

Dyno Battery, Inc.

Manufacturers of DYNO STORAGE BATTERIES for AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, BUSES, and MARINE *Since 1933*

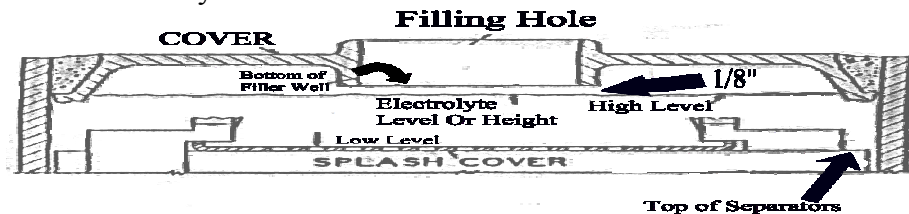
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Basic Battery Care and Servicing –“101”

- Tops of **all batteries should be kept clean and dry** to prevent current loss.
 - Electrolyte level should be kept approximately 1/8” below the bottom of the “filler well” to prevent overflowing and spray from forming on the top of the battery. .



- Plates and separators **must be kept covered with electrolyte** at all times.
 - Add only distilled water to the proper height.
- All lead acid batteries generate hydrogen gas. **To prevent explosions, keep anything that produces sparks or flames away** from the battery.
 - Keep all connections clean and tight.
 - Loose connections can produce sparks, melted posts and poor conduction.
- If your equipment won't start, **check the specific gravity of the electrolyte** (with a hydrometer) **in all the cells** of the battery.
 - If the sp.gr. readings are substantially uneven, the battery is defective.
 - If the sp.gr. readings are even, but low, more ampere hours have been taken out than have been replaced. Check the output of the charging system.
- When batteries are being **recharged**, a voltmeter placed across the posts of a 12Volt battery should read **between 14 and 14.5 Volts**. The voltage should continue until the specific gravity reaches approximately 1.265
- The time and current flow required is dependent on how low the battery is at the start of charging cycle. **Make sure the charger cuts off when the battery is fully charged**. Excessive charging will destroy battery.



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Battery Council International