

## Please Note

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

2. 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 may cause:

- Overcharge or no charge condition, depending on alternator design.

3. The “BAT” terminal must have 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 voltage at this terminal may cause:

- No charge, indicator lamp on.
- Extremely high voltage at “BAT” terminal.
- Dimming headlights
- Under charged battery.

