# **LEARN WHAT'S INSIDE...**

## ULTRA FRAME

Ultra Frame grid technology, developed by the world's largest automotive battery manufacturer worldwide, is the next generation technology of vehicle batteries.

The innovative design of a Ultra Frame positive grid is stronger and longer lasting, delivering optimum performance for your car's

Ultra Frame grid technology is designed to minimize the corrosion that leads to battery failure, allowing for you and your vehicle to continue moving. This corrosion occurs over time as a result of the charge-discharge cycles your car battery experiences. Purchasing a car battery with Ultra Frame grid technology gives you peace of mind that your car will start day in and day out.

Ultra Frame patented grid technology was built for strength. It is up to 66% more durable and more corrosion-resistant than other grid designs. Ultra Frame grid technology resists the fracturing of the grid to ensure you have a more gradual decline in performance.

The positive grid is what provides the energy to start your car. It's a critical component of your battery start after start. The Ultra Frame grid design improves the performance of your vehicle's electrical system by providing superior starting performance with up to 70% better electrical flow than other grid technologies. This means more consistent starts.

The Ultra Frame manufacturing process uses 20% less energy and produces 20% fewer greenhouse gases than other manufacturing methods. In 2006, the Ultra Frame Technology process received the 2006 Clean Air award from EPA for the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air.

All of these features - combined with superior safety, quality and our closed-looped recycling process allow us to offer high-performing, environmentally friendly products.





Silver Alloy batteries are a type of lead-acid battery with grids made from lead-calcium silver alloy, instead of the traditional lead-antimony alloy or newer lead-calcium alloy.

They stand out for its resistance to corrosion and the destructive effects of high temperatures. The result of this improvement is manifested in increased battery life and maintaining a high starting power over time.



#### INTERCELL WELDS

Largest possible Inter Cell Welding of 19mm Lugs ensures Higher Cranking.



#### **EFB BATTERIES**

**Enhanced Flooded Batteries** Scrim Material on +ve plates Stabilization of Active Materials Design for Start-Stop Cars

Improved Power Output 2x Partial State of Charge (PSoC) 2x Dynamic Charge Acceptance High Durability High Cyclability

Deep Cycle Performance

### **RIBBED CASING**

The case is polypropylene resin. which holds the battery plates, cast on straps and electrolyte. It is designed to minimize vibration impact and extend battery life.

BEST IN CLASS VENTS

The increased height, width and

thickness are designed to reduce

Increased volume of the new BIC vents allows better cooling of the gases.

Patented BIC (best in class) vents offers enhanced safety and reduces

More water condenses and flows back

water loss.

into the battery.

evaporation loss.

TECHNOLOGY

PART AH CAPACITY CCA NUMBER @ 20HR5/ (AMP @ 20HR5/ (AMPS) (MIN.) 95/105D26L 72

CLASS A

### AMP HOUR (AH) AND C20 BATTERY CAPACITY ••••••••

Amp Hour or C20 is an indicator of how much energy is stored in a battery. It is the energy a battery can deliver continuously for 20 hours at 80°F without falling below 10.5 volts.

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CCA is a rating used in the battery industry to define a battery's ability to start an engine in cold temperatures. Generally speaking, it is easier to start an engine in a warm environment than in a cold one. The rating refers to the number of amps a 12-volt battery can deliver at 0°F for 30 seconds while maintaining a voltage of at least 7.2 volts. The higher the CCA rating, the greater the starting power of the battery

### RESERVE CAPACITY (RC)

RC is a general indicator of how long a new, fully charged battery can continue to operate essential accessories if the vehicle's alternator fails. It identifies how many minutes the battery can deliver a constant current of 25 amps at 80°F without falling below the minimum voltage, 1.75 volts per cell, needed to keep your vehicle running.





