

(4) Do not fast charge longer than one hour. If battery does not show a significant change in specific gravity after one hour of **Fast** charge, the slow charge method should be used.

Remember to use temperature correction when checking specific gravity.

### ASSIST (JUMP) STARTING WITH A BOOSTER BATTERY

If it becomes necessary to use a booster battery, with jumper cables, to start a vehicle's engine because its battery is discharged, the following procedure should be followed:

**WARNING: TO PREVENT PERSONAL INJURY OR DAMAGE TO CLOTHING, DO NOT ALLOW BATTERY FLUID TO CONTACT EYES, SKIN OR FABRICS. DO NOT LEAN OVER BATTERY WHEN CONNECTING JUMPER CABLES OR ALLOW CABLE CLAMPS TO TOUCH EACH OTHER. KEEP OPEN FLAMES OR SPARKS AWAY FROM BATTERY FILLER HOLES. ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION WHEN WORKING WITH BATTERIES.**

(1) Turn ignition switch and headlights off and all accessories off.

(2) Remove vent caps of both booster battery and discharged battery (Fig. 15).

(3) Make sure electrolyte is at proper level.

**CAUTION: During cold weather when temperatures are below freezing point, electrolyte in a discharged battery may freeze. If electrolyte is not visible in battery or it appears frozen, do not attempt jump starting because battery could rupture or explode. Battery temperature must be brought up above freezing point and water added (if necessary) before attempting jump starting.**

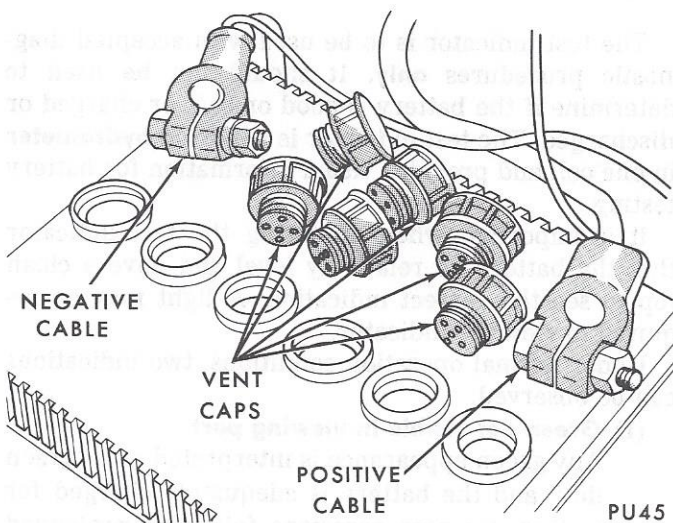


Fig. 15—Vent Caps Removed

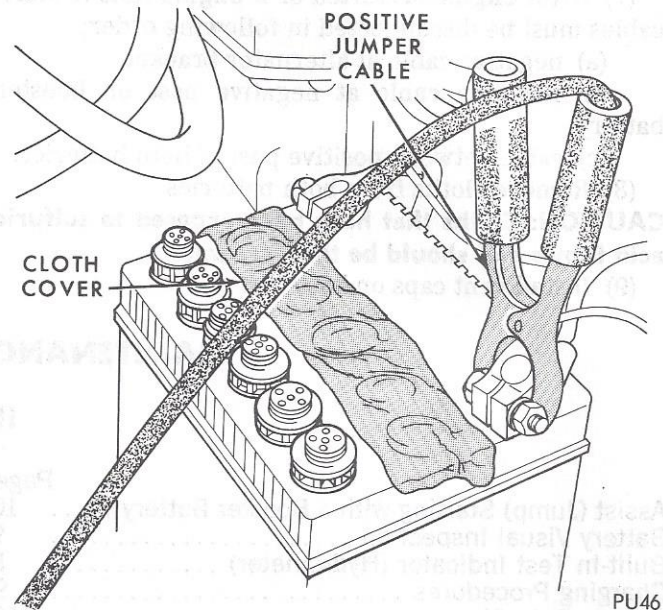


Fig. 16—Positive Jumper Cable Connected

(4) Cover vent cap openings of both batteries with a cloth.

(5) Connect one jumper cable between **Positive (+) Post** of both batteries (Fig. 16).

(6) Connect **ONE** end of other jumper cable to **Negative (-) Post** of booster battery. Connect **Other** end of cable to alternator mounting bracket of vehicle with discharged battery, making sure a good connection is made. **Do not connect to negative post of discharged battery** (Fig. 17).

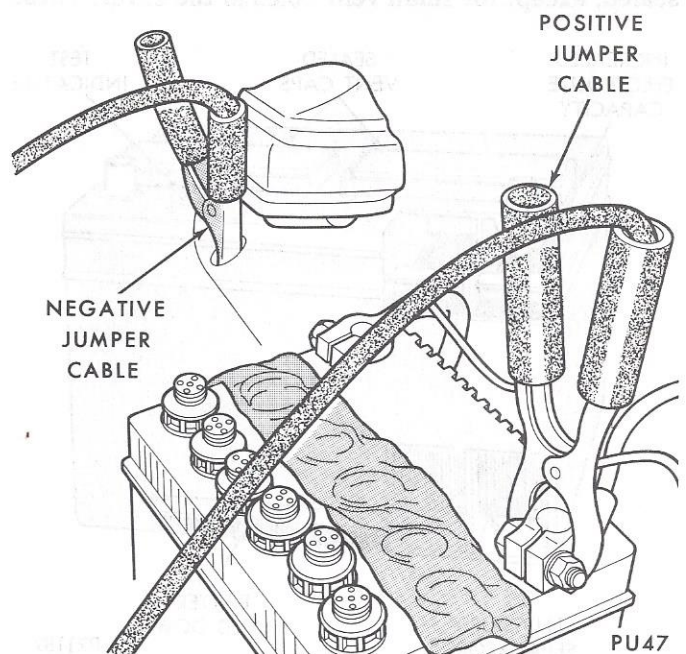


Fig. 17—Both Jumper Cables Connected