

Table 8-8. Troubleshooting Batteries

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Battery will not hold its charge	Battery life is beyond warranty.	Replace
	Charging rate set too low.	Check and correct the setting in accordance with instructions applying to regulating equipment.
	Discharge too great to replace.	Check battery for proper size and capacity. If too small or too low-rated capacity, replace with proper battery. Use of starter on ground and other electrical equipment in air must be reduced.
	Standing too long (hot climate).	Remove battery and recharge.
	Equipment left on accidentally.	Remove battery and recharge.
	Short circuit, or short to ground in wiring.	Check wiring and correct trouble, then recharge.
	Broken cell partition.	This is usually indicated by two or more adjacent cells running down continually. Replace battery.
Battery life is short	Overcharge.	This causes buckling of plates, shedding of active material, oxidation of grids, overheating, excessive loss of water. Check and correct adjustment in accordance with instructions applying to regulator equipment.
	Level of electrolyte is below top of plates	Keep electrolyte level above cell separators.
	Frequent discharges. This is due to excessive use of starter and other electrical equipment while on ground and recharging in air.	Reduce unnecessary use of starter and other electrical equipment while on the ground.
	Sulphated plates. This occurs when the battery is left in a discharged or uncharged (one-half or less) condition for a period of time, or electrolyte is not maintained at its proper level.	Charge at normal rate until the specific gravity does not rise for two hours and then give a 60 hour overcharge at 10% of the normal charging rate of the battery. If battery capacity is still low, replace battery.
Cracked cell jars:	Hold down loose.	Replace with fully charged battery.