GE 303Y1, 352/503Y2

This sheet is provided to aid in the installation of your remanufactured General Electric controller. Upon installation, you may encounter problems that may, or may not, be due to a faulty controller. The following steps must be taken to help diagnose a possible cart fault or faulty controller. An analog or digital volt ohm meter (VOM) will be needed to perform these checks



WARRANTY WILL BE VOID

If These Steps are Not Performed Before Installing The Control



➤ STEPS TO PERFORM BEFORE CONTROL INSTALLATION



CHECK MOTOR WINDINGS:
\square Set your VOM to RESISTANCE (Ω).
\Box With your motor disconnected, measure A1 to A2. This <u>must</u> measure BETWEEN .3 Ω and 1 Ω .
\Box With your motor disconnected, measure F1 to F2. This <u>must</u> measure BETWEEN 1\Omega and 2\Omega.
\square With your motor disconnected, measure A1 to F1. This <u>must</u> measure OPEN.
\Box With your motor disconnected, measure F1 to motor case. This \underline{must} measure greater than 5M $\!\Omega.$
CHECK MAIN SOLENOID:
\square Disconnect all wires from the main solenoid.
\square Set your VOM to RESISTANCE (Ω).
\Box Measure the solenoid coil. This \underline{must} measure NO LESS than 1800.
☐ Connect VOM leads to the main solenoid lugs.
\square Attach jumpers from main battery positive and negative to the coil (small terminals).
\square Meter <u>must</u> jump from infinity to LESS THAN .3 $\!\Omega$.
\square Remove jumpers and reconnect solenoid wiring from the harness. (If suppression diode is present, the non-banded side <u>must</u> go to the red/black wire – pin 11 from the controller.)
CHECK THE CART WIRE HARNESS:
\square Check the connectors on the wire harness for corrosion, loose, broken, burnt or missing pins.
☐ Repair or replace pins as necessary.

IF ANY OF THE ABOVE ITEMS ARE NOT WITHIN THE SPECIFICED RANGES THE CONTROLLER WILL FAIL.

THESE ITEMS MUST BE CORRECTED BEFORE THE CONTROLLER IS INSTALLED OR WARRANTY WILL BE VOID.

It is recommended to replace your solenoid at the time of controller replacement. FSIP now stocks popular replacement White Rodgers solenoids for your convenience.

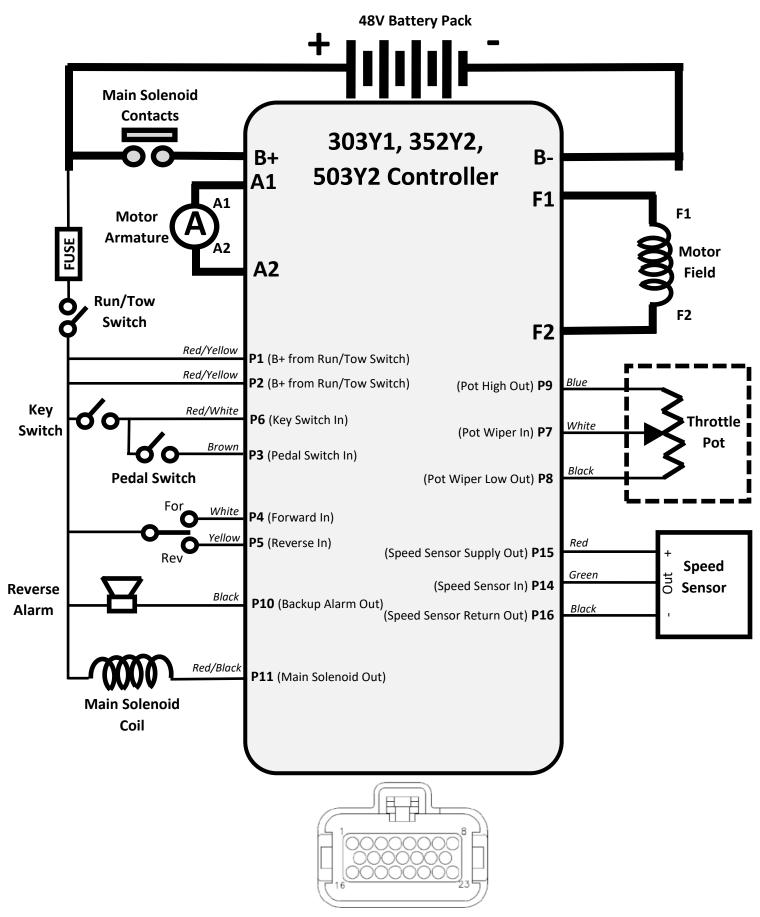


Diagram shows the back (wire) side of Connector

Yamaha G19 Troubleshooting Sequence

FOR SAFETY, ALWAYS LIFT THE DRIVE WHEELS OFF THE GROUND WHEN TROUBLESHOOTING!

ALL TESTS ARE CONDUCTED WITH RUN-TOW/MAINTENANCE SWITCH IN THE RUN POSITION AND WITH A GOOD BATTERY PACK VOLTAGE MEASUREMENT.ALSO, THE CONNECTOR MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE CONTROLER WHEN MAKING THESE CHECKS. YOU WILL NEED TO 'BACK PROBE' THE PINS FROM THE WIRE SIDE OF THE CONNECTOR. USE A PAPERCLIP IF NECESSARY.

Attach voltmeter negative (-) lead to main battery – for the following tests

Use the following sequence when checking individual pins (don't skip steps). If you find a fault, do not move on to the next step until the fault is corrected:

\sqcup M	easu	re the voltage at the main battery positive post (let's call it Pack Voltage)
☐ Piı	n 1	Must be equal to Pack Voltage
		 If not Pack Voltage, check wiring and Fuse for open condition
☐ Piı	n 2	Must be equal to Pack Voltage
		 If not Pack Voltage, check wiring and Fuse for open condition
☐ Piı	n 6	With Key Switch Off, must equal 0 volts
_		 If not 0 volts, check wiring and Key Switch for a shorted condition
☐ Piı	n 6	With Key Switch On, must equal Pack Voltage
		 If not Pack Voltage, check wiring and Key Switch for an open condition
☐ Piı	n 3	With Key Switch On and Pedal Up, must equal 0 volts
		 If not 0 volts, check wiring and Pedal Switch for a shorted condition
☐ Piı	n 3	With Key Switch On and Pedal Down, must equal Pack Voltage
		 If not Pack Voltage, check wiring and Pedal Switch for an open condition
☐ Piı	n 4	With F/R Switch in Reverse, must equal 0 volts
		 If not 0 volts, check wiring and F/R Switch for a shorted condition
☐ Piı	n 4	With F/R Switch in Forward, must equal Pack Voltage
		 If not Pack Voltage, check wiring and F/R Switch for an open condition
☐ Piı	n 5	With F/R Switch in Forward, must equal 0 volts
		 If not 0 volts, check wiring and F/R Switch for a shorted condition
☐ Piı	n 5	With F/R Switch in Reverse, must equal Pack Voltage
_		 If not Pack Voltage, check wiring and F/R Switch for an open condition
☐ Piı	n 10	With Direction Switch in Neutral, must equal Pack Voltage
_		 If not Pack Voltage, check wiring and make sure beeper is present and connected
∐ Piı	n 10	With Direction Switch in Reverse, must equal approximately 0 volts (and beeper sounds)
		 If not approximately 0 volts, check connector and wire terminal for being burnt/corroded. If
_		terminal is clean, controller may be defective
☐ Piı	n 8	Must equal 0 volts
		- If not 0 volts, check connector and wire terminal for being burnt/corroded. If terminal is clean,
_		controller may be defective
☐ Piı	n 9	Must equal approximately 3.5 volts
		- If not approximately 3.5 volts, check connector and wire terminal for being burnt/corroded. If

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terminal is clean, controller may be defective

☐ Pin 7	With Pedal Up, must be less than approximately .5 volts
	- If not less than approximately .5 volts, check wiring and throttle pot for shorted condition
□ Pin 7	With Pedal Fully Down, must equal approximately 3.5 volts
	- If not approximately 3.5 volts, check wiring and throttle pot for open condition
☐ Pin 15	Must equal approximately 11.5 volts
	- If not approximately 11.5 volts, remove speed sensor to see if voltage recovers to 11.5 volts. If it
	does return to 11.5 volts, replace speed sensor, if it does not return to 11.5 volts, check wiring
☐ Pin 16	Must equal approximately 0 volts
	- If not approximately 0 volts, check terminal for being burnt/corroded. If terminal is clean,
	controller may be defective.
☐ Pin 14	While slowly turning the drive wheel, must toggle between 0 volts and approximately 4.5 volts
	 If not toggling, check wiring and if necessary replace Speed Sensor and magnet
☐ Pin 11	With Pedal Up, must equal approximately pack voltage
	- If not approximately pack voltage, check solenoid coil and wiring for an open condition
☐ Pin 11	With Pedal Down, must equal approximately 0 volts

Helpful Hints

☐ DO NOT UNDER ESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE OF MOTOR RESISTANCE CHECKS AND MAIN SOLENOID CHECKS.

MANY CART ISSUES ARE CAUSED BY BURNT/DAMAGED BRUSHES THAT WILL BE FOUND AS PART OF THE

ARMATURE RESISTANCE CHECK. ALSO A SHORTED ARMATURE AND FIELD WITHIN THE MOTOR WILL DAMAGE

THIS CONTROLLER.

If not approximately 0 volts, check terminal for being burnt/corroded. If terminal is clean,



controller may be defective.

