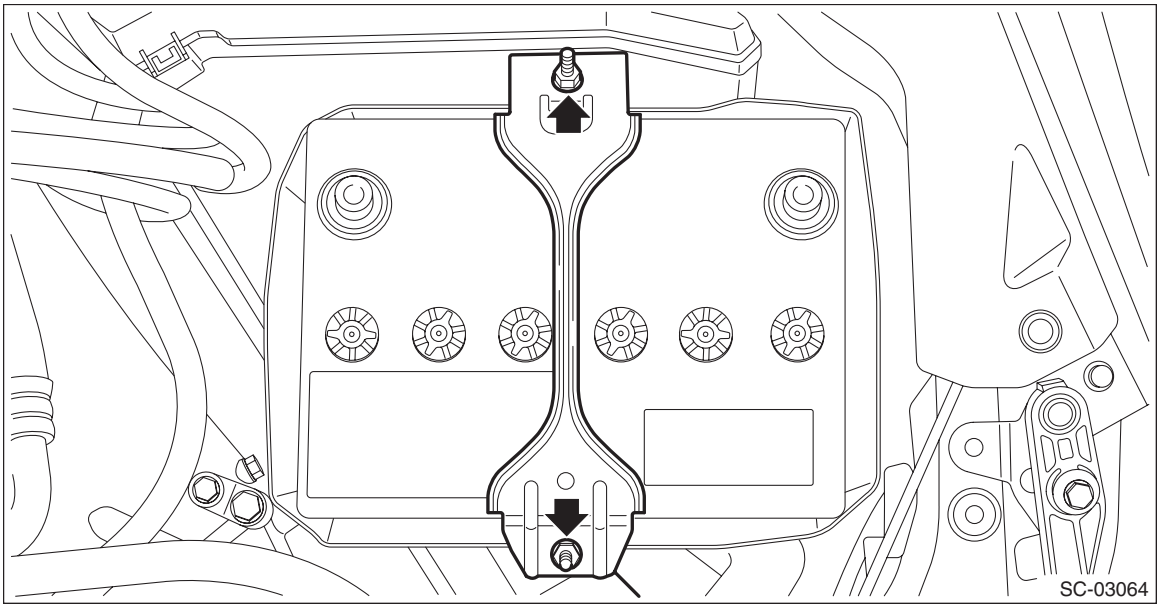
4. Battery

A: REMOVAL

1) Disconnect the ground terminal from battery sensor. <Ref. to NT-5, BATTERY, NOTE, Note.>
2) Remove the battery sensor. <Ref. to SC(w/o STI)-56, REMOVAL, Battery Sensor.>
3) Disconnect the positive terminal of battery.
4) Remove the battery cable holder from the battery rod.
5) Remove the flange nut from battery rod and remove battery holder.



6) Remove the battery.

B: INSTALLATION

Install in the reverse order of removal.

Tightening torque:
3.5 N·m (0.4 kgf-m, 2.6 ft-lb)

NOTE:
- Clean the battery cable terminals and apply grease to retard the formation of corrosion.
- Connect the positive (+) terminal, and then connect the negative (–) terminal of the battery.
- After the battery is installed, initial diagnosis of the electronic throttle control is performed. Wait for 10 seconds or more after turning the ignition switch to ON, and then start the engine.

C: INSPECTION

WARNING:
- **As batteries produce flammable gases, be careful not to bring an open flame close to the batteries.**
- **Ventilate sufficiently when using or charging battery in enclosed space.**
- **Electrolyte is corrosive acid, and has toxicity; be careful of handling the fluid.**
- **For safety, in case an explosion does occur, wear eye protection or shield your eyes when working near any battery. In addition, never lean over the battery.**
- **Be careful that the electrode does not come into contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Especially at contact with eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.**
- **Be careful not to let the electrode contact with the coated parts.**
- **Before starting work, remove rings, metal watch-bands, and other metal jewelry.**
- **Be careful not to let the metal tools contact the positive battery terminal and anything connected to it. When the operation using a metal tool to the positive terminal or anything connected to it is required, disconnect the battery ground terminal before starting the operation.**

1. APPEARANCE

Check the battery case, top cover, vent plugs, and terminal posts for dirt or cracks.

NOTE:
If necessary, clean with water and wipe with a dry cloth. Apply a thin coat of grease on the terminal posts to prevent corrosion.

Check

- ***Normal → Go to the check item 2.***
- ***Abnormal → Replace the battery.***

2. ELECTROLYTE LEVEL

Check the electrolyte level in each cell.

CAUTION:
Do not fill beyond MAX level.

NOTE:
If the level is below the middle point between MIN level and MAX level, pour distilled water into the battery cell to bring the level to MAX.

Check

- ***MAX level → Go to the check item 3.***
- ***Below the middle point between MIN level and MAX level → Fill → Go to the check item 3.***

3. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF ELECTROLYTE

Check the specific gravity of the electrolyte using a hydrometer and a thermometer.

NOTE:

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

S_{20} = St + 0.0007 × (t – 20)

S_{20}: Specific gravity corrected at electrolyte temperature of 20°C

St: Measured specific gravity

t: Measured temperature (°C)

• When measuring in a simplified manner using the battery terminal voltage, calculate the specific gravity by the following formula.

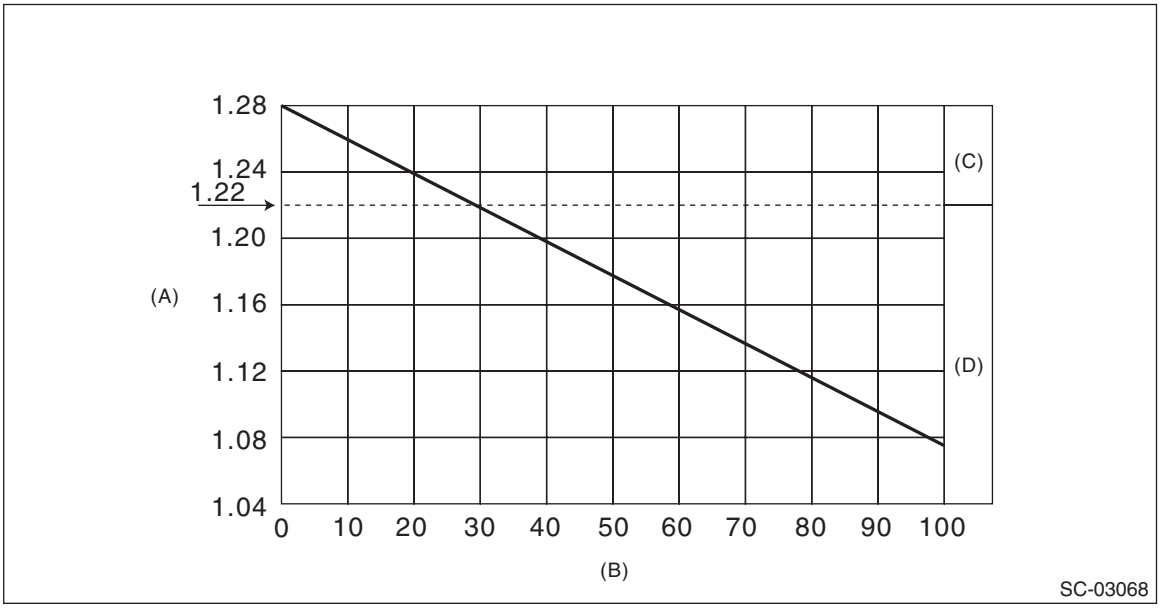
Perform the steps 1) and 2) before measuring the voltage in order to stabilize the voltage.

1) Turn the ignition switch to OFF and illuminate the headlight for 30 seconds.

2) After turning off the headlight, leave the vehicle for one minute.

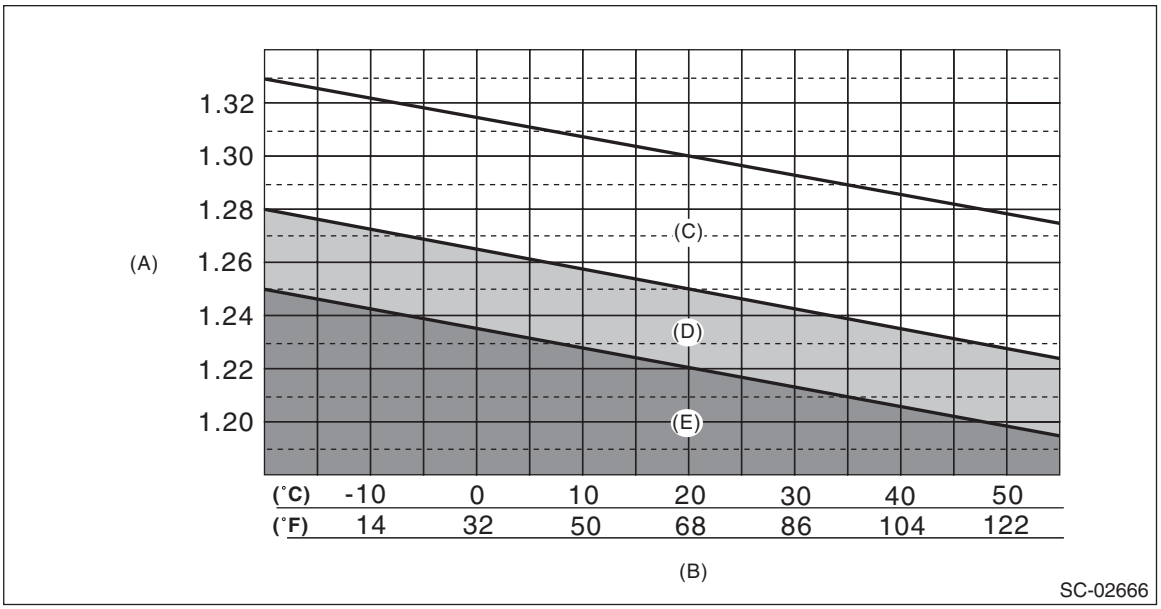
Specific gravity = [0.187 × battery terminal voltage (V)] – 1.1

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



(A) Specific gravity [20°C (68°F)] (B) Amount of discharge (%) (C) Good

(D) Need to charge or replace



(A) Specific gravity [20°C (68°F)] (B) Electrolyte temperature (C) Good
(D) Caution (E) Need charging

Check

- ***Specific gravity: 1.250 — 1.290, and difference between cells is 0.04 or less → Battery is normal***
- ***Specific gravity: Less than 1.250, or difference between cells is 0.04 or more → Battery needs to be charged or replaced***

D: CHARGE

WARNING:
• Do not bring an open flame close to the battery when working.

CAUTION:
• Prior to charging, corroded terminals should be cleaned with a brush and common caustic soda solution.
• Be careful while charging the battery because it produces flammable gasses.
• Observe instructions when handling the battery charger.
• Before charging the battery on the vehicle, disconnect the battery ground terminal to prevent damage of generator diodes or other electrical units.

1. NORMAL CHARGE (CONSTANT CURRENT CHARGE)

Charge the battery with the current value specified by manufacturer or with approximately 1/10 of battery's rating capacity. (See the table below.)

Battery size	Charging current (A)	CCA(A)
55D23L	4.0 — 5.0	390

CAUTION:
• The charge control feature and specifications for judgment of charge completion depend on the device. Follow the instruction manual of the charger used.
• Keep the electrolyte temperature at 45°C (113°F) or less while charging. Stop charging when the temperature exceeds this value.

NOTE:
The characteristics of typical charging methods are as follows.
• Constant current charging
This method makes it easy to charge to 100%, since the electrolyte is agitated by the gassing occurred at the end of charging. However, the time for charging is comparatively long because the current value is kept constant.
• Constant voltage charging
This method completes charging in a short period of time due to the large current. However, it is difficult to charge to 100% because no gassing occurred at the end of charging and the electrolyte is not agitated. Therefore, the combined use with the constant current charging is preferable.
• Quasi-constant voltage charging
This method is widely used for commercially available chargers.
Compared to the constant voltage charging whose charging current at the beginning of charging becomes large, it reduces the charging current by lowering the voltage at the initial stage, resulting in battery load reduction. The time for charging is comparatively long. However, this type of chargers can be manufactured comparatively inexpensive due to the simple control circuit (or manual settings). After the initial stage of charging is completed, it gradually raises the charging voltage so that the charging current is within the specification, until the battery is fully charged.
• Constant voltage/current charging
In addition to the constant voltage charging, this method controls the upper limit of the current.
The constant current charging is applied at the beginning of charging, and the constant voltage charging is applied at the end. This makes battery charge comparatively efficient in a short period of time. Charging by generators is similar to this method.
Judgment of charge completion
1) Specific gravity of electrolyte should be held within the specific range of 1.250 — 1.290 for one hour or more.
2) Voltage while charging should be held within the specified range of 15.0 — 16.8 V for one hour or more.
3) Gas is actively generated in all cells.

4) The amount of charge reaches 1.2 — 1.5 times of the amount of discharge.

NOTE:
The amount of discharge/charge can be calculated by the following formula.
Amount of discharge (Ah) = remaining capacity calculated by specific gravity (%) × 5 hour rate capacity (Ah)
Amount of charge (Ah) = charging current value (A) × time for charging

2. QUICK CHARGING

Quick charging is a method that the battery is charged in a short period of time with a relatively large current by using a quick charger.
Charge the battery with the current value at approximately 1/2 of battery's rating capacity. (See the table below.)

CAUTION:
• Quick charging is accompanied by a large amount of heat generation. Charging should be completed in up to 30 minutes regardless of battery size.
• Quick charging is used to recover the battery until it can start the vehicle. For full charging, use the normal charging method.
• Keep the electrolyte temperature at 55°C (131°F) or less while quick charging. Stop charging when the temperature exceeds this value.

Battery size	Charging current (A)	CCA(A)
55D23L	20.0 — 25.0	390