When to place graphs.

**Westinghouse Radio Battery Charger**

**To Charge Radio “A” Batteries.**

Radio “A” batteries are charged in the same manner as new

*Westinghouse Radio Battery Charger*.

Batteries and the same general instructions apply. For one or two cells the charger is connected to the double socket marked 14, for three cells to the socket marked 15–16.

The cell end to be charged is fused by a small resistor to approximately 14½ amperes to allow the current to pass through it.

In general the specific gravity of the electrolyte is lowest in batteries that have been used for long periods of time and are being recharged. The value given in the preceding paragraph will serve as a guide in determining just how long the battery should be charged. The maximum electrolyte density for his particular battery and charge accordingly.

**To Charge Radio “B” Batteries.**

Always attach the positive selector lead to the stud marked “B” relative to the other connections. The charging rate and “A” and “C” connections are made in the same manner as described for “A” charging.

When discontinuing the charge it is best to open the battery circuit, either by removing one of the clips from the battery terminal or the switch on the charger. This will prevent short circuiting the battery.

Keep the charger from being used for more than 15 minutes on any single cell. This will prevent the build up of hydrogen gas in the battery. The charger will automatically stop if it is overloaded.

**Westinghouse Radio Battery Charger**

**Capacity of the Battery.**

A normal battery is fully charged when all the cells are bubbling (gassing freely and the specific gravity, as indicated by the hydrometer reading, remains constant for 5 hours at a value from 1.275 to 1.300. When this condition is reached discontinuously charge. When the voltage falls to 1.150 the electrolyte decreases and the hydrometer readings will be as follows:

Hydrometer Reading...

1.275 to 1.300 Fully Charged Do Not Charge. If charging, discontinue.

1.150 or less Discharged Start to charge at once or battery may be ruined.

When to Charge

The battery should be charged when the A-C connection is made. If the test is incorrect, charging there will be a perceptible increase in the needle of the ammeter. The Westinghouse charger will charge any size or make of 3 or 6 cell storage battery. The approximate time for charging two amperes to a 3 cell battery and 1½ amperes to a 6 cell battery is figured in seconds. Interchange values of current will be delivered to intermediate numbers of cells.

Batteries having more than 6 cells can be charged in sections.

An accurate method for charging is to charge 1 or 2 or more cells according to the size of the battery. The best indicator of proper charging is the time required to charge the battery. For instance, it will take approximately 5½ hours to charge a battery to a specific gravity of 1.275 if charged at a rate of 2 amperes.

The battery should be connected to the charger as follows. In all cases the D-C leads are connected to the battery with the correct polarity. Should the battery be reversed the battery will discharge through the charger and the user or charger may become damaged.

If there is any doubt as to the identification of the battery terminals the polarity determined by a battery service station. Mark the terminals for future convenience.

**SECOND** Screw the separate attachment plug into a convenient lamp socket. The lead should be attached as tight as a thumb. If there is a switch in the circuit it can be used to control the charger.

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