

ALL-ELECTRIC RANGE WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

What is WLTP?

The Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicle Test (WLTP) procedure is used to measure fuel consumption and CO2 emissions and is designed to represent everyday driving. It was launched in Europe in 2017 and better reflects on-the-road performance compared to the NEDC test procedure. It is designed to enable comparisons to be drawn between different vehicles which are tested under the same controlled test conditions. The test covers different driving styles with different average speeds. Importantly, the ambient temperature used in the testing is a consistent 23C and approximately 30% payload utilisation.

All-Electric Range

For our EVs we also display the WLTP Extra High test value which reflects the less efficient scenario of motorway driving. This better illustrates the variability in real-world driving an E-Transit. This follows updated guidance from the Vehicle Certification Agency in the UK.

Bodystyle	Model	WLTP Extra High (Motorway)	WLTP Overall
Van	350 L2 H2 Leader	109 miles / 175 km	159 miles / 255 km
	350 L3 H3 Leader	101 miles / 162 km	149 miles / 239 km
	390 L2 H2 Trend	166 miles / 267 km	196 miles / 315 km
	390 L3 H3 Trend	154 miles / 247 km	185 miles / 297 km
	425 L4 H3 Trend	151 miles / 243 km	178 miles / 286 km
DCIV	390 L3 H2 Trend	162 miles / 260 km	189 miles / 304 km
	390 L3 H3 Trend	152 miles / 244 km	180 miles / 289 km

All vehicles shown are to standard specification, are with 68kw battery, RWD and SRW

Real-World Variability. What Affects Range?

The below chart shows forecasted driving range at various ambient temperatures and payloads (the baseline is not set using WLTP testing parameters). Battery chemistry is significantly impacted by temperature:

- On a very cold day at -10 degrees, you could expect up to 40% reduction in energy.
- Fully laden vs unladen can account for between 10-20% reduction in range.

Forecasted Driving Range Compared to Baseline							
Figures apply only to 2022 E-Transit.		0%	47%	63%	72%	88%	110%
Payload (incl. Optional Weight)	50%	43%	58%	66%	79%	100% (Baseline)	91%
	100%	41%	54%	61%	72%	91%	84%
	Celcius	-30	-10	0	10	25	45

Maximising All-Electric Range

There are several steps that can be taken to maximise your all-electric range:

- **Scheduled pre-conditioning.** Range can be preserved significantly, particularly in very cold temperatures, if the battery is at an ideal operating temperature. Set departure times so your vehicle is ready when you are.
- **Regenerative deceleration.** Every time you coast or apply light braking, E-Transit uses regenerative deceleration to top up its battery. Selecting L (Low) Mode will increase the strength of the regeneration and increase the energy recaptured by decelerating.
- **Drive modes.** Eco Mode makes your remaining battery power go further by limiting the top speed, using less power for climate control and actively managing acceleration.
- To further maximise range, consider optional features such as an engine governor (which limits speed) or acceleration control (which ensures the vehicle accelerates at the same rate whether it is full of cargo or completely empty).

There are a number of other factors that impact range – please see overleaf.



What Affects Range?

Environmental Factors



Temperature outside and inside. Extreme cold or hot temperatures affect battery cell chemistry. EV Batteries need help to operate at an optimum temperature. Either cooling or heating the vehicle while driving uses energy from the high voltage battery. Maintaining a consistent cabin temperature is more efficient versus regularly turning the climate control on and off again.



Road terrain and surface quality. Braking downhill provides the opportunity to recharge the battery via regenerative braking. Driving uphill requires more energy. Using Low (L) position on the electronic transmission selector provides an increased level of deceleration when you lift off the accelerator pedal. You can use (L) at all times, if desired, but it is designed to improve drivability and efficiency while descending hills.



Poor weather conditions. In addition to temperature levels, driving in windy or adverse weather conditions like heavy rain or snow can have a negative impact on range. Driving into a strong headwind will negatively impact range performance.

Vehicle



Battery health. You can increase the longevity of your high voltage battery by using the Departure Times feature. This can keep your battery at the optimal temperature and state of charge based on your settings and usage. Allowing your battery to cool before charging and setting the maximum state of charge to 90% for everyday usage improves longevity of your high voltage battery. Storing your vehicle in temperatures between 0°C and 45°C is the most beneficial for the high voltage battery. You can also increase the battery life by maintaining your state of charge below 100%. When you park your vehicle for an extended period of 30 days or more, we recommend your battery be at an approximately 50% state of charge. Storing your vehicle's high voltage battery at higher states of charge is less favourable than storing at lower states of charge.



Vehicle Maintenance Level. Following the guidance on service intervals can ensure that the brake fluid level and coolant concentration remain in line with Ford's recommendations.



Tyre Condition. Tyre quality and either over or under inflated tyres can affect performance – just like a petrol or diesel vehicle. Uneven wear on tyres can have an effect on range and this should be checked by an authorised Ford dealer to ensure wheel alignment is correct.

Driver



Payload. Transporting more weight results in greater energy consumption – see overleaf. The more aerodynamic the vehicle, the less drag it has. Towing or carrying a roof rack will impact range performance just as it does on a petrol or diesel vehicle.



Driving style and speed. Fast acceleration and maintaining higher speeds above 50 mph consume more energy. Smoother acceleration and braking are key to achieving the best range.



Use of accessories. Use of electrical sockets and accessories within the vehicle, like charging your mobile device, also consumes energy from the high-voltage battery.