

Please Review

1. The ignition terminal must have voltage. This voltage comes from the ignition switch, usually by means of the “ENG” 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 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:
 - Alternator Indicator Light to come on.
 - In some cases voltage may be abnormally high.
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. The “ALT” fuse protects the indicator warning lamp from current spikes in case the BAT wire should become disconnected from the alternator. The fuse may not have voltage present. This is normal under many circumstances.

