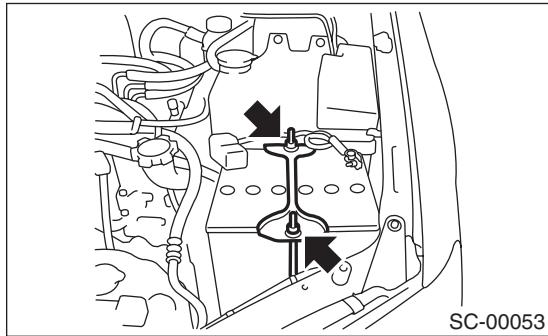


4. Battery

A: REMOVAL

- 1) Disconnect the positive (+) cable after disconnecting the ground (-) cable of battery.
- 2) Remove the flange nuts from battery rods, and then take off the battery holder.



- 3) Remove the battery.

B: INSTALLATION

Install in the reverse order of removal.

Tightening torque:

3.4 N·m (0.35 kgf-m, 2.5 ft-lb)

NOTE:

- Clean the battery cable terminals, and then apply grease to retard formation of corrosion.
- Connect the positive (+) cable of battery and then the ground (-) cable of battery.

C: INSPECTION

WARNING:

- Electrolyte has toxicity; be careful handling the fluid.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Especially at contact with eyes, flush with running water for 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.
- Batteries produce explosive gasses. Keep sparks, flame, cigarettes away.
- Ventilate when charging or using in enclosed space.
- For safety, in case an explosion does occur, wear eye protection or shield your eyes when working near any battery. Never lean over a battery.
- Do not let the battery fluid contact eyes, skin, fabrics, or paint-work because battery fluid is corrosive acid.
- To lessen the risk of sparks, remove rings, metal watch-bands, and other metal jewelry. Never allow metal tools to contact the positive battery terminal and anything connected to it while you are at the same time in contact with any other metallic portion of the vehicle. This may cause a short circuit.

1. EXTERNAL PARTS:

Check for the existence of dirt or cracks on battery case, top cover, vent plugs, and terminal posts. If necessary, clean with water and wipe with a dry cloth.

Apply a thin coat of grease on the terminal posts to prevent corrosion.

2. ELECTROLYTE LEVEL:

Check the electrolyte level in each cell. If the level is below MIN LEVEL, bring the level to MAX LEVEL by pouring distilled water into the battery cell. Do not fill beyond MAX LEVEL.

3. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF ELECTROLYTE:

- 1) Measure the specific gravity of electrolyte using a hydrometer and a thermometer.

Specific gravity varies with temperature of electrolyte so that it must be corrected at 20°C (68°F) using the following equation:

$$S_{20} = St + 0.0007 \times (t-20)$$

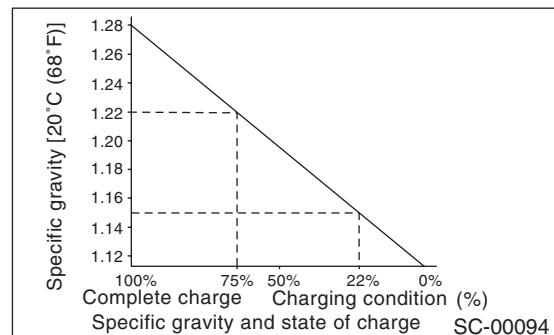
S₂₀: Specific gravity corrected at electrolyte temperature of 20°C

St: Measured specific gravity

t: Measured temperature (°C)

Determine whether or not battery must be charged, according to corrected specific gravity.

Standard specific gravity: 1.220 — 1.290 [at 20°C (68°F)]



- 2) Measuring the specific gravity of the electrolyte in battery will disclose the state of charge of battery. The relation between specific gravity and state of charge is as shown in the figure.

D: MEASUREMENT

WARNING:

- Do not bring an open flame close to the battery at this time.

CAUTION:

- Prior to charging, corroded terminals should be cleaned with a brush and common baking soda solution.

- Be careful since the battery electrolyte overflows while charging the battery.
- Observe the instructions when handling battery charger.
- Before charging the battery on vehicle, disconnect battery ground terminal to prevent damage of generator diodes or other electrical units.

1. JUDGMENT OF BATTERY IN CHARGED CONDITION

- 1) Specific gravity of electrolyte is held within the specified range from 1.250 to 1.290 for more than one hour.
- 2) Voltage per battery cell is held at the specified range from 2.5 to 2.8 volts for more than one hour.

2. STATE OF CHARGE CHECK USING A HYDROMETER

Hydrometer indicator	State of charge	Corrective action
Green dot	Above 65%	Load test
Dark dot	Below 65%	Charge battery
Clear dot	Low electrolyte	Replace battery* (If cranking is difficult)

*: Check electrical system before replacement.

3. NORMAL CHARGING

Charge the battery at current value specified by manufacturer or at approx. 1/10 of the battery's ampere-hour rating.

4. QUICK CHARGING

Quick charging is a method in which the battery is charged in a short period of time with a relatively large current by using a quick charger.

Since a large current flow raises electrolyte temperature, the battery is subject to damage if large current is used for prolonged time. For this reason, the quick charging must be carried out within a current range that will not increase the electrolyte temperature above 40°C (104°F).

It should be also remembered that the quick charging is a temporary means to bring battery voltage up to a fair value and, as a rule, a battery should be charged slowly with a low current.

CAUTION:

- Observe the items in 3. NORMAL CHARGING.
- Never use more than 10 amperes when charging the battery because that will shorten battery life.