

Nexon EV – DOs & DON'Ts

- Do not allow the vehicle to be discharged to 0% in storage.
- It is recommended that the vehicle must be charged to a charge level in between 30% to 50% before leaving the vehicle for long time storage. It is also recommended to remove the negative terminal of 12 V battery. After this time period the vehicle must be charged to 100% using Normal Charging before use
- Do not direct high pressure washer fluid/ water jets (Pressure above 0.5 bar) at electrical devices and connector during washing. This is to prevent malfunction/failure of electrical system due to water ingress. No High pressure washing in in Engine compartment, Under-floor battery pack and CCS Charging port.
- Drive through calm water only and only if it is not deeper than 300mm and at this depth, the vehicle speed to be maintained at creep speed
- If car gets completely or partially submerged in water, switch off the ignition, evacuate the car and call RSA (Roadside Assistance) at 18002097979 for assistance
- For optimum driving range use drive/eco mode and maintain the recommended tyre pressure.
- As EV service requires certain skillsets and trained manpower, it is always recommended to get the car serviced or repaired at only TML authorized EV workshop.
- Always check the SOC level before start of journey & ensure car is adequately charged. You may check the SOC level on the mobile app also.
- Remote AC command not be executed through mobile app while/during the charge initiation process.

EV charging

- Do not use a damaged charging station, plug point or charging port. Using the charger with a worn or damaged port may result in unanticipated consequences.
- Ensure that the charging gun is always stored in a safe place. Do not expose it to rain or wet conditions. Avoid pouring or dripping water or other liquids over it.
- Charging should be done in Vehicle OFF state.
- Battery performance and durability can deteriorate if the fast charger is used constantly. Use of Fast Charging should be minimized in order to help prolong high voltage battery life.
- After a maximum of four continuous fast charging cycles, it is recommended to use Normal/slow Charging and charge the car to 100% State of Charge for optimum performance of high voltage battery pack.
- If the charging gun is removed, reinsertion should be done after at least 10 seconds of removal of the charging gun.
- Once Normal/Fast charging is completed, 90 seconds of time gap is required before the vehicle can be started.
- Overcurrent and leakage current protections are given in the home charging box and charging gun. The RCBO should always be in ON state during normal charging use-case and there should be no error (Red) LEDs on the charging gun. In case any tripping of RCBO is observed or error LEDs start blinking on the Charging gun, please contact TML authorized EV workshop.
- Home charging box comes with a key and lock. It is recommended to lock the box during overnight charge or when the charging box is not in use to avoid misuse of the charging point.
- Do not disengage/play around with the Park brake/hand brake while vehicle in fast charging condition.

****For more details and information, please refer the owner manual**

Driving Tips for Maximizing Range of EV

- **Drive Smoothly** – Rapid accelerations lead to faster consumption of energy and will lead to reduction in range. Do not change the accelerator pedal inputs rapidly. GO as smooth as possible. EV's being instantaneous torque and power – there is very little lag in translating the pedal input to vehicle response.
- **Control your Speed** – EV's give best range between speeds of 40 – 60 kph. Therefore they are ideal for city applications. Driving in this range along with following of other points here will add your mileage significantly
- **Maximize regenerative braking** – Regenerative braking is the best advantage of an EV. The calibration on the regen is done in such a way that most people can experience a “single pedal” drive at most times, just lift your feet of the accelerator pedal to slow the vehicle down and gain range.
- **Anticipate early when slowing down** might be needed and release the accelerator pedal earlier to allow for vehicle coasting thus maximizing energy recovery and hence, range. **'Predictive driving'** will minimize the need to accelerate and brake frequently, which is energy inefficient.
- **Go easy on the Heating and Cooling** – The heating and cooling on the car uses energy from the battery. Set temperatures to a comfortable 24°C, and see the comfort as well as the range go up significantly.
- **Travel Light** – Any additional load in the car drains the battery. Do not add more accessories, do not keep dead weight in the car, and in general travel as light as possible.

Examples of predictive driving:

- If you are 200m away from a signal that has turned Red, allow the EV to coast to less than 10kph before braking the vehicle to a stop rather than accelerating the vehicle to near the signal and then braking sharply.
- Do not tail-gate the vehicle in front while driving. Keep safe distance from the vehicle in front so that brake usage can be minimized. Following the vehicle in front will lead to application of quick acceleration and sudden braking and will reduce range.
- If you see a speed-breaker at a distance, you should release the accelerator pedal early and allow the vehicle to coast. This will be ideal if you are able to anticipate and reduce the vehicle to a speed where braking is not needed at all to cross the speed-breaker.

Note: Range maximising should not be at the cost of vehicle and occupant safety. While regeneration opportunities depend on the driver's ability to extract energy from the vehicle during driving (controlling brake and accelerator pedal usage), one should always prioritize safety.