

## Range anxiety



### Dealing with the weather

Your e:Ny1 is an all-weather, all-year-round car. But extremes of temperature are not so good for battery life or performance.



#### Hot and cold weather reduce range and efficiency

An EV's lithium-ion battery works most effectively at temperatures between 20°C and 25°C. Extreme temperatures – hot or cold – can reduce range and potentially damage the battery.

##### Cold weather

EV batteries perform less well in cold weather. At any temperature below 10°C you're likely to see a drop in performance.

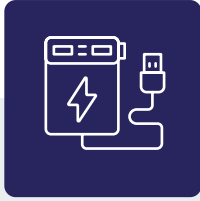
At lower temperatures batteries run less efficiently, so you get fewer miles out of them – a drop of anything from 10% to 20% in total range depending on the model. The e:Ny1's range (on a 100% charge) drops closer to 200 miles in cold weather.

Overnight charging takes an hour or two longer in cold weather. Rapid charging is also affected by temperature – taking up to 60 minutes instead of the usual 45.

##### Hot weather

Warmer weather reduces charging times. But take care not to let your battery overheat because that, too, reduces charging speed. As a safety measure, charging will stop automatically.





## Range anxiety

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**Love your e:Ny1 - show it some warmth and affection**

### Winter warmth

#### Cover your e:Ny1

Keeping your e:Ny1 in a garage or enclosed parking space, or even just under a cover, keeps the car (and its battery) warmer. The warmer the battery, the more likely it is to hold its charge.

#### Preheat the car and battery

The e:Ny1 has a feature known as 'preconditioning' – a grand word for warming up the car before you get in. Preconditioning is a way of warming your car and its battery while they're still plugged in. Preconditioning draws heating power from the charger, not the battery, so you start your journey with a warm car and a battery at the recommended 80% charge.

e:PROGRESS lets you set your car to automatically precondition just before you leave home. To find out more, visit e:PROGRESS online.



### Summer cool

#### Avoid charging in the heat of the day

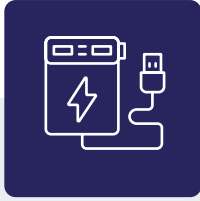
Summer charging is best done overnight or in the cool of the early morning and late evening.

#### Range reduces on the hottest days

When you drive on a hot summer's day, your range will be less. So double-check your potential range and charging options before you start. And do your best to keep the car cool while it charges.

#### Avoid aircon at low speeds

Your e:Ny1's aircon draws less heavily on your battery when you drive at speeds above 7.5 mph. If you keep the aircon running for long periods at speeds below 7.5 mph (in a motorway tailback, for example), it drains the battery much faster.



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### Charging in the rain

There's an urban myth that EVs cannot be charged or driven in the rain. It's not true.

Your e:Ny1, like all EVs, has to comply with tough technical rules, including crash tests and electrical safety, before it goes on the market. The e:Ny1 passed all its tests and is safe to charge and drive in all normal weathers.

The e:Ny1 was thoroughly tested before launch and is safe to drive in the rain. Nevertheless, you should take all normal precautions when charging, including only using the approved charging cable that comes with the e:Ny1, and checking that neither car nor cable are damaged before you plug in.

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### Driving through fords and standing water

In general, electricity and water don't mix. Electric cars do, however, have a range of precautions which mean that they can, if absolutely necessary, drive through shallow standing water.

Don't take a guess at what that safe depth might be. Before you set out, check your e:Ny1 owner's manual for guidance on the maximum depth of water your car can safely drive through.



### Waterproofing features

- + The e:Ny1's drive units and batteries are sealed, so they're unlikely to be damaged by splashes of water.
- + EVs have an advantage over petrol and diesel cars: they have no air intake and no exhaust so the propulsion system won't be affected when you drive through water.
- + As with any car, the deeper the water and the longer you drive through it, the greater the risk of damage. So don't exceed the maximum safe depth, drive steadily, and minimise your contact with water as much as possible.