

2. Rate of charge

Use a suction type hydrometer. Place the glass tube vertical and slowly suck the electrolyte until it rises. Take the reading at the uppermost height of the electrolyte. If the specific gravity is below 1.200 (at 20 C or 68 F), recharge the battery.

3. Inspection and servicing

- a. Check the electrolyte level in each cell. If it is below the lower level mark, add the distilled water up to the upper level mark.
- b. Periodically measure the specific gravity of the electrolyte.  
When the distilled water has been added, thoroughly stir the electrolyte before measuring the specific gravity.
- c. Thoroughly check for poor contact due to the corroded connector and terminals, falling-off of the cell plates and sulphation which may be the major causes of the battery troubles.

4. Charging

Precautions for charging:

- 1. Try to avoid boost-charging the battery; otherwise, the service life of the battery may be shortened excessively. If the battery must be boost-charged, the charging current should not exceed 2.0A.  
Standard charging current 1.2A  
When recharging the battery with it mounted on the frame, remove the rectifier connector first.
- 2. While charging the battery, keep out of fire since hydrogen gas is emitted.
- 3. After charging, thoroughly wash out spilled electrolyte. Apply a coat of grease to the battery terminals.

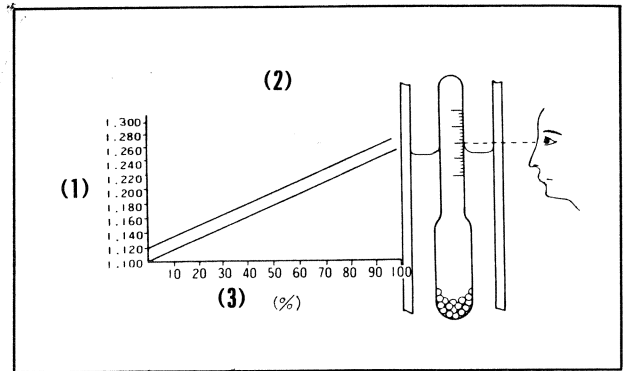


Fig. 6-8 (1) Specific gravity of electrolyte  
(2) Relation between state of charge and specific gravity of electrolyte  
(3) State of charge (%)

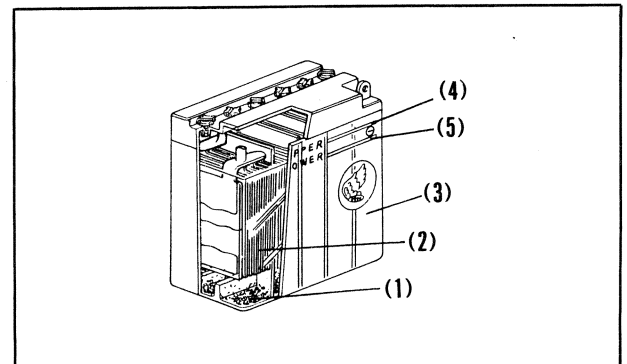


Fig. 6-9 (1) Sediment (2) Plate (3) Battery case (4) Upper level mark (5) Lower level mark

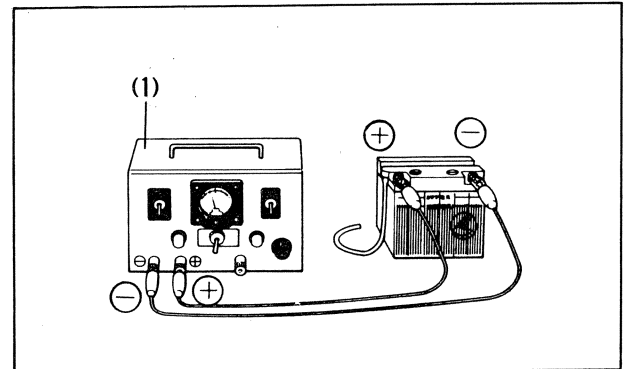
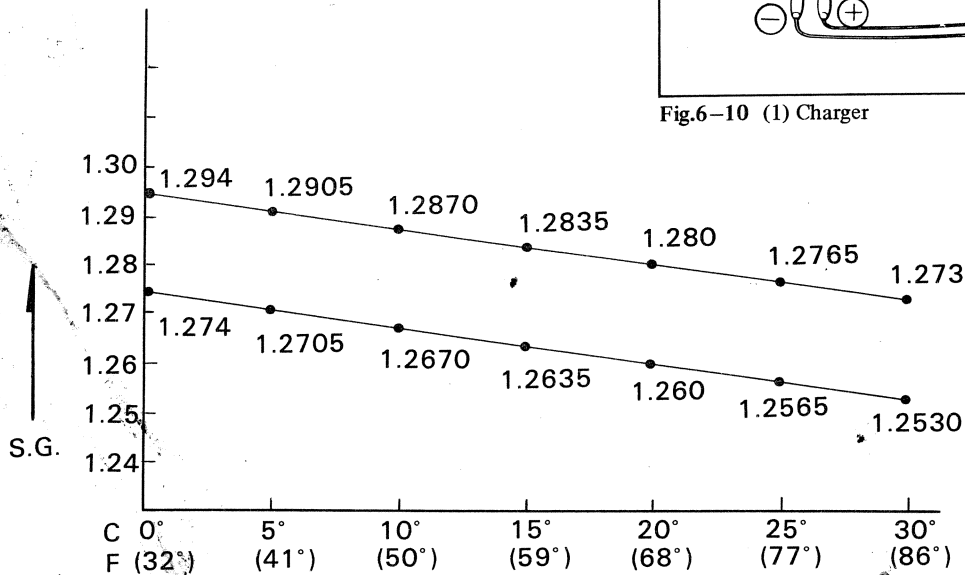


Fig.6-10 (1) Charger



Relationship between atmospheric temperature and specific gravity