# **System Diagnosis**

## Proper vehicle diagnosis requires a plan before you start

Following a set procedure to base your troubleshooting on will help you find the root cause of a problem and prevent unnecessary repeat repairs.

### **STEP ONE:** <u>Understand the Customer's Concern</u>

Information collection beyond the basics.

Questions asked MUST be related To the system you will be working on and the customer complaint

#### **STEP TWO**: Check for Technical Service Bulletins

Every vehicle that comes into the shop for a repair (not necessary for routine maintenance) should be checked for TSB's, This can save you hours of troubleshooting.

### **STEP THREE**: Conduct a Systematic Diagnosis

This step will be different for every system

Follow the troubleshooting steps for the system you are working on.

Make sure to check EVERY component of the system and that they are in proper working order.

Document your diagnosis including tests and results.

### **STEP FOUR:** Complete and Confirm the Repair

Make sure you have taken care of the customers concerns. Try to duplicate the conditions that were present when the vehicle failed



## **Charging System Troubleshooting Chart**

Symptom	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Batteries not charging	<ol> <li>Insufficient belt tension, worn belt</li> <li>Defective battery(s) or battery connections</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Tighten or replace</li> <li>Check battery and battery terminal connections</li> </ol>
	3. Blown fuse or fusible link	<ul><li>3. Check fuse and fusible link; replace as needed</li><li>4. Check voltage drop</li></ul>
	<ul><li>4. Defective wiring</li><li>5. Faulty alternator</li><li>6. Excessive electrical load</li></ul>	<ul><li>5. Replace alternator</li><li>6. Reduce load by turning off all unnecessary accessories</li></ul>



## **Charging System Troubleshooting Chart**

Symptom	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Constantly overcharging (battery	Battery	Faulty battery; replace
electrolyte is depleted in a short time)	Poor contact at voltage detection point of alternator	Clean contact area
	Faulty voltage regulator	Replace alternator
Abnormal Noise	Insufficient belt tension Faulty bearing	Tighten or replace Replace alternator



## **Charging System Inspection**

Begin with a thorough visual inspection of system and components

## **System tests:**

## **Battery**

Load test

#### Alternator drive belt

**Belt condition** 

Alignment

Proper tension

### System cables & wires

Make sure all connections are clean and tight

Check wires for fraying, insulation damage, and other physical damage

### Voltage drop test

Check positive side of the charging circuit. (0.2volts of less)

Check negative side of the charging circuit. (0.2 volts or less)

High voltage drop indicates poor connections or damaged cables

### **Alternator Output test**

Start vehicle and adjust engine speed to approximately 2,000RPM

Check voltage at alternator and at battery voltage should be between 13 and 15 volts

Turn on vehicle loads (headlights, blower motor, defrosters) and repeat test

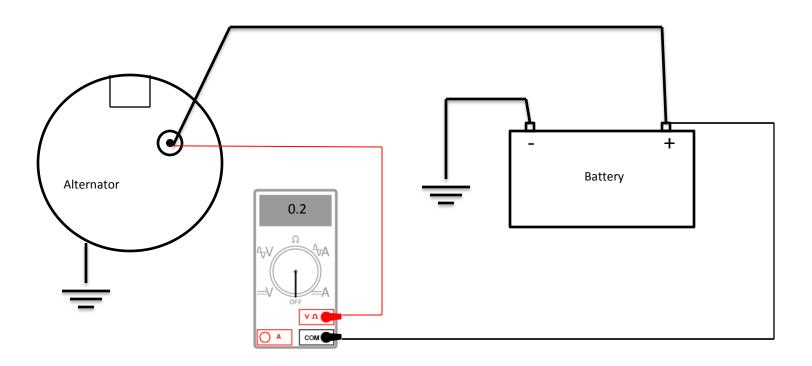
Refer to vehicle service manual for correct specifications



## Voltage drop test positive side

Attach your meter's positive lead to the alternator output stud and your negative lead to battery positive post.

Run engine at 2,000 RPM with the lights, blower motor, and radio on, the reading on meter, should be less than .2 volts

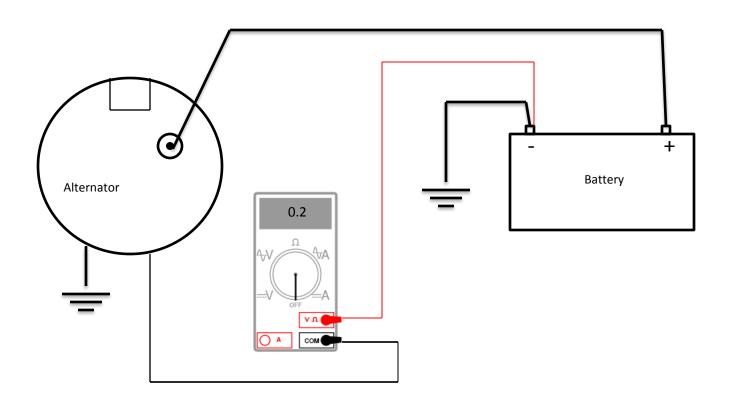




## Voltage drop test negative side

Attach your meter's negative lead on the alternator case, or ground strap if equipped, and the positive lead on the battery negative post.

Run the engine at 2,000 RPM with the lights, blower motor, and radio on, the reading on your meter should be .2 volts or less.





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