Technical bulletin TB-013

1. **Terminal L** must receive voltage. This voltage is provided by the indicator lamp on most vehicles.
   Failure to have voltage at terminal L may cause:
   - No charge, indicator lamp off.
   - Charges OK, but indicator lamp is on.
   - Will not charge unless engine is “revved” up.
   - Indicator lamp may come on when unit begins charging.

2. **Terminal S** must have battery voltage. This voltage is supplied directly from the battery and will be present at all times.
   Failure to have voltage at terminal L may cause:
   - Overcharge or no charge condition, depending on alternator design.

3. **The BAT terminal** must have battery voltage. This voltage is supplied directly from the battery and will be present whether the ignition switch is in the “ON” or “OFF” position.
   Failure to have voltage at terminal L may cause:
   - No charge, indicator lamp on.
   - Extremely high voltage at “BAT” terminal.
   - Possible damage to alternator diodes.

Charging faults can be caused by defective, discharged, incorrect batteries, loose drive belts, corroded, loose, broken, damaged wires / connections within the compact plug (plug which is fastened to the alternator). **Check for these conditions to prevent a reoccurring problem.**