

3.4.11 ALTERNATOR FAILURE

Alternator output failure can be caused by a mechanical failure of the alternator, a momentary over-voltage condition, or other reasons.

A zero or negative reading on the ammeter (if installed), or less than 12.0V on the voltmeter (if installed), can indicate alternator output failure. The alternator circuit breaker may trip. A mechanical failure of the alternator may be accompanied by unusual sounds coming from the engine compartment. The first step is to reduce the electrical load to a minimum.

NOTE

Duration of the battery is dependent on the condition of the battery at the time of the failure and the electrical load being demanded.

Turn the master switch OFF for at least one second. Turn the master switch ON. Check that the ammeter shows a POSITIVE indication (if installed), or voltmeter shows greater than 12.0V (if installed).

If the alternator returns on line, continue flight, monitor the ammeter or voltmeter (if installed) and have the system checked after landing.

If the alternator does not return on line, reduce electrical load to the minimum required for safe flight by switching off all non-essential systems. Maintain only the equipment required to provide information for safe flight.

Land AS SOON AS IS PRACTICAL and conduct appropriate repairs.