TECHNICAL BULLETIN TB-14

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- 1. The **ignition (IG) terminal** must have voltage. This voltage comes from the ignition switch, usually by means of "ENG" fuse. Failure to have voltage at the IG terminal will cause:
 - No charge, ignition lamp on.
- 2. The **Terminal S** must have 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 extremely 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 on this terminal will cause:
 - No charge, indicator lamp on.
 - Extremely high voltage at "BAT" terminal.
 - Possible damage to alternator diodes.
- 4. The "ALT" fuse protect the indicator warning lamp from current spikes in case the BAT wire should become disconnected from the alternator.
- 5. The 'FR' terminal goes to the computer's monitor of the vehicle.

Most alternator failures are caused by defective / discharged batteries, loose drive belts, corroded wires or bad connections within the compact plug (= plug which connects to the alternator).

Check for these conditions to prevent a recurring problem!

