



Elec-Trak[®]

Tractor

PRODUCT SERVICE BULLETIN NO. 72-25 (25)

September 8, 1972

Power Pack Technical Information

Elec-Trak power packs, being the heart of the Elec-Trak tractor operation, require care and maintenance to give maximum life and serviceability. Some of this must be provided by the dealer before sale. This bulletin presents information for initial inspection, charging, storage, watering, cleaning and testing. Recommended procedures should be thoroughly understood and followed completely.

Initial Inspection

Immediately upon receipt, check electrolyte levels to detect possible liquid loss during shipment. If loss is discovered, replenish with acid of same specific gravity to proper level. Inspect incoming batteries for mechanical damage, either visible or concealed, which may have been incurred to the contents of a package which is not in evidence at the time of delivery by the carrier but which is later discovered. If loss or damage is encountered, read Appendix A.

Storage

New batteries should be placed in stock, preferably in their shipping cartons, in such a location that the oldest batteries can be used first. Batteries will slowly discharge during storage and must be located so that they can be reached for recharging without moving newer batteries away from in front of them. Selecting a cool, dry storage area will minimize self-discharging. All batteries should be inspected and charged with the external charger before storage. See Appendix B for charging instructions.

The batteries should be segregated by types and the date a battery is received can be marked on the carton or battery with chalk. This date can be helpful in selecting the oldest battery of any type in stock for earliest use. Batteries must be put in service within 150 days of manufacturing shipping date to have full warranty available to purchaser.

The manufacturer's label on each battery can be used to determine the battery's age. This label is coded as follows:

| | | 72 | 73 | 74 |
|-------|---|----|----|----|
| Jan | A | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Feb | B | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| March | C | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| April | D | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| May | E | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| June | F | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| July | G | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Aug | H | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Sept | J | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Oct | K | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Nov | L | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Dec | M | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Example: F-2 is June-1972

Loose, flat boards should be used under batteries if the storage area has a concrete floor. This practice prevents moisture accumulation under the batteries and also protects the battery from small stones and objects which could penetrate the case. Under no circumstances should batteries be stacked directly on top of one another; shelving may be used for efficient storage.

All "wet" batteries will slowly discharge on standing and will discharge faster when warm than when cold. At normal temperatures of 80 F, loss of capacity by self-discharge, starting with a fully charged battery, may amount to an average of about 0.001 spg per day over a 30-day period. At the start, it may amount to 0.002 spg loss per day and gradually taper off to less than 0.001 spg loss per day by the end of 30 days. The effect of temperature on self-discharge for the average fully charged new battery in good condition may be about as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| at 100 F. | 0.0025 spg per day |
| at 80 F. | 0.001 spg per day |
| at 50 F. | 0.0003 spg per day |

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