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## FUSE ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

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**CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO REPLACE FUSE ASSEMBLY.**

1. Disconnect the charger from the AC power supply and the batteries and remove the cover of the charger or control console.
2. Loosen and remove the outer nuts on the back of the fuse assembly.
3. Noting the location of each, remove all wire leads and the silver colored busbar (where applicable) from the studs on the fuse assembly.
4. Remove the two (2) self-threading screws which attach the fuse assembly to the charger chassis.
5. Remove the defective fuse assembly from the charger.
6. Insert new fuse assembly into charger case with clear fuse cap covering the front of the fuse. Insert and tighten the two (2) self threading screws in the mounting holes on the fuse assembly.
7. If the charger was originally equipped with a busbar connecting the ammeter and the fuse assembly, discard the old busbar and replace it with the new busbar which is supplied with the replacement fuse assembly. Install the busbar on the proper stud of the fuse assembly, then put the flat washer on the stud and tighten the nut to 22 inch-pounds. If the charger is equipped with a wire connecting the ammeter and the fuse assembly, DO NOT use the busbar which is supplied with the replacement fuse

assembly. Damage to the charger may occur if the busbar is used in chargers that were not originally supplied with a busbar.

NOTE: When replacing the busbar on the ammeter post, use the following procedure. Start the two (2) outer nuts on the ammeter posts. Tighten the nuts slightly past finger tight. It is very important that the ammeter stud is not allowed to rotate as the nuts are tightened. If the ammeter studs rotate, damage to the ammeter can occur. Use a 3/8" socket and ratchet to prevent the outer nuts from turning. Using a 5/16" open end wrench, turn the inner nuts 1/4 turn counter clockwise on the ammeter posts. Check the position of the terminals on the wires to make sure they are not touching the ammeter bracket or the other ammeter post.

8. A blown fuse is normally caused by a short circuit failure of one or both diodes or a reverse polarity connection to the batteries. With the charger disconnected from the battery, check for a shorted diode by connecting a low voltage continuity tester across the DC output connections. Note the reading and then reverse the tester leads. If continuity is indicated in BOTH directions, one or both diodes are shorted or a short exists in the DC output cord that must be repaired before putting the charger in service.
9. Replace the charger cover (where applicable) and insert the cover screws. The torque on these screws should be limited to 10-12 inch-pounds.