

Fig. 5.35 Battery
① Battery

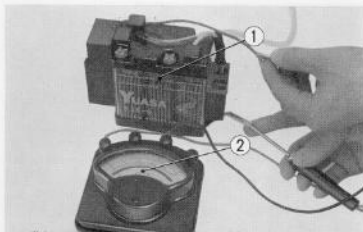


Fig. 5.36 Measuring voltage of battery
① Battery
② Volt meter



Fig. 5.37 Battery electrolyte level
① Vent pipe
② Upper level mark
③ Lower level mark
④ Filler cap

G. Battery Inspection

Loss of battery electrolyte occurs after long use and should be replenished periodically. When the electrolyte level drops to the point where the plates are exposed, it will result in rapid discharge to the battery. Therefore, the battery should always be maintained at the proper electrolyte level.

1. Electrolyte Level

- a. Remove the battery box, disconnect the battery cable from the battery, unfasten the battery band and then remove the battery. (Fig. 5.35)
- b. Voltage of each batteries are as follows. (Fig. 5.36)

MODEL	TYPE	V-AH
S 90	MA 36-A B 36-6	6-6
CL 90, CL 90 L	MA 36-A B 36-6	6-6
CD 90	B 108-6	6-6
C 90	B 37-6 A	6-6
CT 90	B 37-6 A	6-5.5

- c. Always maintain the electrolyte level above the lower electrolyte level marking on the battery. When replenishing, add distilled water to raise the electrolyte level to the upper marking. (Fig. 5.37)
 - d. Replenish by removing the battery cap at the top and add the distilled water. All three battery cells should be filled to the same level.
2. Damaged and dirty Battery cable connector
Inspect the connectors for cleanliness and damage. Clean the dirty connectors or replace damaged connectors before making connection and apply a coating of grease or vaseline on the connectors to prevent corrosion.
 3. Specific gravity

Check the specific gravity of all three cells of the battery with a hydrometer, if it measures below 1.220 the battery should be charged.

A fully charged battery should indicate a specific gravity of 1.280 at electrolyte temperature of 20°C (60°F). The specific gravity will vary somewhat with the temperature at the rate of 0.0007 specific gravity variation for each 1°C (1.8°F) change in temperature.