Battery Charging Conditions

The following conditions may be observed during cold-start voltage tests until temperatures of electrical system components stabilize. The time it takes to reach optimum voltage and amps will vary with engine speed, load, and ambient temperature.

Maintenance/Low Maintenance Lead-Acid Battery:
Traditional lead acid batteries require lowest charge voltage of all vehicle battery chemistries. Battery cells must be maintained by periodically topping off with distilled water as required.

Maintenance-free Lead-Acid Battery:
Maintenance-free batteries are similar to Maintenance/Low Maintenance batteries, but may require slightly higher charge voltage.

Deep-cycle/Marine Maintenance-free Battery:
Charge acceptance of these batteries may display characteristics similar to maintenance-free batteries and may charge faster due to generally lower capacity relative to size.

AGM (Absorbed Glass Mat) Maintenance-free Battery:
These dry-cell batteries respond better than standard maintenance-free batteries. If battery state of charge (SOC) drops to 75% or less, batteries should be recharged to 95% or higher separately from engine charging system to avoid damaging charging system components and to provide best overall performance. Charge acceptance of these batteries may display characteristics similar to maintenance batteries, but may require higher charge voltage and will draw significant current (<100 amps) when under 50% SOC.

Lithium Battery:
Lithium batteries have unique charging characteristics that differ from lead acid. These batteries require charging systems configured specifically for lithium battery chemistries. Contact CEN for more information on lithium battery charging systems and components.

Testing Guidelines

Professional service technicians rely on the following guidelines when testing electrical components.

Voltage testing:
- Set meter to proper scale and type (AC or DC).
- Be sure to zero the meter scale or identify the meter burden by touching meter leads together. Meter burden must be subtracted from final reading obtained.
- Be sure the meter leads touch source area only. Prevent short circuit damage to test leads or source by not allowing meter leads to touch other pins or exposed wires in test area.
- Be sure to use CEN tools designed especially for troubleshooting CEN alternators when available.

Resistance (ohm) testing:
- Set meter to proper scale.
- Be sure to zero the meter scale or identify the meter burden by touching meter leads together. Meter burden must be subtracted from final reading obtained.
- Be sure the meter leads touch source area only. Allowing fingers or body parts to touch meter leads or source during reading may alter reading.
- Be sure reading is taken when source is at 70ºF. Readings taken at higher temperatures will increase the reading. Conversely, readings taken at lower temperatures will decrease the reading.
- Be sure to test directly at the source. Testing through extended harnesses or cable extensions may increase the reading.
- “OL” as referenced in this document refers to open circuit: “infinite” resistance, typically in very high kilo- or megaohm range depending on meter and settings.

Diode testing:
- Diodes allow current to flow in one direction only. Typical voltage drop in forward bias can range from 0.1-0.85V. Meter should read OL in reverse bias. Check meter user manual for meter-specific testing guidelines.

Voltage drop testing:
- Measure voltage between B+ on alternator or power source and B- (ground) on alternator or source. Record reading. Move to batteries or other power source and measure again between B+ and B- terminals on battery or other power source. The difference between the two readings represents voltage lost within circuit due to, but not limited to, inadequate cable gauge or faulty connections.
- Voltage drop measurements must be taken with all electrical loads or source operating.

Dynamic/Live testing (Connecting power and ground to component to test operation/function out of circuit):
- Connect jumper leads directly and securely to power source contacts of component being tested.
- Make any connection to power and ground at power supply or battery source terminals. Do not make connection at component source terminals, as that may create an arc and damage component source terminals.
Section A: Description and Operation

N1629 Alternator
Description and Operation

The CEN model N1629 is a negative ground, hinge mount alternator rated at 28 volts, 740 amps. It is self-rectifying and brushless, so all windings and current-carrying components are stationary, so there are no brushes or slip rings to wear out.

Charging system is energized when regulator IGN terminal receives an ignition/energize signal from the vehicle, usually via oil pressure switch or multiplex system (see page 3 for regulator features). The regulator monitors alternator shaft rotation and provides field current only when it detects the alternator shaft rotating at a suitable speed.

After the regulator detects shaft rotation, it gradually applies field current, preventing an abrupt mechanical load on accessory drive system. Soft start may take up to 20 seconds after rotation and energize signals are sensed.

Figure 1: N1629 Alternator

Figure 2: Alternator-to-Regulator Harness Plug Sockets

Figure 3: N1629 Alternator Wiring Diagram
Voltage Regulator
Description and Operation

CEN voltage regulators can be mounted directly on alternator housing or remotely with compatible extension harness¹. Regulator features include:

- IGN terminal/pin (required): Vehicle must supply battery voltage to IGN terminal to energize charging system.
- Phase output (optional): Phase terminal/pin taps AC voltage from alternator phase for use with relay or tachometer. Output is typically half of the output voltage at a frequency ratio of 10:1 of alternator speed.
- Adjustable voltage set points (See Table 1 below).
- Charging system status LED indicator (see Tables 3 and 4 on page 4).
- Over-voltage cut out (OVCO): Regulator shuts off field switching circuit if it senses 32 volts or higher for 3 seconds or longer.

CEN Smart Regulators also include:

- J1939 communication via 10 pin connector.
- Temperature compensation (optional): When used with compatible CEN remote harness or sensor², regulator will optimize voltage setting based on battery chemistry and compartment temperature (See Tables 1 and 2 below).
- Remote voltage compensation (optional): When used with compatible CEN remote harness or sensor², regulator will boost voltage to batteries up to one volt over set point as necessary to compensate for resistive output cable losses.

---

1. Contact CEN for regulator extension harness options.
2. Contact CEN for sensor/harness options

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SETTING</th>
<th>TEMP. COMPENSATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6TAGM/Hawker Battery In Engine Compartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6TAGM/Hawker Battery Outside Engine Compartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6TMF Battery In Engine Compartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6TMF Battery Outside Engine Compartment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SETTING</th>
<th>DEFAULT SET POINT WHEN NO COMMUNICATION WITH LI-ION BATTERIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.0 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>26.0 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>27.0 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.0 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Figure 4: Typical Regulator External Features
Table 3: N3299 Regulator LED Indications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED COLOR</th>
<th>ALTERNATOR / REGULATOR STATUS</th>
<th>REQUIRED ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GREEN (Solid)</td>
<td>Alternator and regulator operating normally.</td>
<td>No action required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN (Flashing)</td>
<td>Surge suppression circuit disabled; alternator still charging battery.</td>
<td>No action required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBER (Solid)</td>
<td>Voltage is below 25.0 V</td>
<td>If voltage is at or below regulator setpoint, allow charging system to operate for several minutes to normalize operating temperature. If charge voltage does not increase within 10 minutes, see Basic Troubleshooting procedures on page 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBER (Flashing)</td>
<td>No alternator rotation detected.</td>
<td>Power down and restart alternator. If LED remains flashing amber, perform troubleshooting procedures in Chart 1 on page 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED (Solid)</td>
<td>Field coil out of specification.</td>
<td>Power down and restart alternator. If LED remains solid red, perform troubleshooting procedures in Chart 1 on page 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED (Flashing)</td>
<td>OVCO condition detected.</td>
<td>Power down and restart alternator. If LED remains flashing red, refer to OVCO troubleshooting procedure on page 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: N32120 Regulator LED Indications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED COLOR</th>
<th>ALTERNATOR / REGULATOR STATUS</th>
<th>REQUIRED ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GREEN (Solid)</td>
<td>Alternator and regulator operating normally.</td>
<td>No action required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN (Flashing)</td>
<td>No alternator rotation detected.</td>
<td>Power down and restart alternator. If LED remains flashing green, perform troubleshooting procedures in Chart 1 on page 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBER (Solid)</td>
<td>Voltage is below 25.0 V</td>
<td>If voltage is at or below regulator setpoint, allow charging system to operate for several minutes to normalize operating temperature. If charge voltage does not increase within 10 minutes, see Basic Troubleshooting procedures on page 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBER (Flashing)</td>
<td>Regulator shut down due to OVCO.</td>
<td>Power down and restart alternator. If LED remains flashing amber, perform troubleshooting procedures in Chart 1 on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section B: Basic Troubleshooting

Required Tools and Equipment

- Digital Multimeter (DMM)
- Ammeter (digital, inductive)
- Jumper wires

Identification Record

Enter the following information in the spaces provided for identification records.

- Alternator model number: _______________________
- Regulator model number: _______________________
- Voltage set points listed on regulator: ____________

Preliminary Check-out

Check symptoms in Table 3 below and correct if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITION:</th>
<th>CHECK FOR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Voltage Output</td>
<td>Low battery state of charge. Load on system exceeds rated output of alternator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faulty wiring or poor ground path. Faulty alternator or regulator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wrong pulley installed. Wrong regulator installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Voltage Output</td>
<td>Faulty regulator. Faulty alternator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Voltage Output</td>
<td>No energize signal at IGN terminal on regulator. Faulty alternator B+ terminal connection. Faulty alternator or regulator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check for OVCVO Condition

1. Shut down vehicle and restart engine. If alternator functions normally after restart, a no output condition was normal response of voltage regulator to high voltage condition.
2. Inspect vehicle electrical system, including loose battery cables. If battery disconnects from system, it could cause high voltage condition in electrical system, causing OVCVO circuit to trip.
3. If you have reset alternator once, and electrical system returns to normal charge voltage condition, there may have been a one time, high voltage spike, causing OVCVO circuit to trip.
4. If OVCVO circuit repeats cutout a second time in short succession and shuts off alternator, follow troubleshooting procedures in chart 2 on page 7.

Check Temperature/Voltage Sense/J1939 Harness Troubleshooting (if equipped vehicle)

To verify temperature sense function of temperature/voltage sense harness: Apply a warm air source (such as a hair dryer, not to heat above 120°F) to battery negative terminal of harness. B+ battery voltage should decrease as temperature increases.

If voltage does not decrease: Check for a resistance reading of 5-15K Ohms across pin H in 10-pin connector on T-VS/J1939 harness and ground with meter in K Ohm scale.

Then check for battery voltage across pin J on temperature/voltage sense harness and ground with meter in VDC scale. If one or both readings fail, verify proper terminal connections on B+ and B− terminal leads from T-VS/J1939 harness. If both terminal connections are good, entire harness is faulty and should be replaced.
• TEST MEASUREMENTS ARE TAKEN ON HARNESS PLUG AT ALTERNATOR. TAKING MEASUREMENTS FROM AN EXTENDED HARNESS PLUG MAY AFFECT RESULTS.
• FOR REMOTE-MOUNTED REGULATOR, CHECK CONDITION OF HARNESS FUSES BEFORE TROUBLESHOOTING.
• BEFORE STARTING DIAGNOSTIC SEQUENCE, VERIFY THE FOLLOWING AND REPAIR/REPLACE IF NOT TO SPEC:
  − BATTERIES FOR STATE-OF-CHARGE (25.0-28.0 V), CONDITION, AND SECURE CONNECTIONS.
  − MASTER BATTERY SWITCH FOR FUNCTION.
  − J1939 INTERCONNECT HARNESS FOR FUNCTION IF USED IN PARALLEL-OPERATION SYSTEM.

**CAUTION** MAKE SURE METER PROBES DO NOT TOUCH OTHER PINS/SOCKETS AND CAUSE AN ARC THAT MAY DAMAGE PINS/SOCKETS AND HARNESS WIRING.

**Chart 1: No Alternator Output – Test Charging Circuit**

- MASTER BATTERY SWITCH ON, KEY ON, ENGINE ON: Test for battery voltage at B+ terminal on alternator to ground, then at IGN terminal on regulator to ground. Does battery voltage exist at both locations?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⬇️Turn engine off. Disconnect 8-pin alternator-to-regulator harness plug at regulator and connect CEN A10-151 in-line test tool to alternator only. Otherwise carefully test directly from alternator harness sockets. Make sure connections are secure. ⬆️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair vehicle wiring as necessary. Run engine and re-test charging circuit. Is charging system performing properly?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬇️System is operative. ⬆️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- MASTER BATTERY SWITCH ON, KEY OFF, ENGINE OFF: Readings of all five tests must pass.

1. Battery voltage test: Set DMM to volts DC test. Connect DMM black lead to socket 2. Connect DMM red lead to socket A, then socket D, then socket 1. Battery voltage should exist at all three sockets.
2. Field coil resistance test: Set DMM to ohms test. Connect DMM black lead to socket 2. Connect DMM red lead to socket B, then socket C. DMM should measure nominal 1.0-1.5 ± 0.2 ohms at both sockets. Field coil circuit is faulty if reading is less than 0.5 ohms or greater than 3 ohms.
3. Field coil isolation test: Set DMM to ohms test. Connect DMM red lead to alternator B+ terminal. Connect DMM black lead to socket B, then socket C. DMM should measure OL.
4. Phase signal test: Set DMM to diode test. Connect DMM black lead to socket 3 in test tool. Connect red lead to alternator B+ terminal. DMM should read OL in this direction. Reverse leads. DMM should read diode voltage drop in this direction. Repeat for socket 3 and alternator B– terminal. Tests should read diode voltage drop in one direction and OL in the other direction.
5. Temperature sensor test: Set DMM to Ohms test. Measure resistance between alternator B– terminal and socket 4. Resistance should read between 60k and 130k ohms at room temperature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⬇️Regulator is faulty. ⬆️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬇️Alternator is faulty. ⬆️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Socket Connections**

- **Socket A**: B+
- **Socket B**: F1+
- **Socket C**: F2+
- **Socket D**: B+
- **Socket 1**: B+ Sense
- **Socket 2**: B–
- **Socket 3**: Phase
- **Socket 4**: Temp sense

**Figure 6: Optional CEN A10-151 In-line Harness Tool Socket Connections**
Chart 2: Test OVCO Circuit

1. Turn engine off. Disconnect 8-pin alternator-to-regulator harness plug at regulator and connect CEN A10-151 in-line test tool to alternator only. Otherwise carefully test directly from alternator harness sockets. Make sure connections are secure. Set DMM to ohms test.
2. Connect DMM black lead to alternator B– terminal.
3. Connect DMM red lead to harness socket B, then socket C. Does resistance read 1.0-1.5 ± 0.2 ohms at both sockets?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

→ Alternator is faulty

1. Set DMM to ohms test.
2. Connect DMM red lead to alternator B+ terminal.
3. Connect DMM black lead to socket B, then socket C. Does resistance read OL at both sockets?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

→ Alternator is faulty

Replace existing regulator with known good regulator. Run engine. Does OVCO trip?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

→ Original regulator faulty

→ Alternator is faulty