

Technical bulletin

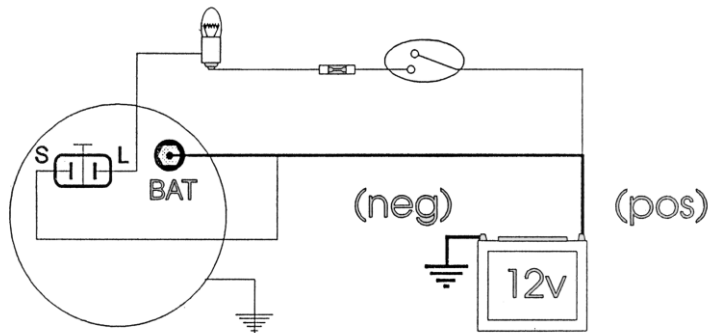
TB-007

1. Terminal L must receive voltage.

On most vehicles this voltage is provided by the indicator lamp (on the dashboard).

Failure to have voltage at terminal L may cause:

- No charge, indicator lamp off.
- Charges O.K. but indicator lamp is ON.
- Indicator lamp may come on when unit begins charging.
- Will not charge unless engine is “revved up”.



2. Terminal S must have battery voltage.

This voltage is supplied directly from the battery (pos) and will be present at all times.

Failure to have voltage at this terminal will 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 (pos) and will be present whether the ignition switch is in the “ON” or “OFF” position.

Failure to have voltage on this terminal will 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.