

## DEFINITIONS

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<b>ANODE</b>	The terminal of a battery or cell which releases electrons during the production of any external current; the negative terminal of a primary cell or battery
<b>BATTERY</b>	Technically, a combination of two or more cells electrically connected to transform chemical energy into electrical energy. In everyday usage, however, a single cell, such as one found in a flashlight, is also referred to as a battery.
<b>CATHODE</b>	The terminal of a battery or cell which accepts electrons during the production of an electric current; the positive terminal of a primary cell or battery
<b>CELL</b>	A device which generates electricity, consisting of two different substances placed in an electrolyte
<b>DRY CELL</b>	A cell in which the electrolyte exists in a paste, is absorbed in a porous medium, or is otherwise restrained from flowing.
<b>ELECTROLYTE</b>	The conducting medium for the flow of current in a cell
<b>NONRECHARGEABLE</b>	A characteristic of a primary battery which can convert chemical energy into electrical energy irreversibly.
<b>PRIMARY BATTERY</b>	One which can convert chemical energy into electrical energy irreversibly.
<b>RECHARGEABLE</b>	A characteristic of a storage battery which can convert chemical energy into electrical energy and vice versa.
<b>SECONDARY BATTERY</b>	One which can convert chemical energy into electrical energy and vice versa.
<b>SERVICEABLE BATTERY</b>	One which can be used for its originally intended purpose.
<b>STORAGE BATTERY</b>	Same as a secondary battery.
<b>UNSERVICEABLE BATTERY</b>	One which is in such a condition or state that it cannot be used for its originally intended purpose.
<b>WET CELL</b>	A cell whose electrolyte is in liquid form and free to flow