**US AGM 27 DATA SHEET**
Sealed Low Maintenance 12-Volt

**Application:** Wherever Sealed Low Maintenance & Leak Proof 12-volt batteries are needed.

**Dimensions:** 12.05” (306mm)L
6.61” (168mm)W
9.06” (230mm)H

**Type:** Sealed Non-Spillable Lead Acid (AGM)

**Case material:** Polypropylene / Heat Sealed

### CHARGING INSTRUCTIONS:

**Recomended Charge Current**

- With Temperature Compensation
- Without Temperature Compensation

**Charge Voltage (12 Volts)**

Charge Voltage Temp.

Compensation

Do not charge at temperature corrected voltages above 15 volts (2.5 volts/cell).

Use of a voltage controlled charger is a requirement for warranty coverage.

For best cycle life, limit discharge to less than 50% of the battery’s 20 hour capacity.

Deep cycle batteries need to be equalized periodically. Equalizing is an extended, low current charge performed after the normal charge cycle. This extra charge helps keep all cells in balance. Actively used batteries should be equalized once per month. Manually timed chargers should have the charge time extended approximately 3 hours. Automatically controlled chargers should be unplugged and reconnected after completing a charge.

For more information or questions, please visit [WWW.USBATTERY.COM](http://WWW.USBATTERY.COM)
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EXPECTED LIFE CYCLES VS. DOD (XC, XC2 & AGM)

US AGM 27 DISCHARGE TIME VS CURRENT @80° F

BATTERY % CAPACITY VS TEMP

U.S. Battery Operating Temperature Guidelines

For charging, we recommend staying within 0°F to 120°F (-18 to 49°C) to avoid charging frozen batteries at low temperature or going into thermal runaway at high temperature.

For discharging, we recommend -20°F to 120°F (-29 to 49°C). Batteries discharged at temperatures below 32°F (0°C) should be recharged immediately to avoid freezing.

Batteries discharged at temperatures above 120°F (49°C) should be allowed to cool before recharging.

Extreme temperatures can substantially affect battery performance and charging. Cold reduces battery capacity and retards charging. Heat increases water usage and can result in overcharging. Very high temperatures can cause "thermal runaway" which may lead to an explosion or fire. If extreme temperature is an unavoidable part of an application, consult a battery/charger specialist about ways to deal with the problem.

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