



2020

Powersports Battery

Applications & Specifications

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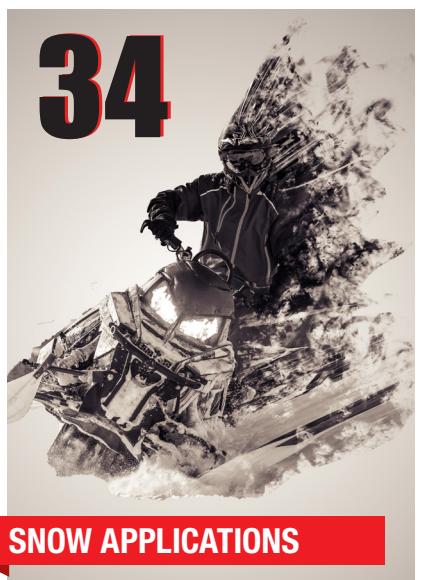
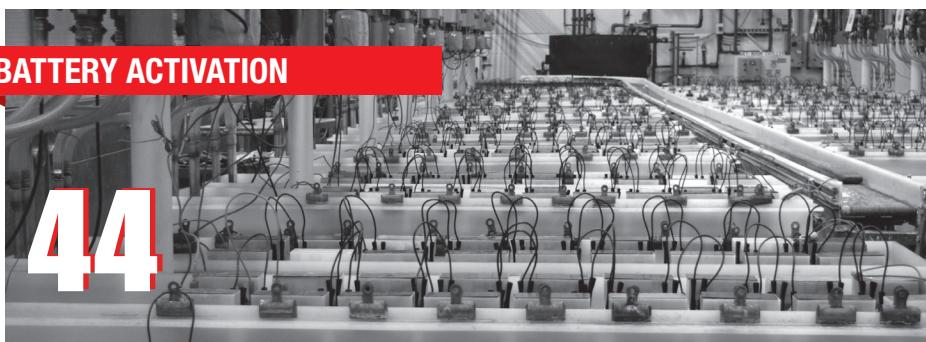
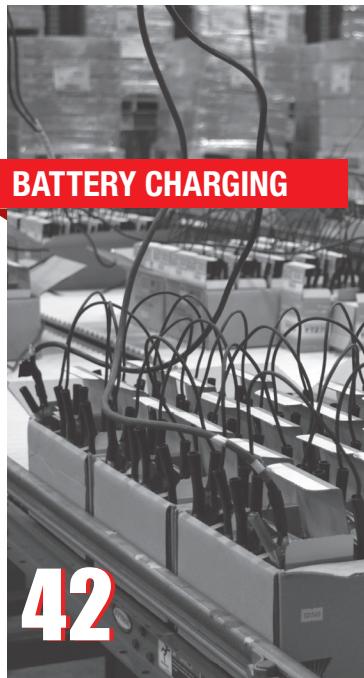
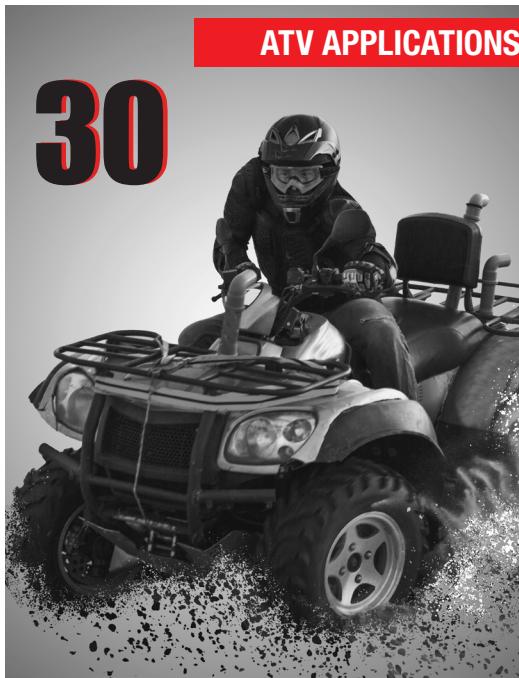
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DISCLAIMER

The replacement battery information published in this book has been obtained from the equipment manufacturers listed, except as otherwise noted. Users are cautioned that the information contained in this book was the most current information provided to us at the time of publication. The information is subject to change upon notice from equipment manufacturers or field experience. Users should always use the most current edition of the Yuasa Battery Applications and Specifications. Yuasa expressly denies any responsibility for the accuracy of the information provided to us. While we have made every effort to accurately catalog the replacement battery information contained in this book, Yuasa denies any liability for damages as a consequence of using the information in this book. Users should also attempt to obtain replacement battery information from the equipment manufacturer's user manual or service department for their specific application.

ABOUT YUASA BATTERY

YUASA BATTERY THE PIONEER AND LEADER OF POWERSPORTS BATTERIES SINCE 1979



ADVANCED ENGINEERING, PREMIUM



1981



- 1st OEM motorcycle battery YB14L-A2 to Honda

1985



- 1st OEM ATV battery YB14A-A2 to Polaris
- 1st OEM snowmobile battery YB16L-B to Arctic Cat

1979



- 1st Conventional battery: 12N14-3A
- 1st Yumicron battery: YB14L-A2

1983



- World's 1st maintenance-free AGM motorcycle battery: YT series

1987



- 1st OEM battery,



2008



- The most powerful, toughest AGM batteries for the American market: GYZ series
- 1st OEM motorcycle battery GYZ20L for Honda GoldWing

2017



- 100th anniversary of Yuasa's parent, GS Yuasa "100 Years of History, 200 Years of Expertise"

2004



- 1st OEM motorcycle battery YTX20CH-BS to Suzuki

2011



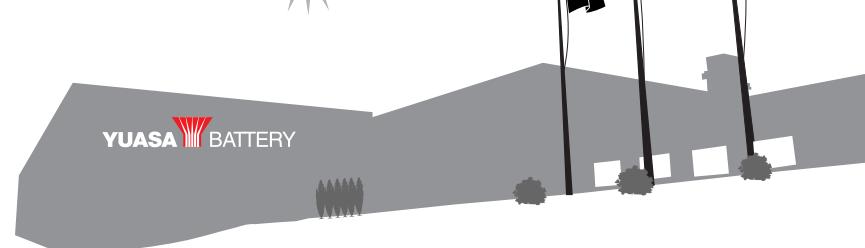
- 1st OEM ATV battery GYZ16H to Honda

2019

- 40th anniversary of in the USA



QUALITY, UNMATCHED RELIABILITY



1988

- 1st OEM WaveRunner battery to Yamaha YB16CL-B
- Industry's de-facto standard for AGM motorcycle batteries even today: **YTX series**

1990

- 1st YTX OEM ATV battery YTX12-BS to Honda

2001

- 1st OEM SEA-DOO to BRP YB30CL-B



1989

- 1st YTX battery: YTX12-BS

1999

- The most powerful, compact AGM batteries for powersport applications: **YTZ series**
(1st FA global lineup)



personal watercraft
YB16CL-B to Kawasaki



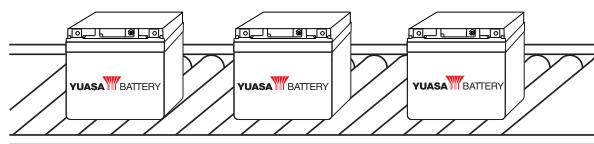
THE INDUSTRY STANDARD

Yuasa has set the standard by which all other powersports batteries are judged. It's why **more OEMs** and riders – in the US and worldwide – choose Yuasa.



40
YEARS OF INNOVATION

manufacturing batteries



BATTERY TYPES

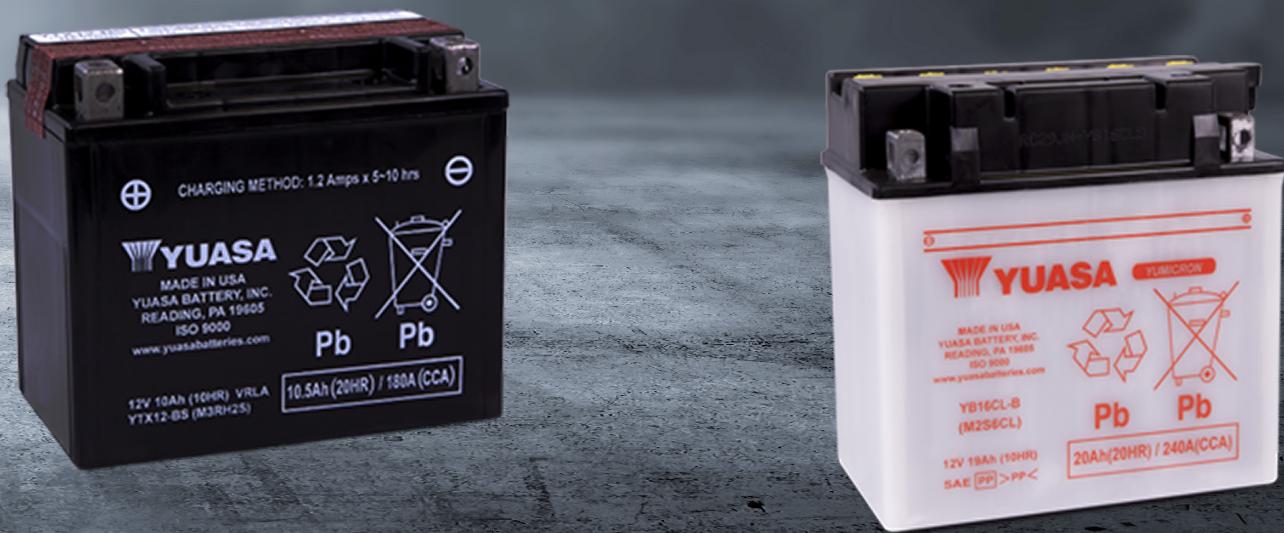


GYZ Series AGM

- AGM separators with superior grid designs for extreme vibration resistance
- More active material surface area for enhanced performance and power
- Supplied "Factory Activated" (nonspillable)
- Highest CCA motorcycle battery (500 CCA on GYZ32HL)
- Large heavy-duty flush terminals with multiple connections (GYZ32HL, GYZ20HL, GYZ20H, GYZ16HL)
- Built in brass nuts (GYZ32HL, GYZ20H, GYZ20HL, GYZ16HL)

High Performance AGM

- All the features of a standard AGM battery plus increased power
- H Series: Increased power-up to 30% more cranking amps
- YTZ Series: Small size, lightweight, huge power



AGM (Maintenance Free)

- Maintenance Free – no need to add water, but periodic charging required when not in use
- Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM) Separators – an advanced battery technology that eliminates the need to ever add water
- Advanced lead-calcium technology – holds its specific gravity more than 3 times longer than conventional lead antimony batteries

Yumicron / Conventional

- Special thin separators – allow two extra plates per cell to be installed, for a 30% improvement in cranking performance
- Engineered to protect against corrosion, withstand vibration, and deliver high cranking power
- 6 volt and 12 volt varieties

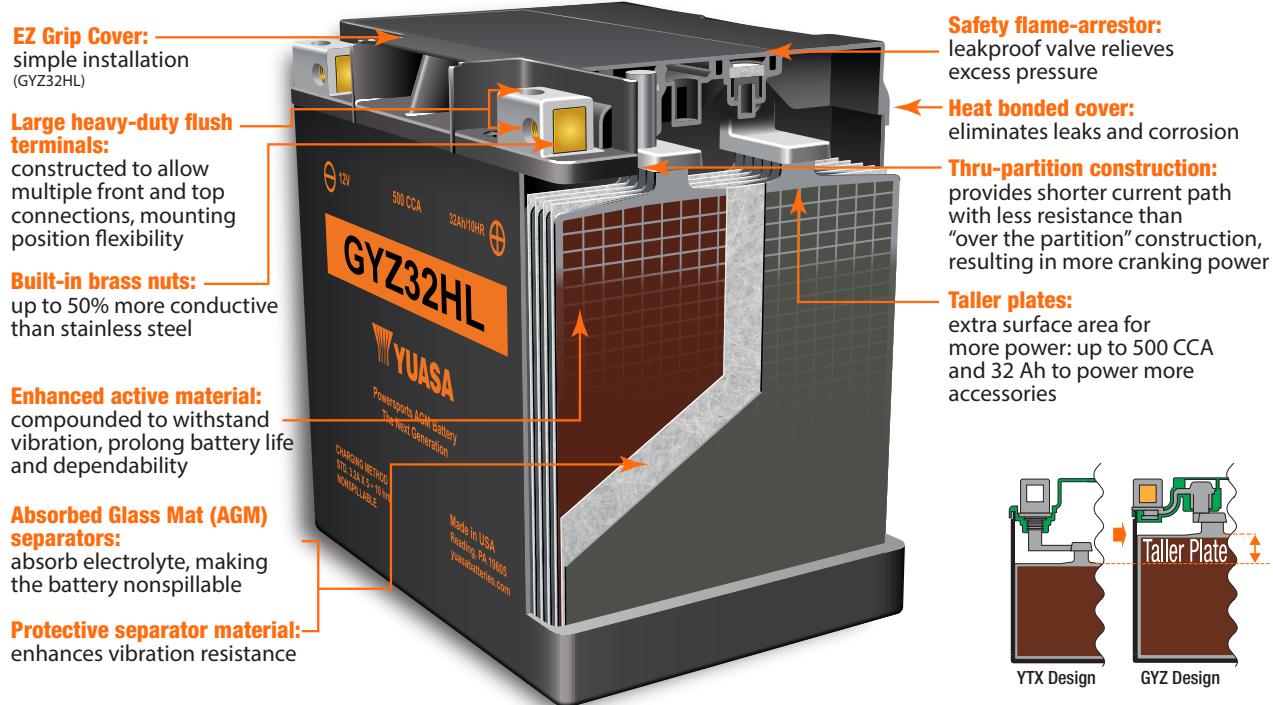
GYZ BATTERY

GYZ	CAPACITY [AH]	CCA*	V-TWIN	ATV	UPGRADE FOR:	CAPACITY [AH]	CCA*
GYZ16H	16	240			YTX14	12	200
GYZ16HL**	16	240			YTX14L	12	200
GYZ20H	20	320			YTX20H	18	310
GYZ20HL	20	320			YTX20HL	18	310
GYZ32HL	32	500			YIX30L	30	400

*CCA measured by BCI/SAE standard at 0° F.

**Upgraded to built in brass nuts

GYZ CUTAWAY DIAGRAM



GYZ	CAPACITY [AH]	CCA*	METRIC	ATV	UPGRADE FOR:	CAPACITY [AH]	CCA*
GYZ16H	16	240			YTX14	12	200
GYZ20L	20	250			YTX20L	18	270

YTZ	CAPACITY Ah (10HR)	CAPACITY Ah (20HR)	CCA*	Dimensions - Inches LxWxH (±1/16 in)	Dimensions - Millimeters LxWxH (±2 mm)	Approx. Weight with Acid (LBS)	Approx. Weight with Acid (KGS)
YTZ7S	6	6.3	130	4 7/16 x 2 3/4 x 4 1/8	113 x 70 x 105	4.6	2.1
YTZ10S	8.6	9.1	190	6 x 3 7/16 x 3 11/16	150 x 87 x 93	7.0	3.2
YTZ12S	11	11.6	210	6 x 3 7/16 x 4 3/8	150 x 87 x 110	8.2	3.7
YTZ14S	11.2	11.8	230	6 x 3 7/16 x 4 3/8	150 x 87 x 110	8.6	3.9

*CCA measured by BCI/SAE standard at 0° F.

YTZ CUTAWAY DIAGRAM

HEAT SEALED CASE TO COVER

Protects against leakage and corrosion and provides for extra strength and durability

SPECIAL ACTIVE MATERIAL

Compounded to withstand vibration, it prolongs the battery life in storage and provides reliable starting power when needed

UNIQUE EXPANDED PLATE GRID DESIGN

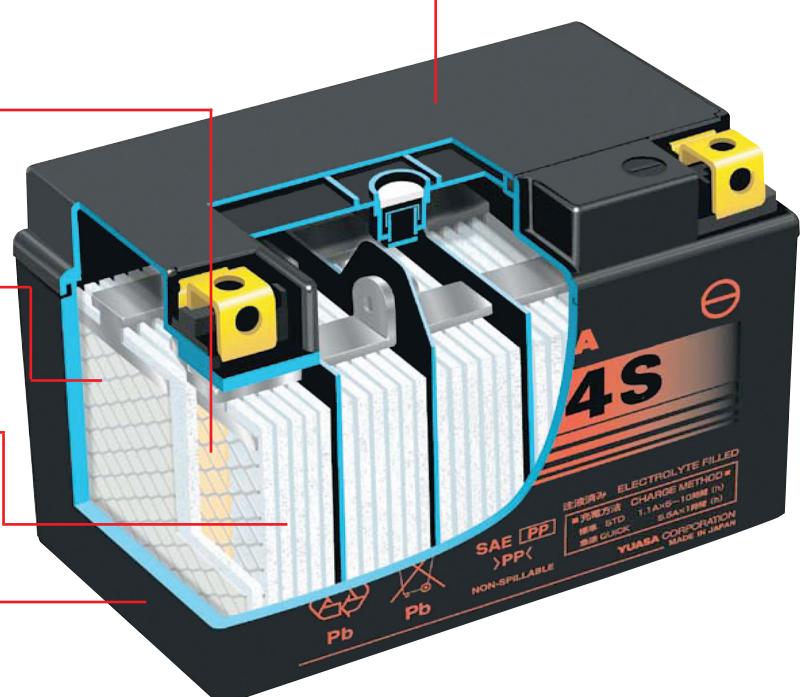
Increased number of plates for maximum starting power and to withstand severe vibration resistance

AGM SEPARATORS

Absorbed Glass Matt separators absorb the electrolyte and make the battery spill-proof. The valve regulated design eliminates water loss and the need for refilling

POLYPROPYLENE (PP) COVER & CONTAINER

Protects against fuel and oil and designed to withstand vibration and impact under extreme conditions



LONGER BATTERY LIFE WITH MORE VOLUME EFFICIENCY



FEATURES AND BENEFITS

Components	Features	Benefits
Cast grid	Special grid design	Severe vibration resistance and improved conductivity
Active material	Proprietary formulation	Reduced shedding, maximum utilization and long service life
Pasted plates	Specified thickness and weight	Ensures vibration resistance through precise compression and proper service life through specified active material balance
Dried-charged plates	Tank formed and dried plates	Properly dried plates in a sealed battery have a virtually limitless shelf-life
Top lead connections	Through-partition construction, large straps	Shorter current path for increased electrical conductivity and higher starting currents, heavier parts for maximum durability
Case-cover seal	Thermal bonded plastic	Air tight seal to prevent air ingress and acid seepage
Terminal-cover seal	Patented poly-seal terminal	Eliminates acid seepage, reduces corrosion and extends battery life
Case and cover	Polypropylene	Superior resistance to gasoline and oil, impact resistant in extreme weather conditions
Additive	Sulfate stop (some models)	Sulfate stop added to reduce the solubility of lead into the acid, which then reduces battery sulfation potential
Yumicron		
Separator	Leaf or envelope separator	Polyethylene with glass mat sheet bonded for compression to withstand severe vibration conditions
GYZ/YTX/High Performance AGM		
Separator	AGM (absorbed glass mat)	High puncture resistant separator for increased service in high vibration applications
Top lead alloy	Calcium alloy	Increased weld strength and severe vibration resistance
Vent system	Valve and flame arrestor	Valve relieves excess pressure to prevent bursting, flame arrestor prevents internal combustion

TERMINAL TYPES

Terminal shapes vary from one battery to another. By identifying the correct replacement battery from the listing in this book, you are assured of the proper terminal configuration. For custom applications, refer to the following chart to identify terminal shape and corresponding batteries.

Terminal					Battery Type					
Type	Illustration	Front	Side	Top						
1					YB7C-A	YTX16-BS-1	YB14L-A1			
2					YB9L-A2	12N5.5-4A	YB16AL-A2			
3					12N24-3	12N24-3A	Y60-N24-A			
4					GYZ20L YB30L-B YTX15L-BS YTX20L-BS	Y50-N18L-A3 YIX30L-BS YTX16-BS YTX24HL-BS	YB12C-A YIX30L-BS-PW YTX20-BS YTX20HL-BS	YB16B-A YTX14AHL-B YTX20H-BS YIX20HL-BS	YB30CL-B YTX14AH-BS YTX20HL-BS-PW	
5					GYZ16H GYZ16HL YB4L-B YTX14L-BS	YTX7L-BS KMX14-BS YT12A-BS YTX20CH-BS	YTX9-BS YB16C-B YTX12-BS YTX4L-BS	YTZ5S YTZ7S YB16CL-B YTX14-BS	YTX5L-BS YB4L-A YTX14H-BS YTX7A-BS	
6					YB3L-A YB7L-B YB9A-A YB12A-A YB16-B 12N5-3B 12N7-4A 12N9-4B-1 6N6-3B	YB3L-B YB9-B YB12AL-A YB16-B-CX 12N5-4B 12N7-4B 12N10-3A 6N6-3B-1	YB5L-B YB16L-B 12N5.5-3B 12N7D-3B 6N11A-1B B54-6	YB7-A YB9L-B YB12A-B YB16HL-A-CX 12N5.5A-3B 12N12A-4A-1 6N11-2D B38-6A	YB7B-B YB10L-B YB14A-A1 SYB16L-B 12N7-3B 12N9-3B 6N12A-2D B39-6	
7					HYB16A-AB Y50-N18A-A	YB16B-A1** Y50-N18L-A	YB18-A Y50-N18L-A-CX	YB18L-A SY50-N18L-AT		
8					YB10A-A2 YB14-A2 YB14-B2	YB10L-A2 YB14A-A2 YB14L-B2	YB10L-B2 YB14L-A2 12N14-3A	YB12B-B2 SYB14L-A2 12N11-3A-1		
9					YHD-12H					
10					51814 51913 53030 YT19BL-BS					
11					YT9B-BS YT7B-BS	YTZ10S YT12B-BS	YTZ12S	YT14S	YT14B-BS	
					Note: Terminal is Brass Plated Steel					
12					YTR4A-BS					
13					YT4B-BS					
14					GYZ20H	GYZ32HL	GYZ20HL			
					Note: Encapsulated Brass Nut					

* Includes terminal adapter for converting to top mount

** Includes terminal adapter for converting to side mount

HARDWARE

Part No.	Includes**	Fits			
478030	12mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 20mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 8mm stainless steel nut, lock washer and round brass spacer	YTX20-BS YTX20(H)L-BS-PW	YTX20L-BS	YTX20H-BS YB30CL-B	YTX20HL-BS YB30L-B
479100	12mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 5mm stainless steel rectangular nut	Y50-N18L-A3 YTX14H-BS	YTX9-BS YTX14AH-BS	YTX12-BS YTX14AHL-BS	YTX14-BS GYZ16H
479862	12mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 8mm stainless steel rectangular nut	YTX15L-BS YTX24HL-BS	YTX20(H)-BS YIX20HL-BS	YIX30L-BS-PW YB30L-B	GYZ20L YB30CL-B
479102	14mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 5mm stainless steel square nut	YB16CL-B YTX14L	YB16C-B Y50-N18L-A-CX	Y50-N18L-A HYB16A-AB	YB18-A
479104	12mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 20mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 5mm stainless steel nut, lock washer and round brass spacer	YTX14L-BS for Harley Davidson Sportster YTX14 ^{FA} for Harley Davidson V-ROD 02-07 YTX14H ^{FA} for Harley Davidson V-ROD 02-07 YTX12 YIX30L			
479643	12mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 20mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 8mm brass nut, lock washer and square brass spacer	YTX20H-BS	YTX20HL-BS	YTX24HL-BS	YIX30L-BS
479876	12mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 16mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 5mm rectangular brass nut, lock washer and square brass spacer	GYZ16HL	YIX30L		
479699	12mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt and lock washer	GYZ20H	GYZ20HL	GYZ32HL	
5BNBSSF6M	11mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 5mm stainless steel hex nut	YB14A-A1 YB14L-A2	YB14L-B2 YB14-A2	YB14A-A2 YB14-B2	
5BNBSS14M	14mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 5mm stainless steel hex nut	12N74A YB18L-A	HYB16A-AB YHD-12H	YB16L-B Y50-N18L-A	YB18-A SY50-N18L-A
5BNBSS22M	22mm lg. stainless steel hex bolt 5mm stainless steel hex nut and round brass spacer	YB16-B	YB16-B-CX	YB16HL-A-CX	YB16L-B

** All hardware listed above is M6 thread

^{FA} Must use factory activated battery

DESIGNATION OF BATTERY TYPE NUMBERS

Conventional

12 N 12A-4 A-1

- 1** Nominal voltage
- 2** Conventional battery
- 3** Size of battery case
- 4** Polarity location
- 5** Exhaust location
- 6** Designates unique terminal

High Performance Conventional

YB 16A L-A2

- 1** High Performance Conventional battery
- 2** Size of battery case
- 3** Polarity location
- 4** Terminal and Exhaust location

AGM

YTX 14 A H L-BS-1

- 1** High Performance AGM (YTX, YIX, YTZ, YT, GYZ)
- 2** Performance classification
- 3** Designates unique battery case size
- 4** Higher CCA
- 5** Polarity location
- 6** Bottle supplied electrolyte
- 7** Designates unique terminal

AGM, HIGH PERFORMANCE

FACTORY ACTIVATED (Non-Spillable)

12 VOLT

Battery Type	Capacity Ah (10-HR)	Dimensions - Inches (± 1/16 in)			Dimensions - Millimeters (± 2 mm)			Assembly Figure (As Per Cover Polarity)	Approx Weight with Acid (lbs.)	Terminal Type (Refer to page 8)	Acid Volume (Liter)	Regular Charge Current (Amp)	C.C.A. @ 0 °F (-18 °C)
		L	W	H	L	W	H						
GYZ16H	16	6	3 7/16	5 3/4	150	87	145		12.4	5	N/A	1.6	240
GYZ16HL	16	6	3 7/16	5 3/4	150	87	145		12.4	5	N/A	1.6	240
GYZ20L	20	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155		15.2	4	N/A	2.0	250
GYZ20H	20	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155		15.7	14	N/A	2.0	320
GYZ20HL	20	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155		15.7	14	N/A	2.0	320
GYZ32HL	32	6 9/16	5	6 7/8	166	126	175		24.7	14	N/A	3.2	500
YTX14AH *	12	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		11.1	4	N/A	1.2	210
YTX14AHL	12	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		11.1	4	N/A	1.2	210
YTX14H	12	6	3 7/16	5 3/4	150	87	145		10.6	5	N/A	1.2	240
YTX20CH	18	6	3 7/16	6 3/8	150	87	161		13.4	5	N/A	1.8	270
YTX20H	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155		15.1	4	N/A	1.8	310
YTX20HL	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155		15.1	4	N/A	1.8	310
YIX20HL	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155		15.1	4	N/A	1.8	320
YTX20HL-PW **	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 7/8 ^S	175	87	175 ^S		15.1	4	N/A	1.8	310
YTX24HL	21	8 1/8	3 7/16	6 3/8	205	87	162		17.5	4	N/A	2.1	350
YIX30L	30	6 9/16	5	6 7/8	166	126	175		22.0	4	N/A	3.0	400
YIX230L-PW	30	6 9/16	5	7 9/16 ^S	166	126	192 ^S		22.0	4	N/A	3.0	400
YTZ7S	6	4 7/16	2 3/4	4 1/8	113	70	105		4.6	5	N/A	0.6	130
YTZ8V	7	4 7/16	2 3/4	5 1/8	113	70	130		6.0	5	N/A	0.7	120
YTZ10S	8.6	6	3 7/16	3 11/16	150	87	93		7.0	11	N/A	0.9	190
YTZ12S	11	6	3 7/16	4 3/8	150	87	110		8.1	11	N/A	1.1	210
YTZ14S	11.2	6	3 7/16	4 3/8	150	87	110		8.6	11	N/A	1.1	230

* Includes 10mm height spacer for use in replacing YB14A-A1 and YB14A-A2
 ** Includes 20mm height spacer (S) for use in replacing YB16CL-B
 (S) Includes spacer

BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS

AGM, HIGH PERFORMANCE

FRESH PACK (Battery Supplied Dry with an Acid Bottle)											12 VOLT		
Battery Type	Capacity Ah (10-HR)	Dimensions – Inches (± 1/16 in)			Dimensions – Millimeters (± 2 mm)			Assembly Figure (As Per Cover Polarity)	Approx Weight with Acid (lbs.)	Terminal Type (Refer to page 8)	Acid Volume (Liter)	Regular Charge Current (Amp)	C.C.A. @ 0 °F (-18 °C)
		L	W	H	L	W	H						
YTZ5S-BS	3.5	4 7/16	2 3/4	3 3/8	113	70	86	- +	3.5	5	0.20	0.4	65
YTX14AH-BS *	12	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166	+ -	11.1	4	0.66	1.2	210
YTX14AHL-BS	12	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166	- +	11.1	4	0.66	1.2	210
YTX14H-BS	12	6	3 7/16	5 3/4	150	87	145	+ -	10.6	5	0.69	1.4	240
YTX20CH-BS	18	6	3 7/16	6 3/8	150	87	161	+ -	13.4	5	0.82	1.8	270
YTX20H-BS	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155	+ -	15.1	4	0.93	1.8	310
YTX20HL-BS	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155	- +	15.1	4	0.93	1.8	310
YTX20HL-BS-PW **	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 7/8 ^{\$}	175	87	175 ^{\$}	- +	15.1	4	0.93	1.8	310
YIX20HL-BS	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	175	- +	15.1	4	0.93	1.8	320
YTX24HL-BS	21	8 1/8	3 7/16	6 3/8	205	87	162	- +	17.5	4	1.08	2.1	350
YIX30L-BS	30	6 9/16	5	6 7/8	166	126	175		22.0	4	1.4	3.0	400
YIX30L-BS-PW **	30	6 9/16	5	6 3/8	166	126	192 ^{\$}		22.0	4	1.4	3.0	400

* Includes 10mm height spacer for use in replacing YB14A-A1 and YB14A-A2

** Includes 20mm height spacer (^{\$}) for use in replacing YB16CL-B

(^{\$}) Includes spacer

AGM

FACTORY ACTIVATED (Non-Spillable)											12 VOLT		
Battery Type	Capacity Ah (10-HR)	Dimensions – Inches (± 1/16 in)			Dimensions – Millimeters (± 2 mm)			Assembly Figure (As Per Cover Polarity)	Approx Weight with Acid (lbs.)	Terminal Type (Refer to page 8)	Acid Volume (Liter)	Regular Charge Current (Amp)	C.C.A. @ 0 °F (-18 °C)
		L	W	H	L	W	H						
YTX9	8	6	3 7/16	4 3/16	150	87	105	+ -	6.6	5	N/A	0.9	135
YTX12	10	6	3 7/16	5 1/8	150	87	130	+ -	9.2	5	N/A	1.2	180
YT12B	10	6	2 3/4	5 1/8	150	69	130	+ -	9.2	5	N/A	1.2	210
YTX14	12	6	3 7/16	5 3/4	150	87	145	+ -	10.1	5	N/A	1.4	200
YTX14L	12	6	3 7/16	5 3/4	150	87	145	- +	10.1	5	N/A	1.4	200
YTX15L	13	6 7/8	3 7/16	5 1/8	175	87	130	- +	11.0	4	N/A	1.3	230
YTX20	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155	+ -	13.9	4	N/A	1.8	270
YTX20L	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155	- +	13.9	4	N/A	1.8	270
YIX30L	30	6 9/16	5	6 7/8	166	126	175	- +	22.0	4	N/A	3	400
YIX30L-PW ^Δ	30	6 9/16	5	7 9/16 ^{\$}	166	126	192 ^{\$}	- +	22.0	4	N/A	3.0	400

K Available at Kawasaki dealers only

Δ Includes 17mm height spacer (^{\$}) for replacing YB30CL-B

(^{\$}) Includes spacer

FRESH PACK (Battery Supplied Dry with an Acid Bottle)**12 VOLT**

Battery Type	Capacity Ah (10-HR)	Dimensions – Inches (± 1/16 in)			Dimensions – Millimeters (± 2 mm)			Assembly Figure (As Per Cover Polarity)	Approx Weight with Acid (lbs.)	Terminal Type (Refer to page 8)	Acid Volume (Liter)	Regular Charge Current (Amp)	C.C.A. @ 0°F (-18°C)
		L	W	H	L	W	H						
YTR4A-BS	2.3	4 1/2	1 15/16	3 3/8	114	49	86		2.4	12	0.14	0.3	45
YT4B-BS	2.3	4 1/2	1 9/16	3 7/16	114	39	86.5		2.4	13	0.12	0.3	40
YTX4L-BS	3	4 1/2	2 13/16	3 3/8	114	71	86		3.4	5	0.18	0.4	50
YTX5L-BS	4	4 1/2	2 13/16	4 3/16	114	71	106		4.2	5	0.24	0.5	80
YT7B-BS	6.5	6	2 9/16	3 11/16	150	65	93		5.9	11	0.33	0.7	120
YTX7A-BS	6	6	3 7/16	3 3/4	150	87	94		6.3	5	0.33	0.7	105
YTX7L-BS	6	4 1/2	2 13/16	5 3/16	114	71	131		6.1	5	0.33	0.6	100
YT9B-BS	8	6	2 3/4	4 1/8	150	70	105		8.7	11	0.40	0.8	120
YTX9-BS	8	6	3 7/16	4 3/16	150	87	105		6.6	5	0.40	0.9	135
YT12A-BS	10	6	3 7/16	4 3/16	150	87	105		7.7	5	0.47	1.0	175
YT12B-BS	10	6	2 3/4	5 1/8	150	69	130		9.0	11	0.52	1.0	210
YTX12-BS	10	6	3 7/16	5 1/8	150	87	130		9.2	5	0.60	1.2	180
KMX14-BS ^K	12	6	3 7/16	5 3/4	150	87	145		10.1	5	0.69	1.4	200
YT14B-BS	12	6 1/8	2 3/4	5 3/4	150	70	145		11.8	11	0.60	1.2	210
YTX14-BS	12	6	3 7/16	5 3/4	150	87	145		10.1	5	0.69	1.4	200
YTX14L-BS	12	6	3 7/16	5 3/4	150	87	145		10.1	5	0.69	1.4	200
YTX15L-BS	13	6 7/8	3 7/16	5 1/8	175	87	130		11.0	4	0.69	1.3	230
YTX16-BS	14	6	3 7/16	6 3/8	150	87	161		12.6	4	0.78	1.4	230
YTX16-BS-1	14	6	3 7/16	6 3/8	150	87	161		12.6	1	0.78	1.4	230
YT19BL-BS	17.7	7 1/4	3 3/16	6 11/16	184	81	170		12.5	10	0.95	1.8	170
YTX20-BS	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155		13.9	4	0.93	1.8	270
YTX20L-BS	18	6 7/8	3 7/16	6 1/8	175	87	155		13.9	4	0.93	1.8	270
YIX30L-BS	30	6 9/16	5	6 7/8	166	126	175		22.0	4	1.40	3.0	400
YIX30L-BS-PW ^Δ	30	6 9/16	5	7 9/16 ^S	166	126	192 ^S		22.0	4	1.40	3.0	400

^K Available at Kawasaki dealers only
^Δ Includes 17mm height spacer (^S) for replacing YB30CL-B
^(S) Includes spacer

BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS

HIGH PERFORMANCE, CONVENTIONAL (Yumicron)

12 VOLT

Battery Type	Capacity Ah (10-HR)	Dimensions – Inches (± 1/16 in)			Dimensions – Millimeters (± 2 mm)			Assembly Figure (As Per Cover Polarity)	Approx Weight w/out Acid (lbs.)	Terminal Type (Refer to page 8)	Acid Volume (oz.)	Regular Charge Current (Amp)
		L	W	H	L	W	H					
YB2.5L-C	2.5	3 3/16	2 3/4	4 1/8	80	70	105		1.7	-	8.1	0.3
YB2.5L-C-1	2.5	3 3/16	2 3/4	4 1/8	80	70	105		1.7	-	8.1	0.3
YB3L-A	3	3 7/8	2 1/4	4 3/8	98	56	110		2.5	6	8.1	0.3
YB3L-B	3	3 7/8	2 1/4	4 3/8	98	56	110		2.5	6	8.1	0.3
YB4L-A	4	4 3/4	2 3/4	3 5/8	120	70	92		2.8	5	10.1	0.4
YB4L-B	4	4 3/4	2 3/4	3 5/8	120	70	92		2.8	5	10.1	0.4
YB5L-B	5	4 3/4	2 3/8	5 1/8	120	60	130		3.5	6	12.2	0.5
YB6L-B ^{D4}	6	5 1/2	2 7/8	3 17/18	138	72.5	100		3.5	6	12.2	0.5
YB7-A	8	5 5/16	3	5 1/4	135	75	133		5.1	6	20.3	0.8
YB7B-B	7	6	2 3/8	5 1/8	150	60	130		4.0	6	16.9	0.7
YB7C-A	8	5 1/8	3 9/16	4 1/2	130	90	114		5.1	1	20.3	0.8
YB7L-B	8	5 5/16	3	5 1/4	135	75	133		5.1	6	20.3	0.8
YB9A-A	9	5 5/16	3	6 1/8	135	75	155		5.3	6	20.3	0.9
YB9L-A2	9	5 5/16	3	5 1/2	135	75	139		5.3	2	20.3	0.9
YB9-B	9	5 5/16	3	5 1/2	135	75	139		5.3	6	20.3	0.9
YB9L-B	9	5 5/16	3	5 1/2	135	75	139		5.3	6	20.3	0.9
YB10A-A2	11	5 5/16	3 9/16	6 1/8	135	90	155		7.0	8	27.0	1.1
YB10L-A2	11	5 5/16	3 9/16	5 3/4	135	90	145		7.0	8	27.0	1.1
YB10L-B	11	5 5/16	3 9/16	5 3/4	135	90	145		7.0	6	27.0	1.1
YB10L-B2	11	5 5/16	3 9/16	5 3/4	135	90	145		7.0	8	27.0	1.1
YB12A-A	12	5 5/16	3 3/16	6 5/16	134	80	160		6.8	6	27.0	1.2
YB12A-A ^A	12	5 5/16	3 3/16	6 5/16	134	80	160		6.8	6	27.0	1.2
YB12A-A**	12	5 5/16	3 3/16	6 5/16	134	80	160		6.8	6	27.0	1.2
YB12AL-A ^D	12	5 5/16	3 3/16	6 5/16	134	80	160		6.8	6	25.4	1.2
YB12AL-A	12	5 5/16	3 3/16	6 5/16	134	80	160		6.8	6	25.4	1.2
YB12AL-A2* [*]	12	5 5/16	3 3/16	6 5/16	134	80	160		6.8	8	25.4	1.2
YB12A-B	12	5 5/16	3 3/16	6 5/16	134	80	160		6.8	6	25.4	1.2
YB12B-B2	12	6 5/16	3 9/16	5 1/8	160	90	130		7.1	8	27.0	1.2
YB12C-A	12	5 5/16	3 9/16	6 7/8	134	80	175		7.1	4	27.0	1.2
YB14A-A2	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		7.6	8	30.4	1.4
YB14A-A1	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 15/16	134	89	176		7.9	6	30.4	1.4
YB14A-A2	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 15/16	134	89	176		7.9	8	30.4	1.4
YB14L-A1	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		7.6	1	30.4	1.4

* Includes terminal adaptor for converting to top mount.
 ** When ordering this battery, specify terminal adaptor.

^A When ordering this battery, specify sensor.

^D Discontinued, use YB12AL-A2
^{D4} Discontinued

BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS

HIGH PERFORMANCE, CONVENTIONAL (Yumicron)

12 VOLT

Battery Type	Capacity Ah (10-HR)	Dimensions - Inches ($\pm 1/16$ in)			Dimensions - Millimeters (± 2 mm)			Assembly Figure (As Per Cover Polarity)	Approx Weight w/out Acid (lbs.)	Terminal Type (Refer to page 8)	Acid Volume (oz.)	Regular Charge Current (Amp)
		L	W	H	L	W	H					
YB14L-A2	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		7.6	8	30.4	1.4
YB14L-A2 ^{D5}	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		7.6	8	30.4	1.4
YB14L-B2	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		7.6	8	30.4	1.4
YB14-B2	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		7.6	8	30.4	1.4
SYB14L-A2 ^T	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		7.6	8	30.4	1.4
SYB14L-B2 ^{D1†}	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		7.6	8	30.4	1.4
YB16AL-A2	16	8 1/8	2 13/16	6 7/16	207	71.5	164		8.6	2	37.2	1.6
HYB16A-AB	16	6	3 5/8	7 1/16	151	91	180		8.5	7	30.4	1.6
YB16-B	19	6 7/8	4	6 1/8	175	100	155		10.5	6	40.6	1.9
YB16-B-CX	19	6 7/8	4	6 1/8	175	100	155		10.5	6	40.6	1.9
YB16HL-A-CX	19	6 7/8	4	6 1/8	175	100	155		10.5	6	40.6	1.9
YB16L-B	19	6 7/8	4	6 1/8	175	100	155		10.5	6	40.6	1.9
YB16B-A	16	6 5/16	3 9/16	6 3/8	160	90	161		8.4	4	33.8	1.6
YB16B-A1 [*]	16	6 5/16	3 9/16	6 3/8	160	90	161		8.4	7	33.8	1.6
YB16C-B	19	6 7/8	4	6 7/8	175	100	175		10.1	5	40.6	1.9
YB16CL-B	19	6 7/8	4	6 7/8	175	100	175		10.1	5	40.6	1.9
SYB16L-B ^{D2†}	19	6 15/16	4	6 1/8	175	100	155		9.3	6	43.9	1.9
YB18-A	18	7 1/8	3 9/16	6 3/8	180	90	162		9.4	7	40.6	1.8
YB18L-A	18	7 1/8	3 9/16	6 3/8	180	90	162		9.4	7	40.6	1.8
Y50-N18A-A	20	8 1/8	3 9/16	6 15/16	205	90	176		11.2	7	50.7	2.0
Y50-N18L-A	20	8 1/8	3 9/16	6 3/8	205	90	162		11.2	7	44.0	2.0
Y50-N18L-A-CX	20	8 1/8	3 9/16	6 3/8	205	90	162		11.2	7	44.0	2.0
Y50-N18L-A3	20	8 1/8	3 9/16	6 3/8	205	90	162		11.2	4	44.0	2.0
SY50-N18L-AT ^T	20	8 1/8	3 9/16	6 3/8	205	90	162		11.2	7	44.0	2.0
Y60-N24-A ^{D4}	28	7 1/4	4 7/8	6 7/8	184	124	175		14.4	3	57.5	2.8
Y60-N24AL-B ^{D3}	28	7 1/4	4 7/8	6 7/8	184	124	175		14.4	3	57.5	2.8
YB30L-B	30	6 5/8	5 3/16	6 15/16	168	132	176		14.1	4	57.5	3.0
YB30CL-B	30	6 5/8	5 3/16	7 9/16	168	132	192.2		14.5	4	57.5	3.0
51814	19 ***	7 7/16	3 1/4	6 7/8	186	82	171		9.4	10	33.8	1.9
51913	19 ***	7 7/16	3 1/4	6 7/8	186	82	171		9.4	10	33.8	1.9
53030	30 ***	7 7/16	5 1/8	6 7/8	186	130	171		16.1	10	54.1	3.0

D1 Discontinued, use YB14L-B2
D2 Discontinued, use YB16L-B
D3 Discontinued, use 53030
D4 Discontinued

D5 Discontinued, use SYB14L-A2 built in sensor
T This battery includes a sensor
***** Includes terminal adaptor for converting to side mount
******* DIN Standard @ 20 hr. rate

BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS

CONVENTIONAL

6 VOLT

Battery Type	Capacity Ah (10-HR)	Dimensions – Inches (± 1/16 in)			Dimensions – Millimeters (± 2 mm)			Assembly Figure (As Per Cover Polarity)	Approx Weight w/out Acid (lbs.)	Terminal Type (Refer to page 8)	Acid Volume (oz.)	Regular Charge Current (Amp)
		L	W	H	L	W	H					
6N2-2A	2	2 3/4	1 7/8	3 3/4	70	47	96		1.0	-	3.4	0.2
6N2-2A-1 ^{D4}	2	2 3/4	1 7/8	3 3/4	70	47	96		1.0	-	3.4	0.2
6N2-2A-3	2	2 3/4	1 7/8	3 3/4	70	47	96		1.0	-	3.4	0.2
6N2-2A-4	2	2 3/4	1 7/8	3 3/4	70	47	96		1.0	-	3.4	0.2
6N2-2A-8	2	2 3/4	1 7/8	3 3/4	70	47	96		1.0	-	3.4	0.2
6N2A-2C	2	2 3/4	1 7/8	4 3/16	70	47	106		1.0	-	3.4	0.2
6N2A-2C-1 ^{**}	2	2 3/4	1 7/8	4 3/16	70	47	106		1.0	-	3.4	0.2
6N2A-2C-3	2	2 3/4	1 7/8	4 3/16	70	47	106		1.0	-	3.4	0.2
6N4-2A	4	2 13/16	2 13/16	3 3/4	71	71	96		1.3	-	6.8	0.4
6N4-2A-4	4	2 13/16	2 13/16	3 3/4	71	71	96		1.3	-	6.8	0.4
6N4-2A-5	4	2 13/16	2 13/16	3 3/4	71	71	96		1.3	-	6.8	0.4
6N4-2A-6	4	2 13/16	2 13/16	3 3/4	71	71	96		1.3	-	6.8	0.4
6N4-2A-8	4	2 13/16	2 13/16	3 3/4	71	71	96		1.3	-	6.8	0.4
6N4A-4D	4	2 3/8	2 1/4	5 1/8	61	57	131		1.7	-	6.8	0.4
6N4B-2A	4	4	1 7/8	3 3/4	102	48	96		1.7	-	6.8	0.4
6N4B-2A-3	4	4	1 7/8	3 3/4	102	48	96		1.7	-	6.8	0.4
6N4B-2A-5	4	4	1 7/8	3 3/4	102	48	96		1.7	-	6.8	0.4
6N4C-1B	4	2 13/16	2 13/16	4 1/8	71	71	105		1.4	-	6.8	0.4
6N5.5-1D	5.5	3 9/16	2 3/4	3 15/16	90	70	100		1.8	-	10.1	0.6
6N6-3B	6	3 7/8	2 1/4	4 3/8	99	57	111		2.0	6	10.1	0.6
6N6-3B-1	6	3 7/8	2 1/4	4 3/8	99	57	111		2.0	6	10.1	0.6
6N6-1D-2	6	3 7/8	2 1/4	4 3/8	99	57	111		2.0	-	10.1	0.6
6N11-2D	11	5 7/8	2 3/4	3 15/16	150	70	100		3.5	6	13.5	1.1
6N11A-1B	11	4 13/16	2 7/16	5 1/8	122	62	131		3.5	6	13.5	1.1
B54-6 ^{D4}	12	6 1/8	2 1/4	4 9/16	156	57	116		3.8	6	16.9	1.2
6N12A-2D	12	6 1/8	2 1/4	4 9/16	156	57	116		3.8	6	15.2	1.2
B38-6A	13	4 11/16	3 1/4	6 15/16	119	83	161		4.7	6	21.0	1.3
6YB8L-B ^{D4}	8	4 3/4	2 3/4	3 3/4	120	70	95		3.0	6	10.5	0.8
6YB11-2D ^{D4}	11	5 7/8	2 3/4	3 15/16	150	70	100		4.4	6	13.5	1.1

^{**} 6N2A-2C-1 replaces B60-6
^{D4} Discontinued

TRACTOR TERMINALS & BATTERY LAYOUTS

CONVENTIONAL

12 VOLT

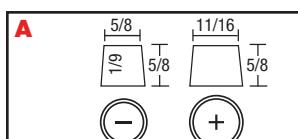
Battery Type	Capacity Ah (10-HR)	Dimensions - Inches ($\pm 1/16$ in)			Dimensions - Millimeters (± 2 mm)			Assembly Figure (As Per Cover Polarity)	Approx. Weight w/out Acid (lbs.)	Terminal Type (Refer to page 8)	Acid Volume (oz.)	Regular Charge Current (Amp)
		L	W	H	L	W	H					
12N5-3B	5	4 3/4	2 3/8	5 1/8	120	60	130		3.1	6	13.5	0.5
12N5-4B	5	4 3/4	2 3/8	5 1/8	120	60	130		3.1	6	13.5	0.5
12N5.5-3B	5.5	5 5/16	2 3/8	5 1/8	135	60	130		4.3	6	13.5	0.6
12N5.5-4A	5.5	5 5/16	2 3/8	5 1/8	135	60	130		4.3	2	13.5	0.6
12N5.5A-3B	5.5	4 1/16	3 9/16	4 1/2	103	90	114		4.3	6	16.9	0.6
12N7-3B	7	5 5/16	3	5 1/4	135	75	133		4.9	6	16.9	0.7
12N7-4A	7	5 5/16	3	5 1/4	135	75	133		4.9	6	16.9	0.7
12N7-4B	7	5 5/16	3	5 1/4	135	75	133		4.9	6	16.9	0.7
12N7D-3B	7	5 5/16	3	5 15/16	135	75	150		4.9	6	20.3	0.7
12N9-3A	9	5 5/16	3	5 1/2	135	75	139		5.4	9	20.3	0.9
12N9-3A-1 ^{D6}	9	5 5/16	3	5 1/2	135	75	139		5.4	6	20.3	0.9
12N9-3B ^{D7}	9	5 5/16	3	5 1/2	135	75	139		5.4	6	20.3	0.9
12N9-4B-1	9	5 5/16	3	5 1/2	135	75	139		5.4	6	20.3	0.9
12N10-3A-2 ^{D8}	10	5 5/16	3 9/16	5 3/4	135	90	145		5.8	8	27.0	1.0
12N12A-4A-1	12	5 5/16	3 3/16	6 5/16	134	80	160		6.8	6	23.7	1.2
12N14-3A	14	5 5/16	3 1/2	6 9/16	134	89	166		7.5	8	27.0	1.4
12N24-3A ^{D4}	24	7 1/4	4 7/8	6 7/8	184	124	175		12.1	3	40.6	2.4
12N24-3	24	7 1/4	4 7/8	6 7/8	184	124	175		12.1	3	40.6	2.4
YHD-12H	29	8 1/8	5 1/4	6 1/2	206	133	165		13.3	9	67.6	2.8

^{D4} Discontinued
^{D6} Discontinued, use YB9L-A2

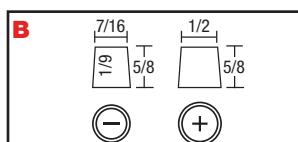
^{D7} Discontinued, use YB9L-B
^{D8} Discontinued, use YB10L-A2

TRACTOR TERMINALS & BATTERY LAYOUTS

TERMINALS (measurements in inches)

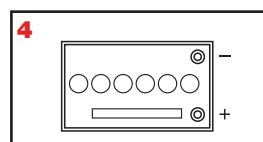
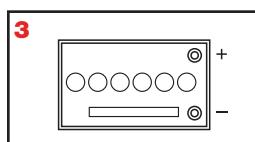
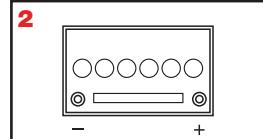
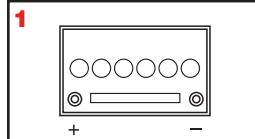


Standard Terminal



Small Terminal

BATTERY LAYOUTS



Tractor Batteries on page 17

JAPANESE TRACTOR BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS

JIS Type	Reference Number	Plate / Cell	Capacity Ah ▲ (5 hr)	Capacity Ah ▲ (20 hr)	Cranking Performance ▲ (Amps 0 °F)	Reserve Capacity Minutes (80 °F)	Overall Dimensions (inches)			Shipping Weight Dry (lbs.)	Volume Of Acid (oz.)	Charging Current (Amp)	See Key	
							L	W	H				Terminal	Layout
*36B20L (S)	40B19L(S) NS40ZL(S)	9	28	35	275	52	7 3/4	5 1/16	8 15/16	17.9	84.6	3.5	A	2
46B24R	NS60	13	36	45	330	75	9 3/8	5 1/16	8 15/16	20.1	109.0	4.5	B	1
*46B24L (S)	NS60L(S)	13	36	45	330	75	9 3/8	5 1/16	8 15/16	20.1	109.5	4.5	A	2
36B20L	40B19L/NS40ZL	9	28	35	275	52	7 3/4	5 1/16	8 15/16	17.9	91.7	3.5	B	2
*55B24L (S) D4	NX100S6L(S)	13	36	45	410	70	9 3/8	5 1/16	8 15/16	21.3	109.3	4.5	A	2
95E41R	N100	17	80	100	475	200	16 3/8	6 15/16	9 3/8	38.1	233.1	10	A	1
115F51	N120	21	96	120	420	240	19 7/8	7 3/16	10 1/8	48.7	317.4	12.0	A	3
115F51 L D4	N120L	21	96	120	420	240	19 7/8	7 3/16	10 1/8	48.7	317.4	12.0	A	4
145F51	NS150	25	120	150	760	296	19 7/8	7 3/16	10 1/8	56.2	370.3	14.0	A	3
145G51 L D4	N150L D4	23	120	150	685	240	20 3/16	8 3/4	10 1/8	63.8	337.8	15	A	4

* (S) Signifies Standard Terminal

D4 Discontinued

▲ Figures based on JIS/SAE specifications and reference only

BATTERY UPGRADE CROSS REFERENCE

GYZ Series	AGM Factory Activated	AGM High Performance	AGM	Yumicron	Conventional
-	-	-	-	6YB11-2D	6N11-2D
-	-	YTZ55-BS	YTZ4L-BS	YB4L-A YB4L-B	-
-	YTZ7S	-	YTZ5L-BS	-	-
-	-	-	-	YB5L-B	12N5-3B
-	-	YTZ8V	YTZ7L-BS	-	-
-	-	-	-	YB7L-B	12N7-3B
-	-	-	-	YB7-A	12N7-4A
-	-	-	-	YB9-B	12N9-4B-1
-	-	-	-	YB9L-B	12N9-3B (Discontinued)
-	-	-	-	YB10L-A2	12N10-3A-2 (Discontinued)
-	-	-	-	YB12A-A	12N12A-4A-1
GYZ16H	YTX14H	YTX14H-BS	YTX14-BS	-	-
-	YTX14AH	YTX14AH-BS	-	YB14-A2 YB14-B2	-
-	YTX14AH 3, 4	YTX14AH-BS 3, 4	-	YB14A-A1, YB14A-A2	-
-	YTX14AHL	YTX14AHL-BS	-	YB14L-A2	12N14-3A
-	YTX14AHL	YTX14AHL-BS	-	YB14L-B2	-
GYZ16HL	YTX14L	-	YTX14L-BS	-	-
-	-	-	YT19BL-BS	51913, 51814	-
-	YTX20CH	YTX20CH-BS	YT16-BS	-	-
GYZ20H ⁷	YTX20H ⁷ , YTX20 ²	YTX20H-BS ²	YTX20-BS ²	YB16-B, YB16-B-CX	-
GYZ20H	YTX20H, YTX20 ²	YTX20H-BS ²	YTX20-BS ²	YB18-A	-
-	YTX20HL-PW ⁶	YTX20HL-BS-PW ⁶	-	YB16CL-B	-
GYZ20HL ⁷ , GYZ20L	YTX20HL, YTX20L	YTX20HL-BS	YTX20L-BS	YB16HL-A-CX	-
GYZ20HL, GYZ20L	YTX20HL, YTX20L ²	YTX20HL-BS ²	YTX20L-BS ²	YB16L-B	-
GYZ20HL, GYZ20L	YTX20HL, YTX20L ²	YTX20HL-BS ²	YTX20L-BS ²	YB18L-A	-
GYZ20HL ⁸ , GYZ20L	YTX20HL, YTX20L	YTX20HL-BS ²	YTX20L-BS	-	-
-	YTX24HL ³	YTX24HL-BS ³	-	Y50-N18L-A, Y50-N18L-A-CX	-
-	YTX24HL	YTX24HL-BS	-	Y50-N18-A3	-
-	YTX24HL 1, 3	YTX24HL-BS ^{1, 3}	-	SY50-N18-AT	-
-	YIX20HL ⁹	YIX20HL-BS ⁹ > YTX20HL-BS	-	-	-
GYZ32HL	YIX30L ⁹	YIX30L-BS ⁹	-	YB30L-B	-
-	YIX30L-PW ^{5, 9}	YIX30L-BS-PW ^{5, 9}	-	YB30CLB	-
-	YIX30L ⁹	YIX30L-BS ⁹	-	53030	Y60-N24AL-B (Discontinued)

1 Eliminates need for sensor (needs to be disabled).

2 The YTX20 series batteries may be used as an optional upgrade, but some modification to the hold down may be necessary. See battery label for retrofit cautions.

3 Top and front terminal mounts only.

4 Includes 10mm height spacer.

5 Includes 17mm height spacer.

6 Includes 20mm height spacer for use in replacing YB16CL-B.

7 For Harley-Davidson Models only.

8 GYZ20HL has flush terminals, different than OEM battery on Honda GL1800.

9 Preferred cold climate performance.

SNOWMOBILE APPLICATIONS

CC	Model	Year	GYZ Series AGM	High Performance AGM	AGM	Yumicron / Conventional	CC	Model	Year	GYZ Series AGM	High Performance AGM	AGM	Yumicron / Conventional
PZ480E Phazer II LE, SS	'90-'98	—	YTX14AHL-BS	—	SYB14L-A2†	ET340E Enticer	'79	—	YTX24HL-BS*	—	Y50-N18L-A-CX		
VT480 Venture GT	'92-'93	—	YTX14AHL-BS	—	SYB14L-A2†	ET340E Enticer	'80	—	YTX14AHL-BS	—	SYB14L-A2†		
VT480 Venture XL	'91-'97	—	YTX14AHL-BS	—	SYB14L-A2†	300 CF300 Inviter	'86-'90	—	—	—	YB16AL-A2		
VT480TR Venture TR Electric	'98	—	YTX14AHL-BS	—	SYB14L-A2†	200 SXR2 Sno-Scoot	'19	—	—	—	YTX7L-BS		
340 CS340 Ovation Deluxe/LE	'89-'00	—	YTX14AHL-BS	—	SYB14L-A2†	125 SV125E Sno-Sport	'90-'91	—	YTX14AHL-BS	—	SYB14L-A2†		
EC340 Excel III	'81-'88	—	YTX14AHL-BS	—	SYB14L-A2†	80 SV80E Sno-Scoot	'88-'90	—	—	—	YB7L-B*		

* See Battery Cross Reference Chart on page 17

■ Top and front terminal mounts only

† This battery includes a sensor

CONSUMER PRODUCTS

1 AMP Automatic Battery Charger & Maintainer

Part No. YUA1AMPCH

- 3 stage charge cycle
- Automatically switches to maintenance mode when battery is fully charged
- Designed to prevent overcharging
- Includes 12 ft. total cable length, quick connect adapter and alligator clips
- 5 year limited warranty



2 AMP Dual-bank Automatic Charger & Maintainer

Part No. YUA2AMPCH

- 2 independent charging stations
- Charges 6 & 12 volt batteries
- Automatic charging and maintenance maximizes battery life
- OEM-approved 5-stage charging algorithm saves time and energy
- Active desulfation to recover sulfated batteries
- Defective battery detection to eliminate surprises
- 5 year limited warranty



3 AMP Automatic Battery Charger & Maintainer

Part No. YUA3AMPCH

- Automatic charging and maintenance maximizes battery life
- OEM-approved 5-stage charging algorithm saves time and energy
- Active desulfation to recover sulfated batteries
- Defective battery detection to eliminate surprises
- 13 ft. total cable length including alligator clips
- 5 year limited warranty



Battery Charger Leads

Part No. YUA00ACC04 - 18AWG Wire, 3 amp fuse

Part No. YUA00ACC05 - 16AWG Wire, 15 amp fuse

- Compatible with all Yuasa consumer chargers and maintainers
- Support electrical accessories such as heated gear and GPS units

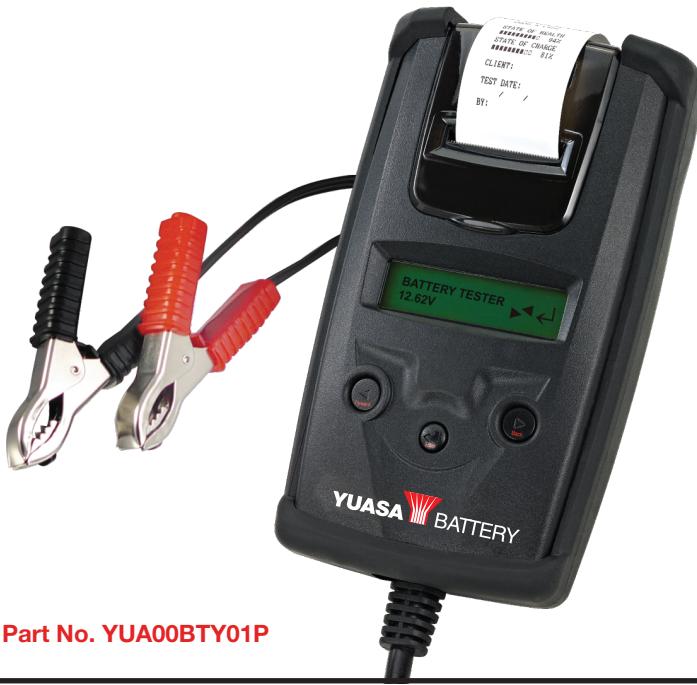


Jumper Cables

Part No. YUA00ACC07

- Convenient storage bag included
- Heavy duty, 8 ft., 8-gauge cables won't stiffen or freeze
- Tangle resistant, encased rubber grips for safer use




Digital Battery Print Tester

Part No. YUA00BTY01P
EASY, FAST, ACCURATE, AFFORDABLE

- Developed exclusively for powersports batteries
- Determines battery health and charge status in seconds
- Single load, dynamic resistance technology minimizes battery drain during test
- Tests both charged and discharged batteries accurately
- Digital battery tester prints recommended actions
- Charging system check
- 1 year limited warranty


TEST FLOW:

APPLICATION	12V Powersports Batteries 2.3 ~ 32AH
VOLTMETER	1.5V ~ 30V
THERMAL PRINTER	Prints results in seconds
INCLUDED ACCESSORIES	Heavy-duty Plastic Case 2 Rolls of Printer Paper 4 AA Batteries
LANGUAGES	English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese
DIMENSION	195 (L) X 114 (W) X 50 (H) (mm)

BATTERY TEST: 12.88V

BATTERY CATEGORY: AGM

 Application:
12V

 Battery Category:
a. CONVENTIONAL
b. AGM

SET CAPACITY: 20AH

GOOD & PASS: 12.79V

 4 Test Results:
a. Good & Pass
b. Good & Recharge
c. Recharge & Retest
d. Bad & Replace

PRINT RESULTS? YES


Replacement Paper Roll
Part No. YUABTY01PPR

- Thermal printing paper
- 2 rolls of printer paper



MERCHANDISING PRODUCTS

Small Display Rack

Part No. 60052

- 24" wide x 48" high x 10" deep
- Order header card separately



Small Battery Rack Header Card

Part No. YUA-SMHC



Large Display Rack

Part No. YUASARACK

- 37" wide x 62" high x 15" deep
- Order header card separately



Large Battery Rack Header Card

Part No. YUA-LGHC

Part No. YUA-LGHCM - Battery Applications



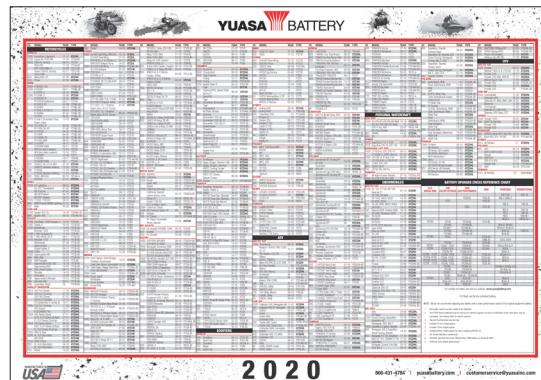
Metal Sign

Part No. YUA-888



2020 Counter Mat

Part No. YUA-016



3' x 5' Banner

Part No. YUA-001



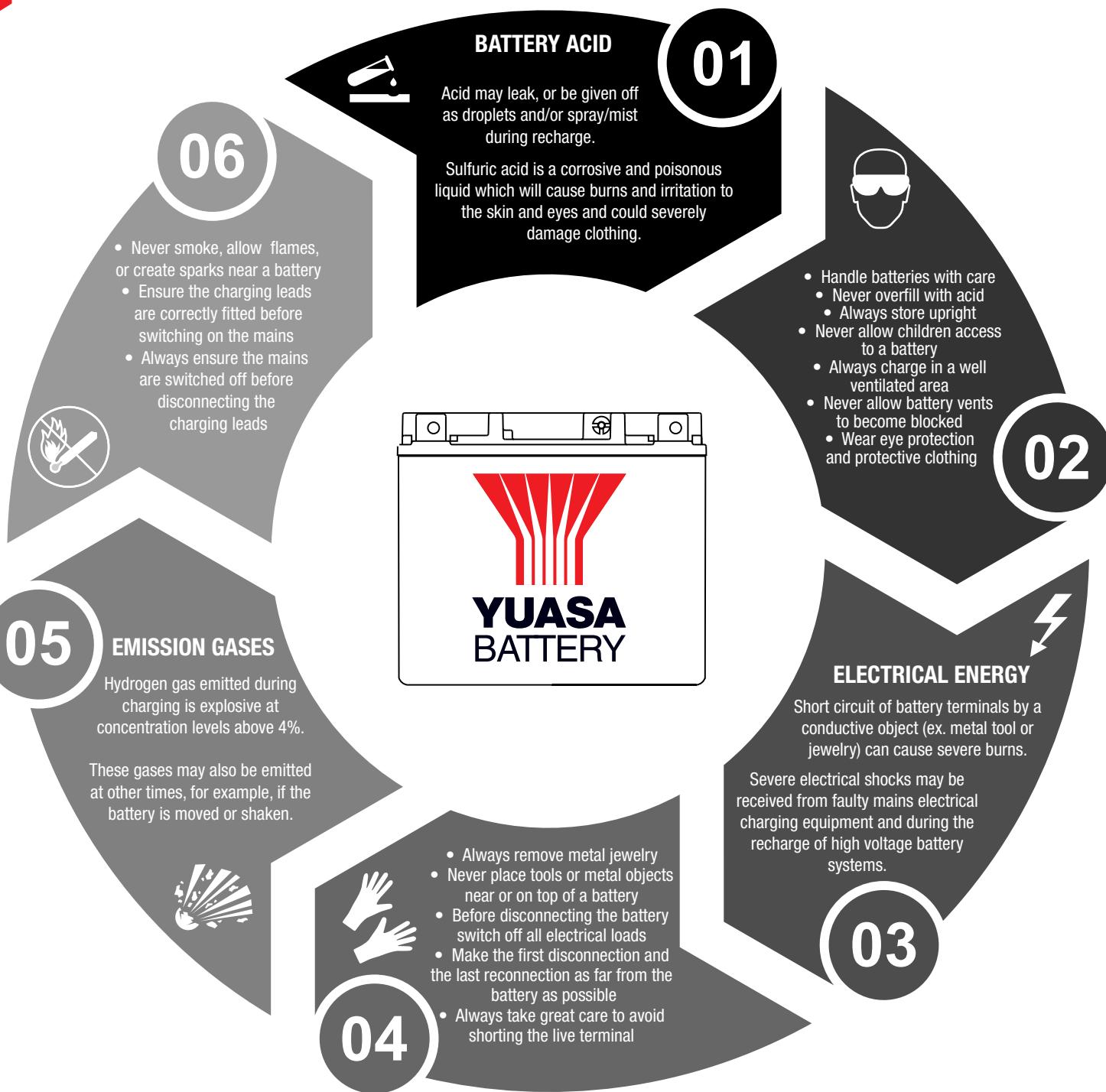
Counter Stool

Part No. YUA-999



Any device that stores energy can be dangerous. There is a lot of explosive power in a gallon of gasoline, but when handled with some knowledge, its use can be made relatively safe. Batteries are no different in that with the proper precautions and safety practices, they can be

handled in a safe manner. Working with batteries poses two hazards: potentially explosive gases that are given off during discharging and charging, and sulfuric acid, which is highly corrosive. The safety chart below will help keep these two hazards under control:



BATTERY CHARGING

Chemistry. During discharge, sulfuric acid is drawn from the electrolyte into the plates. This forms sulfate on the plates. Charging a battery reverses the chemical process that occurred during discharge, sending the sulfate back into the electrolyte as sulfuric acid. The electrical energy used to charge a battery is converted back to chemical energy and stored inside the battery. Battery chargers, including alternators and generators, produce a higher voltage (higher "electrical pressure") than the battery's open circuit voltage. For example, if a battery charger that outputs 14 volts is connected to a 12 volt battery, current flow will be from the charger into the battery. This high electrical pressure, or voltage, is required to push electrical current back into the battery, overcoming its open circuit voltage and thus providing charging current. The charging device (alternator, generator, or battery charger) produces excess electrons at the negative battery plates where positive hydrogen ions are then attracted to them. The hydrogen ions combine with the lead sulfate on the discharged plates to form sulfuric acid and lead, which ultimately reduces the amount of water in the electrolytic solution and increases the battery's specific gravity during the charging process.

HOW MANY AMPS?

Applying a charging current to a battery, without overheating

it, is called the "*natural absorption rate*". Because of their smaller size, when compared to automotive types of batteries, powersports batteries are more sensitive to how much current they can safely absorb. **When charging a motorcycle or other small battery, the battery charger should not exceed 3 amps.** Most automotive types of battery chargers are not suitable for charging a motorcycle battery because they output current above 3 amps. For the correct charge rate, a rule of thumb is to divide the battery's amp hour rating by 10. For example, a 14 AH battery should be charged at 1.4 amps ($14\text{AH} / 10 = 1.4$ amps).

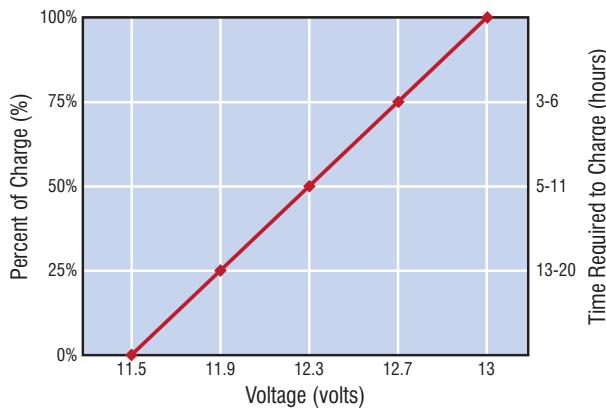
When charging amperage exceeds the level of the natural absorption rate, the battery may overheat, causing the electrolyte solution to bubble, creating flammable hydrogen gas. Hydrogen gas, when combined with oxygen from the air, is highly explosive and can easily be ignited by a spark. Consequently, **always remember to turn the power off before connecting or disconnecting a battery charger to prevent a spark at the battery terminals!** Many battery chargers that are designed for use with small batteries have a "*no spark*" feature when being connected or disconnected from the battery. In addition to excessive out-gassing during charging, a battery that has been rapidly discharging (cranking an engine over until it's dead, for instance) may also produce excessive hydrogen gas.

State of Charge	Charging Times					
	Battery Types					
	YB14	YB30L	YTX14	YTX20HL	YIX30L	GYZ20L
Approximate Charge Times (Hours) Using a "Trickle" (0.25 Amp) Charger						
75%	18	38	15	23	38	25
50%	35	75	30	45	75	50
25%	53	113	45	68	113	75
0%	70	150	60	90	150	100
Approximate Charge Times (Hours) Using a 1 Amp Taper Charger						
75%	8	17	7	10	17	11
50%	14	30	13	18	30	20
25%	20	42	18	25	42	28
0%	27	56	23	33	56	37
Approximate Charge Times (Hours) Using a 1 Amp Constant Current Charger						
75%	4	9	4	6	9	6
50%	9	19	8	11	19	13
25%	13	28	11	17	28	19
0%	18	38	15	23	38	25

CHECKING A BATTERY

A routine should be established by which a battery is checked for state-of-charge and charged if necessary. Because access to the battery may be difficult on some vehicles, a permanent, quick connect/disconnect connector can be installed, allowing the battery charger to be connected to the vehicle's battery externally. When charging a battery, always refer to the instructions that come with the battery charger. While maintaining a battery at its full state-of-charge will insure optimum life, overcharging may significantly reduce the battery's life. Any of the Yuasa automatic chargers (1 AMP, 2 AMP and 3 AMP) will maintain both AGM and Conventional battery types without overcharging them. Use the following guidelines for charging AGM and Conventional batteries:

- Always verify battery state-of-charge before charging, and 30 minutes after charging.
- A battery charger has been disconnected from the battery for one to two hours, a fully charged Conventional battery should read 12.6 volts or higher.
- AGM batteries may have slightly higher voltage readings after a full charge.



The approximate charging times are shown using a constant current charge (Yuasa charger) at the amps specified on the battery.

Do not overcharge. Because of the characteristics of an AGM battery, too much of a boost charge, or overcharging will decrease the volume of electrolyte. The longer the overcharge time, the greater the drop in electrolyte and starting power. The battery is sealed, water can not be added to make up the difference in the loss of electrolyte.

In addition, overcharging can warp cell plates making future charging difficult or impossible. To prevent overcharging, track charging times carefully, or ideally, use one of Yuasa's Automatic Chargers. Always stop charging if the battery case becomes too hot to touch. Let it cool down 6 to 12 hours and resume charging. Charging times will vary depending on charger type and battery size. **Caution:** *Always wear safety glasses when handling batteries and charge them in a well-ventilated area.*

CHARGING A DEEPLY DISCHARGED BATTERY

Batteries with an open circuit voltage below 11.5 volts may require a special charger and procedures to recharge. Deeply discharged batteries will have high internal resistance, making normal battery charging difficult. It may be necessary to use a charging voltage higher than normal to get the battery to accept a charge. The Yuasa Automatic 12V 4 AMP battery charger is capable of charging at a rate of 20 volts and has two current settings. Whether you use a Yuasa charger or another charger, charge the battery for 30 minutes and then measure the open circuit voltage. If the voltage reading has not increased (indicating that charging has taken place) the battery must be replaced. If the battery is accepting a charge, continue charging. During this process, if the battery's case temperature becomes too high (about 140° F) charging should be stopped or charging current should be reduced. The process of charging a deeply discharged battery may take up to 20 hours or more.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Prolonged discharge causes harmful sulfation and may damage a battery
- Discharged (dead) batteries are prone to freezing in cold temperatures
- Short trips may not provide enough battery charging time
- Always verify the state-of-charge 30 minutes after charging
- Storing batteries in high temperatures will cause damage to the battery
- Never exceed 3 amps when charging a motorcycle, or other small battery

HOW TO ACTIVATE AN AGM BATTERY

Yuasa AGM batteries leave the factory either FA or BS:

- **Factory Activated (FA)** – the battery is filled with electrolyte, sealed and charged at the factory. These batteries must be used within a period of time and cannot be stored indefinitely.
- **Bottle Supplied (BS)** – dry AGM batteries are shipped with the electrolyte stored in a plastic container. The battery is filled with electrolyte from the container when it's ready to be activated. AGM dry batteries have a shelf life of 5 years from the manufacturer, as long as they remain sealed. Proper seal for AGM batteries means a foil sealing strip in place on the battery without damage or flaw. Once a battery is unsealed it should be activated, charged, and installed. The plates of an unsealed battery will begin to oxidize, making it more difficult to charge later.

Activating an AGM battery (BS) is a simple process and differs from activating a Conventional battery. Non-activated AGM batteries can be stored for long periods of time as long as they are kept in a cool, dry location and out of direct sunlight. Also the foil sealing strip covering the filler ports should not be removed until the battery is ready to be activated. Use only the electrolyte container that comes with the battery for filling the cells as it has a higher concentration of sulfuric acid than the acid used for Conventional batteries.

It's also important to note that not all electrolyte containers are created equal. Typically, each contain has the proper amount of electrolyte for its specific battery. Always read the precautions and instructions on the electrolyte container before handling and filling your AGM battery.

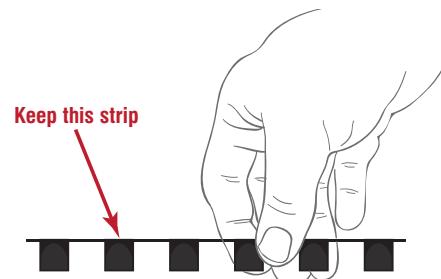
Do not smoke when activating a battery or handling battery acid. Always wear plastic gloves and protective eye wear.



The electrolyte container that is shipped with a dry AGM battery contains the correct amount of battery acid and is more concentrated than the electrolyte used in a conventional battery.

THE 7-STEP PROCESS TO ACTIVATE AN AGM BATTERY:

1. The battery must be out of the vehicle and placed on a level surface.
2. Remove electrolyte container from the plastic storage bag. Remove the strip of caps and set it aside as it will be necessary later in the process. When filling your AGM battery use only the dedicated acid container that comes with the battery as it contains the proper amount of electrolyte for that specific battery. This is important to service life and battery performance. **Do not pierce, or otherwise open the foil seals on the electrolyte container. Do not attempt to separate the individual electrolyte containers.**



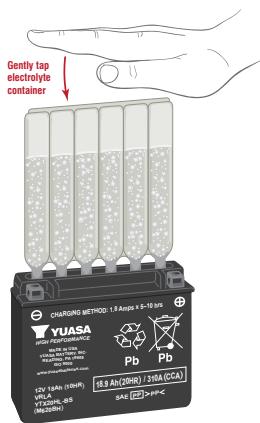
Do not puncture the foil seal or remove it prior to filling a dry AGM battery.

3. Place the electrolyte container with the foil seals facing down into the cell filler ports on the battery. Hold the container level and push down to break the foil seals. Electrolyte will start to flow into the battery and air bubbles will be seen inside the container. **Do not tilt the electrolyte container.**

4. Check the electrolyte flow. **Keep the container in place for 20 minutes or longer until it empties completely.** If no air bubbles are coming up from the filler ports, or if container cells haven't emptied completely after 20 minutes, tap the container gently and/or battery case a few times to cause the electrolyte to flow into the battery. Do not remove the acid container from the battery until it is completely empty. The battery requires the entire electrolyte from the container for proper operation.

Bubbles will appear as the electrolyte container fills the battery indicating the flow of battery acid. Tap the container periodically to keep the electrolyte flowing until the container is completely empty.

Never puncture the top of the acid container to speed up the filling process.



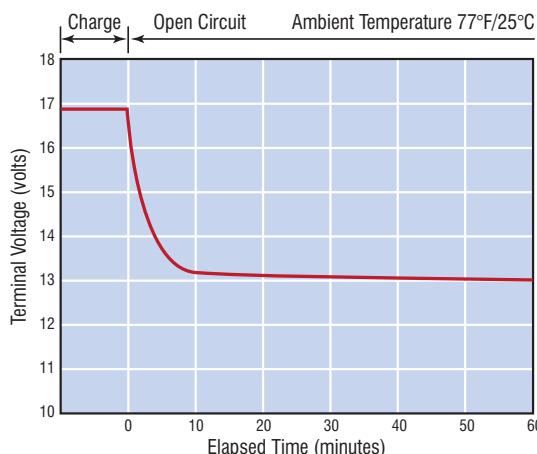
5. Carefully remove the empty electrolyte container from the battery. Fully insert the strip of sealing caps (previously removed from the electrolyte container) into the battery filling ports. Make sure the strip of caps is fully inserted and flush with the top of the battery. Insert the caps by hand, do not use a hammer or excessive force. **Never remove the strip of caps or add water or electrolyte to the battery during its service life.**



After filling, the sealing caps should be installed using hand pressure only. The sealing cap should never be removed once the battery is activated.

6. For batteries with ratings of less than 18 AH, let the battery stand for 20 to 60 minutes. For batteries with higher AH ratings, and/or having the **High Performance rating (designated by an "H" in the part number/name)** **allow the battery to stand for 1 to 2 hours.** Yuasa AGM batteries have the amp hour (AH) printed on the front of the battery case. The stand, or rest period, allows the electrolyte to permeate into the plates for optimum performance.

7. Newly activated AGM batteries require an initial charge. After adding electrolyte, a new battery is approximately 75-80% charged. After the "stand" period (step 6), charge the battery to bring it to a full state-of-charge. The battery charger used for initial charging should be able to charge at 12.8+ volts for an AGM battery. All Yuasa battery chargers are capable of reaching this minimum voltage and initializing/activating an AGM battery.

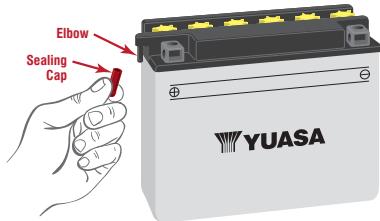


During the initial charging period, battery voltage may reach over 16 volts. Open circuit voltage should be checked after the battery is allowed to stand between 1 and 2 hours.

HOW TO ACTIVATE A CONVENTIONAL BATTERY

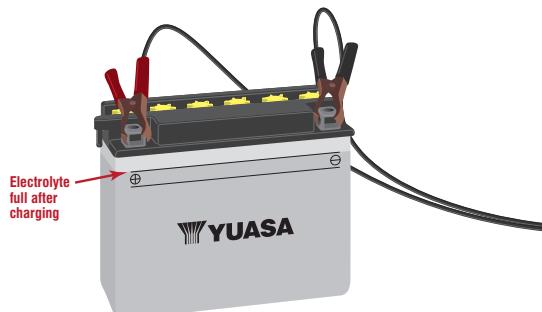
Sealed at the Yuasa factory, a new Conventional battery has shelf life of 2 years from manufacturer as long as it remains sealed (filler caps and red vent cap installed) and is stored at room temperature. Once the battery is unsealed, it should be activated and put into service. The cell plates on an unsealed, uncharged battery will oxidize making charging difficult and reducing the service life of the battery.

- The battery must be out of the vehicle and placed on a level surface. Remove filling caps (red, yellow or green colored battery caps).
- Remove the red sealing cap from the vent elbow.** If the battery has a red cap on the vent elbow, remove it and throw it away. Never put this cap back on the battery after it is filled with acid as the buildup of internal gas pressure can cause the battery case to rupture.



Always remove the red sealing cap from the vent elbow before filling and activating the battery.

- Using the acid bottle supplied with the battery, place the container upright on a flat surface. Carefully cut off the tip of the bottle's spout and attach the short tube provided. **Caution: Do not squeeze the bottle when cutting the fill tip.** *Do not smoke when activating a battery or handling battery acid.* Always wear plastic gloves and protective eye wear.
- Fill the battery with electrolyte supplied with the battery. Do not use water or any other liquid to activate a battery. Electrolyte should be between 60° F and 86° F before filling. If electrolyte is stored in a cold area, it should be warmed to room temperature before filling. Fill to the UPPER LEVEL as indicated on the battery. *NOTE: Never fill/activate a battery installed in a vehicle as electrolyte spillage can cause damage.*



Make sure that the acid level is to the upper mark after the battery is initially charged. If the level is low fill with electrolyte.

- Fill each battery cell slowly and carefully to the highest level line.
- Let the battery stand for at least 30 minutes after filling. Move or gently tap the battery so that any air bubbles between the plates will be expelled. If the acid level has fallen, refill with acid to upper level.

Post-Fill Stand Time	
Amp-Hour	Stand Time
<18	30-60 minutes
>18	1-2 hours
High Performance	1-2 hours

- Filling a Conventional battery with electrolyte will bring it to 75-80% of a full charge. **A battery must be charged to 100% before putting it into service.** To find recommended charging current requirements in amps for a specific battery, divide battery ampere-hour capacity rating by 10. For example a 14 AH battery should be charged at 1.4 amps ($14\text{ AH} \div 10 = 1.4$ amps). The specific gravity of the electrolyte should rise to at least 1.260 on 12N series batteries. On all High Performance batteries (YB Series) a minimal reading of 1.280 should be observed.
- During initial charging, check to see if the electrolyte level has fallen, and if so, fill with acid to the UPPER LEVEL. After adding acid, charge for another hour at same rate as above to mix the water and acid together. Note: This is the last time electrolyte should be added to the battery. If the level is low during use, distilled water should be added as required.
- When charging is complete, replace filler cap plugs and tighten by hand—**do not use a screwdriver or pliers.** Wash off spilled acid with a water and baking soda solution, paying particular attention that any acid is washed off the terminals. Dry the battery case and install the battery.

TECHNICAL MANUAL

BATTERY INSTALLATION

In most applications, batteries should be installed in an upright position. If there is any question regarding a particular vehicle/battery/installation please contact us for our specific recommendations before installation. www.yuasabattery.com

AGM batteries that come with separate acid packs that are used to fill and activate the battery should not be installed in any position other than upright, as possible electrolyte leakage may occur. Also, **Conventional and Yumicron batteries should never be installed in any position other than upright as their liquid electrolyte will leak from the battery case causing damage to the vehicle.**

Disclaimer: Yuasa batteries are to be mounted in a position identical to the position in which they were mounted in the vehicle by the manufacturer. Any position other than the "0°" position (upright) requires a "non-spillable" "Factory Activated" battery.

Yuasa Battery assumes no responsibility for damages and/or injuries incurred due to a battery being mounted in a position other than what was originally used in the vehicle by the manufacturer. All "-BS" and Conventional "Flooded" batteries are to be mounted in the "0°" (upright) normal/center position.



INSPECTING A BATTERY

Battery testing should begin with an inspection of the battery using the following steps:

- **Make sure the top of the battery case is clean and dry.** If the case of a battery is dirty it can cause the battery to discharge through the grime on top of the case. Use a soft brush and water and soap or a solution of baking soda and water to clean the battery case or terminals. On a Conventional battery, make sure filler

cap plugs are finger tight so cleaning materials will not enter the cells and neutralize the acid.

- **Inspect battery terminals, screws, clamps and cables for problems including: breakage, corrosion or loose connections.** Clean the terminals and clamps with a wire brush. Once battery cables are installed, dielectric grease (available at most auto parts stores) or clear lacquer from a spray can applied to the terminals will help prevent oxygen from causing corrosion on the battery terminals.
- **Inspect the battery case for obvious damage such as cracks or leaks;** look for discoloration, warping or raised battery case top, which may indicate that battery has overheated or been overcharged.
- **For Conventional batteries, check electrolyte level and add distilled water if necessary. Don't add acid—only distilled water.** Before any testing, charge the battery so the water and acid mix.



- **If equipped, check the battery vent tube. Make sure it's not kinked, pinched or otherwise obstructed.** On a motorcycle, it should exit away from the drive chain and from below the swing arm. Small cuts in the tube near the battery vent are OK; they form an emergency escape for trapped gas in case the vent tube becomes obstructed.

BATTERY TESTING – HYDROMETER

Conventional batteries have filler caps which their state-of-charge can be checked using a hydrometer by measuring specific gravity. If, after charging, the battery's specific gravity does not increase to indicate a full charge, the battery should be replaced.

A hydrometer measures the ratio of sulfuric acid to water, or the specific gravity of the electrolyte. The specific gravity for pure water is 1.000 and sulfuric acid has an specific gravity of 1.835. Combined, their specific gravity is controlled at 1.280.

Yumicron batteries use sulfate stop, a chemical additive that increases battery life by reducing sulfate buildup. Sulfate stop may cause a slight increase in specific gravity readings for these types of batteries. **A battery's specific gravity changes with temperature.** Ideally, readings should be taken at 77° F. If the temperature is much colder or hotter, a conversion factor can be used to obtain an accurate reading. Add .001 to the specific gravity for every 3° F above 77° F and subtract .001 from the specific gravity for every degree below 77° F. Specific gravity has a direct relationship to battery cell voltage. By adding .84 to the specific gravity number, the cell voltage can be calculated. For example, an specific gravity of $1.280 + .84 = 2.12$ volts. Multiply 2.12 volts x 6 (six cells for a 12 volt battery) and the result is 12.72 volts—indicating a fully charged battery.

BATTERY TESTING – DIGITAL BATTERY PRINT TESTER



Yuasa's digital battery print tester uses single load dynamic resistance technology to calculate battery performance. The test provides information on open circuit voltage, state-of-charge, both charged and discharged batteries and system check. Before testing be sure to:

- Make sure the area around battery is well ventilated while battery is being tested.
- Clean battery terminals. Be careful to keep corrosion from coming in contact with eyes.
- Inspect the battery for cracked or broken case or cover
- If battery is damaged, do not use tester.

- If the battery is not sealed maintenance free, add distilled water in each cell until battery acid reaches level specified by the manufacturer. This helps purge excessive gas from cells. Do not overfill.
- If necessary to remove battery from vehicle to test, always remove ground terminal from battery first. Make sure all accessories in the vehicle are off to ensure you do not cause any arcing.

DIGITAL BATTERY TESTER INSTRUCTIONS

- When testing a battery in a powersports vehicle, turn off the vehicle and all accessory loads. The battery will hold surface charge if the engine has been running for a while or after the battery has just been charged. For a battery in a powersports vehicle, please turn on the headlights for 30 seconds to remove the surface charge.
- Make sure the battery terminals are clean. Wire brush them if necessary. Clamp the black load lead to the vehicle negative battery terminal. Clamp the red load lead to the vehicle positive battery terminal.
- Make sure you insert 4 AA batteries into the battery chamber located on the back of the tester. Oxyride batteries are not recommended because of the initial 1.7 volt output. If the 1.5 volt battery runs out of power, screen will show “REPLACE INTERNAL BATTERY” or “POWER LOW”. Replace those 4 AA batteries before starting the test.
- You will see the battery voltage measured as connecting to battery. Press «ENTER» key

BATTERY VOLT
XX.XX
- Press ▲▼ key to select the battery type:
 - STAND
 - VRLA/MF/AGM/SLA

BATTERY TYPE
STANDARD SLI
- Press «ENTER» to confirm choice
- Press ▲▼ key to input the battery capacity of AH: 2~35
Press «ENTER» to begin the test
- Press the ▲▼ key to select battery charged: Yes or No
Press «ENTER» to confirm choice

TECHNICAL MANUAL

When test is completed, the display shows the actual volts, SOH (state of health) or SOC (state of charge). One of six results will be displayed:

GOOD & PASS

The battery is good & capable of holding a charge.

GOOD & RECHARGE

The battery is good but needs to be recharged.

RECHARGE & RETEST

Battery is discharged. The battery condition cannot be determined until it is fully charged. Recharge & retest the battery.

BAD & REPLACE

The battery will not hold a charge. It should be replaced immediately.

BAD CELL & REPLACE

The battery has at least one cell short circuit. It should be replaced immediately.



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LOAD ERROR

The tested battery is bigger than 200 AH, or the clamps are not connected properly. Please fully charge the battery and retest after excluding both previous reasons. If reading is the same, the battery should be replaced immediately.

PAPER LOAD STEPS

Open the clear cover. Insert paper to the paper feeding for running the paper into printer automatically.

STEP 1

Clamp to the battery

STEP 2

Open the clear cover

STEP 3

Feed the paper into the paper slot until it runs automatically

GOOD & PASS
XX.XXV

GOOD & RECHARGE
XX.XXV

RECHARGE & RETEST
XX.XXV

BAD & REPLACE
XX.XXV

BAD CELL & REPLACE
XX.XXV

LOAD ERROR

SYSTEM TEST
XX.XXV

TURN OFF ACC.
START ENGINE

CRANKING VOLTS
XX.XXV NORMAL

SYSTEM CHECK

- Press «ENTER» key, you will view the screen

CRANKING VOLTS
NOT DETECTED

PRESS ENTER FOR
= CHARGING TEST =

MAKE SURE ALL
ACC. ARE OFF

- Turn off all powersports vehicle accessories such as lights, radio, etc. before starting the engine

- When the engine is started, one of the three results will be displayed along with the actual reading measured:

CRANKING VOLTS NORMAL

The system is showing normal draw.
Press «ENTER» to perform the charging system test.

CRANKING VOLTS LOW

The cranking voltage is below normal limits, troubleshoot the starter with manufacturers recommended procedure.

CRANKING VOLTS NOT DETECTED

The cranking voltage is not detected.

- If the cranking voltage is normal, press «ENTER» to begin charging system test

- Press the «ENTER» button, you will view the screen

ALT. IDLE VOLTS
XX.XXV LOW

- Press «ENTER» key, one of the three results will be displayed along with the actual reading measured.

LOW CHARGING VOLTS WHEN TEST AT IDLE

The alternator is not providing sufficient current to the battery. Check the connections from the alternator to the battery. If the connection is loose or heavily corroded, clean or replace the cable and retest. Contact qualified technician if condition remains the same.

CHARGING SYSTEM NORMAL WHEN TEST AT IDLE

The system is showing normal output from the alternator. No problem is detected.

ALT. IDLE VOLTS
XX.XXV NORMAL

HIGH CHARGING VOLTS WHEN TEST AT IDLE

The voltage output from the alternator to the battery exceeds the normal limits of a functioning regulator. Check to ensure there is no loose connection and the ground connection is normal. If there is no connection issue contact a qualified technician.

ALT. IDLE VOLTS
XX.XXV HIGH

- Following the charging system at idle, press «ENTER» for the charging system with accessory loads. Turn on high beam headlights.

TURN ON LOADS
AND PRESS ENTER

EXCESS RIPPLE DETECTED

One or more diodes in the alternator are not functioning or there is stator damage. Have the alternator tested and repaired or replaced.

RIPPLE DETECTED
XX.XXV HIGH

CHARGING SYSTEM HIGH WHEN TESTED WITH ACC.

The voltage output to the battery exceeds the normal limit of a functioning regulator. Check to make sure there are no loose connections and the ground connection is correct. If there are no connection issues, replace the regulator; since most regulators are now built into the alternator this will require the alternator to be replaced.

ALT. LOADS VOLTS
XX.XXV HIGH

CHARGING SYSTEM LOW WHEN TESTED WITH ACC.

ALT. LOADS VOLTS
XX.XXV LOW

The alternator is not providing sufficient current for the system's electrical loads and the charging current for the battery. Check the connections from the alternator to the battery, if the connections are loose or heavily corroded clean and replace the cable and retest. If the condition still exists see a qualified technician.

BATTERY MAINTENANCE

AGM BATTERIES do not have to be checked as often as Conventional batteries—about every three months, or three months from the date of battery activation at the factory if stored at room temperature. Higher storage temperatures cause faster self-discharge and requires that batteries be checked more often. The battery will last longer if it is 100% charged most of the time and any of the Yuasa automatic chargers will maintain a battery for optimum performance and long service life. AGM batteries have a predetermined quantity of electrolyte added at the factory or in the field specified for the battery. Once activated, the battery is permanently sealed and must never be opened. The addition of water is never required for an AGM battery. **The single most important aspect to maintaining an AGM battery is to not let it sit discharged for long periods of time—keep it fully charged for peak performance.**

CONVENTIONAL BATTERIES should be checked for state-of-charge about once per month if not used on a regular basis. Recharging may be required if the vehicle is not used for more than two weeks or if the starter turns slower than usual when starting the engine. A Conventional battery requires the periodic addition of distilled water when the electrolyte level becomes low. Water loss is normal in these batteries through the process of electrolysis and evaporation. Low electrolyte levels that expose the lead plates to the air will result in

permanent damage to the battery. Maintain the electrolyte levels above the minimum fill lines on the battery and at or below the maximum line. Clean terminals and connectors as necessary and make sure the vent tube is free of kinks or clogs. Always replace filler caps and finger-tighten only.

BATTERY STORAGE

If the vehicle is in storage or used infrequently, disconnect the battery cable to eliminate current drain from electrical equipment. Check the battery every month (for Conventional types) and every three months for AGM batteries. If open circuit voltage indicates a low state-of-charge, charge the battery. **Temperatures below 60° F or above 80° F may require more frequent inspections and/or charging.**

SULFATION AND FREEZING

The two most common reasons that batteries can become damaged are sulfation and freezing. These are not a problem if the battery is properly charged, and for Conventional batteries the water level is maintained. Battery sulfation takes place for two reasons: continuous discharging, or low electrolyte levels. When a battery discharges, the lead in the plates turn into lead sulfate. The lead sulfate is actually a crystal which grows larger when the discharge is continuous and uninterrupted. In a Conventional battery, low electrolyte levels expose the cell plates to air causing the lead material to oxidize and form sulfates.

In either case it doesn't take long before the battery won't hold a charge. Low electrolyte levels cause another problem because the acid in the electrolyte becomes more concentrated, causing the active material to corrode and fall to the bottom of the battery case. If this condition takes place over a long enough time period, the process will internally short out the battery.

Electrolyte Freezing Points

Specific Gravity of Electrolyte	Freezing Point
1.265	-75°F
1.225	-35°F
1.200	-17°F
1.150	+5°F
1.100	+18°F
1.050	+27°F

A battery that is fully charged can be stored at low temperatures without freezing. This chart shows that as specific gravity (state-of-charge) decreases, the battery will freeze at a higher temperature.

For added protection, Yuasa's Yumicron and AGM batteries are treated with a special chemical formula called "Sulfate Stop." This dramatically reduces sulfate crystal buildup on cell plates resulting in longer battery life. For example, Yuasa conducted a test on two batteries; one with sulfate stop, and the other without. Both batteries were under the constant discharge of a 10-watt bulb for a week. The battery with sulfate stop was charged with a 90% recover rate. The untreated battery could not be charged enough to put it back into service.

Freezing is not a problem with a fully charged battery. However if the battery becomes discharged (and the acid in the electrolyte turns into mostly water) the electrolyte will freeze. Freezing can cause a condition called "mossing" which is indicated by small red lines on the battery plates. Freezing can also crack the battery case and buckle the plates permanently damaging the battery. A fully charged battery can be stored at subfreezing temperatures with no damage. As the chart on this page indicates, a fully charged battery will not freeze unless the temperature drops below -75° F. By contrast a discharged (dead) battery will freeze at only 27° F. That's a difference of more than 100 degrees between the low temperatures a charged and discharged battery can withstand.

NOTES





2901 Montrose Avenue, Laureldale, PA 19605 | 866.431.4784 | yuasabattery.com | customerservice@yuasainc.com



YUA-766 (01-20)