



Modern Automotive Technology Chapter 29

Automotive Batteries

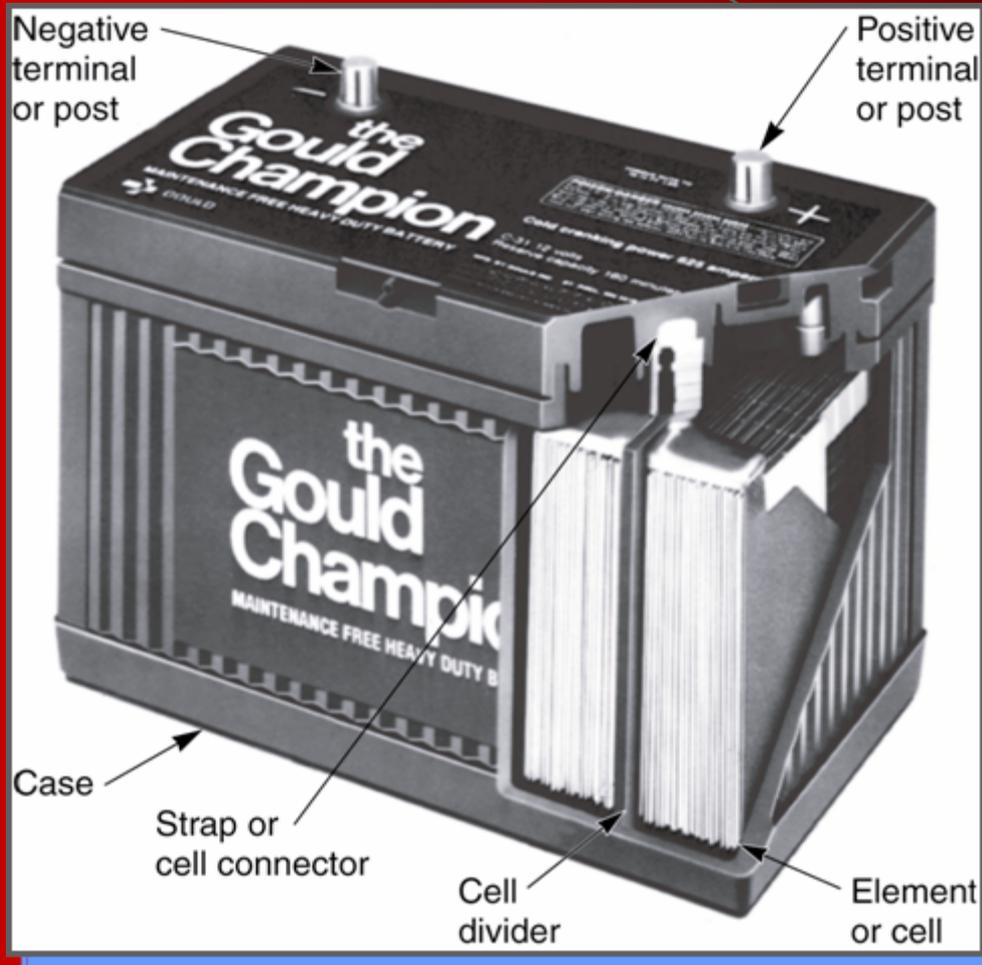


Learning Objectives

- Describe safety practices when testing and servicing a battery
- Visually inspect a battery for problems
- Perform battery tests
- Clean the battery case and terminals
- Jump start a car using a second battery
- Replace a defective battery



Battery Parts



Battery Functions

- Operate the starter, ignition, and fuel injection during cranking
- Supply electrical power when the engine is not running
- Supply electrical power when current demands exceed alternator output
- Act as a capacitor (stabilize voltage)
- Store energy for extended periods



Discharging

- Changes chemical energy into electrical energy
- Stored energy is released

Charging

- Electrical energy is converted to chemical energy
- Energy is stored until needed

Battery Cycling

- Repeated charging and discharging
- Deep cycling
 - going from a very low charge to full charge
 - can shorten service life



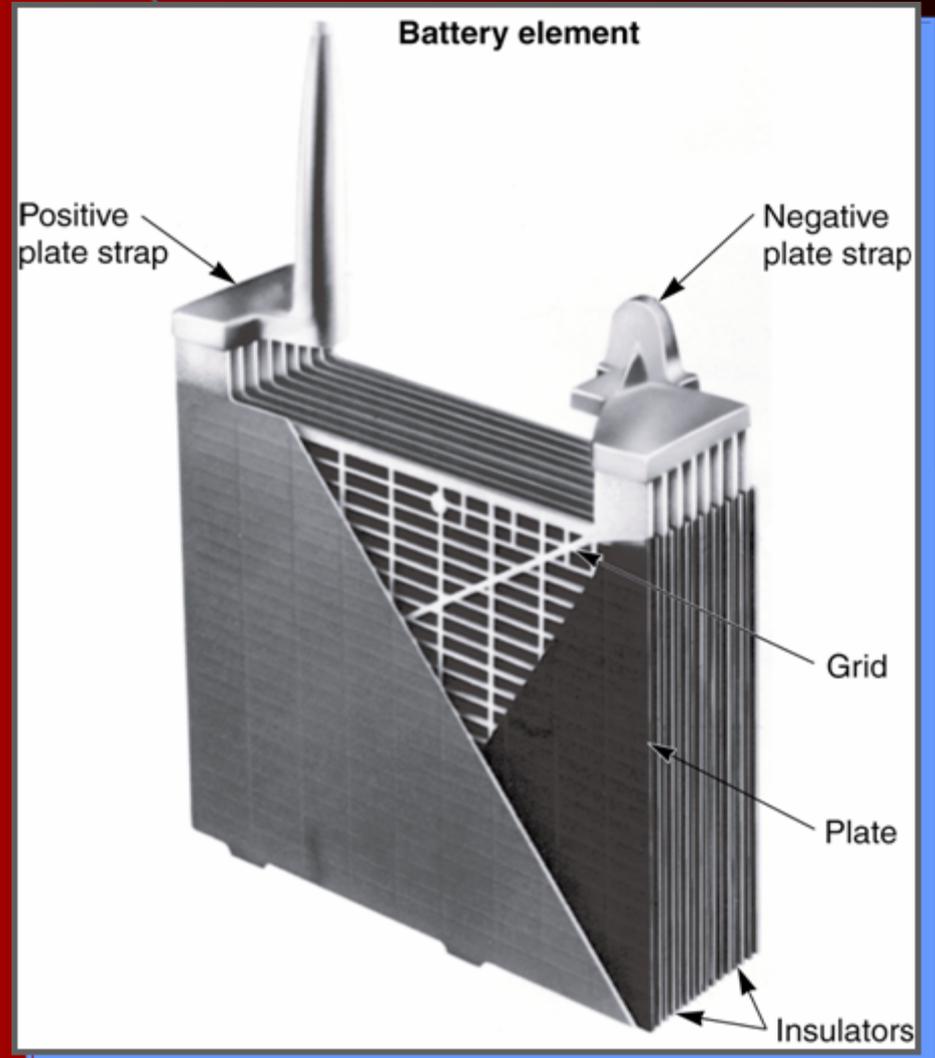
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1. LEAD STRAPS run along the upper portion of the case to connect the plates.
2. A BATTER CELL consists of a negative plate, positive plate, container, and electrolyte.



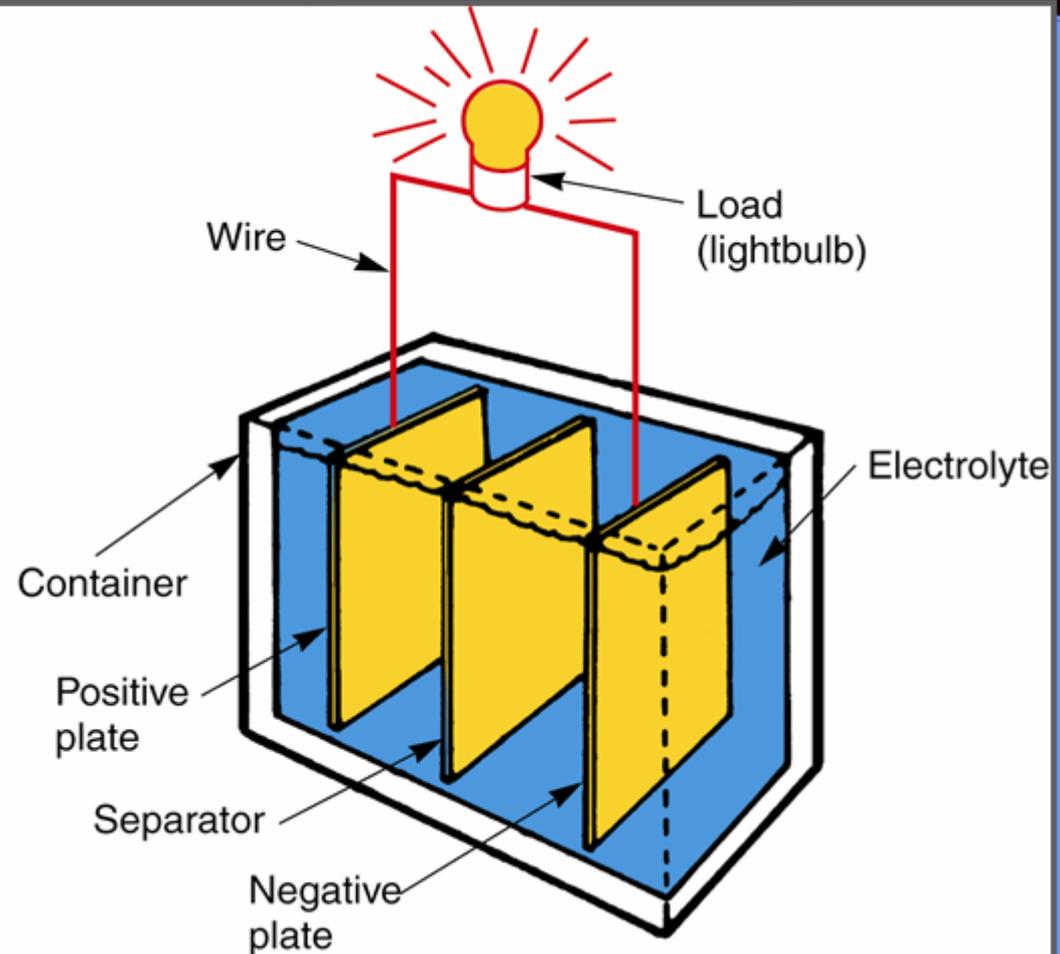
Battery Element

Most automotive
batteries have
six elements



Lead-Acid Battery Cell

Electrolyte causes a chemical reaction between the plates, producing 2.1 volts



Electrolyte

- Mixture of sulfuric acid and distilled water
- Poured into each cell until plates are covered
- **Warning: Electrolyte will cause serious burns or blindness, if it comes in contact with your skin or eyes!**

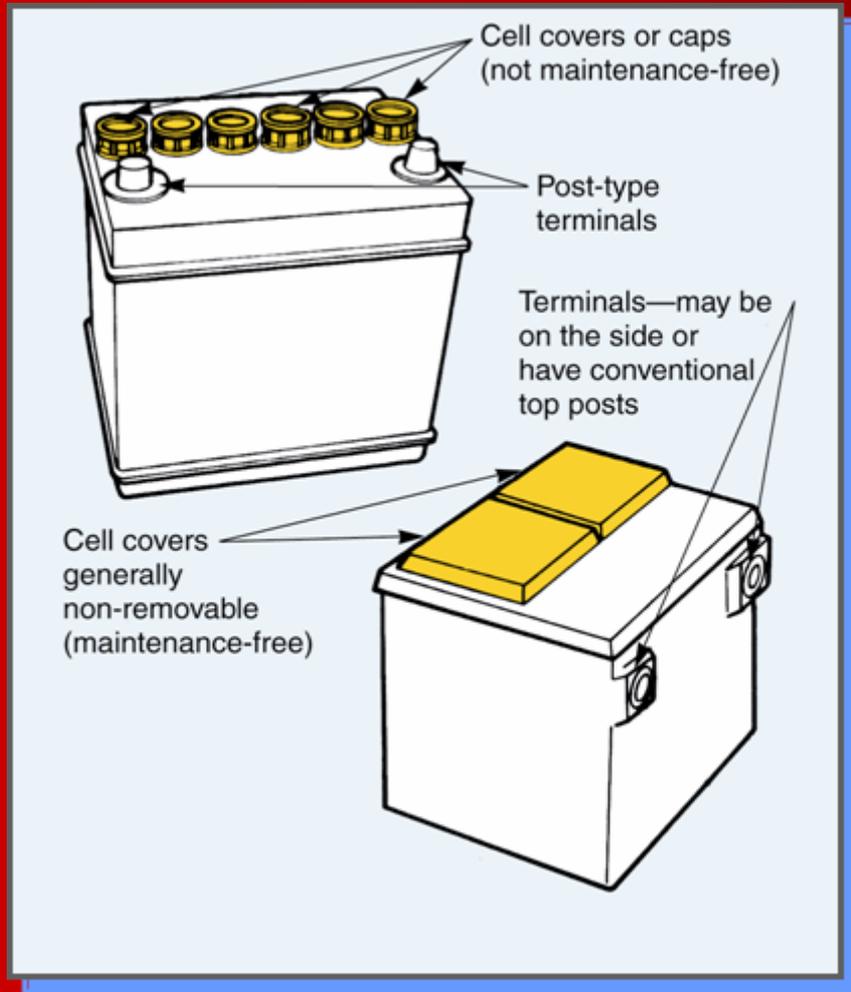


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3. A BATTERY ELEMENT makes up of positive plates, negative plates, straps, and separators.
4. A MAINTENACE FREE BATTERY does not have removable filler caps.



Battery Terminals

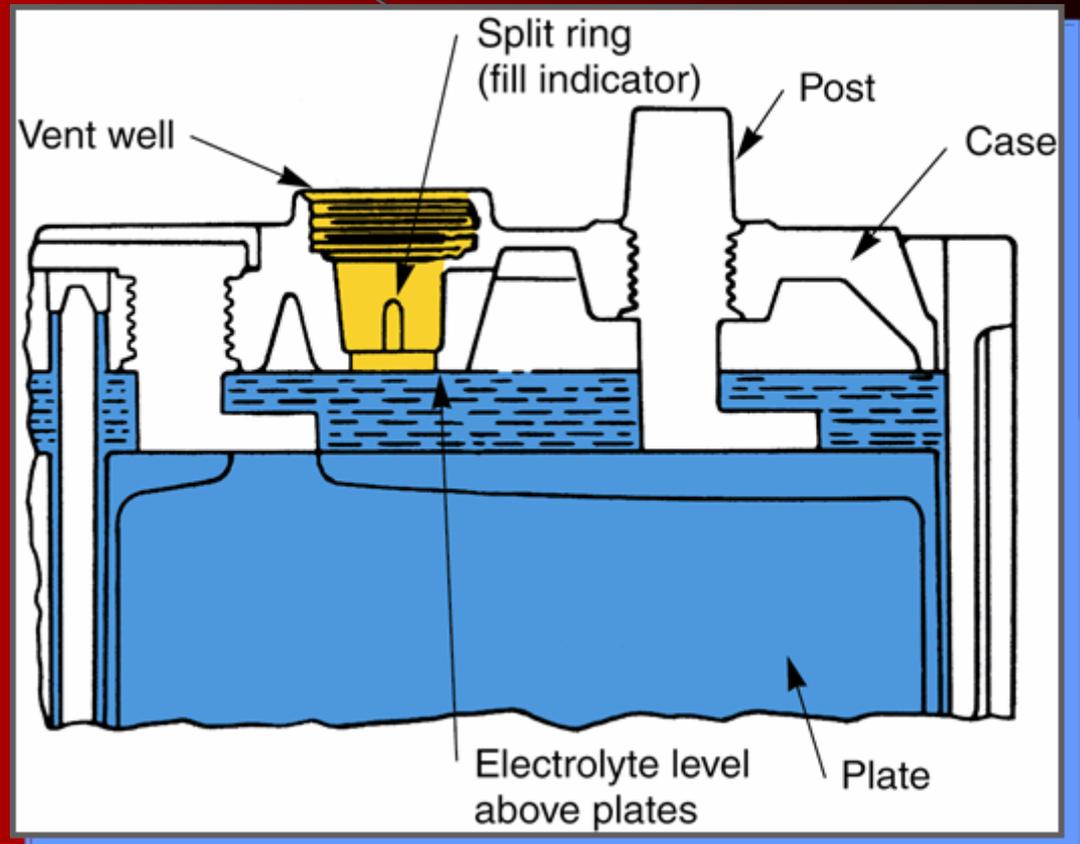


Means of
connecting the
battery to the
vehicle's electrical
system



Electrolyte

Acid should just touch the split ring in the top of the case



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5. **RESERVE CAPACITY RATING** is the time needed to lower battery terminal voltage below 10.2 volts at a discharge rate of 25 amps.
6. The **CHARGE INDICATOR** provides an easy way to check battery condition.

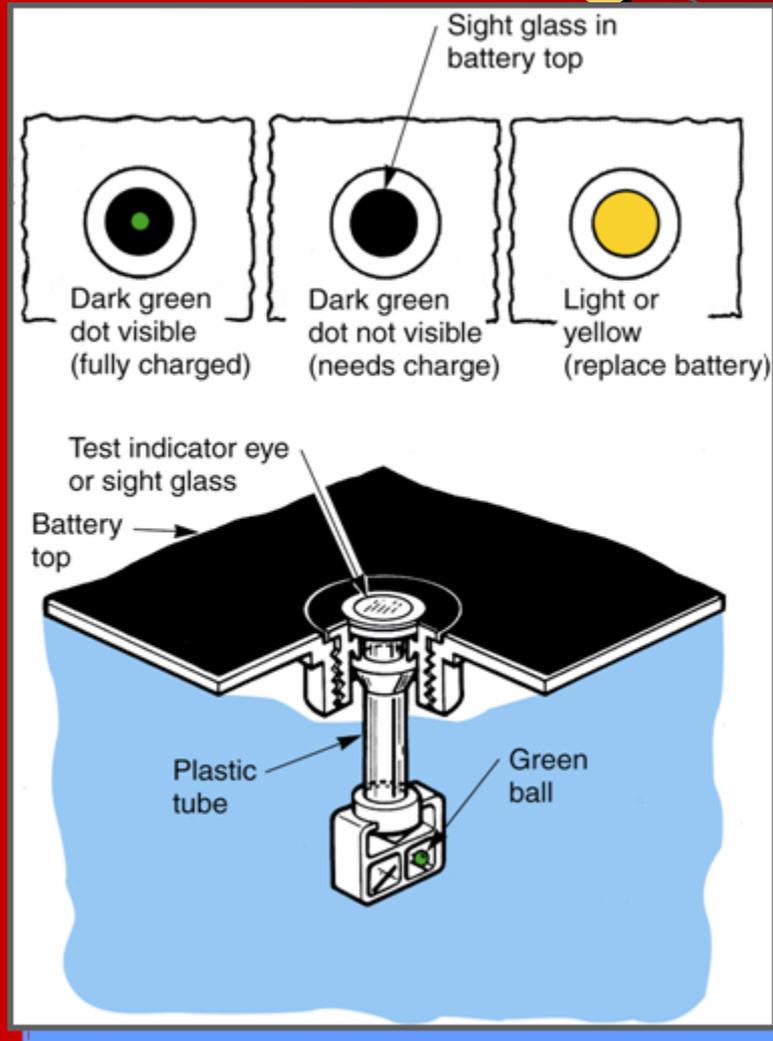


Battery Ratings

- **Cold cranking rating:** Determines the current that the battery can deliver for 30 seconds at 0 °F while maintaining terminal voltage of 7.2 volts (or 1.2 volts per cell). Expressed as cold cranking amps (CCA)
- **Reserve capacity rating:** Time needed to lower battery terminal voltage below 10.2 volts (1.7 volts per cell) at a discharge rate of 25 amperes at 80 °F (27 °C). Expressed in minutes
- **Amp-hour rating:** Measures current that the battery could produce for 20 hours at 80 °F with the battery voltage above 10.5 volts



Charge Indicator



Changes color to show the general state of charge of the battery

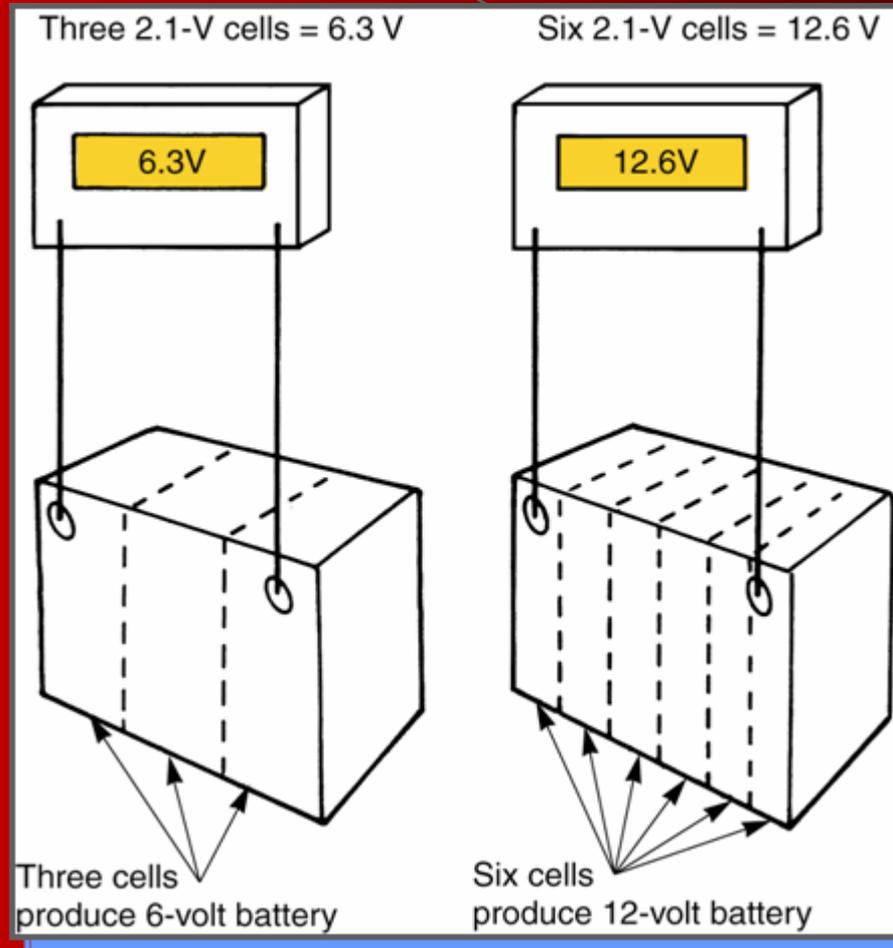


Battery Voltage

- Open circuit cell voltage is 2.1 volts
- Cells are connected in series
- Battery voltage depends on the number of cells
- 12 volt battery has 6 cells - open circuit voltage 12.6 volts
- 6 volt battery has 3 cells - open circuit voltage 6.3 volts

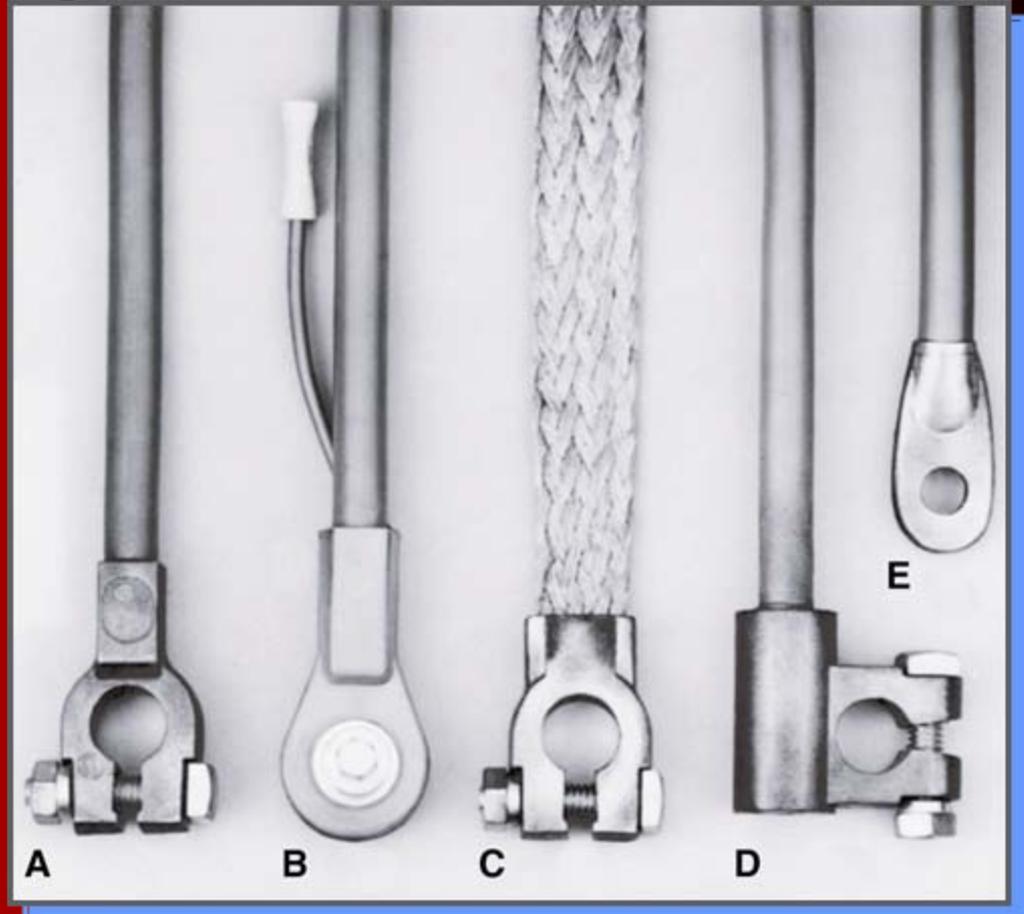


Battery Voltage



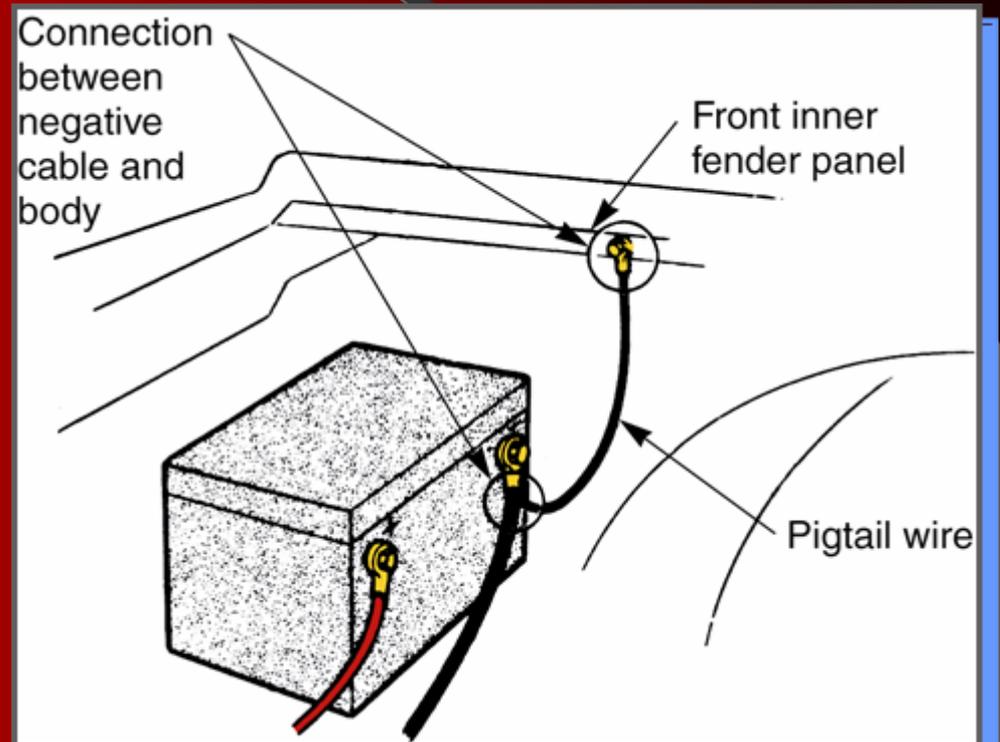
Battery Cables

- A. Post-type
- B. Side terminal
- C. Braided ground
- D. 90° post-type
- E. Solenoid to starter



Cable Connections

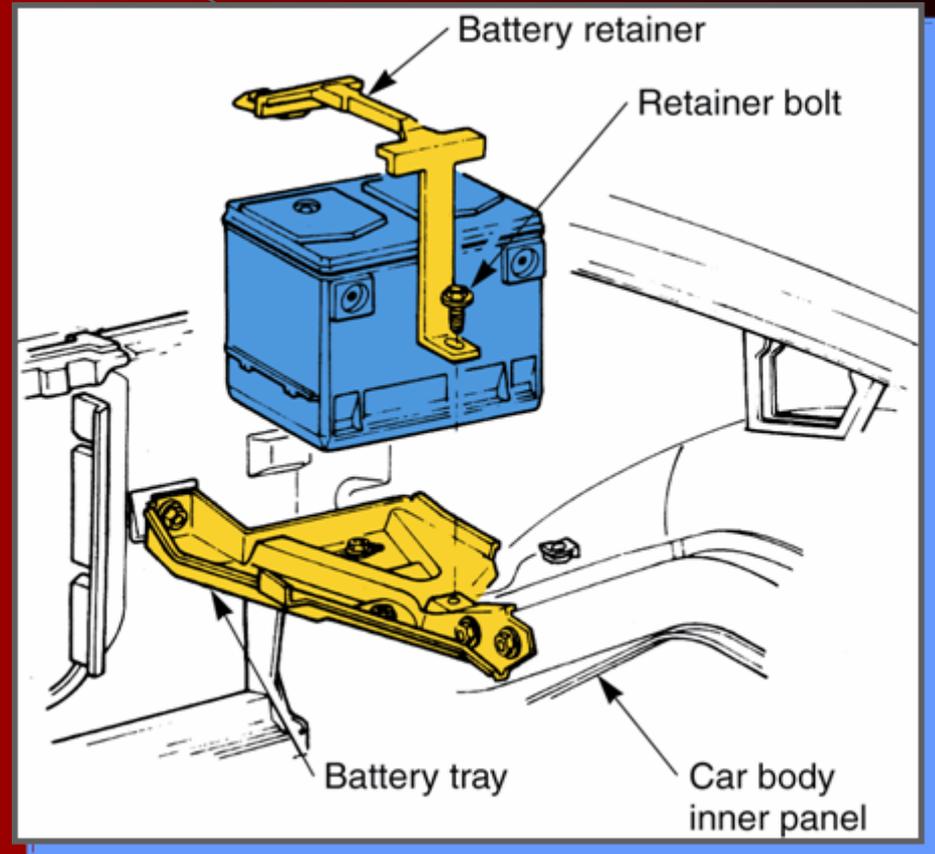
Negative grounds engine block and positive connects to electrical system



Battery Tray and Retainer

Holds battery securely
in place

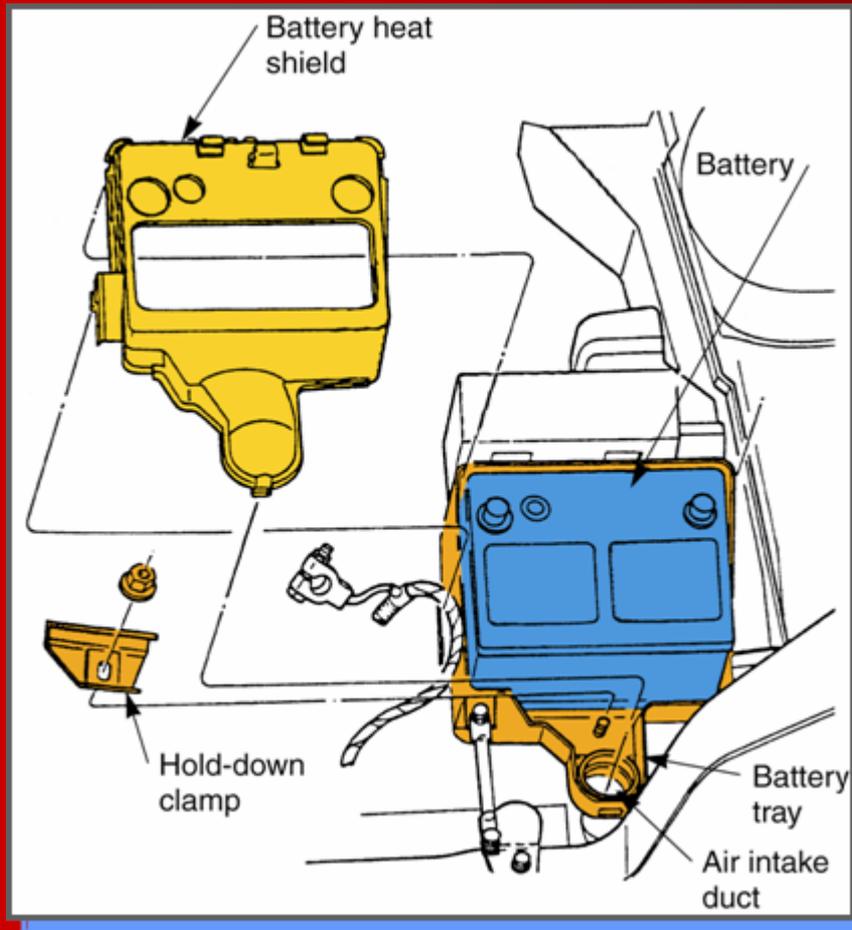
May house a battery
temperature sensor



North Montco
Technical Career Center



Battery Tray and Heat Shield



Protects battery from
excess engine heat
by routing air
between heat shield
and battery case



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7. **DISCHARGING** is when chemical energy is changed into electrical energy in the battery.

8. **ELECTROLYTE** is a mixture of sulfuric acid and distilled water.

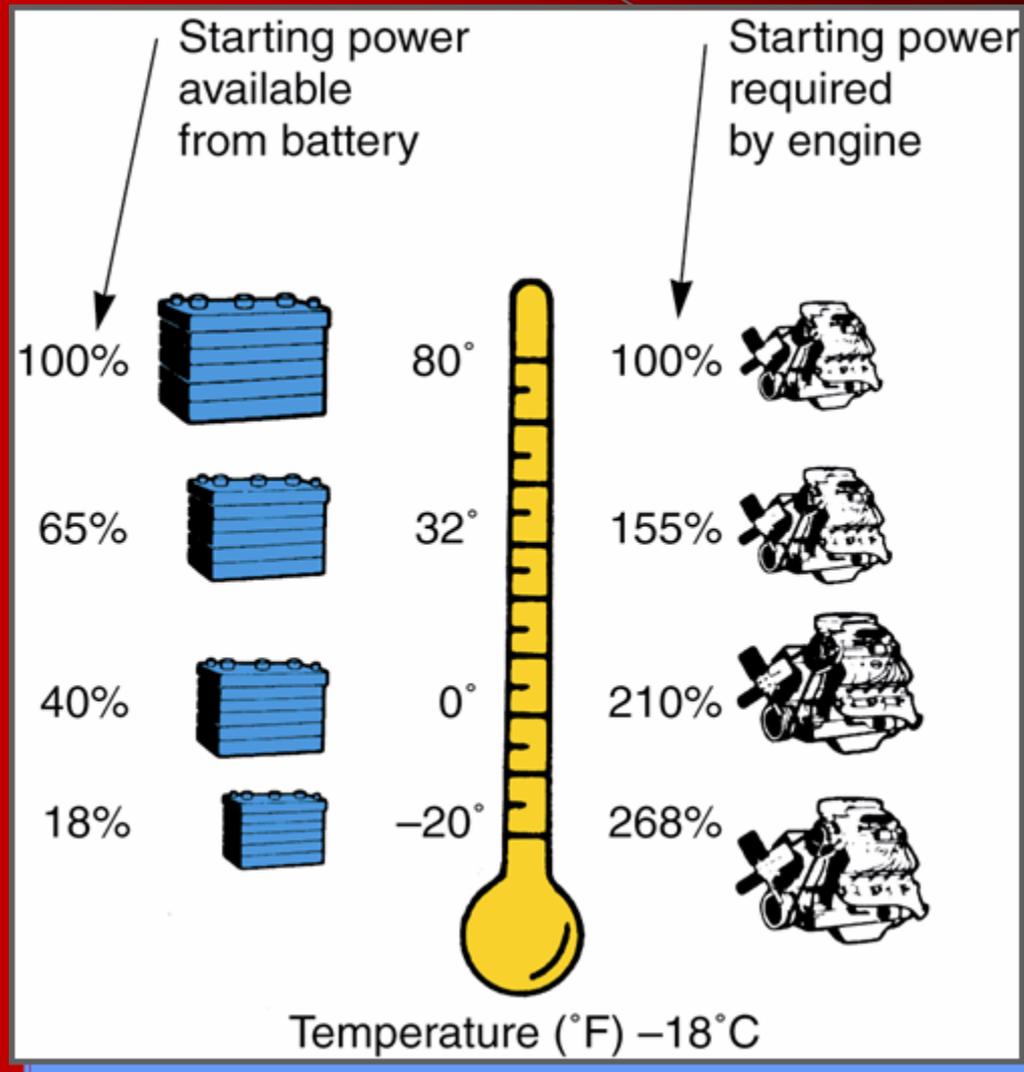


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9. **COLD CRANKING RATING** indicates the battery's ability to crank a specific engine at a specified temperature.
10. **CHARGING** is takes place when electrical energy is converted into chemical energy.



Temperature Versus Efficiency



Parasitic Loads

- Current draw present when engine and ignition are shut off
- Computers and clock require constant power
- Over prolonged periods, these may discharge the battery enough to prevent starting



Identify the Parts of a Battery

- 11. Increased electrolyte capacity
- 12. Battery cap
- 13. Sealed vent caps
- 14. Test eye indicator
- 15. Terminal (post type)
- 16. Battery case
- 17. Battery hold down
- 18. Cell divider
- 19. Element
- 20. Cell compartments

