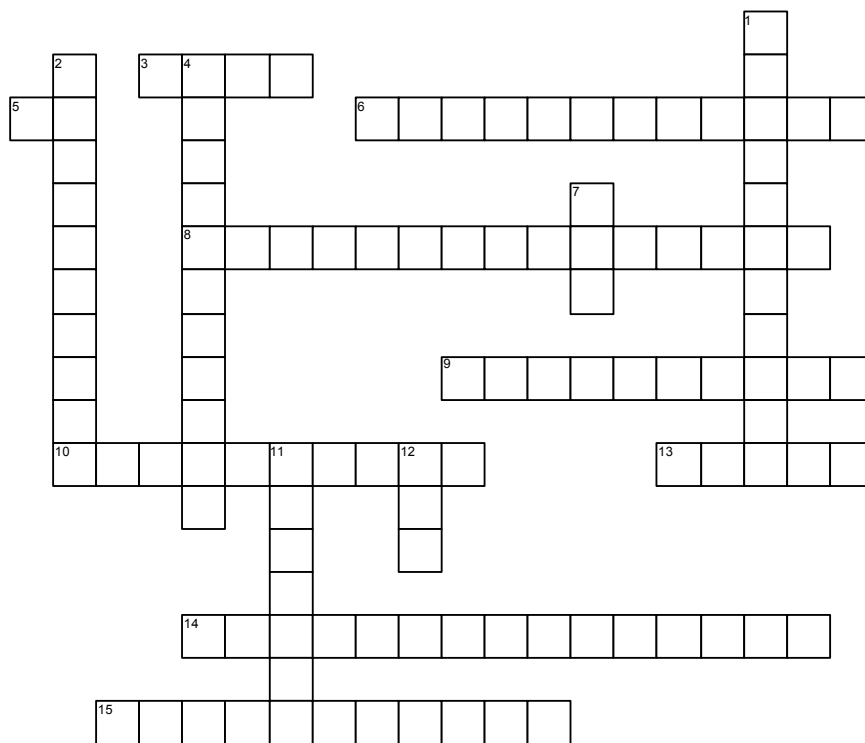


# Batteries

## Chapter 50



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### ACROSS

- 3 Each positive and negative plate in a battery is constructed on framework, or \_\_\_\_\_, made primarily of lead.
- 5 The designation \_\_\_\_ refers to the number of amperes that can be supplied by a batter at 32°F (0°C).
- 6 Another name for a maintenance-free battery is a \_\_\_\_\_ battery.
- 8 A \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_ battery uses little water during normal service because of the alloy material used to construct the battery plate grids.
- 9 The negative plates are pasted to the grid with a pure \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ is a pure porous lead.
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ are constructed of positive and negative plates with insulating separators between each plate.
- 14 The amount of sulfate in the electrolyte is determined by the electrolyte's \_\_\_\_\_, which is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of a liquid to the weight of an equal volume of water.
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe the acid solution in a battery.

### DOWN

- 1 Conventional batteries use a liquid electrolyte called \_\_\_\_\_ batteries.
- 2 Each cell is separated from the other cells by \_\_\_\_\_, which are made of the same material as that used for the outside case of the battery.
- 4 Both types of valve-regulated, lead-acid batteries are also called \_\_\_\_\_ battery design.
- 7 Battery sizes are standardized by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 Another name for a cell is an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 The acid used in an \_\_\_\_\_ battery is totally absorbed into the separator, making the battery leakproof and spillproof.