Table 8-8. (Continued)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Cracked cell jars:	Frozen battery due to adding water in cold weather without charging the battery sufficiently afterward to thoroughly mix the water with electrolyte before letting it stand, or due to low specific gravity of the electrolyte caused by improper filling.	Replace with fully charged battery.
Compound on top of battery melts:	Charging rate is too high.	Check and correct setting in accordance with instructions applying to regulating equipment.
	Electrolyte on top of cells. Caused by overfilling. May short circuit the battery. The resulting heat will then soften compound.	Remove any electrolyte from top of neutralize with solution of sodium bicarbonate or ammonia. Then, wash battery thoroughly. Charge and replace in airplane.
Electrolyte runs out of vent plugs:	Too much water added to battery	Remove excess to correct electrolyte.
	Excessive charging rate.	Check and correct setting in accordance with instructions applying to regulating equipment.
Cell connector melted in center:	Shorted or grounded cable, causing direct full discharge of battery	Repair short or ground and replace battery.
Battery freezes:	Discharged battery.	Replace with fully charged battery.
	Water added and battery not charged immediately.	
Polarity reversed:	Battery connected backward on airplane.	Slowly discharge completely and then charge correctly and test before use.
	Battery connected backward on charger.	
Batterty consumes excessive water:	Charging rate too high.	Check and correct setting in accordance with instructions applying to regulating equipment.
	Electrolyte runs out of vent plugs.	Level of electrolyte too high. Adjust.
Battery will not come up to charge:	Battery worn out.	Give capacity test and replace if capacity is low.
	Battery badly sulphated.	Charge as for sulphated.
	Improper storage. Dry batteries stored in a damp location, or wet batteries stored for too long a period without charging.	Charge as for sulphated plates.