MANTENANCE 6

Your new Battery Tester is an example of superior design and craftsmanship, and should be treated with care. The suggestions below will help you enjoy this product for many years.

Keep it dry. If water should get on it, wipe it off. Water contains minerals that can corrode electronic circuits.

Do not store it in hot areas. High temperatures can shorten the life of electronic devices, damage batteries, and warp of melt certain plastics.

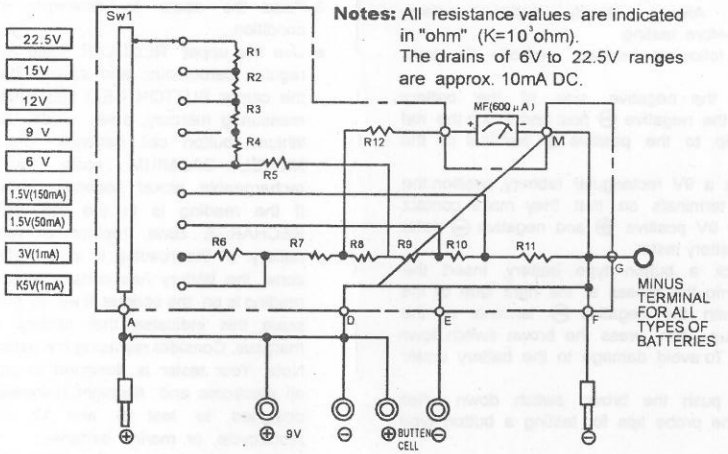
Do not drop it. This can cause permanent damage to circuit boards and the case.

Do not use or store it in dusty, dirty areas Premature wear of moving parts can occur.

Do not use harsh chemicals, cleaning solvent, or strong detergents to clean it. Wipe it with a soft cloth dampened in a mild soap-and-water solution.

If the unit is not working properly, take it to your local Radio Shack, The personnel there can assist you and, if necessary, arrange service.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



Notes: All resistance values are indicated in "ohm" ($K=10^3$ohm).
The drains of 6V to 22.5V ranges are approx. 10mA DC.

Schematic subject to change without notice.

OWNER'S MANUAL

please read before using this equipment

BATTERY TESTER

Your new Battery Tester is a sensitive, accurate tester for checking batteries under designed load conditions. You can test standard carbon. zinc, alkaline, mercury, silver oxide, lithium, and nickel-cadmium batteries.

OPERATION

1. Set the recessed index mark of the range switch adiacent to the marked voltage and type of the battery you want to check.

   For example, to check a 1.5V C-type battery, move the switch opposite the label 1.5V AA • C • D. To chock a 9V rectangular battery, position the switch opposite 9V. If you want to check a mercury, silver oxide or alkaline button cell, move the switch to BUTTON CELL 1.5V. If the button cell is a lithium type, position the switch to LITHIUM 3V.

   To test a 1.25V nickel-cadmium batteries, use the 1.5V AA • C • D position and read the lower nickel-cadmium scale.

   The current figure within the range on the meter is the load current drain placed on the battery during checking.

   CAUTION: If you position the switch improperly, you cannot obtain an accurate battery check. In addition,you might damage the tester.

2. Touch the red probe tip to the positive ⊕ battery terminal and the black probe tip to the negative ⊖ battery terminal.

CAUTION: Always identify battery polarity correotly before testing.

Use the following handing methods for most batteries:

- Position the negative side of the battery against the negative ⊖ post and touch the red probe tip to the positive ⊕ terminal of the battery.
- To check a 9V rectangular tabbery, position the battery terminals so that they make contact with the 9V positive ⊕ and negative ⊖ posts on the battery tester.
- To check a button type battery, insert the battery into the recess at the right side of the tester with the negative ⊖ terminal of the battery up. Then, press the brown switch down

CAUTION: To avoid damage to the battery under test:

- Do not push the brown switch down when using the probe tips for testing a button type battery.
- Do not allow the red probe tip to contact the black prooe or negative post when you use the 9v rectangular or button - type battery terminals

3. Read the scale to determine the battery condition.
   - Use the upper REGULAR scale for measuring regular carbon-zinc and alkaline batteries. Use the center BUTTON CELL • LITHIUM scale for measuring mercury, silver oxide, alkaline and lithium button cell batteries. Use the lower NICKEL CADMIUM scale for measuring rechargeable nickel cadmium batteries.

     If the reading is in the red REPLACE or RECHARGE zone, replace or recharge the battery. If the reading is in the green GOOD zone, the battery has considerable life. If the reading is on the oblique lines in the REGULA scale, this indicates that battery strength is marginal. Consider replacing the battery.

     Note: Your tester is designed to check almost all electronic and flashight batteries. It is not designed to test 6 and 12 volt lantern, motorcycle, or marine batteries.
4. If the needle fails to align with the black dot in the upper left hand comer, you can adjust the zero Dosition of the needle. Insert a flat bladed

screwdriver in the zero-adjustment screw. Rotate the screw so that the needle aligns with the balck, dot at the extreme lkeft end of the top scale.

SPECIFICATIONS

Range	Load Current Drain	Minimum Voltage for GOOD Zone
BUTTON CELL 1.5V	1mA	1.125V±0.09V
AAA • N 1.5V	50mA	1.125V±0.09V
AA • C • D 1.5V	150mA	1.125V±0.09V
LITHIUM 3 V	1mA	2.25 V±0.18V
6 V	10mA	4.50 V±0.36V
9 V	10mA	6.75 V±0.54V
12 V	10mA	9.00 V±0.72V
15 V	10mA	11.25V±0.90V
225V	10mA	16.875V±1.35V