

PLEASE NOTE:

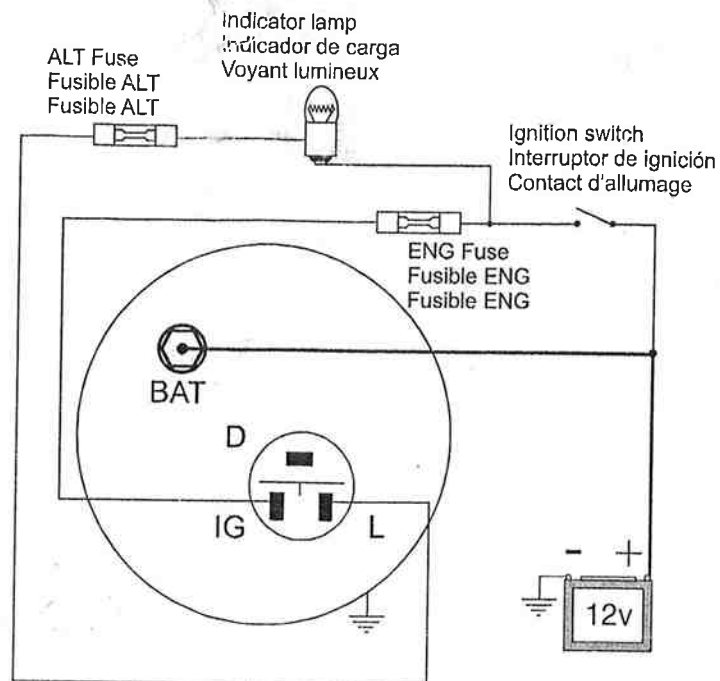
TT# 650

1. The ignition terminal must have battery voltage. This voltage comes from the ignition switch, usually by means of the "ENG" fuse. Failure to have correct voltage at the IG terminal will cause:

- No Charge,
Indicator lamp on.

2. Terminal L must receive battery 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 on.
- Will not charge unless engine is revved up. Indicator lamp may come on when unit begins charging.



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.

4. Most alternator failures are caused by defective/discharged batteries, loose drive belts, or corroded wires. Check for these conditions to prevent a recurring problem!

5. The "ALT" fuse protects the indicator warning lamp from current spikes in case the BAT wire should become disconnected from the alternator. This fuse may not have voltage present when key is off. This is normal under many circumstances.

