

# Frequently Asked Questions

PLEASE REFER TO YOUR OWNERS MANUAL FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION.

**Q. What type of batteries are in my vehicle?**

**A.** Trojan 30 XHS Deep Cycle Marine Battery 130 amp hr.

**Q. How many batteries are in my vehicle, and where are they located?**

**A.** There are a total of six batteries in the vehicle two under the hood and four under the bench seat.

**Q. Can I replace my batteries with regular automotive battery?**

**A.** No, they must be a deep cycle battery.

**Q. Are the batteries in my vehicle maintenance free?**

**A.** No, they are a flooded battery which means they need to have water added to them on a regular basis.

**Q. What should I fill my batteries with?**

**A.** It is best to use distilled water. Tap water contains too many minerals.

**Q. Where do I add the distilled water, and how much do I add?**

**A.** Each battery has six cells per battery. Open the two covers off the top of the battery with a flathead screwdriver. Water levels should be 1/2-inch above plates and within 1/8-inch from the bottom of the vent well.

**Q. How often should I check the water in my batteries?**

**A.** This depends on the climate and the amount of use. Hot weather and heavy use increase the boil off. At a minimum GEM recommends checking it once a month. In very hot conditions, or under heavy use, once every two weeks is. It is better to check too often, then to not check it enough. Batteries can be damaged by not having enough electrolytes. Never add battery acid to a battery.

**Q. How do I prepare my vehicle for storage?**

**A.** The biggest concern about storage is battery care. Always store batteries fully charged. The charger and controller have a 50 mA parasitic draw. This seems small, but over a long period of time it adds up. Due to this, GEM recommends turning off the Master Disconnect Switch (MDS) anytime the vehicle will sit two weeks or longer. If the vehicle is being stored for several months, it should be charged once every two months. Simply turn on the (MDS) and plug in the charger. After the charger has cycled turn the switch back off again. There is no advantage to leaving the charger plugged in, as it will not automatically turn back on after the voltage goes down.

**Q. If my batteries do go dead from storage, what do I do?**

**A.** Do to a safety circuit in the charger; the charger will not turn on if the pack voltage is lower than 68 volts. Turn the (MDS) off and charge each battery individually with a 12 volt automotive type charger. Use a medium current (10-40 amps) for about 30 minutes to 1 hour per battery. Once the packvoltage is high enough, turn on the (MDS) and plug in the charger. Let the onboard charger go threw a full charge cycle.

**Q. What is the Master Disconnect Switch and where is it located?**

**A.** The MDS is the main breaker for the vehicle. It must be on to operate and to charge the vehicle. It is located under the bench seat on the passenger side in between battery 3 and 4. It is a silver switch that has red for off and green for on.

**Q. Where are the fuses located?**

**A.** The fuse box is located under the hood. Facing forward open the hood on your left hand side below the windshield bracket. There is a black splash guard, remove the black rivet, and lift up. Behind the splash guard mounted to the frame you will find the fuse box.

**Q. How do I clean the vehicle?**

**A.** To clean the interior of your vehicle, use a mild liquid detergent and warm water. Rub with a clean damp cloth to remove dirt. Do not use a pressure washer or garden hose to clean the interior. Since the majority of the electrical components are under the dash. Normal dust and dirt can be removed using a liquid household glass cleaner. Do not use abrasive cleaners on the windshield or sun roof, as they will cause scratches. When cleaning the exterior of your vehicle use mild liquid detergents only, and rinse promptly. Dry the finish with a soft, clean chamois or towel to avoid surface scratches and water spotting.

**Q. Do I have to wait until my batteries are discharged before charging?**

**A.** No, The batteries are lead acid batteries that do not develop memory, and opportunity charging is strongly recommend.

**Q. How long does it take to charge the vehicle?**

**A.** Depending on the batteries state of charge at the time. If the batteries are near the end of charge it will take 8-10 hrs for a full charge. Of course if the batteries have high charge left in them charge times will be much shorter.

**Q. When do I know when the vehicle is done charging?**

**A.** Some vehicles have a green blinking light that starts out fast, then as the charge ends near it will be very slow. When it is fully charged the green light will stay solid. Other vehicles have a four-stage light. Solid red (initial charge), blinking red (80%), solid yellow (90%), solid green (100%). During the charge do not go by the dash read out since that will just be a surface charge and most likely be inaccurate.

**Q. How do I transport the vehicle?**

**A.** The best way to transport your vehicle is in an enclosed trailer. If it is necessary to haul your vehicle on an open trailer, follow these guidelines:

1. Never haul your vehicle while the vehicle is facing rearward on the trailer.
2. With the vehicle facing forward, pull the trailer at speeds of 55 MPH or less.
3. Secure any items that could be affected by the wind.
4. Do not secure across tub of the vehicle. There are steel handles located on the front and at the rear of the vehicle. Use these with tie downs into the corner of the trailer.

Towing the vehicle is not recommended. This vehicle is not designed for dolly towing.

**Q. How do I charge the vehicle?**

**A.** Make sure the Master Disconnect Switch is in the on position. Insert the proper extension cord into the battery charger receptacle, and then plug into a 110-volt A/C, 15amp-breaker outlet.