

Please Review

1. Terminal # 1 must receive voltage. This voltage is provided by the indicator lamp on most vehicles. However vehicles that have gauges will use a resistor in place of the indicator lamp. In some cases the "CHOKE" lamp performs this function. Failure to have voltage at terminal # 1 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 # 2 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 this terminal will cause:
 - No charge, Indicator lamp off.

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

