onto the grid substrate 3 mentioned above. The composition of the paste-like active material is not specifically limited. The paste-like active material is preferably fabricated by kneading lead powder containing lead monoxide, and water, sulfuric acid, and so forth (occasionally with additives such as cut carbon fiber pieces, carbon powder, lignin, barium sulfate, and red lead depending on the characteristics of positive and negative electrodes). The paste-like active material is filled onto the grid substrate in at least such an amount that the grid of the grid substrate 3 is completely covered. Preferably, the paste-like active material is filled in such an amount that the thickness of the paste-like active material reaches or exceeds the thickness of the frame at the outermost peripheral portion of the grid substrate 3.

[0026]

The active material-filled electrode 7, which has been fabricated by filling the paste-like active material onto the grid substrate 3, is shaped by pressing (in the step of pressing). In this example, a roll pressing machine 9 provided with a pair of rollers 9A and 9B is used. Specifically, the active material-filled electrode 7 is caused to pass through a gap between the pair of rollers 9A and 9B of ~~the pair of roll pressing machines~~ the roll pressing machine 9 for pressing. The pair of rollers 9A and 9B may each include at least one roller. In this example, in order that the paste-like active material is sufficiently pressed to be filled on the substrate, the pair of rollers 9A and 9B each include three rollers as illustrated in Fig. 1.