















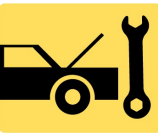
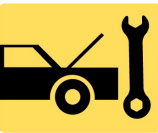

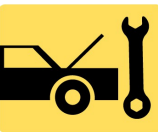



# A6 Electricity & Electronics 4<sup>th</sup> Edition




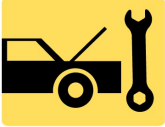


## Chapter 17 BATTERIES

### Opening Your Class

KEY ELEMENT	EXAMPLES
Introduce Content	This course or class covers operation and service of <b>Automotive Electricity and Electronics Systems</b> . It correlates material to task lists specified by ASE and NATEF.
Motivate Learners	Explain how the knowledge of how something works translates into the ability to use that knowledge to figure why the engine does not work correctly and how this saves diagnosis time, which translates into more money.
State the learning objectives for the chapter or course you are about to cover and explain this is what they should be able to do as a result of attending this session or class.	Explain the chapter learning objectives to the students. <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Describe how a battery works.</li><li>2. Describe deep cycling.</li><li>3. Discuss how charge indicators work.</li><li>4. List battery ratings.</li></ol> <b>This chapter will help you prepare for the ASE Electrical/Electronic Systems (A6) certification test content area "A" (General Electrical/Electronic System Diagnosis).</b>
Establish the Mood or Climate	Provide a <i>WELCOME</i> , Avoid put downs and bad jokes.
Complete Essentials	Restrooms, breaks, registration, tests, etc.
Clarify and Establish Knowledge Base	Do a round robin of the class by going around the room and having each student give their backgrounds, years of experience, family, hobbies, career goals, or anything they want to share.

ICONS	Ch17 BATTERIES
        <p data-bbox="349 1396 454 1423">QUESTION</p>  	<p data-bbox="625 304 1117 336"><b>1. SLIDE 1 CH17 BATTERIES</b></p> <p data-bbox="625 352 1182 384"><b>2. SLIDES 2-3 EXPLAIN OBJECTIVES</b></p> <p data-bbox="625 436 1388 552"><b>Check for ADDITIONAL VIDEOS &amp; ANIMATIONS @ <a href="http://www.jameshalderman.com/">http://www.jameshalderman.com/</a> WEB SITE IS CONSTANTLY UPDATED</b></p> <p data-bbox="625 577 1190 609"><b>4. SLIDE 4 EXPLAIN INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p data-bbox="625 625 1360 657"><b>5. SLIDE 5 EXPLAIN: BATTERY CONSTRUCTION</b></p> <p data-bbox="625 674 1364 768"><b>6. SLIDE 6 EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-1 Batteries are constructed of plates grouped into cells &amp; installed in a plastic case</p> <p data-bbox="584 783 1404 1045"><b><u>SAFETY TIP: HAVE STUDENTS ACCESS MSDS FOR AN AUTOMOTIVE BATTERY TO FIND SAFE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS, FIRST AID PROCEDURES, REACTIVITY DATA, AND SO FORTH. ASK STUDENTS TO WRITE A SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES AND PROCEDURES DETAILED IN MSDS AND SHARE THEIR WORK WITH CLASS.</u></b></p> <p data-bbox="625 1094 1412 1157"><b>7. SLIDE 7 EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-2 grid from a battery used in both positive and negative plates.</p> <p data-bbox="625 1171 1404 1203"><b>8. SLIDES 8-9 EXPLAIN BATTERY CONSTRUCTION</b></p> <p data-bbox="625 1220 1396 1283"><b>10. SLIDE 10 EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-3 two groups of plates are combined to form a battery element.</p> <p data-bbox="584 1297 1339 1476"><b><u>DISCUSSION: ASK STUDENTS TO TALK ABOUT RELEASE OF HYDROGEN &amp; OXYGEN (GASSING) DURING CHARGING. WHY MIGHT GASSING BE DANGEROUS WHEN WORKING AROUND AN AUTOMOTIVE BATTERY?</u></b></p> <p data-bbox="584 1491 1404 1669"><b><u>DEMONSTRATION: USE AA BATTERIES &amp; VOLTMETER TO DEMONSTRATE BATTERY CONSTRUCTION. SHOW STUDENTS HOW VOLTAGE INCREASES WHEN BATTERIES ARE CONNECTED IN SERIES VERSUS PARALLEL.</u></b></p> <p data-bbox="625 1684 1339 1789"><b>11. SLIDE 11 EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-4 cutaway battery showing connection of cells to each other through partition</p>

ICONS	Ch17 BATTERIES
	<p>12. SLIDE 12 <b>EXPLAIN</b>: HOW BATTERY WORKS</p>
	<p>13. SLIDE 13 <b>EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-5 Chemical reaction for a lead-acid battery that is fully charged being discharged by the attached electrical load.</p>
	<p>14. SLIDE 14 <b>EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-6 Chemical reaction for a lead-acid battery that is fully discharged being charged by the attached generator.</p>
	<p>15. SLIDE 15 <b>EXPLAIN</b>: SPECIFIC GRAVITY</p>
	<p>16. SLIDE 16 <b>EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-7 As battery becomes discharged, specific gravity of battery acid decreases.</p> <p><b>DEMONSTRATION: LEMON BATTERY: USE A LEMON AND TWO DISSIMILAR METALS TO SHOW BATTERY CELL OPERATION. SEE HOW MANY CELLS IT TAKES TO LIGHT A BULB. DID YOU HAVE TO WIRE THE CELLS IN SERIES OR PARALLEL?</b></p>
	<p><b>ACADEMIC TASK: CROSS-CURRICULAR ACTIVITY: SCIENCE: HAVE STUDENTS RESEARCH CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF A SULFURIC ACID MOLECULE. HAVE STUDENTS DISCUSS HOW THE ELECTROLYTE USED IN A BATTERY CHANGES AS THE BATTERY IS DISCHARGED AND CHARGED.</b></p>
	<p>17. SLIDE 17 <b>EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-8 Typical battery charge indicator. If specific gravity is low (battery discharged), ball drops away from the reflective prism. When the battery is charged enough, the ball floats and reflects the color of the ball (usually green) back up through the sight glass and the sight glass is dark.</p>
	<p><b>HANDS-ON TASK: STUDENTS LOCATE AND READ THE CHARGE INDICATOR ON A BATTERY TO DETERMINE STATE-OF CHARGE. HAVE STUDENTS EXPLAIN THE VALIDITY OF CHARGE INDICATORS IN DETERMINING BATTERY STATE-OF-CHARGE.</b></p>
	<p><b>DISCUSSION: DISCUSS WITH STUDENTS HOW SPECIFIC GRAVITY MEASUREMENT IS BASED ON A GRAVITY READING AT A SPECIFIC TEMPERATURE. HOW COULD CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE AFFECT A BATTERY'S SPECIFIC GRAVITY MEASUREMENT?</b></p>
	<p>18. SLIDE 18 <b>EXPLAIN</b>: VALVE REGULATED LEAD-ACID BATTERIES</p>
	<p>19. SLIDE 19 <b>EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-9 Absorbed glass mat battery is totally sealed and is more vibration resistant than conventional lead-acid batteries.</p>

ICONS	Ch17 BATTERIES
	<p><b>DEMONSTRATION: SHOW STUDENTS DIFFERENT TYPES OF AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES, FOCUSING ON CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAY BE USED TO DISTINGUISH ONE FROM ANOTHER.</b></p>
	<p>20. SLIDE 20 <b>EXPLAIN</b> CAUSES &amp; TYPES of BATTERY FAILURE</p>
	<p>21. SLIDE 21 <b>EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-10 A typical battery hold-down bracket. All batteries should use a bracket to prevent battery damage due to vibration and shock.</p> <p>22. SLIDE 22 <b>EXPLAIN</b>: BATTERY RATINGS</p> <p>23. SLIDE 23 <b>EXPLAIN</b> Figure 17-11 This battery has a cranking amperes (CA) rating of 1,000. This means that this battery is capable of cranking an engine for 30 seconds at a temperature of 32°F (0°C) at a minimum of 1.2 volts per cell (7.2 volts for a 12 volt battery).</p>
	<p><b>DISCUSSION: DISCUSS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CCA &amp; CA RATINGS. WHAT FACTORS AFFECT BATTERY'S CCA AND CA RATINGS? DISCUSS WHY NORMAL AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES ARE NOT DESIGNED FOR REPEATED DEEP CYCLING. WHAT VEHICLES ARE LIKELY TO USE DEEP CYCLE BATTERIES?</b></p>
	<p><b>HANDS-ON TASK: HAVE STUDENTS LOCATE &amp; RECORD DIFFERENT BATTERY RATINGS. DISCUSS HOW THOSE RATINGS CAN BE USED TO PROVIDE TESTING DATA, OR TO DETERMINE SPECIFICATIONS FOR REPLACEMENT BATTERIES.</b></p>
	<p>24. SLIDE 24 <b>EXPLAIN</b>: BATTERY RATINGS</p> <p>25. SLIDE 25 <b>EXPLAIN</b> SUMMARY</p>
	
	<p><b>NATEF TASK SHEET: RESEARCH APPLICABLE VEHICLE AND SERVICE INFORMATION, SUCH AS ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC SYSTEM OPERATION, SERVICE HISTORY, PRECAUTIONS, AND TECHNICAL SERVICE BULLETINS</b></p>
