

VOLTMETER FOR 12 VOLT DC BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEMS

A voltmeter will alert you to the operation of your electrical system.

A voltmeter will not display the voltage or energy (level of charge) left in the battery. The scale of the gauge is not detailed enough for that determination.

A fully charged battery is 12.6 volts. A gauge indication of more than that means the alternator is charging the battery. Remember, if a battery has a bad cell, it can be charged with a charger and the gauge can give an acceptable reading, but as soon as a load (starter) is placed on the battery, it goes dead again. This battery must be replaced.

If the voltmeter is perceived to not be giving a correct reading, measure the voltage directly at the I & G terminals with a multimeter. If the multimeter shows similar to the gauge, you may have a voltage drop somewhere in the 12 volt line, or the regulator or the alternator may be malfunctioning.

The Voltmeter operates typically between 10 and 16 volts. It is not to be connected to replace an ammeter or in a 24 volt or greater system.

When connecting the voltmeter, *NO connection is made to the S terminal.*

The part number of the gauge is stamped on its perimeter.

Accuracy is +/- 1/3 volt.

To test gauge, resistance between the 'I' and 'G' terminals is approximately 150 ohms.

When turning the voltmeter on for the first time, if the pointer stays against the stop pin, the gauge is probably connected backwards. Reverse the 'I' and 'G' connections.

Voltmeters can be mounted in a dual station application and do not affect each other if one fails.

