

BLOWN DC FUSE – Most chargers utilize a dual DC fuse or dual element fuse, one fuse per output circuit, to protect the charger and equipment in the event of a short circuit. The most common dual element fuse utilized is shown in the photo below. This fuse assembly is actually two separate fuses connected together on a single threaded stud.



The failure of one-half of the dual element fuse assembly, as shown in the photo below, typically indicates the failure of a diode rectifier. Test the diode assembly and replace, as needed, when this condition is present.



The failure of both fuse links of the dual element fuse assembly, as shown in the photo below, is typically caused by a reverse polarity connection to the batteries. Using a DC voltmeter, verify proper polarity is present between the charger and the battery system. Correct the incorrect wiring, DC plug or battery installation before replacing the fuse.



For chargers with a single DC output fuse, verify that both the polarity connection to the battery system is correct and the rectifiers pass testing before replacing the fuse.