Batteries
Chapter 29

ACROSS

5. A ___________ _______ means that the oxygen gas generated at the positive plate travels through the dense electrolyte to the negative plate.

6. Built into the bottom of many batteries are ribs that support the lead-alloy plates and provide a space for sediment to settle, called the ________ _______.

7. The acid used in an ___ battery is totally absorbed into the separator, making the battery leak proof and spill proof.

10. The _______ ________ rating for batteries is the number of minutes for which the battery can produce 25 amperes and still have a battery voltage of 1.75 volts per cell (10.5 volts for a 12-volt battery).

12. _____ are constructed of positive and negative plates with insulating separators between each plate.

14. Maintenance-free batteries are also called ___-._____._._._.__.

15. A ___________-____ _______ uses little water during normal service because of the alloy material used to construct the battery plate grids.

16. Conventional batteries that use a liquid electrolyte are called ___________ ____________.

DOWN

1. 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.

2. __________ is an older battery rating system that measures how many amperes of current the battery can produce over a period of time.

3. The designation ___ refers to the number of amperes that can be supplied by a battery at 32°F (0°C).

4. A cell is also called an ______.

8. Each positive and negative plate in a battery is constructed on a framework, or _____, made primarily of lead.

9. __________ is a pure, porous lead.

11. __________ is the term used to describe the acid solution in a battery.

13. ________ is the release of hydrogen and oxygen from the battery that occurs during charging and results in water usage.