

Technical bulletin

TB-012

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.
 - Indicator lamp may come on when unit begins charging.
 - Will not charge unless engine is “revved” up.

2. **Terminal R** must have battery voltage. This voltage is supplied from the ignition switch and will be present when the key is in the “ON” position. Failure to have voltage at terminal L may cause:
 - No charge.

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.**

