



# MINI MOD SERIES VAPE MOD USER MANUAL

## PARAMETERS



Battery Type & Capacity :  
500mAh Lithium Ion Battery

## ACCESSORIES

- Empty Cartridge
- USB Charger
- Color Coded Lanyard

## OPERATION

**5 BUTTON CLICKS** will turn on the battery while five clicks again will turn off. Make sure to turn off the product while not in use or placing it into an enclosed space such as your pocket or bag.

**2 BUTTON CLICKS** will preheat the coil and the contents of the cartridge. It is especially important to preheat the coil on cold days. Simply let this cycle roll to the end (indicated by color cycling) or press the button to begin vaporization

**3 BUTTON CLICKS** will select the variable voltage as follows: RED is 4.2 Volts, BLUE is 3.7 Volts, PURPLE is 3.4 Volts. We highly recommend the BLUE setting as it will prolong the battery life and reduce the heat used to vaporize the contents of the cartridge

**1 BUTTON HOLD** will engage power and vaporize the cartridge contents during consumption.

## PROTECTION

**Low Voltage Protection:** Device will be powered off directly if the battery voltage is less than 3.3v

**Automatic Power-Off Protection:** Device will be powered off automatically if no action has been taken with the device for 3 minutes.

## CHARGING

The device can be used while charging. Once plugged in, the LED indicator will turn RED displaying that the battery is charging. When you receive the product, make sure to fully charge the battery before use. A blinking RED indicator means the unit will need a recharge soon.



Designed in NYC





# SLIMPEN SERIES VAPE PEN USER MANUAL

## CAUTIONARY NOTE

If battery is fully discharged the voltage will drop below where it can be recharged and the LED will flash but the PEN will no longer work. Please especially note that the LED will flash and auto power off if you hold the button to draw current for longer than 8 seconds, this is to prevent overheat!

Fully discharging your battery may harm it until it eventually appears to be dead (once it reaches a point below 2.5v it will no longer charge with our chargers)! It is much better to do a partial discharge as this reduces stress and prolongs battery life. Please remember that elevated temperature and high currents affect battery life cycle. Also, Lithium-ion batteries suffer from stress when exposed to heat, as does keeping a cell at a high charge voltage. **We highly encourage you to take care of your batteries.**

## HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR BATTERY

Did you know that compared to a FULL discharge, a partial discharge reduces stress and prolongs battery life? Our batteries are Lithium-Ion rechargeable batteries, and normal care for Li-Ion devices applies to our batteries as well. As an overview: elevated temperature and high currents affect cycle life, and Lithium-ion suffers from stress when exposed to heat or keeping a cell at a high charge voltage. In short all of these things affect how quickly stress breaks down (oxidizes) the internal cell structure of the battery. Therefore, avoid completely discharging lithium-ion batteries!

If a lithium-ion battery is discharged below 2.5 volts per cell, a safety circuit built into the battery opens and the battery appears to be dead to the end user. In some cases the original charger may also now be of no use, as only battery analyzers with the boost function have a chance of recharging the battery. However in most cases your battery will be somewhere between 2.55 and 2.65 volts, so simply leave the battery on the charger for over a day to reset the reference voltage level and fully charge (including final slowest/trickle charge) and your battery may resume normal operations.

Also, for safety reasons; do not recharge deeply discharged lithium-ion batteries if they have been stored in that condition for several months. For extended storage, discharge a lithium-ion battery to about 40 percent and then TURN the battery OFF (five clicks with our batteries) and store it in a cool place. Storing the battery fully charged means oxidation of lithium-ion is at its highest rate.

**Keep your batteries at room temperature if possible.** That means between 68°F (20°C) and 77°F (25°C). The worst thing that can happen to a lithium-ion battery is to be fully charged and then be subjected to elevated temperatures. This is because heat is by far the largest factor when it comes to reducing lithium-ion battery life. So don't leave or charge your mobile device's battery in your car when it's hot out. Also be aware that fully discharging a battery in a short period of time (the vape cloud phenomena is a good example of this) and then expecting to quickly charge it also affects the lithium-ion internal cell structure.

**Allow partial discharges and avoid full ones (usually).** Lithium-ion batteries are not like NiCd (Nickel-Cadmium) batteries, in that they do not get a charge "memory." This means deep-discharge cycles (fully discharging then recharging) are not required. It's far better for the battery's health to use partial-discharge cycles, and not fully discharge or fully charge the battery in one go, as this creates heat and increases the rate of micro-fractures in the cell structure.

Some resources will tell you to fully discharge occasionally to 'set the battery meter' on digital devices like Phones, however be aware that this is ONLY setting a reference level FOR that metering circuit/function. Also, continuous partial discharges create a condition called digital memory in the METER circuit itself (not in the battery as in NiCd), decreasing the accuracy of the device's power gauge. So by letting the battery discharge to the cut-off point and then recharge the power gauge WILL be recalibrated. However fully discharging a battery still has an effect on the Lithium-Ion cell structure, so balance the need for 'proper metering' with long term lifespan.