**Driving and saving with electric vehicles**

Those who want to drive economically with an electric vehicle should pay attention to a number of special aspects. Because not everything that applies to vehicles with combustion engines is also helpful here. **Driving style**

- **Quick acceleration** affects energy consumption to a lesser extent in an electric car than in a gasoline-powered car. Nevertheless, it is recommended to accelerate softly because this protects the battery.

- **High speeds** of more than 100 km/h lead to a significantly higher energy consumption in an electric vehicle. This increases disproportionately compared with a vehicle powered by a combustion engine.

- **An anticipatory driving style** and techniques such as coasting also pay off in an electric car. That is because uniform braking allows most of the energy to be recovered and fed back into the battery.

- **Very heavy braking** should be avoided since part of the kinetic energy is converted into heat and can therefore not be recovered.

**Usage behavior**

- **The heating and air conditioning unit** use additional energy from the traction battery. Here it can be beneficial to preheat or precool the vehicle before the trip while it is still charging (pre-entry climate control) to ensure that the operating range is reduced to a much lesser extent.

- **Short trips** in an electric vehicle hardly increase consumption or wear and tear. That is why electric vehicles are especially well suited for use in cities and urban areas.

**Battery care**

- **Charging capacity.** Electric vehicles can be “filled up” at household power outlets or at wall boxes and other charging stations. The charging time depends mainly on the charge remaining in the battery and the charge rate of the power supply. Low-current charging has a positive effect on the life of the battery.

- **State of charge.** Frequent recharging while the battery still has a high state of charge should be avoided since this weakens its performance.

- **Memory effect.** The lithium-ion batteries used in Mercedes-Benz and smart electric vehicles are not affected by the so-called memory effect, known mainly from earlier nickel-cadmium batteries, which seem to remember the usual energy need after frequent partial charging and over time no longer make the full energy charge available.

**Parking in winter.** It is recommended to park an electric vehicle in a garage protected from the cold. This also increases the life of the battery.