

## Please Review

- 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.
- 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 this terminal will cause:
  - No charge, indicator lamp on.
  - Extremely high voltage at "BAT" terminal.
  - Possible damage to diodes.
- Overcharge or no charge condition, depending on alternator design.
- 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.

