



# SOLAR PANEL TEST

## Test #1- Open Circuit Voltage

1. Remove solar panel from the battery terminals.
2. Refer to figure 1. Using a multimeter, set the meter to read 'Volts DC'. Check voltage across the two solar panel terminals. A +17 to +21V should be present when solar panel is in the sunlight. If not, the blocking diode in the positive cable is bad. Go to Test #2- Diode test.

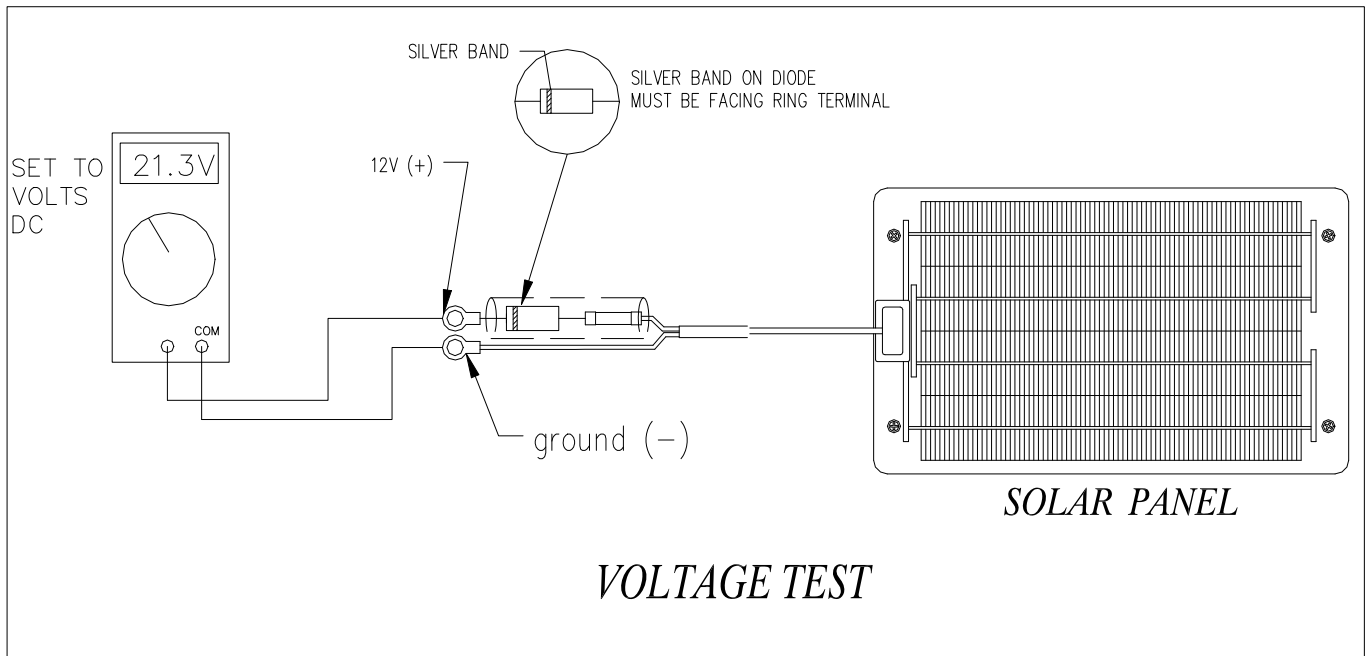


Figure 1

## Test #2- Blocking Diode

1. Remove solar panel from the battery terminals.
2. Refer to figure 2, Diode test #1. Using a multimeter, set the meter to read 'Ohms'. The 'COM' probe must be placed on the diode as shown in Diode Test #1. Check ohms resistance across the blocking diode. A zero or low ohms reading should be present across the diode. If not, reading a high resistance, the diode is bad or diode is installed backwards.
3. Refer to figure 2, Diode test #2. This test is similar to step #2 but the meter probes are reversed. The 'COM' probe must be placed on the diode as shown in Diode Test #2. Check ohms resistance across the blocking diode. A high resistance ohms reading should be present across the diode. If not, reading a zero or low, the diode is backwards.

### Note:

- If in Diode test #1 the resistance is zero or low and in Diode test #2 the resistance is high, then the diode is good and installed correctly.
- If in Diode test #1 the resistance is high and in Diode test #2 the resistance is zero or low, then the diode is good but installed backwards.
- If in Diode test #1 the resistance is high and in Diode test #2 the high resistance is high, then the diode is bad and must be replaced.
- If in Diode test #1 & Diode test #2 the resistance is zero or low, then the diode is bad or missing.

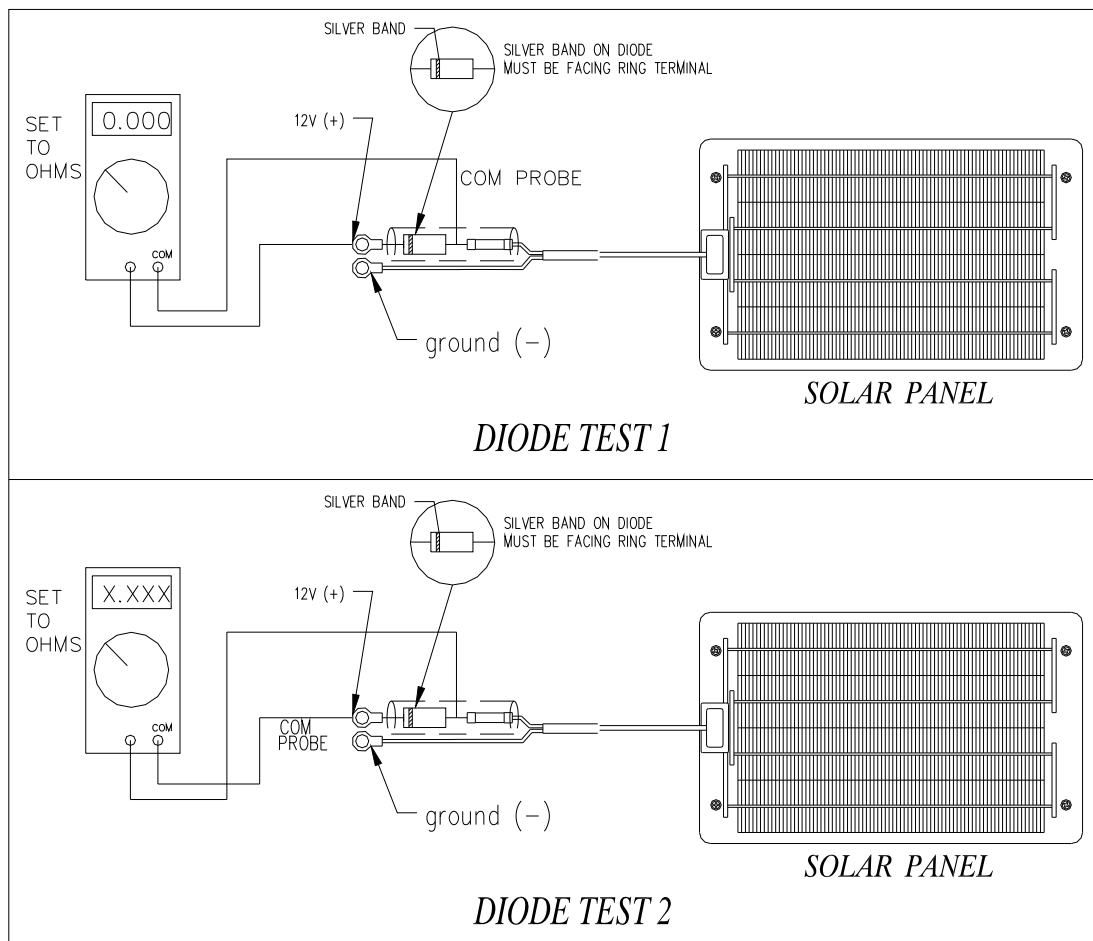


Figure 2