Congratulations
on purchasing
an alternatively
fuelled vehicle.

Arnold Clark

You will have no doubt carried out lots of research before making the decision to purchase an electric vehicle, but we wanted to let you know some useful information you may need now that you drive an alternative fuel vehicle.

We'll be letting you know about everything from charging etiquette to tips on maximising your range. This handy guide should help smooth any bumps in your journey ahead.

Vehicle type:
Charger type:
Cables included: Yes ☐ No ☐

But don't worry your vehicle will have at least 80% charge when you collect it.


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Learn

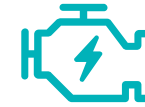
Charging etiquette

Home charging

- Charging at home can be the most convenient and cost-effective way of charging your new electric vehicle.
- Check when your off-peak charge time is, to avoid paying more than you need.
- Government grants may be available for installation of home EV charge points.

Public charging

- Use public charging if you need to charge when you're out and about. It's important that these spaces are not just used for parking. Some EV drivers don't have access to home charging and rely on using public charging. So, only use if you are running low and can't make it home to charge your car.
- Maximum stay times are usually noted on the charger point host.
- Make sure your charging session has started successfully before leaving your vehicle.
- Get into the habit of moving on once you have sufficient charge in your car to travel to your next destination.
- Holster tethered cables back on the charger point once your charge is completed.
- Only plug into a rapid charger, if your vehicle is rapid charge capable.



Charge

What chargers are available to you

There are three main types of EV charge point – slow, fast and rapid. These represent power outputs and charging speeds.

Check your vehicle manual for which charger cable your car has, and visit Zap-Map to find out which public charge points your EV can use.

Slow charger

Slow chargers take alternating current (AC) rather than direct current (DC) which is then converted by the vehicle's onboard charger. It has a charging speed of 3-6kW, meaning you can charge your EV overnight by plugging it into a traditional three-pin socket.

Fast charger

Fast chargers (or type 2) also take alternating current (AC) which is then converted to direct current (DC) by the vehicle. Charging speed is between 7kW–22kW, depending on their type, and you can fully charge a car that's powered by a 30kWh battery in 2-5 hours.

Rapid charger

Rapid chargers take direct current (DC) meaning it's quicker to put the charge into the vehicle. Charging speeds usually start at 50kW meaning you can charge your car to 80% in just 40 minutes.

Quick tips

- Check the charger and cables for any damage before use.
- Thunder and lightning outside? Charge it later.
- Always make sure your hands are dry when using the charger.
- In the middle of charging? Don't try to forcibly remove the cable. Always use the key/card to release the cable safely.
- Keep children away from vehicles and chargers while charging.
- Have a pacemaker or ICD? Keep away from the rear side of the charger

Web resources

- How to find a public charger Visit www.zap-map.com
- Looking for a home charger? Visit www.scottishpower.co.uk/electric-vehicles/electric-car-charging-at-home

Drive

Driving tips

Range anxiety? Don't worry. The majority of car journeys in the UK average less than 15 miles. But if you're driving for longer, here are some practical tips to get more miles for your charge:

- Keep fluids topped up and your filters clean.
- Aim to travel light when you can.
- Plan a charge that finishes just before you're due to set off on your journey.
- Check your sat-nav system for route updates before you leave the house and stay tuned to radio traffic announcements.
- Set your car to an optimum temperature while it's still charging to avoid draining the battery while driving. It means cheaper running costs and a warmer cabin.
- Set off smoothly from a standstill, anticipate stopping and slowing and be gentle with the accelerator. You'll use less energy!
- Equip your EV with the right tyres and tyre pressure, and you'll get the best performance from it.

Web resources

- How best to maintain your EV and its battery: www.rac.co.uk/drive/advice/know-how/electric-cars/

Change

Vehicle maintenance

The same elements as any other vehicle will be checked to determine an EV's roadworthiness, including tyres, the braking system and headlights.

However, EV drivers will be delighted to know that they no longer need oil changes. Elsewhere in the car, there's no requirement for a clutch, gearbox, timing belt or sparkplugs, and because most electric cars can still produce power even when braking, the car's movements are much easier on its brakes and tyres.

Fundamentally, an electric motor has just two or three moving parts, making it easier to service.

How often should I get my EV serviced?

As regularly as any petrol or diesel vehicle. It's also a good idea to book seasonal checks to make sure tyres, lights and other parts of the car are ready for any extreme road conditions.

Servicing starts from £120, for more information or to book a service visit www.arnoldclark.com/servicing/electric-car

Any queries or questions on driving or charging visit www.arnoldclark.com/innovation-centre