

HYDRAULIC BATTERY CHANGERS **VS.** ALL ELECTRIC BATTERY CHANGERS

The following are some key points of comparison when considering BHS versus all electric powered battery changers.

Preventative maintenance can be performed by the dealer or in-house maintenance department. A three day, no charge, BHS Service School means your maintenance personnel can be "factory trained".	Troubleshooting of controls and electronics often requires factory trained technicians. This may potentially increase the downtime of the system and cost of maintenance repair.
Six hydraulic valves provide intuitive operating controls - levers move in direction of operation.	Single joystick control is confusing and could result in premature failure as it is subject to greater wear.
Basic non-proprietary hydraulic components simplify troubleshooting and repairs.	Electrical control boards, switches, relays, inverters, etc. complicate maintenance, troubleshooting and repair.
A small hydraulic leak will not effect machine operation.	A loose wire connection or broken wire could render the machine inoperable.
A small hydraulic leak is easy to troubleshoot.	Finding a loose electrical connection or broken wire is very time consuming and requires a "specialist".
The BHS extractor has one electric motor which turns a hydraulic pump that creates the necessary power to perform all of the machine functions.	Multiple electric motors are used to control drive and raise/lower functions. An additional motor provides power for hydraulics.
Basic hydraulic theory and operation have been proven as simple, low cost and reliable with no upgrades required.	Electrical controls/components become outdated and unavailable creating substantially higher repair costs.
Lower power requirements means lower installation and operating costs - BHS extractors have the lowest AC power requirements in the industry.	Additional electric motors require up to four times the power requirements increasing electrical installation and operating costs.