

## FEATURES

Large Electrolyte Head (100mm)  
Proven product  
Bolt on connector

Blocked off end tubes

Coloured plastic lock nuts

No-oxide grease in lock nuts  
Microporous rubber separator

Separators overlap plates  
Large sediment space  
Deep cycle battery

## BENEFITS

Topping up intervals reduced dramatically  
Design proven in local Mining Houses  
Totally insulated terminals for safety  
Easier maintenance  
Less hazardous  
No acid creepage  
Eliminates short circuiting on the positive and negative plates should mousing occur  
Plastic will not cause tracking between posts  
Coloured nuts prevent reverse assembly  
Prevents acid creepage into posts  
Separator can withstand high and low temperatures without losing porosity  
Reducing mousing risk  
Ensures extended battery life  
Tubular Positive Plates  
> 1000 cycles to 80% D.O.D

## OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR MT AND RT CELLS

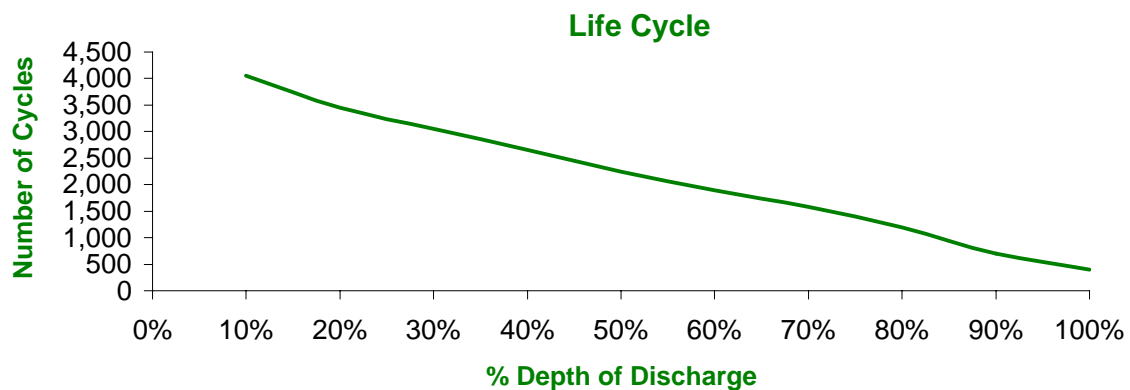
TEMPERATURE 20 - 25°C  
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1,240 +/- 0,01

VOLTAGE ON CHARGE STANDBY AND SOLAR APPLICATIONS  
Float: 2.2 VPC @ 25 °C, i.e. 13.8 Volts  
Boost: 2.35 - 2.4 VPC @ 25°C, i.e. 14.1 Volts

TERMINALS M10 Stainless Steel Cap Screw (Torque 30Nm)  
PLATE ALLOYS Positive Plate Lead Antimony

The RT/MT range has been tested in accordance with SABS IEC specification 60896 Part One, STATIONARY LEAD ACID BATTERIES: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS OF TEST- VALVE REGULATED TYPES.

## LIFE CYCLE DATA



### Note:

If an alternating current/voltage is superimposed on the float voltage, heating of the cell or monoblock may occur. This reduces the service life of the battery. Alternating currents should not be allowed to go negative. Peak voltages and other wave shaped fluctuations may be accepted provided that the peak to peak system voltage without battery, but with the charger connector, remains within +/- 2.5% of the recommended voltage of the battery.

**RT RANGE OF TUBULAR CELLS**  
**CAPACITY PERFORMANCE**

TYPE	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 10Hrs	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 20Hrs	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 50Hrs	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 100Hrs	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 120Hrs	OVERALL LENGTH (mm)	OVERALL WIDTH (mm)	OVERALL HEIGHT (mm)	OVERALL MASS Kg (Filled)	LITRES PER CELL OF 1.250 ELECTROLYTE	ACID RESERVOIR HEIGHT (mm)
RT 9	254	269	284	292	298	93	158	546	22.42	4.42	100
RT 11	318	337	356	365	372	108	158	546	26.50	5.20	100
RT 13	381	404	427	438	447	126	158	546	30.58	5.50	100
RT 15	445	471	498	511	521	146	158	546	34.66	6.29	100
RT 17	508	538	569	584	596	165	158	546	37.72	6.50	100
RT 19	572	606	640	657	670	185	158	546	42.82	7.38	100
RT 21	635	673	711	730	745	205	158	546	46.90	8.40	100
RT 23	699	740	782	803	819	224	158	546	50.98	8.78	100
RT 25	762	808	853	876	894	243	158	546	55.06	9.97	100

**MT RANGE OF TUBULAR CELLS**  
**CAPACITY PERFORMANCE**

TYPE	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 10Hrs	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 20Hrs	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 50Hrs	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 100Hrs	AMPERE HOURS TO 1.85 VPC 120Hrs	OVERALL LENGTH (mm)	OVERALL WIDTH (mm)	OVERALL HEIGHT (mm)	OVERALL MASS Kg (Filled)	LITRES PER CELL OF 1.250 ELECTROLYTE	ACID RESERVOIR HEIGHT (mm)
MT 7	155	164	173	180	181	70	205	590	14.26	3.01	100
MT 9	206	218	231	240	242	93	205	491	18.34	4.11	100
MT 11	258	273	288	300	302	108	205	491	22.42	4.82	100
MT 13	309	328	346	360	362	126	205	491	25.48	4.78	100
MT 15	361	382	404	420	423	146	205	491	29.56	5.89	100
MT 17	412	437	461	480	483	165	205	491	32.62	6.10	100
MT 19	464	491	519	540	544	185	205	491	36.70	6.48	100
MT 21	515	546	577	600	604	205	205	491	40.78	7.58	100
MT 23	567	600	634	660	665	224	205	491	43.84	7.87	100
MT 25	618	655	692	720	725	243	205	491	47.92	8.58	100

**OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR SOLAR CELLS**

TEMPERATURE 20 - 25°C  
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1,240 +/- 0,01

VOLTAGE ON CHARGE : SOLAR APPLICATION  
Float 2.2 VPC @ 25 °C, i.e. 13.8 Volts  
Boost 2.35 - 2.4 VPC @ 25°C, i.e. 14.1 Volts

STANDBY APPLICATION  
Float 2.2 VPC @ 25 °C, i.e. 13.8 Volts  
Boost 2.35 - 2.4 VPC @ 25°C, i.e. 14.1 Volts

SELF DISCHARGE AT 20°C: 0.5 Volts per month

TERMINALS M10 Stainless Steel Cap Screw (Torque 30Nm)  
PLATE ALLOYS Positive Plate Lead Antimony  
Negative Plate Lead Antimony



**Note:**

If an alternating current/voltage is superimposed on the float voltage, heating of the cell or monoblock may occur. This reduces the service life of the battery.

Alternating currents should not be allowed to go negative. Peak voltages and other wave shaped fluctuations may be accepted provided that the peak to peak system voltage without battery, but with the charger connector, remains within +/- 2.5% of the recommended voltage of the battery.

**NB:** Under no circumstances should the current flowing through the battery in the standby-parallel mode be reversed.