individually, provided each output matches the individual battery voltage and chemistry and the charger manufacturer permits the configuration. Do not charge a higher-voltage bank with a single 12V charger unless each battery is disconnected and charged individually.

WARNING

All batteries in a series or parallel bank should be the same model or SKU, battery type, nominal voltage, rated capacity, series, age, condition, and electrical specification, with compatible dimensions, terminal type, terminal position, and cable arrangement. Do not mix AGM and Gel batteries, or different battery models, in the same bank.

Additional charging notes

- **Temperature compensation:** $-18\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ per 12V battery (float / standby), $-30\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ per 12V battery (absorption / cycle). A charger with temperature compensation adjusts automatically.
- **Maximum initial charging current** is model-specific. For CBG100-12, the datasheet specifies less than 24.0A. Refer to the product datasheet for your model.
- **Charging temperature range:** -20°C to 40°C (-4°F to 104°F).

- **Equalization, repair/recondition, desulfation:** disabled unless an applicable Canbat model-specific document expressly permits it.

Cycle life and depth of discharge

Gel's main advantage is cycle life under deep discharge. Gel is better suited than AGM for deeper and longer discharges when charged correctly, and delivers more cycles at the same depth of discharge, which is why it suits demanding cyclic applications.

Depth of Discharge	Approximate Cycle Life
30% DoD	2,500 cycles
50% DoD	1,200 cycles
100% DoD	400 cycles

Cycle-life figures are approximate reference values obtained under controlled test conditions at 25°C (77°F). Actual cycle life varies by battery model, temperature, discharge rate, charging accuracy, depth of discharge, and how promptly the battery is fully recharged. Shallower discharges extend life.

Storage and freshening charge

- CBG batteries self-discharge slowly — under ~2% per month at 25°C (77°F).
- Store fully charged; give a stored CBG battery a freshening charge within nine months at 25°C (77°F) as a general maximum — sooner in warmer conditions, and recharge immediately after any use.
- Always store fully charged, cool, and dry (see [Section 10](#)).

Do's and don'ts

- Do use a gel-compatible charger set to the correct voltage.
- Do take advantage of Gel's tolerance for deeper discharges in demanding cyclic use, and recharge promptly after use.
- Do use the same model or SKU, type, nominal voltage, rated capacity, series, age, and condition in a bank, with compatible dimensions and terminals; observe correct polarity and keep connections clean and correctly tightened. A compatible isolated-output multi-bank charger is acceptable where permitted, and a compatible automatic maintainer may be used for storage.
- Don't charge a CBG battery on an AGM, Flooded, Repair, Recondition, Desulfation, or Equalize setting unless the model's datasheet allows it.
- Don't let a CBG battery sit discharged, and don't mix Gel and AGM or different models in a bank.

Specifications and certifications

For SKU-specific dimensions, terminal type, weight, and discharge data, see the product page or datasheet for your CBG model. Selected Canbat sealed lead-acid models may carry applicable safety and compliance markings — refer to the product label, datasheet, or certification listing for your specific model, and see [Section 21](#).

REFERENCE AND SUPPORT

Quick Reference, FAQ & Support

16. Quick Reference Tables

This section collects the key charging and storage values for all Canbat sealed lead-acid series in one place. For full details, see your series section ([Section 13](#), [Section 14](#), or [Section 15](#)). Always confirm your battery type before charging.

NOTE

All charging voltages are given at 25°C (77°F). If your charger has temperature compensation, it adjusts these automatically for warmer or cooler conditions. For a battery used in series (a multi-battery bank), match your charger to the full system voltage and the correct battery type.

Charging voltages by series

CBL — General-Purpose AGM

System Voltage	Float / Standby Voltage	Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage
6V	6.75–6.90V	7.05–7.20V
12V	13.5–13.8V	14.1–14.4V
24V	27.0–27.6V	28.2–28.8V
36V	40.5–41.4V	42.3–43.2V
48V	54.0–55.2V	56.4–57.6V

CDC — Deep-Cycle AGM

System Voltage	Float / Standby Voltage	Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage
6V	6.75–6.90V	7.05–7.35V
12V	13.5–13.8V	14.1–14.7V
24V	27.0–27.6V	28.2–29.4V
36V	40.5–41.4V	42.3–44.1V
48V	54.0–55.2V	56.4–58.8V

CBG — Deep-Cycle Gel

System Voltage	Float / Standby Voltage	Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage
6V	6.69–6.81V	7.05–7.20V
12V	13.38–13.62V	14.1–14.4V
24V	26.76–27.24V	28.2–28.8V
36V	40.14–40.86V	42.3–43.2V
48V	53.52–54.48V	56.4–57.6V

PROGRAMMABLE CHARGER NOTE

If your charger provides settings labelled Bulk, Boost, or Absorption, use the listed Absorption / Cycle-Charging Voltage for those voltage settings. Bulk is primarily a current-controlled stage, not a separate battery voltage. Use the listed Float / Standby Voltage for the Float setting.

Temperature Compensation Reference

Series	Float / Standby	Absorption / Cycle
CBL — General-Purpose AGM	–18mV/°C per 12V battery	–30mV/°C per 12V battery
CDC — Deep-Cycle AGM	–18mV/°C per 12V battery	–30mV/°C per 12V battery
CBG — Deep-Cycle Gel	–18mV/°C per 12V battery	–30mV/°C per 12V battery

For 6V batteries, use half the 12V compensation value. For 24V, 36V, or 48V systems, multiply the 12V value by the number of 12V batteries in series. Most smart chargers with temperature compensation adjust this automatically. Charging voltage is generally reduced above 25°C (77°F) and increased below 25°C (77°F); never charge a frozen battery.

NOTE

Each Canbat series has its own approved charging profile. Always select the correct battery type where the charger provides selectable profiles, and confirm that all programmed voltages match the values specified for the applicable Canbat series and model. Do not use AGM, Flooded, Repair, Recondition, Desulfation, or Equalize modes on a CBG Gel battery unless an applicable Canbat model-specific document expressly permits the setting.

WARNING

Do not mix AGM and Gel batteries in the same bank. They must be charged on the correct setting for their type, and any single setting will be wrong for one of them.

Storage and freshening charge

Series	Self-discharge at 25°C (77°F)	Maximum freshening-charge interval at 25°C (77°F)
CBL — General-Purpose AGM	under ~3% / month	within 6 months
CDC — Deep-Cycle AGM	under ~2% / month	within 6 months
CBG — Deep-Cycle Gel	under ~2% / month	within 9 months

These intervals are general maximums, not waiting periods. You do not need to wait; recharge sooner, recharge immediately after any use, and recharge more frequently in warmer storage. Always store fully charged. See [Section 10](#).

Charging temperature range

Series	Charging temperature range
CBL — General-Purpose AGM	–20°C to 40°C (–4°F to 104°F)
CDC — Deep-Cycle AGM	0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)
CBG — Deep-Cycle Gel	–20°C to 40°C (–4°F to 104°F)

Follow the model-specific Canbat datasheet where it specifies a narrower charging-temperature range. Use temperature-compensated charging where available. Never charge a frozen, overheated, swollen, or damaged battery (see [Section 4](#)).

Cycle life vs. depth of discharge

Depth of Discharge	CDC (Deep-Cycle AGM)	CBG (Deep-Cycle Gel)
30% DoD	1,350 cycles	2,500 cycles
50% DoD	650 cycles	1,200 cycles
100% DoD	300 cycles	400 cycles

Cycle-life figures are approximate reference values obtained under controlled test conditions at 25°C (77°F); actual cycle life varies by battery model, temperature, discharge rate, charging accuracy, depth of discharge, and how promptly the battery is fully recharged. CBL (General-Purpose AGM) is built for standby rather than cycling and is not rated on this scale. See [Section 14](#) and [Section 15](#).

Approximate 12V Resting Voltage Reference

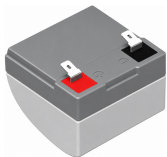
These resting-voltage values are approximate reference values for a fully rested 12V sealed lead-acid battery at approximately 25°C (77°F). They are not strict acceptance limits, warranty criteria, or a complete battery-health test. Measure only after the battery has rested — disconnected from all chargers and loads — for several hours.

Approximate State of Charge	Resting Voltage, 12V Battery
100%	12.8–12.9V
75%	~12.6V
50%	~12.3V
25%	~12.0V
Very low / discharged	11.6–11.8V

For 6V batteries, use approximately half these values. For 24V, 36V, or 48V banks, multiply by the number of 12V batteries in series. Readings may vary because of battery model, temperature, meter accuracy, recent charging, recent use, surface charge, and the length of the rest period.

Battery Terminal Reference

Common Canbat sealed lead-acid terminal styles, with common industry names and thread sizes. Availability varies by model; this is a general reference, not a per-model list.



T1
F1 · 4.8 mm Faston
Quick-disconnect tab



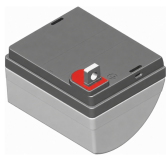
T2
F2 · 6.35 mm Faston
Quick-disconnect tab



T3
Brass terminal
Bolt-down; model-specific



T4
Brass / tin terminal
Refer to datasheet



T5
Lead post
Bolt-down



T6
M6 threaded insert
Ring lug + M6 bolt



T7
M6 threaded insert
Ring lug + M6 bolt



T9
Heavy-duty bolt
Bolt-down; model-specific



T10
Lead post
Bolt-down



T11
M8 threaded insert
Ring lug + M8 bolt



T12
M5 threaded insert
Ring lug + M5 bolt



T13
M6 threaded insert
Ring lug + M6 bolt



T14
Lead post
Bolt-down



Toy
H-connector
Snap-on connector



Spring
Spring terminal
Collapsible spring

NOTE

Terminal options vary by model and may change by product revision. Always confirm the terminal type and tightening torque on the product page, datasheet, battery label, or with Canbat support before ordering or installing a replacement battery.

17. Frequently Asked Questions

1. How do I know which Canbat battery series I have?

Check the part number on your battery's label — the prefix tells you the series. CBL is General-Purpose AGM, CDC is Deep-Cycle AGM, and CBG is Deep-Cycle Gel. See [Section 2](#), Find Your Battery.

2. Can I use an AGM charger on a Gel battery?

Only if the charger has a correct Gel setting. Gel batteries are more sensitive to charging voltage, and charging a Gel battery on an AGM, Flooded, Repair, or Equalize setting can damage it over time. See [Section 9](#), and your CBG series section ([Section 15](#)).

3. Can I use a Gel charger on an AGM battery?

Only if the charger can charge AGM correctly. If a charger is gel-only, it may not fully charge an AGM battery. The safest approach is a charger set to match your battery type. See [Section 9](#).

4. Can I leave my battery connected to a charger all the time?

Yes, but only if you use a compatible automatic battery maintainer or float charger designed for continuous connection. It must match the battery voltage and type and automatically maintain the correct float voltage after the battery is fully charged. This is normal for standby batteries in equipment such as UPS and alarm systems.

Do not leave a regular charger or an unregulated trickle charger connected indefinitely, as it may overcharge the battery. Some products sold as 'trickle chargers' are actually automatic maintainers, so confirm that the charger manufacturer approves continuous connection. For storage without a maintainer, follow the freshening-charge intervals in [Section 10](#).

5. How often should I recharge my battery in storage?

Always store the battery fully charged. You do not need to wait until the maximum freshening-charge interval before recharging; charging sooner is acceptable and generally preferred. Recharge immediately after any use or discharge, and recharge more frequently in warmer storage conditions. As a general maximum interval at 25°C (77°F), recharge CBL and CDC batteries within six months and CBG batteries within nine months. A compatible automatic maintainer may be used where continuous maintenance charging is appropriate.

6. Can I mix AGM and Gel batteries in the same bank?

No. All batteries connected in the same series or parallel bank should be the same model or SKU, battery type, nominal voltage, rated capacity, age, condition, and electrical specification. Do not mix AGM and Gel batteries or different battery models, even when their voltage and amp-hour ratings appear identical. Differences in construction, dimensions, terminal type, terminal position, internal resistance, or charging behaviour can cause the batteries to charge and discharge unevenly, reducing performance and service life.

Where a model has been discontinued, use only a replacement that Canbat has confirmed is compatible with the entire battery bank. In most cases, replace all batteries in the bank together. See [Section 7](#) and [Section 8](#).

7. Can I replace only one battery in a multi-battery bank?

We don't recommend it. A new battery paired with older ones is dragged down to their condition, which can shorten the life of the whole bank. As explained in question 6, every battery in a bank should match by model or SKU, type, voltage, capacity, age, and condition — so replace the full set together. See [Section 8](#).

8. Why is my battery swollen?

Swelling can point to overcharging, overheating, physical damage, or an internal fault. Stop using the battery, take it out of service safely, and do not charge it. See [Section 12](#), Troubleshooting, and [Section 18](#) for disposal.

9. Why did my battery terminal or connector become hot or melt?

A loose, dirty, corroded, damaged, or improperly fitted connection creates electrical resistance. Under load, that resistance can generate enough heat to damage or melt the terminal, cable lug, connector, terminal hardware, or battery case. Excessive current, undersized cables, damaged connectors, incorrect hardware, and improper installation can also contribute.

Stop using and charging the battery immediately. Do not simply retighten and continue using a terminal or connector that has been overheated, deformed, or melted. Inspect the battery, cables, lugs, connectors, hardware, and protective devices, and replace any damaged components. Connections must be clean, properly fitted, and tightened to the torque specified for the battery model — neither loose nor overtightened.

10. Why is my runtime shorter than expected?

Common causes are an incomplete charge, an aging battery, cold temperatures (capacity drops in the cold), or a load larger than the battery suits. Try a full recharge first. If runtime is still sharply reduced, see [Section 12](#).

11. My battery voltage looks okay. Does that mean the battery is healthy?

Not necessarily. Resting voltage shows roughly how charged a battery is — its state of charge — not how healthy it is, and it must be measured after a suitable rest period. A normal resting voltage does not prove the battery has adequate capacity: a battery near the end of its life can show a normal voltage and still fail under load. A load or capacity test may be required. See [Section 12](#) for how to read voltage correctly, and [Section 16](#) for the approximate resting voltage reference.

12. Can I recover or revive a deeply discharged sealed lead-acid battery?

A sealed lead-acid battery that has been deeply discharged may not fully recover, especially if it was left discharged for a long time. Do not try to open, modify, force-charge, or service a sealed battery. If the battery does not respond to normal charging with a compatible charger, stop charging and contact Canbat support before continuing. See [Section 11](#) for prevention and [Section 12](#) for troubleshooting.

13. Can I install the battery on its side?

Most Canbat sealed lead-acid batteries can be installed upright or on their side, because the electrolyte is held in place. Upright is recommended whenever possible, and never install a battery upside down unless the product datasheet confirms it. See [Section 7](#).

14. What should I do if the battery arrives damaged?

Don't install or charge it. Take photos of the box, battery, and label, keep the packaging, and contact Canbat support with your order number and the model or SKU. If a shipment arrives seriously damaged or unsafe, you may refuse delivery. See [Section 6](#).

15. Can I replace my sealed lead-acid battery with a lithium battery?

In some applications, yes, but lithium batteries have different charging, sizing, and equipment compatibility requirements. If you are considering upgrading from sealed lead-acid to lithium, contact Canbat support or visit the Canbat lithium battery section to confirm the correct replacement option.

18. Recycling and Disposal

Sealed lead-acid batteries are recyclable and should never be thrown in household garbage. Lead-acid is one of the most widely recycled products, and recycling a used battery keeps hazardous materials out of landfills and recovers materials for reuse.

How to recycle a used battery

When your battery reaches the end of its life, take it to one of the following:

- An approved battery recycling depot
- A household hazardous waste facility
- An automotive or battery retailer that accepts used batteries
- Your local municipal recycling program

For recycling options, contact your local battery recycling facility, municipal hazardous waste program, or Canbat support for guidance.

CAUTION

Before transporting any used battery, tape or cover the terminals to prevent a short circuit. Keep the battery upright.

WARNING

Do not open, drain, puncture, burn, or dismantle a battery. It contains sulfuric acid, and damaging the case exposes you to acid and other hazards.

If the battery is damaged or leaking

A swollen, leaking, cracked, hot, or physically damaged battery needs extra care and should not be shipped or transported casually.

- Place the battery upright in a safe, well-ventilated area, away from heat, sparks, flames, and children.
- Do not charge it or attempt to use it.
- Contact Canbat support or your local recycling facility for guidance before moving a damaged or leaking battery.

19. Warranty Support

Warranty coverage depends on the product model, purchase date, and the official warranty terms in effect at the time of purchase. For the most accurate and current warranty information, always refer to the warranty page on canbat.com or contact Canbat support.

To submit a warranty request, visit www.canbat.com/warranty and complete the online warranty application. Have your battery model or SKU, proof of purchase, order information, photographs, and a description of the issue available where applicable.

If you need warranty assistance, have the following ready:

- Order number or proof of purchase
- Battery model or SKU

- Photos of the battery label
- Photos showing the issue
- Description of the application
- Charger model and charging settings, if relevant
- Battery voltage reading, if available

Do not continue using, charging, or transporting a battery that is swollen, leaking, cracked, overheating, or otherwise unsafe. See [Section 12](#) and [Section 18](#).

20. Additional Resources

For the latest product information, datasheets, warranty details, safety documents, and support resources, visit canbat.com or contact Canbat support.

Because product specifications, documents, and policies may change over time, always refer to the latest information published by Canbat for your specific battery model.

Helpful resources may include:

- Product pages and datasheets
- Charging and storage guides
- Safety documents, including SDS/MSDS where applicable
- Warranty information
- Battery connection and replacement guidance
- Support articles and FAQs

When looking up information, use the battery model or SKU printed on your battery label.

21. Certifications and Compliance

Selected Canbat sealed lead-acid battery models may carry applicable safety, transportation, and compliance markings depending on the model, size, and configuration.

Certification details can vary by battery model. Always refer to the product label, product datasheet, product page, or official certification listing for the exact markings and standards that apply to your battery.

Where applicable, Canbat sealed lead-acid batteries may be listed or recognized under relevant standards such as UL 1989 for standby batteries. Do not assume that every model carries the same certification unless it is shown on the product label, datasheet, or certification record.

Canbat may update product specifications, markings, and certification documents over time. For the most accurate and current compliance information, visit canbat.com or contact Canbat support with your battery model or SKU.

22. Contact Canbat

For sales support, technical questions, warranty assistance, recycling guidance, or help identifying your battery, contact Canbat:

CANBAT SUPPORT

Phone: +1 778-358-3925

Email: support@canbat.com

Website: www.canbat.com

24/7 website live chat: Available through www.canbat.com

Submit a warranty request: www.canbat.com/warranty

NOTE

"24/7" refers specifically to website live chat. Phone and email response times may vary.

If your battery is swollen, leaking, cracked, overheating, or otherwise unsafe, **stop using it and do not charge it**. See [Section 12](#) and [Section 18](#) before moving or disposing of the battery.

Questions about your battery? We're here to help.

Canbat Technologies Inc. · Visit canbat.com · Always read the Safety Information ([Section 4](#)) before use.