

Please Review

1. The ignition terminal must have voltage. This voltage comes from the ignition switch, usually through a 10A GAUGE fuse. Failure to have voltage at the IG terminal will cause:

- No Charge Indicator Lamp on.

2. Terminal S must have battery voltage. This voltage is supplied by the battery through the ALT fuse and is present whether the ignition switch is in the “ON” or “OFF” position. Failure to have battery voltage at this terminal may cause:

- Alternator Indicator Lamp on.
- In some cases, voltage may be abnormally high.

3. The “BAT” terminal must have battery voltage within 0.2 volts of 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 battery voltage at this terminal may cause:

- No Charge, Indicator Lamp on.
- Extremely high voltage at BAT terminal.
- Undercharged battery
- Dimming headlights

4. Terminal L must receive voltage. The Indicator Lamp on most vehicles supplies this voltage through the IG fuse. Failure to have voltage at this terminal may cause:

- No Charge, Indicator Lamp on
- Charges OK but Indicator Lamp on.

