Signature BATTERIES

FRANCHISEE OPPORTUNITY

START YOUR JOURNEY

Say hello to endless possibilities with Signature Batteries. When you join as a Franchisee Partner, you become part of our extended battery store and make a commitment to partnering with us to bring an incredible experience to our customers every single day.

Discover why Signature Batteries is the ultimate choice for aspiring battery store owners and how you can turn your dreams into reality with our proven business model and support network.

5 STEPS TO BECOME A FRANCHISEE

1

Enquire and have a chat :
Phone: 0864061515 0422937376
Email: accounts@signaturebatteries.com.au

2

Submit the application
We will send you a Comprehensive application to get started.

3

Finding the store location and reviewing financials
It's time to find the right store location and review financial requirements.

4

Final approval
Finalising the location, Final approval and signing the contract.

5

Start your own **SIGNATURE BATTERIES** store.
Open your own store and be part of Signature batteries excellence team.

AVAILABLE LOCATIONS

Clarkson WA 6030
Malaga WA 6090
Midland WA 6056 (Existing Store)
Osborne Park WA 6017
Nedlands WA 6009
Fremantle WA 6160
Kewdale WA 6105
Caningvale WA 6155
Kelmscott WA 6111
Bibra lake WA6163
Rockingham WA 6168
Mandurah WA 6210

SIGNATURE BATTERIES FRANCHISEE FAQ`S

1

How much it cost to set up a store ?

The approved candidates looking to set up a new franchise in an available location will look at approx. $150000 to $200000. This amount covers the Franchise Establishment Fee, ($49000 for 5 Years) if rental the deposit, store build and fit-out costs, the initial stock and equipment for the store and consultancy fees where applicable, and a utility vehicle.

After confidentiality agreement and move into the Due Diligence stage the candidate will be provided with the disclosure document to look further into expected costs. Please note: Candidates are required to receive independent financial, legal, and business advice on the opportunity.

2

What is involved in a Signature Batteries franchisee?

Franchisees will provide customers in their territory with premium quality products and excellent service. franchisees will operate their retail store and provide free battery installation, free battery testing, and free delivery within their assigned territory and expert advice.

3

What are the qualifying factors to become a franchise?

You don't necessarily need to be from an automotive/electrical background. This is because we provide comprehensive training to get you ready to operate your own store. This doesn't mean we are on the lookout for just anyone; there are special qualities that are required to be a Battery Expert.

- Provide amazing service to customers and find solutions to their needs
- A keen interest in learning about batteries and stored energy products
- A business mindset that focuses on service and growth
- A leader that can not only operate a store but also manage their staff to give their customers confidence in their service and store
- Someone who enjoys problem-solving and finding solutions for their customer's battery and stored energy problems.

SIGNATURE BATTERIES FRANCHISEE FAQ`S

4

What training is provided for franchisees?

Signature Batteries commitments to incoming franchisee is the training and support provided when joining the network. Candidates will be given a four-weeks comprehensive training program that covers all areas necessary to ensure you are ready to run and operate your store so that they can get hands on experience understanding the day in the life of a battery expert.

5

How does Signature Batteries locate a suitable site?

When looking at setting up a new store, with the new franchisee in searching the market for suitable commercial options. Once sites are located in the territory, we will assess each of the available commercial sites based on set criteria. This criterion includes visibility, accessibility, size and location.

In this process, we will discuss potential sites with the franchisee for their thoughts. It is also important to note that franchisees can put forward sites that they have found that they think are suitable. These sites will then be assessed to determine their suitability. This will continue until all parties agree and allow the leasing negotiations to commence.

6

What are the ongoing fees fees for owing a Signature Batteries franchise ?

- Royalties
- 8% on Gross Profit (Not on Total Revenue)
- 2% Towards Marketing

7

Signature Batteries Communication within the network and with franchisees?

Franchisees in the network are provided with regular communications from the support office to ensure they are up to date with all necessary processes and news within the network. Any urgent information will also be sent by the applicable department as required. franchisees questions, ideas and concerns will be answered directly or place them through to a member of the support team.

Battery Maintenance

Taking good care of your battery will ensure the best performance and delivery of power to your car, motorcycle, truck or other application. A few simple checks every three months or so can also help increase your battery's life-span.

- Always think safety first; wear protective eye-wear and gloves when working near batteries.
- Check your battery's state of charge using the 'Eye' or 'State of Charge' indicator on the top of the battery. "Green" indicates a healthy battery, "Black" or "Clear" indicates your battery may need charging or servicing. A simple voltmeter or multi-meter can also be used to check your battery's resting voltage. A reading of 12.6 to 12.9 volts indicates battery is charged.
- Check that cable connections are clean, tight and free of corrosion. Remove any dirt or grime from the battery.
- Check battery for any physical damage or swelling that could be the cause of overheating or overcharging..
- If the battery has removable caps, check the water level at least every 6 months. Replenish with distilled water and don't overfill as acid needs room for expansion during charging.
- Discharged or flat batteries should be recharged as soon as possible to prevent sulphation damage. Ensure your battery is fully recharged as partial charge will not prevent sulphation.
- Always ensure batteries are fully charged before placing in storage. Ensure charge does not fall below 12.3 volts during storage period.
- Make sure your battery cables are adequately sized to ensure sufficient current flow to and from the battery (aftermarket & auxiliary systems).

If your battery is still not operating correctly, We can inspect, test and report on your battery's condition free of charge and provide you with professional advice on how you can get the most from your batteries at Signature Batteries.

HOW TO CHARGE YOUR BATTERY

Think safety first; always wear protective eyewear and gloves when charging batteries.

The best method to charge your vehicle's battery will depend on the type of battery you have. There are numerous types of Lead Acid batteries and it's important to use the correct charging method to avoid undercharging or overcharging which can damage the battery.

Your vehicle alternator is a basic battery charger, which will recharge and maintain your battery while the vehicle is running, provided the battery is not too deeply discharged. For **deeply-discharged batteries** (too flat to start your car) an automatic or smart charger is recommended to thoroughly recharge the battery.

These chargers can be used to charge several different battery types due to their multiple stages of charging and ability to determine the battery's state of charge.

Battery Charging Procedure

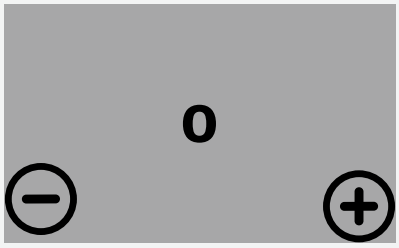
- Check the electrolyte levels and top up with distilled water if necessary. (Accessible Batteries only)
- Check the battery case for damage and remove any corrosion.
- Charging batteries can generate Hydrogen gas. Ensure charging area is well ventilated and there are no sources of ignition (sparks, flames) in the vicinity.
- Before turning on the charger, connect charger leads to the battery terminals: Red positive lead to the positive terminal and Black negative lead to the negative terminal.
- Turn on the charger – never touch the leads when the charger is on
- Select Chemistry (Gel, Wet/AGM, Calcium) on the charger and also charging rate in amps if adjustable. Aim for 10-20% of battery's Amp-Hour capacity or ring R&J Batteries for assistance if unsure.
- Check battery occasionally while on charge; faulty batteries may overheat. If battery gets too hot, switch off immediately, check that charging rate is not above 20% of battery capacity in Ah, and allow to cool completely before resuming charging.
- Turn off power to charger before disconnecting the charging leads.
- Allow battery to rest for minimum of one hour before checking voltage, to allow surface charge to dissipate. Fully charged battery should read between 12.7 and 13.0 volts.

Some chargers will not charge a battery if the voltage is extremely low (below 7 volts) and you will have to take it in to a battery expert to charge and test it for you.

Keeping a battery charged is a great way to increase the life of your battery and avoid having to replace prematurely. Signature Batteries offer professional charging and testing services that cater for all battery types and can accurately assess your battery's state of health.

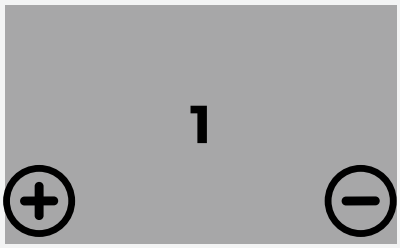
BATTERY TERMINAL LAYOUTS

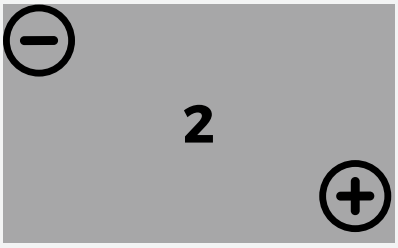
Please use the following as a reference when advising the terminal layout required for your battery.
When determining terminal layout always face the terminal side (terminals closest to you) to avoid confusion / misinterpretation.



0 = Right Hand Positive (RHP)

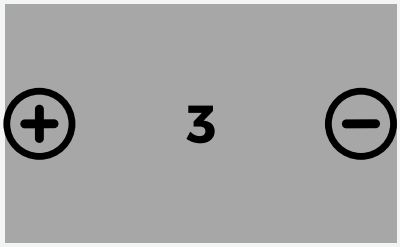
1 = Left Hand Positive (LHP)

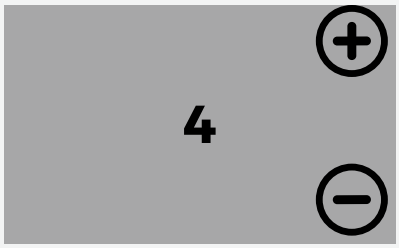




2 = Offset 6V

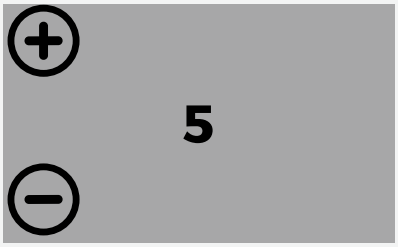
3 = Centrepost





4 = Right Hand Positive (RHP)

5 = Left HandPositive (LHP)



AUTOMOTIVE BATTERY TERMINALS

There are typically three types of terminals on automotive batteries, depending on the type of vehicle, whether it is a car, a truck or a recreational vehicle. Some batteries come with terminals in two different configurations. It's important to ensure you get the right configuration as it may prevent battery cables from reaching.

The three types are:

SAE Terminals

SAE is the standard for most automotive vehicles. Consisting of two lead posts in the shape of truncated cones, positioned on the top of the battery, they have slightly different diameters to ensure correct electrical polarity.

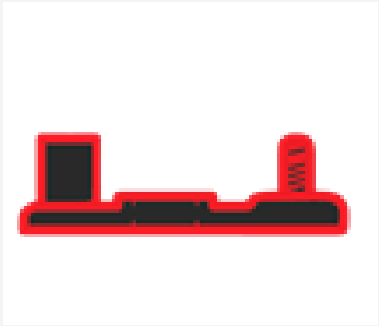
JIS Terminals

The JIS battery terminal is similar to the SAE but smaller. Like the SAE, the positive is larger than the negative, but both are smaller than their SAE counterparts. Most older Japanese cars were fitted with JIS terminals.

L Terminals

L terminals consist of an L-shaped post with a bolt hole through the vertical side. Typically, these are used for batteries in some European cars, motorcycles, lawn and garden devices, snowmobiles and other light duty vehicles.

MARINE BATTERY TERMINALS



Marine Battery Terminals

Marine battery terminals typically have dual posts, a 3/8”-16 threaded post for the positive and a 5/16”-18 threaded post for the negative along with a pair of SAE tapered posts

Battery Fitment Guide

1. Check battery size to suit the compartment in your vehicle
2. Remove the negative terminal cable
3. Remove positive terminal cable
4. Remove battery bracket/strap
5. Remove faulty battery
6. Check battery tray is in working order
7. Place new battery in the compartment
8. Replace battery bracket/strap
9. Reconnect positive terminal cable
10. Reconnect negative terminal cable last

How does a battery Work?

- A battery stores electricity for future use. It develops voltage from the chemical reaction produced when two unlike materials, such as the positive and negative plates, are immersed in the electrolyte, a solution of sulphuric acid and water. In a typical lead-acid battery, the voltage is approximately 2 volts per cell, for a total of 12 volts. Electricity flows from the battery as soon as there is a circuit between the positive and negative terminals. This happens when any load that needs electricity, such as the radio, is connected to the battery.
- Most people don't realize that a lead-acid battery operates in a constant process of charge and discharge. When a battery is connected to a load that needs electricity, such as the starter in your car, current flows from the battery. The battery begins to be discharged.
- In the reverse process, a battery becomes charged when current flows back into it, restoring the chemical difference between the plates. This happens when you're driving without any accessories and the alternator puts current back into the battery.
- As a battery discharges, the lead plates become more chemically alike, the acid becomes weaker, and the voltage drops. Eventually the battery is so discharged that it can no longer deliver electricity at a useful voltage.
- You can recharge a discharged battery by feeding electrical current back into it. A full charge restores the chemical difference between the plates and leaves the battery ready to deliver its full power.
- This unique process of discharge and charge in the lead-acid battery means that energy can be discharged and restored over and over again. This is what's known as the cycling ability in a battery.

Why wont my car start?

When you ask yourself “Why won’t my car start?” you usually refer to the battery as being "dead," even though that's not technically correct. A battery that's merely discharged—from leaving your headlights on or from a damaged alternator—can be recharged to its full capacity. But a battery that's at the end of its service life can't be recharged enough to restore it to a useful power level. Then it truly is dead, and must be replaced.

If the battery is discharged and not dead, you can jump-start it from another fully charged battery. But if the alternator or another part of the electrical system in your car is damaged, the battery will not recharge and neither a mechanic nor a service station will be able to recharge it. So if your battery keeps discharging, have your electrical system checked before you replace it. What looks like a bad battery could be an electrical system problem. If you have a bad component in the electrical system, it will keep draining a new battery, and you'll be stranded again and again.

How do you know which battery is right for your car?

Here are some quick tips to help you make the right choice.

Check your vehicle manual for the original equipment manufacturer's recommendations for:

Battery group size - the battery size that will best fit the physical dimensions of your vehicle. Many vehicles can accommodate more than one group size.

What should I consider before buying a battery?

Amps hours (AH) - it's the unit of measure for a battery's electrical capacity when continuously discharged over a period of 20 hours before the voltage fails to 10.5V.

Cold cranking amps (CCA) - CCA is critical for good cranking ability. It's the number of amps a battery can support for 30 seconds at a temperature of -18 degrees Celcius until the battery voltage drops to unusable levels.

Reserve capacity (RC) - helps to power your vehicle's electrical system if the alternator fails. It identifies how many minutes the battery can supply ample power without falling below the minimum voltage needed to run your vehicle.

In general, for both CCA and RC, the higher the number the better. However, if you live in a cold climate, the CCA rating should be an important consideration in choosing a battery. Conversely, if you live in a high-heat climate, you don't need as much CCA.

If you're looking for a deep-cycle battery for marine, you must also consider:

- ·The type of equipment to be powered
- ·The number of amps needed to run the equipment
- ·The number of hours you'll be using the equipment

When fitting and handling batteries, please make sure you and your colleagues are aware of the safety and handling by following all the safety recommendations and advice below.

DANGER OF EXPLODING BATTERIES

Batteries contain sulphuric acid and produce explosive mixtures of hydrogen and oxygen. Because self-discharge action generates hydrogen gas even when the battery is not in operation, make sure batteries are stored and worked on in a well-ventilated area.

Always wear ANSI Z87.1 (U.S.) or CE EN166 (Europe) approved safety glasses and face shields or splash-proof goggles when working on or near batteries.

Always wear proper eye, face and hand protection.

Keep all sparks, flames and cigarettes away from the battery.

Never try to open a battery with non-removable vents.

Keep removable vents tight and level except when servicing electrolytes.

Make sure the work area is well-ventilated.

Never lean over the battery while boosting, testing or charging.

Exercise caution when working with metallic tools or conductors to prevent short circuits and sparks.

SAFETY & HANDLING

Safe Charging

NEVER ATTEMPT TO CHARGE A BATTERY WITHOUT FIRST REVIEWING THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CHARGER BEING USED. In addition to the charger manufacturer's instructions, these general precautions should be followed for safe charging:

Always wear proper eye, face and hand protection.

Always charge batteries in a well-ventilated area.

Keep vents tight and level.

Turn the charger and timer "OFF" before connecting the leads to the battery to avoid dangerous sparks.

Never try to charge a visibly damaged or frozen battery.

Connect the charger leads to the battery; red positive (+) lead to the positive (+) terminal and black negative (-) lead to the negative (-) terminal. If the battery is still in the vehicle, connect the negative lead to the engine block to serve as a ground. Be sure the ignition and all electrical accessories are turned off. (If the vehicle has a positive ground, connect the positive lead to the engine block.)

Make sure that the charger leads to the battery are not broken, frayed or loose.

Set the timer, turn the charger on and slowly increase the charging rate until the desired ampere value is reached.

If the battery becomes hot, or if violent gassing or spewing of electrolyte occurs, reduce the charging rate or turn off the charger temporarily.

Always turn the charger "OFF" before removing charger leads from the battery to avoid dangerous sparks.

HANDLING BATTERY ACID

Battery acid, or electrolyte, is a solution of sulphuric acid and water that can destroy clothing and burn the skin. USE EXTREME CAUTION WHEN HANDLING BATTERY ACID and keep an acid-neutralizing solution — such as baking soda or household ammonia mixed with water — readily available. When handling batteries:

Always wear proper eye, face and hand protection.

If the electrolyte is splashed into an eye, immediately force the eye open and flood it with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Get prompt medical attention.

If electrolyte is taken internally, drink large quantities of water or milk. DO NOT induce vomiting. Get prompt medical attention.

Neutralize with baking soda any electrolyte that spills on a vehicle or in the work area. After neutralizing, rinse contaminated area clean with water. To prepare electrolyte of a specific gravity, always pour the concentrated acid slowly into the water; DO NOT pour water into the acid. Always stir the water while adding small amounts of acid. If noticeable heat develops, allow the solution to cool before continuing to add acid.

TRUSTED BRANDS

AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES FOR ALL MAKES AND MODELS

Signature BATTERIES

WANGARA

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0422 937 376
Email:
info@signaturebatteries.com.au

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