

VOLTMETER FOR 12 VOLT DC BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEM

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 load (starter) is placed on the battery, it will go 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" and "G" terminal with a multimeter. If the multimeter shows similar to the gauge, you may have a voltage drop somewhere in the 12 volt line, the regulator, or the alternator may be malfunctioning.

The voltmeter operates typically between 10 and 16 volts. It is not to be used as a direct replacement for an ammeter or to be used in a 24 volt or greater system.

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

If the pointer is past the maximum reading, most likely there is power connected to the "S" terminal. NO connection should be made to the "S" terminal.

The part number of the gauge is stamped in the side of the housing.

Accuracy is +/- 1/3 volt.

To test the voltmeter, resistance between the "I" and "G" terminals should be approximately 150 ohms.

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

