

# MAINTENANCE

## The Fuse

A cartridge-type SFE-20 fuse is located in the housing near the bottom of the instrument panel (*Illust. 36B*). It is important to use the same capacity fuse for replacement. If the lights fail, check the fuse. If the fuse continually burns out, check the electrical wiring for short circuits.

## Lamps

Tractor lights require 6-8 volt, 32 candlepower single-contact type lamps, No. 142 309 (Trade No. 1133).

## Storage Battery

Electrical energy, obtained through chemical action, is stored in the battery to be used for starting the engine and for furnishing electric lighting. It is not the source of electricity but only a storage reservoir for use when the generator is not running. In starting, for instance, the battery supplies the energy but as soon as the engine starts, the generator output begins to replace the electricity taken from the battery.

You will receive maximum satisfactory service from your battery by closely following a few simple precautions and service operations.

A registration card is furnished with the battery. The purchaser of a new battery should take the card to the nearest authorized battery service station for registration.

Complete instructions for moist, uncharged batteries (used for export) are included with the battery.

**Cleaning and Servicing the Battery**—Battery cable terminals must be kept clean and tight. Use hot water for cleaning the top of the battery. Brighten the terminal contact surface with wire wool, and reassemble. Be sure the terminals are clamped tightly and that the battery is fastened securely in the battery box. Replace unserviceable cables. Keep the vent holes in the battery filler caps open.

**Liquid Level**—The electrolyte (acid and water) in each cell should be at star level at all times to prevent battery failure. When the electrolyte is below this level, pure, distilled water should be added. If your battery is equipped with automatic liquid leveling devices, follow the directions furnished with the battery or consult your International Harvester dealer. Never use hydrant water or any

water which has been in a metal container. Keep pure, distilled water on hand in a glass jar for battery use only. Use a clean syringe when adding water and be careful not to allow dirt or corrosive salts to enter the cells.

Acid or electrolyte should never be added except by a skilled battery man. Under no circumstances add any special battery "dopes," solutions or powders.

**Caution!** Electric storage batteries give off highly inflammable hydrogen gas when charging and continue to do so for some time after receiving a steady charge.

Do not under any circumstances allow an electric spark or an open flame near the battery. Do not lay tools across battery terminals as this may result in a spark or short circuit which may cause an explosion. Be careful to avoid spilling any electrolyte on hands or clothing.

The specific gravity of the electrolyte indicates the relative condition of the battery charge and warns when it may be necessary to recharge the battery.

Inspect the battery once every two weeks to maintain the correct specific gravity. The specific gravity of a fully charged battery is 1.255 to 1.280 corrected to +80° F. (liquid temperature). A specific gravity reading of at least 1.230 corrected to +80° F. should be maintained. Never allow the battery to fall below 1.230.

The specific gravity reading will vary with the temperature of the electrolyte. For readings taken at any temperature other than +80° F., a temperature correction must be applied. This is done by adding .004 specific gravity for every 10° above +80° F., and by subtracting .004 specific gravity for every 10° below +80° F.

### Example No. 1

Hydrometer reading.....	1.270
Electrolyte temperature.....	+20°F.
Subtract .024 Sp. Gr.....	(.004 x 6)
Corrected Sp. Gr. is.....	1.246

### Example No. 2

Hydrometer reading.....	1.255
Electrolyte temperature.....	+100°F.
Add .008 Sp. Gr.....	(.004 x 2)
Corrected Sp. Gr. is.....	1.263

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