SEPARATELY EXCITED (SX) TRANSISTORIZED TRACTION MOTOR CONTROL
INSTALLATION AND OPERATION MANUAL
IC3645SR4W746HL1, IC3645SR4W10010HL1 and IC3645SR7W10010HL1

Note: The information contained herein is intended to assist OEM’s, Dealers and Users of electric vehicles in the application, installation and service of GE solid-state controllers. This manual does not purport to cover all variations in OEM vehicle types. Nor does it provide for every possible contingency to be met involving vehicle installation, operation or maintenance. For additional information and/or problem resolution, please refer the matter to the OEM vehicle manufacturer through his normal field service channels. Do not contact GE directly for this assistance.

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Section 1. INTRODUCTION

Section 1.1 Motor Characteristics

The level of sophistication in the controllability of traction motors has changed greatly over the past several years. Vehicle manufacturers and users are continuing to expect more value and flexibility in electric vehicle motor and control systems as they are applied today. In order to respond to these market demands, traction system designers have been forced to develop new approaches to reduce cost and improve functions and features of the overall system. Development is being done in a multi-generational format that allows the market to take advantage of today’s technology, while looking forward to new advances on the horizon. GE has introduced a second generation system using separately excited DC shunt wound motors. The separately excited DC motor system offers many of the features that are generally found on the advanced AC systems. Historically, most electric vehicles have relied on series motor designs because of their ability to produce very high levels of torque at low speeds. But, as the demand for high efficiency systems increases, i.e., systems that are more closely applied to customers’ specific torque requirements, shunt motors are now often being considered over series motors. In most applications, by independently controlling the field and armature currents in the separately excited motor, the best attributes of both the series and the shunt wound motors can be combined.

As shown in from the typical performance curves of Figure 1, the high torque at low speed characteristic of the series motor is evident.

In a shunt motor, the field is connected directly across the voltage source and is therefore independent of variations in load and armature current. If field strength is held constant, the torque developed will vary directly with the armature current. If the mechanical load on the motor increases, the motor slows down, reducing the back EMF (which depends on the speed, as well as the constant field strength). The reduced back EMF allows the armature current to increase, providing the greater torque needed to drive the increased mechanical load. If the mechanical load is decreased, the process reverses. The motor speed and the back EMF increase, while the armature current and the torque developed decrease. Thus, whenever the load changes, the speed changes also, until the motor is again in electrical balance.

In a shunt motor, the variation of speed from no load to normal full load on level ground is less than 10%. For this reason, shunt motors are considered to be constant speed motors (Figure 2).
In the separately excited motor, the motor is operated as a fixed field shunt motor in the normal running range. However, when additional torque is required, for example, to climb non-level terrain, such as ramps and the like, the field current is increased to provide the higher level of torque. In most cases, the armature to field ampere turn ratio can be very similar to that of a comparable size series motor (Figure 3.)

Aside from the constant horsepower characteristics described above, there are many other features that provide increased performance and lower cost. The following description provides a brief introduction to examples of some of these features.

**Section 1. 2 Solid-State Reversing**

The direction of armature rotation on a shunt motor is determined by the direction in which current flows through the field windings. Because of the of the shunt motor field only typically requires about 10% of the armature current at full torque, it is normally cost effective to replace the double-pole, double-throw reversing contactor with a low power transistor H-Bridge circuit (Figure 4).
By energizing the transistors in pairs, current can be made to flow in either direction in the field. The armature control circuit typically operates at 12KHZ to 15KHZ, a frequency range normally above human hearing. This high frequency coupled with the elimination of directional contactors, provides very quiet vehicle operation. The field control circuits typically operate at 2 KHZ.

The line contactor is normally the only contactor required for the shunt motor traction circuit. This contactor is used for both pre-charge of the line capacitors and for emergency shut down of the motor circuit, in case of problems that would cause a full motor torque condition. The line can be energized and de-energized by the various logic combinations of the vehicle, i.e. activate on key, seat or start switch closure, and de-energize on time out of idle vehicle. Again, these options add to the quiet operation of the vehicle.

Section 1.3 Flexible System Application

Because the shunt motor controller has the ability to control both the armature and field circuits independently, the system can normally be adjusted for maximum system efficiencies at certain operating parameters. Generally speaking, with the ability of independent field and armature, the motor performance curve can be maximized through proper control application.

Section 1.4 More Features with Fewer Components

Field weakening with a series wound motor is accomplished by placing a resistor in parallel with the field winding of the motor. Bypassing some of the current flowing in the field into the resistor causes the field current to be less, or weakened. With the field weakened, the motor speed will increase, giving the effect of "overdrive". To change the "overdrive speed", it is necessary to change the resistor value. In a separately excited motor, independent control of the field current provides for infinite adjustments of "overdrive" levels, between motor base speed and maximum weak field. The desirability of this feature is enhanced by the elimination of the contactor and resistor required for field weakening with a series motor.

With a separately excited motor, overhauling speed limit, or downhill speed, will also be more constant. By its nature, the shunt motor will try to maintain a constant speed downhill. This characteristic can be enhanced by increasing the field strength with the control. Overhauling load control works in just the opposite way of field weakening, armature rotation slows with the increase of current in the field.

Regenerative braking (braking energy returned to the battery) may be accomplished completely with solid-state technology. The main advantage of regenerative braking is increased motor life. Motor current is reduced by 50% or more during braking while maintaining the same braking torque as electrical braking with a diode clamp around the armature. The lower current translates into longer brush life and reduced motor heating. Solid state regenerative braking also eliminates a power diode, current sensor and contactor from the circuit.

For GE, the future is now as we make available a new generation of electric traction motor systems for electric vehicles having separately excited DC shunt motors and controls. Features that were once thought to be only available on future AC or brushless DC technology vehicles systems are now achievable and affordable.
Section 2. FEATURES OF SX FAMILY OF TRANSISTOR MOTOR CONTROLLERS

Section 2.1 Performance

Section 2.1.1 Oscillator Card Features

Section 2.1.1.a Standard Operation

With the accelerator at maximum ohms or volts, the creep speed can be adjusted by Function 2 of the Handset or a trimpot. The field control section allows the adjustment of the field weakening level in order to set the top speed of the motor. This top speed function (Minimum Field Current) is enabled when the armature current is less than the value set by Function 24 and the accelerator input voltage is less than 1 volt. Top Speed can be adjusted by Function 7 of the Handset or a trimpot.

The percent on-time has a range of approximately 0 to 100 percent. The SX controllers operate at a constant frequency and the percent on-time is controlled by the pulse width of the voltage / current applied to the motor circuits.

Section 2.1.1.b Creep Speed

With the accelerator at maximum ohms or volts (approximately 3.7 to 3.5 VDC), the creep speed can be adjusted by Function 2 of the Handset. At creep speed, the ON time can decrease to approximately 5%, with the OFF time at approximately 95%. At full transistor operation, this condition will be reversed (short OFF time, long ON time). This variation of ON and OFF time of the oscillator varies the voltage applied to the motor, thereby varying the speed of the motor for a given load.

Section 2.1.1.c Control Acceleration and 1A Time

This feature allows for adjustment of the rate of time it takes for the control to accelerate to 100% applied battery voltage to the motor on hard acceleration. The 1A contactor will automatically close 2.0 seconds after the controlled acceleration stops and the accelerator input is less than 0.5 volts, or less than 200 ohms. Armature C/A is adjusted by Function 3 from 0.1 to 22 seconds.

Section 2.1.2 Current Limit

This circuit monitors motor current by utilizing sensors in series with the armature and field windings. The information detected by the sensor is fed back to the card so that current may be limited to a pre-set value. If heavy load currents are detected, this circuit overrides the oscillator and limits the average current to a value set by Function 4 and Function 8 of the Handset. The C/L setting is based on the maximum thermal rating of the control. Because of the flyback current through 3REC, the motor current is usually greater than battery current, except at 100% ON time.

Section 2.1.3 Braking

Section 2.1.3.a Plug Braking

Section 2.1.3.b Regenerative Braking to Zero Speed
Slow down is accomplished when reversing direction by providing a small amount of retarding torque for deceleration. If the vehicle is moving, and the directional lever is moved from one direction to the other, the regen signal is initiated. Once the regen signal has been initiated, the field current is increased (armature circuit shown in Figure 5). Armature current is regulated to the regen current limit as set by Function 9. As the vehicle slows down, the field current continues to increase, and transistor Q2 begins to chop. The field current will increase until it reaches a preset value set by Function 10, and transistor Q2 on-time will increase until it reaches 100% on-time. Once both of the above conditions have been met, and regen current limit can no longer be maintained, the braking function is canceled. The fields will then reverse, and the control reverts back to motoring.

Part of the energy produced by the motor during regen is returned to the battery, and part is dumped in the motor as heat.

Section 2.1.3.c Pedal Position Plug Braking

This feature allows control of the plugging distance based on pedal position when there has been a “directional switch” change. Pedal position will reduce the regenerative current to the “value set by this function” as the accelerator is returned to the creep speed position. Maximum regen current is obtained with the accelerator in the top speed position.

Section 2.1.3.d Auto Braking

This feature is enabled by initiating a “neutral position” using either the directional switch or the accelerator switch. Once activated, Auto Braking operates similar to Pedal Position Plug Braking and is adjusted by using Function 21 of the Handset.

Section 2.1.4 Auxiliary Speed Control

Section 2.1.4.a Field Weakening

This function allows the adjustment of the field weakening level in order to set the top speed of the motor. The function is enabled when the armature current is less than the value set by Function 24 and the accelerator input voltage is less than 1 volt. It is important to note that this function is used to optimize motor and control performance, and this setting will be determined by GE and OEM engineers at the time of vehicle development. This setting must not be changed by field personnel, without the permission of the OEM.

Section 2.1.4.b Speed Limits

This feature provides a means to control speed by limiting motor volts utilizing three “adjustable speed limits. This motor volt limit regulates top speed of the transistor controller, but actual truck speed will vary at any set point depending on the loading of the vehicle. Each speed limit can be adjustable with the Handset using Functions 12 and 13.

Section 2.1.5 Ramp Operation

Section 2.1.5a Ramp Start

This feature provides maximum control torque to restart a vehicle on an incline. The memory for this function is the directional switch. When stopping on an incline, the directional switch must be left in its original or neutral position to allow the control to initiate full power when restarted. The accelerator potentiometer input will modulate ramp start current.

Section 2.1.5b Anti-Rollback

This feature provides retarding torque to limit rollback speed in the non-travel direction when the ACC pedal is released when stopping on a grade, or when the brake pedal is released when starting on a grade. This feature forces the vehicle to roll very slowly down the grade when accelerator or brake is released. Because the vehicle can gain significant speed during roll-back, the torque needed to re-start on the ramp is lower than an unrestricted roll-back speed.

Section 2.1.6 On-Board Coil Drivers & Internal Coil Suppression
Coil drivers for the LINE and 1A, or bypass, contactors are on-board the control card. These contactors must have coils rated for the vehicle battery volts.

Section 2.2 System Protective Override

Section 2.2.1 Static Return to Off (SRO)

This inherent feature of the control is designed to require the driver to return the directional lever to the neutral position anytime he leaves the vehicle and returns. Additionally, if the seat switch or key switch is opened, the control shuts off and cannot be restarted until the directional lever is returned to neutral. A time delay of approximately 2 seconds is built into the seat switch input to allow momentary opening of the seat switch, if a bump is encountered.

Section 2.2.2 Accelerator Volts Hold Off

This feature checks the voltage level at the accelerator input whenever the key switch or seat switch is activated. If, at start up, the voltage is less than 3.0 volts, the control will not operate. This feature assures that the control is calling for low speed operation at start up.

Section 2.2.3 Pulse Monitor Trip (PMT)

The PMT design contains three features which shut down, or lock out, control operation if a fault conditions occurs that would cause a disruption of normal vehicle operation:

- Look ahead
- Look again
- Automatic look again and reset

The PMT circuit will not allow the control to start under the following conditions:

- The control monitors both armature and field FET’s at start-up and during running.
- The control will not allow the line contactor to close at start-up, or will drop it out during running, if either the armature or field FET’s are defective, so as to cause uncontrolled truck movement.

Section 2.2.4 Thermal Protector (TP)

This temperature sensitive device is internal to the power transistor (Q1) module. If the transistor’s temperature begins to exceed the design limits, the thermal protector will lower the maximum current limit, and maintain the transistors within their temperature limits. Even at a reduced current limit, the vehicle will normally be able to reach sufficient speed to initiate 1A operation, thereby allowing the control to cool. As the control cools, the thermal protector will automatically reset, returning the control to full power.

Section 2.2.5 Low Voltage

Batteries under load, particularly if undersized or more than 80 percent discharged, will produce low voltages at the control terminals. The SX control is designed for use down to 50 percent of a nominal battery voltage of 36-84 volts, and 75 percent of a nominal battery voltage of 24 volts. Lower battery voltage may cause the control to operate improperly, however, the resulting PMT should open the Line contactor, in the event of a failure.

Section 2.3 Diagnostics

Section 2.3.1 Systems Diagnostics

The control detects the system’s present operating status and can be displayed to either the Dash Display or the Handset. There are currently over 70 status codes that are available with SX systems using Traction and Pump controls and Truck Management Module (TMM). Along with the status code display from the TMM, the SX control is capable of reducing the current to the motor, alerting the operator of a critical fault condition.
Section 2.3.2 Status Codes

Section 2.3.2a Standard Status Codes

The SX traction control has over 30 Status Codes that assist the service technician and operator in trouble shooting the vehicle. If mis-operation of the vehicle occurs, a status code will be displayed on the Dash Display for vehicles so equipped, or be available by plugging the Handset into the “y” plug of the logic card. With the status code number, follow the procedures outlined in DIAGNOSTIC STATUS CODES to determine the problem and a solution.

Note: The Status Code Instruction Sheets do not claim to cover all possible causes of a display of a "status code". They do provide instructions for checking the most direct inputs that can cause status codes to appear.

Section 2.3.2b Stored Status Codes

This feature records the last 16 "Stored Status Codes" that have caused a PMT controller shut down and/or disrupted normal vehicle operation. (PMT type faults are reset by cycling the key switch). These status codes, along with the corresponding BDI and hourmeter readings, can be accessed with the Handset, or by using the RS 232 communications port and dumping the information to a Personal Computer terminal.

Section 2.3.3 Hourmeter Readings

This feature will display the recorded hours of use of the traction and pump control to the Dash Display each time the key switch is turned off.

Section 2.3.3a Maintenance Alert & Speed Limit

This feature is used to display Status Code 99 and/or activate a speed limit when the vehicle operating hours match the hours set into the maintenance alert register. This feature is set with the Handset using Functions 19 and 20. The operator is alerted that maintenance on the vehicle is required.

Section 2.3.4 Battery Discharge Indication (BDI)

The latest in microprocessor technology is used to provide accurate battery state of charge information and to supply passive and active warning signals to the vehicle operator. Features and functions:
- Displays 100 to 0 percent charge.
- Display blinks with 20% charge. Disables pump circuit with 10% charge. Auto ranging for 36/48 volt operation. Adjustable for use on 24 to 80 volts.

Section 2.3.4a Internal Resistance Compensation

This feature is used when the Battery Discharge Indicator is present. Adjustment of this function will improve the accuracy of the BDI.

Section 2.3.5 Handset

This is a multi-functional tool used with the LX, ZX, and SX Series GE solid state controls. The Handset consists of a Light Emitting Diode (LED) display and a keyboard for data entry. Note, for ordering purposes, a separate Handset part is required for SX controls.

Features and functions:
- Monitor existing system status codes for both traction and pump controls. Monitor intermittent random status codes.
- Monitor battery state of charge, if available.
- Monitor hourmeter reading on traction and pump controls. Monitor or adjust the control functions.

Section 2.3.6 RS 232 Communication Port
This serial communication port can be used with Interactive Custom Dash Displays to allow changes to vehicle operating parameters by the operator. Or, it can be used by service personnel to dump control operating information and settings into a personal computer program.

**Section 2.3.6.a Interactive Dash Display Modes**

The Interactive Custom Dash Display allows the operator to select the best vehicle performance for changing factory (task) conditions. There are four (4) "operator interaction modes" that can be selected by depressing a push button on the dash display.

From the Dash Display, the operator may select any of four pre-set interactive modes consisting of (4) Controlled Acceleration levels, (4) Field Weakening levels and (4) Speed Limits. These interactive modes are "pre-set" using the Handset (Functions 48-62) or a personal computer (Functions 97-112). This feature allows the operator to select the best vehicle performance for changing factory (task) conditions.

**Section 2.3.7 Circuit Board Coil Driver Modules**

Coil drivers are internal to the control card, and are the power devices that operate the Line and 1A contactor coils. On command from the control card, these drivers initiate opening and closing the contactor coils. All driver modules are equipped with reverse battery protection, such that, if the battery is connected incorrectly, the contactors can not be closed electrically.

**Section 2.3.8 Truck Management Module (TMM)**

The Truck Management Module is a multifunction accessory card, or an integral function of the GE Pump controls when used with the SX Traction control. The Module provides the OEM the ability to initiate status codes or operator warning codes to be displayed on the Dash Display, whenever a normally open switch or sensor wire provides a signal to the Module.

The TMM Module can be used to display a separate status code indicating over-temperature of traction motors, hydraulic motors, or any other device or system that can activate a switch that closes.

The TMM Module can also be used as a Brush Wear Indicator (BWI). The Brush Wear Indicator is designed to detect a "worn out brush" and display a fault code on the Dash Display to warn maintenance personnel that the motor brushes need to be replaced before they wear to the point of causing destructive damage to the motor commutator surface.

**Section 2.4 Hydraulic Pump Control**

This hydraulic motor controller consists of the following features:

- Three speeds, adjustable from 0 to 100% motor volts. Fixed speeds actuated by switch closure to negative.
- Current limit and controlled acceleration adjustable.
- Battery Discharge Indicator interrupt compatible.
- Coil driver module designed to operate the line contactor (see Section 2.3.7).

Operation of voltage regulator card: This card provides the basic functions required for controlling the pump control, optional contactors, and PMT functions. Battery positive is applied through a main control fuse to the key switch, energizing the control card power supply input to P1.

When a pump contactor is used, PMT operation is the same as outlined for the traction controllers. The three speed (motor volts) reference points P12, P19, and P20 are selected by connecting these points independently to battery negative.

The first speed is obtained by closing Speed Limit I (P12) to control negative. SLI is adjustable by Function 11 using the Handset to adjust motor voltage from 0 to 100%. The specified motor volts will be regulated, however, the magnitude of motor current will vary depending on the loading of the vehicle.

The second speed is obtained by closing SL2 (P19) to control negative. SL2 is adjusted using the Handset and Function 12 similar to SL1.
The third speed is obtained by closing SL3 (P20) to control negative. SL3 is adjusted using the Handset and Function 13 similar to SL1.

If more than one Speed Limit is activated, the selected speed with the highest motor volts will override the low motor volt speed. The current limit circuit is adjustable and operates the same as the traction current limit.

The controlled acceleration circuit is adjustable and operates the same as the traction circuit. Adjustment range is from 0.1 to 5.5 seconds.

The Battery Discharge Indicator (BDI) interrupt will disable the hydraulic controller if the connection at P10 loses the 12 volt signal from the traction control. BDI interrupt can be disabled by Function 17 using the Handset. Select card type with or without BDI function.
Section 3.0 ORDERING INFORMATION, ELEMENTARY AND OUTLINE DRAWINGS

Section 3.1 Ordering Information for Separately Excited Controls

Example:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Argument Number:</th>
<th>IC3645</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>33</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>C3</th>
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<tr>
<td>01 02 03 04 05 06 07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Argument 01:** Basic Electric Vehicle Control Number

**Argument 02:** Control Type:

SP = Series Control (Pump)
SH = Separately Excited Control (Plugging)
SR = Separately Excited Control (Regen to Zero)

**Argument 03:** Operating Voltage:

1 = 120 volts
2 = 24 volts
3 = 36 volts
4 = 48 volts
5 = 36/48 volts
6 = 24/36 volts
7 = 72/80 volts

**Argument 04:** Package Size:

D = 6.86” x 6.67”
R = 6.86” x 8.15”
U = 8.66” x 8.13”
W = 8.66” x 10.83”

**Argument 05:** Armature Current

(2 characters)

22 = 220 Amps
33 = 330 Amps
40 = 400 Amps
etc.

**Argument 06:** Field Current

(1 character)

2 = 20 Amps
3 = 30 Amps
4 = 40 Amps
etc.

**Argument 07:** Customer / Revision

A1 = Customer A / Revision 1
B1 = Customer B / Revision 1
etc.

Section 3.2 Outline: SX-4 Package Size

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Section 3.3 Traction Elementary

OUTLINE DRAWINGS, ELEMENTARY DRAWINGS AND INPUTS/OUTPUTS
SX TRANSISTOR CONTROL

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### Section 3.6 Traction Input/Output List

**CONNECTIONS TO MAIN PLUG (23 PIN) AND "Y" PLUG (12 PIN)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>TRACTION INPUT/OUTPUT DESCRIPTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BATTERY VOLTS FROM BATTERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BATTERY VOLTS FROM KEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BATTERY VOLTS FROM START SWITCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BATTERY VOLTS FROM FORWARD SWITCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BATTERY VOLTS FROM REVERSE SWITCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BATTERY VOLTS FROM SEAT SWITCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ACCELERATOR INPUT VOLTAGE SIGNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NOT USED</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ACCELERATOR POT +5 VOLTS SUPPLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>BDI INTERRUPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>STEER PUMP DRIVER SIGNAL OUTPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>NOT USED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>RGN BRAKE POTENTIOMETER INPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>TMM BRUSHWEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>IMOTOR OUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>MOTOR CURRENT COMPENSATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>LINE CONTACTOR DRIVER AND SUPPRESSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>NOT USED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>DASH DISPLAY + 5 VOLT SUPPLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>TMM OVERTEMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1A CONTACTOR DRIVER AND SUPPRESSION</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>SERIAL RECEIVE / DASH DISPLAY</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>SERIAL TRANSMIT / DASH DISPLAY</td>
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<th>MOTOR PROPORTIONING &quot;Y&quot; PLUG INPUT/OUTPUT DESCRIPTION</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>CLOCK (OUT)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>DATA (OUT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ENABLE (OUT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NEGATIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>+5V SUPPLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CONT/STORE (IN) (HANDSET)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EXTERNAL JUMPER TO PY12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>FUNCTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>EXTERNAL JUMPER TO PY11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SERIAL RECEIVE / CONNECT TO P22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SERIAL TRANSMIT / CONNECT TO P23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Wire end view - Main Plug](image1.png)
![Wire end view - "Y" Plug](image2.png)
Section 4.1 General Maintenance Instructions

The transistor control, like all electrical apparatus, does have some thermal losses. The semiconductor junctions have finite temperature limits, above which these devices may be damaged. For these reasons, normal maintenance should guard against any action which will expose the components to excessive heat and/or those conditions which will reduce the heat dissipating ability of the control, such as restricting air flow.

The following Do’s and Don’t’s should be observed:

Any controls that will be applied in ambient temperatures over 100° F (40° C) should be brought to the attention of the vehicle manufacturer.

All external components having inductive coils must be filtered. Refer to vehicle manufacturer for specifications.

The wiring should not be directly steam cleaned. In dusty areas, blow low-pressure air over the control to remove dust. In oily or greasy areas, a mild solution of detergent or denatured alcohol can be used to wash the control, and then low-pressure air should be used to completely dry the control.

For the control to be most effective, it must be mounted against the frame of the vehicle. The metal vehicle frame, acting as an additional heat sink, will give improved vehicle performance by keeping the control package cooler. Apply a thin layer of heat-transfer grease (such as Dow Corning 340) between the control heat sink and the vehicle frame.

Control wire plugs and other exposed transistor control parts should be kept free of dirt and paint that might change the effective resistance between points.

CAUTION: The vehicle should not be plugged when the vehicle is jacked up and the drive wheels are in a free wheeling position. The higher motor speeds can create excessive voltages that can be harmful to the control.

Do not hipot (or megger) the control. Refer to control manufacturer before hipotting.

Use a lead-acid battery with the voltage and ampere hour rating specified for the vehicle. Follow normal battery maintenance procedures, recharging before 80 percent discharged with periodic equalizing charges.

Visual inspection of GE contactors contained in the traction and pump systems is recommended to occur during every 160 hours of vehicle operation. Inspection is recommended to verify that the contactors are not binding and that the tips are intact and free of contaminants.

GE does not recommend that any type of welding be performed on the vehicle after the installation of the control(s) in the vehicle. GE will not honor control failures during the warranty period when such failures are attributed to welding while the control is installed in the vehicle.

Section 4.2 Cable Routing and Separation

Electrical noise from cabling of various voltage levels can interfere with a microprocessor-based control system. To reduce this interference, GE recommends specific cable separation and routing practices, consistent with industry standards.

Section 4.2.1 Application Responsibility

The customer and customer’s representative are responsible for the mechanical and environmental locations of cables. They are also responsible for applying the level rules and cabling practices defined in this section. To help ensure a lower cost, noise-free installation, GE recommends early planning of cable routing that complies with these level separation rules.

On new installations, sufficient space should be allowed to efficiently arrange mechanical and electrical equipment. On vehicle retrofits, level rules should be considered during the planning stages to help ensure correct application and a more trouble-free installation.

Section 4.2.2 Signal/Power Level Definitions

The signal/power carrying cables are categorized into four defining levels: low, high, medium power, and high power. Within those levels, signals can be further divided into classes.

Sections 4.2.2.a through 4.2.2.d define these levels and classes, with specific examples of each. Section 4.2.3 contains recommendations for separating the levels.

4.2.2.a Low-Level Signals (Level L)

Low-level signals are designated as level L. These consist of:

- Analog signals 0 through ±15 V
- Digital signals whose logic levels are less than 15 V DC
- 4 – 20 mA current loops
- DC busses less than 15 V and 250 mA

The following are specific examples of level L signals used in drive equipment cabling:
• Control common tie
• DC buses feeding sensitive analog or digital hardware
• All wiring connected to components associated with sensitive analog hardware with less than 5V signals (for example, potentiometers and tachometers)
• Digital tachometers and resolvers
• Dash display cabling
• RS-232 cabling

Note: Signal inputs to analog and digital blocks should be run as shielded twisted-pair (for example, inputs from tachometers, potentiometers, and dash displays).

4.2.2.b High-Level Signals (Level H)

High-level signals are designated as level H. These signals consist of:

• Analog and digital signals greater than 15 V DC and less than 250 mA

For example, switch inputs connected to battery volts are examples of level H signals used in drive equipment cabling.

4.2.2.c Medium-Power Signals (Level MP)

Medium power signals are designated as level MP. These signals consist of:

• DC switching signals greater than 15 V
• Signals with currents greater than 250 mA and less than 10A

The following are specific examples of level MP signals used in drive equipment cabling:

• DC busses less than 10 A
• Contactor coils less than 10 A
• Machine fields less than 10 A

4.2.2.d High Power Signals (Level HP)

Power wiring is designated as level HP. This consists of DC buses and motor wiring with currents greater than 10 A. The following are specific examples of level HP signals used in drive equipment cabling:

• Motor armature loops
• DC outputs 10 A and above
• Motor field loops 10 A and above

4.2.3. Cable Spacing Guidelines

Recommended spacing (or clearance) between cables (or wires) is dependent on the level of the wiring inside them. For correct level separation when installing cable, the customer must apply the general guidelines (section 4.2.3.a), outlined below.

4.2.3.a General Cable Spacing

The following general practices should be used for all levels of cabling:

• All cables and wires of like signal levels and power levels must be grouped together.
• In general, different levels must run in separate wire bundles, as defined in the different classes, identified above. Intermixing cannot be allowed, unless noted by exception.
• Interconnecting wire runs should carry a level designation.
• If wires are the same level and same type signal, group those wires from one location to any other location together in multiconductor cables or bind them together with twine or zip-ties.
• When unlike signals must cross, cross them in 90° angles at a maximum spacing. Where it is not possible to maintain spacing, place a grounded steel barrier between unlike levels at the crossover point.

4.2.4 Cabling for Vehicle Retrofits

Reducing electrical noise on vehicle retrofits requires careful planning. Lower and higher levels should never encircle each other or run parallel for long distances. It is practical to use existing wire runs or trays as long as the level spacing (see section 4.2.2) can be maintained for the full length of the run.

Existing cables are generally of high voltage potential and noise producing. Therefore, route levels L and H in a path separate from existing cables, whenever possible.

For level L wiring, use barriers in existing wire runs to minimize noise potential.

Do not loop level L signal wires around level H, level MP, or HP wires.

4.2.5 RF Interference

To prevent radio frequency (RF) interference, care should be taken in routing power cables in the vicinity of radio-controlled devices.

Section 4.2.6 Suppression

Unless specifically noted otherwise, suppression (for example, a snubber) is required on all inductive devices controlled by an output. This suppression minimizes noise and prevents damage caused by electrical surges.
Section 4.3 Recommended Lubrication of Pins and Sockets Prior to Installation

Beginning in January of 1999, GE will implement the addition of a lubricant to all connections using pins and sockets on EV100/EV200 and Gen II products. Any connection made by GE to the A, B, X, Y, or Z plugs will have the lubricant NYE 760G added to prevent fretting of these connections during vehicle operation.

Fretting occurs during microscopic movement at the contact points of the connection. This movement exposes the base metal of the connector pin which, when oxygen is present, allows oxidation to occur. Sufficient build up of the oxidation can cause intermittent contact and intermittent vehicle operation. This can occur at any similar type of connection, whether at the control or in any associated vehicle wiring, and the resultant intermittent contact can provide the same fault indication as actual component failure.

The addition of the NYE 760G lubricant will prevent the oxidation process by eliminating the access of oxygen to the contact point. GE recommends the addition of this lubricant to the 12 pin and 23 pin plugs of all new Gen II controls at the time of their installation into a vehicle.

When servicing existing vehicles exhibiting symptoms of intermittent mis-operation or shutdown by the GE control, GE recommends the addition of this lubricant to all 12 and 23 pin plugs, after proper cleaning of the connectors, as a preventative measure to insure fretting is not an issue before GE control replacement. Also, for long term reliable control operation, the plug terminals must be maintained per these instructions with the recommended contact cleaner and lubricant which provides a high degree of environmental and fretting protection.

New and re-manufactured control plugs are cleaned and lubricated prior to shipment from the factory. However, in applications where severe vibration or high temperature cycling and excessive humidity (such as freezers) are present, it is recommended that the plug terminals be cleaned and lubricated every year, per this instructions. In normal applications, plug maintenance should be performed every two years, unless intermittent problems arise with the plugs, requiring more immediate attention.

Warning: Do not use any other cleaners or lubricants other than the ones specified.

**WARNING:** Before conducting maintenance on the vehicle, jack up the drive wheels, disconnect the battery and discharge the capacitors. Consult the Operation and Service Manual for your particular vehicle for details on discharging the capacitors; this procedure differs between SCR and Transistor controls.

1. **Disconnect** plug from controller or mating plug.

2. **Locate** the plug that contains the socket (female) terminals. **Maintenance needs only to be performed on the plug containing the socket (female) type terminals. Reconnecting the plugs will lubricate the pin (male) terminals.**

3. **Clean** each terminal using Chemtronics® contact cleaner “Pow-R-WasH CZ” as shown in Figure 1.

4. **Lubricate** each terminal using Nye® 760G lubricant as shown in Figure 2. Apply enough lubricant to each terminal opening to completely fill each opening to a depth of .125” minimum.

5. **Reconnect** plugs.

**Reference**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cleaner</th>
<th>Chemtronics® Pow-R-WasH CZ Contact Cleaner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lubricant</td>
<td>Nye® Lubricants NYOGEL® 760G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE Plug Lub Kit</td>
<td>Contains both above products: 328A1777G1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 4.4 Controller Mounting Guidelines

In the design of the GE family of motor controls, performance assumptions were made based on heat transfer between the control and the ambient environment. The vehicle mounting surface acts as a heat sink, which increases the effective surface area for heat dissipation. If this assumed heat transfer is not achieved during control installation and operation, GE controllers will fall short of their anticipated performance. It should be noted that the condition of the mounting surface, and the quality of the resulting interface between the control and the vehicle, can significantly hinder heat transfer from the control. The presence of contaminants, or of air voids created by surface inconsistencies in either the vehicle or the control, degrade the control’s capacity for heat transfer. The control’s performance is de-rated proportionally as its own thermal sensors reduce its operation to protect it from damage due to excessive heating.

Contained within the software of the GE controls are several diagnostic status codes related to controller thermal performance. Failure to follow these mounting recommendations increases the likelihood of encountering these status codes, through no fault of the control itself, thus voiding controller warranty for units returned solely due to the presence of these status codes.

Careful surface preparation, including adequate application of thermal compound, as detailed in the following paragraphs, must be completed during the installation of GE controls. There are many techniques for applying thermal compound, and we have outlined one approach below that has shown to apply a consistent thickness of material.

Section 4.4.1 Necessary Tools
GE recommends the use of the following components, or equivalent substitutions, during the control installation process:

a) Thermal compound, (Dow Corning #340), maintained per the manufacturer’s recommendations and free of contaminants
b) 3/32” notched trowel, such as a Krusin adhesive spreader, model 00031
c) Calibrated torque wrench (0 – 15 ft-lbs)

Section 4.4.2 The GE Control Mounting Surface
During the manufacture of the GE control, the surface flatness is maintained at 0.005” per linear inch (not to exceed 0.025” per 10.0 inches). The surface finish of the GE control has an Ra (average roughness) of 64 (microinches), or better. This finish is consistent with cold rolled or extruded aluminum.

Care should always be taken in the handling and storage of controllers. The base of the control should be free from nicks, bumps, protrusions or any other foreign object that would prevent the control from sitting flush with the vehicle mounting surface. Examine the base of the control to verify that it is in good condition and free from damage or contamination.

Section 4.4.3 Vehicle Mounting Surface
The quality of the vehicle mounting surface is critical for the optimum heat transfer between the control and the ambient environment. Conduction through the base of the control is the control’s only means of heat rejection. While GE controls are highly efficient, a few percent of the electrical energy will be converted into heat. As previously mentioned, if this energy is not dissipated through the base of the control, a thermal protector will reduce the performance of the control until the temperature stabilizes.

For optimal heat transfer from control to vehicle, the flatness of the vehicle mounting surface should be equivalent to the flatness of the control surface (0.005” per linear inch). Use a straight edge or dial indicator to verify the mounting surface.

The biggest hindrance to heat transfer is the presence of rust, scale, weld splatter or paint on the vehicle mounting surface. If any of these items are noted, prepare the surface per the following guidelines:

a) Clean the mounting surface with a rotary wire brush until the metal surface is exposed.
b) Using 80-100 grit emery paper, sand the surface until the metal shines.
c) Flush the surface clean with an appropriate liquid de-greaser or parts cleaner.

Section 4.4.4 Application of Thermal Compound
Due to the minute differences in the control mounting surface and the vehicle mounting surface, small pockets of air will be created. These air pockets will add to the overall thermal resistance of the interface.

To avoid these air pockets and improve thermal conductivity, thermal compound must be applied between the GE control base plate and the vehicle mounting surface. The function of this compound is to conform to surface discrepancies, filling gaps and optimizing the metal-to-metal contact of the control and the vehicle.

a) Prepare the two mounting surfaces (control and vehicle) as indicated above.
b) Using a triangular notched trowel of 3/32” (.09” +/- .01), apply the grease to the vehicle mounting surface.
c) Use straight, non-crossing strokes of the trowel to apply the compound.
Section 4.4.5 Mounting the GE Control

a) Place the control unit with desired orientation on mounting plate with mounting holes aligned.

b) Move the control slightly in all directions to eliminate voids and enhance the distribution of the thermal compound.

c) Insert the all of the mounting hardware (4, 6 or 8 bolts, M6 or M8, necessary for the mounting of the respective family of controls).

d) Tighten these bolts (as per sequence shown in diagrams below) to half of the nominal torque value (7.5 lb-ft).

e) Lastly, tighten the bolts to the nominal torque value (15 lb-ft), following the same sequence.

Section 4.4.6 Maintenance

If it is necessary to remove the control for service, careful consideration must be given to removing the old thermal compound from the control and mounting surface, prior to replacement of the unit. Never re-use thermal compound. Use a putty knife or similar straight edge to carefully remove all thermal compound residue without damaging either mounting surface. Flush the surfaces with a liquid de-greaser or parts cleaner and allow them to dry, before re-applying the thermal compound and mounting the control. Take care not to contaminate the surfaces with hydraulic fluid or battery acid.

Section 4.5 General Troubleshooting Instructions

Trouble-shooting the SX family of controls should be quick and easy when following the instructions outlined in the following status code instruction sheets.

If mis-operation of the vehicle occurs, a status code will be displayed on the Dash Display (for vehicles equipped with a Dash Display) or made available by plugging a Handset into the plug “Y” location, and then reading the status code.

Note: Status code numbers from 00 to 99 are traction control status codes. Status codes with the prefix 1 (101 to 199) are pump control status codes.
With the status code number, follow the procedures outlined in the status code instruction sheets to determine the problem.

Important Note: Due to the interaction of the logic card with all vehicle functions, almost any status code or control fault could be caused by the logic card. After all other status code procedures have been followed and no problem is found, the controller should then be replaced as the last option to correct the problem.

The same device designations have been maintained on different controls but the wire numbers may vary. Refer to the elementary and wiring diagrams for your specific control. The wire numbers shown on the elementary diagram will have identical numbers on the corresponding wiring diagrams for a specific vehicle, but these numbers may be different from the numbers referenced in this publication.

**WARNING: Before trouble-shooting, jack up the drive wheels, disconnect the battery and discharge the capacitors. Reconnect the battery as needed for specific checks. Capacitors should be discharged by connecting a 200 ohm 2 watt resistor between the positive and negative terminals on the control panel.**

Check resistance on R x 1000 scale from frame to power and control terminals. A resistance of less than 20,000 ohms can cause misleading symptoms. Resistance less than 1000 ohms should be corrected first.

Before proceeding, visually check for loose wiring, mis-aligned linkage to the accelerator switch, signs of overheating of components, etc.

Tools and test equipment required are: clip leads, volt-ohm meter (20,000 ohms per volt) and basic hand tools.
### Section 4.6 Traction Control Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NONE</strong></td>
<td>Segments do not illuminate on the Dash Display and/or the Handset.</td>
<td>No input voltage to the control card or the display unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Corrective Actions

**Circuits valid for Traction Controller**

**Symptom**
Display screen on Dash Display and/or Handset is blank.

**Possible Cause**
Positive or negative control voltage is not present.
- Insure that the key switch is closed and voltage is present between P1 & battery negative (Power Terminal “NEG”). Also check for voltage between P2 and control negative.
- Open circuit between control card AND the Dash Display or Handset.
- Check for an open circuit or loose connection going from the control and the Dash Display or Handset.
- Defective Dash Display or Handset.
  - Replace Dash Display or Handset.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>-01</strong></td>
<td>No seat switch input (no voltage to P6).</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when P6 is less than 50% battery volts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Corrective Actions

**Circuits valid for Traction Controller**

**Symptom**
Control will not operate.

**Possible Cause**
Mis-adjusted or defective seat or deadman switch.
- Check to see that the seat switch closes properly.
- Open circuit between battery positive and P6.
- Check for loose connections or broken wires:
  - Between the seat switch and P6
  - Between the key switch and the battery positive side of the seat switch.
  - Between the seat switch and P2.
- On vehicles without a seat/deadman switch, check for a loose connection or broken wire from P2 and/or P6.
### TRACTION STATUS CODE -02

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF STATUS</th>
<th>CAUSE OF STATUS INDICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward directional switch is closed on initial power up.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when P4 is greater than 60% of battery voltage at initial key switch on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

- **SYMPTOM**
  Control will not operate because of Static Return to Off (SRO) lock out.

- **POSSIBLE CAUSE**
  Forward directional switch is closed on initial start up (i.e., closure of battery, key switch or seat switch).
  - Return directional switch lever to neutral and then return lever to forward position.
  - Forward directional switch is welded closed or mis-adjusted to be held closed.
  - Replace or adjust directional switch to insure that it opens when the directional switch is returned to neutral.
  - Short circuit between P3 and P4.
  - Disconnect the wire from P4 and check for a short circuit between P3 and the wire that was connected to P4.

- **Defective control.**
  - Replace the controller unit.

---

### TRACTION STATUS CODE -03

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF STATUS</th>
<th>CAUSE OF STATUS INDICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reverse directional switch is closed on initial power up.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when P5 is greater than 60% of battery voltage at initial key switch on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

- **SYMPTOM**
  Control will not operate because of Static Return to Off (SRO) lock out.

- **POSSIBLE CAUSE**
  Reverse directional switch is closed on initial start up (i.e., closure of battery, key switch or seat/deadman switch).
  - Return directional switch lever to neutral and then return lever to reverse position.
  - Reverse directional switch is welded closed or mis-adjusted to be held closed.
  - Replace or adjust directional switch to insure that it opens when the directional switch is returned to neutral.
  - Short circuit between P3 and P5.
  - Disconnect the wire from P5 and check for a short circuit between P3 and the wire that was connected to P5.

- **Defective control.**
  - Replace the controller unit.

---
## Traction Status Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-05</td>
<td>Start switch fails to close.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when P7 is less than 2.5 volts and P3 is less than 60% of battery volts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Corrective Actions

#### Symptom
Control will not operate.

#### Possible Cause
- Defective start switch circuit.
- Check start switch to insure closure when accelerator is depressed.
- Check for open circuit or loose connections in wiring from brake switch to start switch and from P3 to start switch.
- Defective accelerator switch.
- Check accelerator switch potentiometer for proper operation and ohmic value.

### Troubleshooting Diagram

![Troubleshooting Diagram](image-url)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-06</td>
<td>Accelerator depressed with no direction selected.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when P4 and P5 are less than 60% of battery volts, and P7 is less than 2.5 volts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Corrective Actions

#### Symptom
Control will not operate.

#### Possible Cause
- Accelerator pedal is depressed before closing forward or reverse directional switch.
- Status code will disappear when directional switch is closed or when accelerator pedal is released.
- Defective directional switch
  - Check forward or reverse switch to insure closure when direction is selected.
- Open circuit between directional switch(es) and battery positive or between directional switch(es) and P4 or P5.
  - Check all control wires and connections shown in Trouble Shooting Diagram.
### Traction Status Code -07

**DESCRIPTION OF STATUS**
Accelerator input voltage too high during run mode.

**CAUSE OF STATUS INDICATION**
This status code will be displayed when the accelerator input voltage at P7 is higher than 4.2 volts, and a directional contactor is picked up.

**MEMORY RECALL**
NO

**CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

- **SYMPTOM**
  Control will not operate when accelerator pedal is depressed or status code -07 is displayed then disappears when the vehicle starts to accelerate.

- **POSSIBLE CAUSE**
  - Input voltage at P7 should be less than 4.2 volts. Adjust or replace accelerator unit to insure that the voltage at P7 will vary from 3.5 volts to less than .5 volts when the pedal is depressed.

- Open circuit between battery negative and P7 in accelerator input circuit.
- Check for broken wires or loose connections or open potentiometer / voltage supply.
- Short circuit from battery positive to wiring in accelerator input circuit.
- Disconnect wire from P7 and measure voltage at wire to negative. Should be zero volts for potentiometer type and less than 4.2 volts for solid state type accelerator input.

### Traction Status Code -08

**DESCRIPTION OF STATUS**
Accelerator input voltage too low on power up after initial key switch closure.

**CAUSE OF STATUS INDICATION**
This status code will be displayed when the accelerator input voltage at P7 is less than 3.0 volts, and any of the following connections are opened and closed: battery plug or key switch.

**MEMORY RECALL**
NO

**CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

- **SYMPTOM**
  Control will not operate.

- **POSSIBLE CAUSE**
  - Input voltage at P7 should be more than 3.0 volts. Adjust or replace accelerator unit to insure that the voltage at P7 is more than 3.0 volts before depressing pedal.

- Short circuit between battery negative and P7 in accelerator input circuit.
- Disconnect wire from P7. Check for short circuit from wire to battery negative.
- Defective Control
  - Disconnect wire from P7. Measure voltage from P7 to negative. Voltage should be greater than 4.5 volts, if not, replace control.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-09</td>
<td>Both the forward and reverse directional switches are closed at the same time.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when P4 and P5 are greater than 60% of battery volts at the same time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corrective Actions**

**Symptom**
Control will not operate.

**Possible Cause**
- Forward or reverse directional switch welded closed or mis-adjusted to be held closed.
- Replace or adjust directional switches to insure that they open when directional switch is returned to neutral.
- Short circuit between battery positive and P4 and/or P5.
  - Disconnect wires from P4 and P5 and check wire for short circuit to positive side of directional switch.
- Defective control
  - Disconnect wires and measure voltage at P4 and P5. Voltage should be less than 60% of battery volts.

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-11</td>
<td>Start switch closed on power up after initial key switch closure.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when P3 is greater than 60% of battery voltage when the key switch is closed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corrective Actions**

**Symptom**
Control will not operate.

**Possible Cause**
- Start switch input mis-adjusted or defective.
  - Input voltage at P3 should be less than 60% of battery volts at key switch closing. Adjust or replace accelerator unit to insure that the voltage at P3 is less than 60% of battery volts before closing the start switch.
- Short circuit between battery positive and P3 in start switch input circuit.
  - Disconnect wire from P3. Check for short circuit from this wire to battery positive.
- Defective control.
  - Disconnect wire from P3. Measure voltage from P3 to negative. Voltage should be zero, if not, replace control.

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram**

---
### Traction Status Codes

#### Description of Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
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<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-15</td>
<td>Battery voltage is too low or control card is mis-adjusted.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the battery volts are less than 1.95 volts per cell at initial key switch on. See table below.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Corrective Actions

**Symptom**: Control will not operate.

**Possible Cause**

- **Discharged Battery**: Check battery for proper open circuit voltage as shown in “Trouble Shooting Diagram”, charge battery, if required.
- **Defective Battery**: Check each battery cell for proper voltage (greater than 1.95 volts at cell). Replace or repair battery.
- **Incorrect Control Card Adjustment**: Check Function 15 for proper adjustment for battery being used. See Handset instruction sheet for details. Adjust to proper settings.

Check “minimum” battery volts at P1 and NEG.

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram**

#### Traction Status Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-16</td>
<td>Battery voltage is too high or control card is mis-adjusted.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the battery volts are greater than 2.4 volts per cell at initial key switch on. See table below.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Corrective Actions

**Symptom**: Control will not operate.

**Possible Cause**

- **Incorrect Control Card Adjustment**: Check Function 15 for proper adjustment for battery being used. See Handset instructions for details. Adjust to proper setting.
- **Battery Over Charged or Incorrect Battery Used**: Check battery for proper open circuit voltage per table at right. If voltage is excessive, check battery charger for proper output voltage.

Check “maximum” battery volts at P1 and NEG.

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram**

#### Nominal Battery Voltage vs Minimum Limit Volts at 1.95 VDC Per Cell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battery Voltage</th>
<th>Minimum Limit Volts at 1.95 VDC per Cell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>70.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Nominal Battery Voltage vs Minimum Limit Volts at 2.4VDC Per Cell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battery Voltage</th>
<th>Minimum Limit Volts at 2.4VDC per Cell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>86.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>100.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2002
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-23</td>
<td>Motor field current is high on start up in the reverse direction.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the current draw in the motor field is too high at start up in the reverse direction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corrective Actions**

**Symptom**
Control will not operate.

**Possible Cause**
Defective control.
- Replace controller unit.

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-24</td>
<td>Motor field current is high on start up in the forward direction.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the current draw in the motor field is too high at start up in the forward direction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corrective Actions**

**Symptom**
Control will not operate.

**Possible Cause**
Defective control.
- Replace controller unit.

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram**

---

**November 2002**
### Traction Status Code -27

**Description of Status:**
Control’s power supply is less than 10 Volts DC.

**Cause of Status Indication:**
This status code will be displayed when the control’s power supply is less than 10 volts.

**Corrective Actions:**
- **Symptom:** Line contactor opens and closes, then can only be closed by opening and closing the key switch.
- **Possible Cause:**
  - Discharged Battery
  - Check battery to insure proper state of charge.
  - Voltage may be dropping below 10 Volts DC under load.
  - Loosen connection at P1.
  - Insure that the wire connection at P1 is tight.
  - Defective control.
  - Replace controller unit.

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram**

---

### Traction Status Code -28

**Description of Status:**
Motor field current has remained too high during the run mode.

**Cause of Status Indication:**
This status code will be displayed when the current in the motor field is sustained above a preset limit for longer than 70 seconds.

**Corrective Actions:**
- **Symptom:** Control will not operate.
- **Possible Cause:**
  - Continued operation of vehicle in high motor current condition.
  - Operate vehicle at lower motor current condition for 70 seconds.
  - Function 7 is mis-adjusted to allow higher than normal motor field current.
  - Adjust function per OEM instructions.

*The presence of this status code is not necessarily indicative of a control issue. If function 7 is not mis-adjusted, the status code indicates an application issue where a motor is being stalled, etc. Display of this status code should not trigger the return of a control for repair or replacement.*

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram**

---
### Traction Status Code: -41

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-41</td>
<td>Open thermal protector (TP) or transistor over temperature.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the voltage at the thermal protector is too high.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memory Recall:**

- **Yes**

**Corrective Actions:**

- **Symptom:** Reduced or no power to traction motor in control range.
  - **Possible Cause:**
    - Control is in thermal cut-back.
    - Allow control to cool, status code should disappear.
    - Defective control.
    - Replace controller unit.
    - First status code displayed immediately, additional status codes displayed in 20 hour intervals.

*The presence of this status code is not necessarily indicative of a control issue. The status code may indicate an application issue where a motor is being stalled, etc.*

*Display of this status code should not trigger the return of a control for repair or replacement.*

### Traction Status Code: -42

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-42</td>
<td>Motor armature offset voltage is too high.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the voltage at the current sensor input is greater than 2.6 volts with no current flowing in the motor circuit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memory Recall:**

- **No**

**Corrective Actions:**

- **Symptom:** Control will not operate.
  - **Possible Cause:**
    - Defective control.
    - Replace controller unit.
### Traction Status Codes

#### -43
**Description of Status**: Motor armature offset voltage is too low.

**Cause of Status Indication**: This status code will be displayed when the voltage at the current sensor input is less than 2.4 volts with no current flowing in the motor circuit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory Recall</th>
<th>Corrective Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Symptom: Control will not operate. Possible Cause: Defective control. Replace controller unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### -44
**Description of Status**: Armature transistor did not turn off properly.

**Cause of Status Indication**: This status code will be displayed when, during control operation, the armature transistor fails to turn off. This will result in a PMT condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory Recall</th>
<th>Corrective Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Symptom: Line contactor opens and closes, then can only be closed by opening and closing the key switch. Possible Cause: Defective control. Replace controller unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram**

---

November 2002
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-45</td>
<td>Armature transistor did not turn on properly.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when, during control operation, the armature transistor fails to turn on properly. This will result in a PMT condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMORY RECALL YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Corrective Actions

Symptom: Line contactor opens and closes, then can only be closed by opening and closing the key switch.

Possible Cause:
- Defective control.
- Replace controller unit.

Trouble-Shooting Diagram

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-46</td>
<td>&quot;Look Ahead&quot; test for A2 volts less than 12% of battery volts.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the voltage at A2 is less than 12% of battery volts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMORY RECALL NO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Corrective Actions

Symptom: Line contactor will not pick up.

Possible Cause:
- Check for short circuit from the motor armature to the frame of the vehicle.
- Defective control.
- Replace controller unit.

Trouble-Shooting Diagram
## Traction Status Codes

### SX Transistor Control

#### Diagnose Status Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-49</td>
<td>Motor field current is too low during the run mode.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the current draw in the motor field is less than 3.1 amps, while the armature current is greater than 100A for 2.0 seconds during run mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Memory Recall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory Recall</th>
<th>Corrective Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Circuits valid for Traction Controller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Symptom

Control will not operate.

#### Possible Cause

- Defective control.
  - Replace controller unit.

#### Troubleshooting Diagram

#### Traction Status Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-51</td>
<td>Capacitor volts are low before the line contactor closes.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed during “key on” when the capacitor volts is less than 85% of battery volts at initial key switch on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Memory Recall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory Recall</th>
<th>Corrective Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Circuits valid for Traction Controller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Symptom

Line contactor does not close when capacitor does not pre-charge.

#### Possible Cause

- Defective control fuse.
  - Check control fuse for open circuit. Replace fuse, if necessary.

- Defective control.
  - Replace controller unit.

#### Troubleshooting Diagram
### Traction Status Code: -57

**Description of Status:** Controller "motor current sensor" input too low during running.

**Cause of Status Indication:** This status code will be displayed when the voltage input from the current sensor is too low during running.

**Corrective Actions:**
- **Symptom:** Control will not operate.
- **Possible Cause:**
  - Defective control.
  - Replace controller unit.

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram:**

---

### Traction Status Code: -64

**Description of Status:** The line driver input (P17) is less than 12% of battery volts

**Cause of Status Indication:** This status code will be displayed when the control detects that the line driver input (P17) is less than 12% battery volts when the key switch is turned on.

**Corrective Actions:**
- **Symptom:** Control will not operate.
- **Possible Cause:**
  - Open wire connection to Pin 17
  - Shorted line Driver transistor
  - Defective control.
  - Replace controller unit.

**Trouble-Shooting Diagram:**

---
### DIAGNOSTIC STATUS CODES

#### SX TRANSISTOR CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACTION STATUS CODE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF STATUS</th>
<th>CAUSE OF STATUS INDICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-65</td>
<td>The line coil current is too high during the run mode</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the current limit in the line coil is exceeded during the run mode. The line contactor will drop out and the key switch will have to be recycled to reset the control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MEMORY RECALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

**SYMPTOM**
Control will not operate.

**POSSIBLE CAUSE**
- Shorted line contactor coil
- Short between wires connected to line coil (wires #10 and 24)

If line coil resistance is correct:
- Defective control.
  - Replace controller unit.

#### TROUBLE-SHOOTING DIAGRAM

![Trouble-Shooting Diagram](image)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACTION STATUS CODE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF STATUS</th>
<th>CAUSE OF STATUS INDICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-66</td>
<td>The field current exceeds the current limit of the field transistor.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the field transistor exceeds its specific current limit. The line contactor will drop out and the key switch will have to be recycled to restart the control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MEMORY RECALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

**SYMPTOM**
Control will not operate

**POSSIBLE CAUSE**
- Line contactor opens
  - Shorted field F1 to F2
  - F1 or F2 terminals shorted to battery positive (B+)
  - F1 or F2 terminals shorted to battery negative (B-)

#### TROUBLE-SHOOTING DIAGRAM

![Trouble-Shooting Diagram](image)
## Traction Status Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-67</td>
<td>The armature current exceeds the armature transistor limit.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the armature transistor exceeds its specific current limit. The control is reset by recycling the key switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Memory Recall

- **YES**

#### Corrective Actions

**Symptom**
Control will not operate.

**Possible Cause**
- Shorted motor armature A1 to A2
- Power cables may be shorted to each other (Measure at control terminals)
- A1 to A2 terminals may be shorted to battery positive or negative

### Troubleshooting Diagram

![Traction Controller Diagram](image)

- Circuits valid for Traction Controller
- **Symptom** Control will not operate.
- **Possible Cause**
  - Shorted 1A control coil
  - Short between wires connecting to the 1A coil
  
  If the 1A coil resistance is correct then:
  - Defective control. Replace control unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-69</td>
<td>The 1A coil current is too high during the run mode.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the current in the 1A driver circuit exceeds current limit during the run mode. The control is re-set by recycling the key switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Memory Recall

- **YES**

#### Corrective Actions

**Symptom**
Control will not operate.

**Possible Cause**
- Shorted 1A control coil
- Short between wires connecting to the 1A coil

If the 1A coil resistance is correct then:
- Defective control. Replace control unit

### Troubleshooting Diagram

![Traction Controller Diagram](image)
### Traction Status Code: -76

**Description of Status:** Capacitor (1C) voltage too high.

**Cause of Status Indication:** This status code will be displayed when the voltage on the capacitor goes above limit voltage* during the regenerative braking cycle.

**Symptom:** Line contactor opens and closes, then opens and can only close by opening and closing the key switch.

**Possible Cause:**

- Unplugging the battery connector during regenerative braking.
- Line contactor bouncing open during regen.
- Main power fuse opening during regen.
- Intermittent battery plug connection.

* Limit Voltage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Batt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50V</td>
<td>36V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70V</td>
<td>48V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96V</td>
<td>72/80V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corrective Actions:**

- Replace controller unit

---

### Traction Status Code: -77

**Description of Status:** Motor current is detected during regenerative braking.

**Cause of Status Indication:** This status code will be displayed when motoring current is detected during the regenerative braking cycle.

**Symptom:** Line contactor opens and closes, then opens and can only close by opening and closing the key switch.

**Possible Cause:** Defective control.

- Replace controller unit

---

**TROUBLE-SHOOTING DIAGRAM**

![TROUBLE-SHOOTING DIAGRAM](image-url)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-82</td>
<td>If the armature current is greater than 1100 amps in 1A mode, or greater than 730 amps for longer than 3.5 seconds in control mode, the armature motoring current will be turned off.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the armature current exceeds 1100 amps in the 1A mode, or 730 amps for 3.5 sec and the accelerator pedal is calling for maximum performance in the control mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Memory Recall: No

#### Corrective Actions

**Symptom:**

The Control will not operate, and can only be reset by cycling the key switch.

**Possible Cause:**

- Continued operation of vehicle in high motor current condition
- Operating control at stall motor current for more than 3.5 seconds.
- Function 16 is incorrectly adjusted for control % on time.
  - Adjust function per OEM instructions

#### Troubleshooting Diagram

![Traction Controller Troubleshooting Diagram](image)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traction Status Code</th>
<th>Description of Status</th>
<th>Cause of Status Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-99</td>
<td>Maintenance alert and speed limit.</td>
<td>This status code will be displayed when the “normal” hour meter exceeds the “maintenance alert hours” setting for the vehicle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Memory Recall: Yes *

#### Corrective Actions

**Symptom:**

Status code is displayed for 4 seconds when the key switch is first turned on, and/or the vehicle may run at a reduced speed.

**Customer Selected Setting with the Handset:**

User defined status code is displayed when the normal hour meter reading exceeds the programmed “maintenance alert hours” setting selected by the user.

- Maintenance Code Hour Meter, Functions 19 and 20, are programmed with the Handset and command the display of status code -99.
- If desired, Maintenance Code Speed Limit, Function 13, can be programmed with the Handset.

User should perform the desired maintenance function. Re-set maintenance alert hour meter after maintenance is performed.

* First status code is displayed immediately, additional status codes are displayed in 20 hour intervals.

### Troubleshooting Diagram

**No Diagram**

**User Should Perform the Desired Maintenance Function**
Section 5. TRUCK MANAGEMENT MODULE (TMM)

Section 5.1 General Features

The Truck Management Module is a multi-functional accessory card (IC3645TMM7A), or an integral function of the SR Pump control when used with the SX Family of Traction controls. The Module provides the OEM with the ability to initiate status codes or operator warning codes to be displayed on the Dash Display whenever a normally open switch or sensor wire provides a signal to the Module.

The TMM Module can be used to display a separate status code indicating an over temperature of traction motors, hydraulic motors, or any other device or system that can activate a switch that closes.

It can also be used as a Brush Wear Indicator (BWI). The Brush Wear Indicator is designed to detect a “worn-out brush” and display a fault code on the Dash Display to warn maintenance personnel that the motor brushes need to be replaced before they wear to the point of causing destructive damage to the motor commutator surface. The BWI function is compatible with any sensor that short circuits to the motor armature to signal limits of brush wear.

Note: Motor armature must be in the positive side of the battery circuit.

Section 5.2 Operation

The Module utilizes 9 OEM input points and 3 output points that connect to the “Y” plug on the traction logic card. Due to the low level signal value of this output, shielded wire should always be used to insure proper operation. The input to the Module is either a switch or sensor wire closure to battery negative or positive. The following table outlines the status code displayed for each input, when that point is closed to battery negative or positive, as indicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TMM7A Card Terminal</th>
<th>Pump Control Terminal</th>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Connect To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TB1</td>
<td>P16</td>
<td>90 *</td>
<td>Neg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB3</td>
<td>P11</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Neg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB4</td>
<td>P15</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Neg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB5</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>93 *</td>
<td>Pos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB6</td>
<td>P4</td>
<td>93 *</td>
<td>Pos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB8</td>
<td>P5</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Pos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB10</td>
<td>P6</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Pos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB11</td>
<td>P8</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Pos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB12</td>
<td>P9</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Pos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Status codes 90 and 93 can also be programmed with the Handset to reduce the speed of the truck from 100 to 0 percent-on-time.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Status Codes 93, 94 and 95 are only checked when a neutral signal is present (i.e., open start switch or open F/R switch). The status code is displayed and the speed limit enabled when the control is returned to the run mode. Do not use status code 93 speed limit for applications requiring immediate speed limit on switch closure.

Section 5.4 Connection Diagrams

Section 5.4.1 TMM7A Card Connections

IMPORTANT NOTE: Status Codes 93, 94 and 95 are only checked when a neutral signal is present (i.e., open start switch or open F/R switch). The status code is displayed and the speed limit enabled when the control is returned to the run mode. Do not use status code 93 speed limit for applications requiring immediate speed limit on switch closure.

Typical wiring diagrams and outline drawings for the TMM7A accessory card and SR family of Pump TMM functions are shown in Sections 5.4 and 5.5.

Section 5.3 Installation

WARNING: Before any adjustments, servicing or act requiring physical contact with working components, jack drive wheels off the floor, disconnect the battery and discharge the capacitors in the traction and pump controls, as explained in Section 4.4.

The TMM7A accessory card should be mounted to a flat surface (in any plane) in an area protected from water, oil and battery acid. Mounting dimensions are shown in Section 5.5. Two (0.187 inch, 4.75mm) mounting holes are provided.

Section 5.4 Connection Diagrams

Section 5.4.2 Typical Brush Wear Sensor Connections
Section 5.4.3 TMM Pump Control Connections

Section 5.5 TMM7A Outline Drawings
Section 6. SX FAMILY GE HANDSET INSTRUCTIONS

Section 6.1 General Features
The GE Handset is a multi-functional tool to be used with the LX, ZX, and SX Series GE solid-state controls. The Handset consists of a Light Emitting Diode (LED) display and a keyboard for data entry.

Note: The Handset is the same for all GE controls, however, the cable will change between some control types.

Section 6.2 Purpose / Setup Functions
The purpose of the Handset is to allow authorized personnel to perform the following functions of the SX family of Controls:

- Monitor existing system fault codes
- Monitor intermittent random fault codes
- Monitor battery state of charge on systems with BDI
- Monitor hourmeter reading
- Monitor or adjust the following control functions:
  - Creep speed
  - Armature Controlled Acceleration and 1A Time
  - Regenerative Braking Current Limit and Disable
  - Armature and Field Current Limit
  - Plugging Distance (Current)
  - Pedal Position Plug Range or Disable
  - 1A Drop Out Current or Disable
  - Speed Limit Points
  - Truck Management Fault Speed Limit
  - Internal Resistance Compensation for Battery State of Charge Indication
  - Battery Voltage (36/48 volts is auto ranging)
  - Selection of Card Operation Type.

Warning: Before connecting or disconnecting the Handset tool, turn off the key switch, unplug the battery and jack up the drive wheels of the vehicle.

At the transistor control traction card, unplug the "Y plug" if the dash display is in use, and plug in the Handset to the plug location "Y" on the control card. After installing the Handset tool, plug the battery in and turn the key switch on.

The following is the start-up display sequence that will occur:

- Key Switch On
- Verify Each LED Segment 8 8 8 8
- If Maintenance Code Is Active
  - Display Code "-99"
  - For Four Seconds and Activate Speed Limit (if selected)
- If Maintenance Code Is Not Active
  - BDI Display or Blank Display (no BDI used)
  - Diagnostics Override
    - With Fault
    - Run Mode
  - BDI Display or Blank Display (no BDI used)
  - Diagnostics Override
    - With Fault
    - Key Switch Off
  - Display Traction Hourmeter
    - For Four Seconds
  - Display Pump Hourmeter
    - For Four Seconds

NOTE: The vehicle can be operated with the Handset connected, however, the adjustment knob must be set fully clockwise to insure the control operates at top speed.

Warning: Before making any adjustments to the control, you must consult the operating and maintenance instructions supplied by the vehicle manufacturer. Failure to follow proper set up instructions could result in mis-operation or damage to the control system.

Section 6.3 Set-up Function Procedures
With the Handset connected, hold down the CONT key and turn on the key switch. This will place you in the set-up mode, ready to monitor or adjust control function settings.

**NOTE:** The term “Push” means to depress key for approximately one second.

### Section 6.3.1 Setup Mode

#### SET-UP MODE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>DISPLAY SHOWS</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hold Down CONT And Turn On Key</td>
<td>8 8 8 8</td>
<td>Segment Check Displayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Push Function Number</td>
<td>U 0 0 5</td>
<td>Selected Function No. Is Displayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After One Second Time Delay</td>
<td>0 8 5</td>
<td>Stored Value For The Function Is Displayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Push CONT</td>
<td>0 8 5</td>
<td>Display Value Will Blink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change Value With Adjustment Knob</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Value Changes While Blinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Push STORE</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>New Value Stored And Blinking Stops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Push ESC</td>
<td>8 8 8 8</td>
<td>Segment Check Displayed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At this point, another function can be monitored/changed by pushing another function number, or the vehicle can be placed in the run mode by holding the ESC key down for one second or longer. The display will return to either the diagnostics mode, the BDI display, or a blank display (if BDI is not used and there are no fault codes). The vehicle can now be operated with the Handset connected, or the Handset can be disconnected before operation.

**NOTE:** You can return to the segment check mode at any time, by holding down the ESC key until 8888 appears in the display.

### Section 6.3.2 Status Code Scrolling

The SX family of controllers furnishes a function register that contains the last 16 “stored status codes” that shut down vehicle operation (a PMT type fault that is reset by cycling the key switch) and the battery state of charge reading at the time the fault occurred. The first of the 16 status codes will be overwritten each time a new status code occurs. This stored status code register can be cleared from memory by using the Handset.

#### ACCESSING STORED STATUS CODES WITH GE HANDSET

1. Key Switch Off
2. Push ESC and CONT At The Same Time
3. Release ESC and CONT Key
4. Status Code Displayed
5. Push CONT Key
6. Displays Battery State-of-Charge When Fault Occurred
7. Push CONT Key
8. Display Hourmeter Reading When Fault Occurred
9. Push CONT Key
10. Push CONT Key

### Section 6.3.3 SX Family Handset, Plug Connections and Outline Drawing

“Y” Plug

Handset Cable Part Number - 325B1002G1
Section 6.4 Setup Functions for Traction Controller

FUNCTION 1  1A Pick Up Select
(Push 1)

This function allows for selecting the method that the 1A contactor is energized. The 1A contactor pick up can be set to pick up on reaching 100% on time only or for pick up below 100% on time, including a motor stall condition.

Setting 1A Pick Up Condition
1 - 128 Pick at 100% on Time Only
129 – 255 Pick below 100% on Time Including Stall

FUNCTION 2  CREEP SPEED
(Push 2)

This function allows for the adjustment of the creep speed of the vehicle. Creep speed can be adjusted when an accelerator input voltage between 3.9 and 3.3 volts or an accelerator ohm input between 6K and 4.0K ohms is provided.

Range 2% to 15% on time
Set 0 to 255
Resolution 0.05% per set unit
Example: Setting of 20 = 3% on time

Important Note: This function is used to optimize motor and control performance and this setting will be determined by GE and OEM engineers at the time of vehicle development. This setting must not be changed by field personnel without the permission of the OEM.

FUNCTION 3  ARMATURE CONTROLLED ACCELERATION AND 1A TIME
(Push 3)

This function allows for the adjustment of the rate of time it takes for the control to accelerate to 100% applied battery voltage to the motor on hard acceleration. The 1A contactor will automatically close 2.0 seconds after the controlled acceleration stops and the accelerator input is less than 0.5 volts or less than 200 ohms.

Range 0.1 to 22.0 seconds
Set 0 to 255
Resolution 0.084 seconds per set unit
Example: Setting of 20 = 1.8 seconds C/A and 2.0 seconds 1A time

FUNCTION 4  ARMATURE CURRENT LIMIT
(Push 4)

This function allows for the adjustment of the armature current limit of the control. The rating of the control will determine the range of adjustment for this function. Please refer to the specification sheets and current limit curves for the control used in your vehicle.

Range See control C/L curves
Set 0 to 255
Example: 0 = min. current, 255 = max. current

FUNCTION 5  REGEN RAMP RATE
(Push 5)

This function allows for the adjustment of the rate that regen braking is applied.

Armature current adjustment setting range: 0 to 126
Higher values of this setting correspond to a faster rate of change in armature current.
Field current adjustment setting range: 0 to 126
0 - 42 Fastest rate of change in field current
43 - 84 Medium rate of change in field current
85 - 126 Slowest rate of change in field current

FUNCTION 6  ERROR COMPENSATION (Field Gain)
(Push 6)

This function is used to reduce the ripple in field current due to the interaction between motor field design and the digital field current regulation circuit. The value for this function should be set to 11.
Important Note: The function is used to optimize motor and control performance and this setting will be determined by GE and OEM engineers at the time of vehicle development. This setting must not be changed by field personnel without the permission of the OEM.

**FUNCTION 7  MIN FIELD CURRENT**  
(Push 7)

This function allows the adjustment of the field weakening level in order to set the top speed of the motor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$I_{ARM}$</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Resolution Per unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>740A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51 to 255</td>
<td>.314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>51 to 255</td>
<td>.507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$MIN \ I_F = (VAL-51) \times .314$

Important Note: This function is used to optimize motor and control performance, and this setting will be determined by GE and OEM engineers at the time of vehicle development. This setting must not be changed by field personnel without the permission of the OEM.

**FUNCTION 8  MAX FIELD CURRENT**  
(Push 8)

This function allows for the adjustment of the maximum field current in order to obtain the maximum torque of the motor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$I_{ARM}$</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Resolution Per unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>740A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51 to 255</td>
<td>.314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>51 to 255</td>
<td>.507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$MAX \ I_F = (VAL-51) \times .314$

Important Note: This function is used to optimize motor and control performance, and this setting will be determined by GE and OEM engineers at the time of vehicle development. This setting must not be changed by field personnel without the permission of the OEM.

**FUNCTION 9  REGEN BRAKING C/L**  
(Push 9)

This function allows for the adjustment of the Regen braking current limit. The higher the current, the shorter the stopping distance.

**FUNCTION 10  FIELD CURRENT FOR REGEN**  
(Push 10)

This function allows for the adjustment of the field current to be used during the regen braking mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$I_{ARM}$</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Resolution Per unit value</th>
<th>Example If set at 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>740A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51 to 255</td>
<td>.314</td>
<td>6.28A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>51 to 255</td>
<td>.507</td>
<td>10.14A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$REGEN \ BRAKE \ I_A = (VAL \times 1.625) + 183 \ 48 \ VOLTS$

Important Note: This function is used to optimize motor and control performance and this setting will be determined by GE and OEM engineers at the time of vehicle development. This setting must not be changed by field personnel without the permission of the OEM.

**FUNCTION 11  MAINTENANCE CODE SPEED LIMIT**  
(Push 11)

This function allows for the adjustment of the speed limit (maximum battery volts to the motor) when the maintenance code is activated by the control.

Range  | 100% to 0% battery volts  
Set    | 0 to 180  
Resolution | -0.56% per set unit  
Example  | Setting of 20 = 88.8% battery volts

**FUNCTION 12  MAX ARMATURE PERCENT ON**  
(Push 12)

This function allows for the adjustment of the motor speed limit (maximum battery volts to the motor). The dash display mode selection enables the speed limit as well as setting the level of speed limit.

**FUNCTION 13  SPEED LIMIT 3**  
(Push 13)

The SL3 set speed limit is activated by the Truck Management Module 90,91 and also status code 99. See Section 5 for Truck Management Module details; Maintenance Speed Limit.
FUNCTION 14  INTERNAL RESISTANCE COMPENSATION  (Push 14)

This function is used when the Battery Discharge Indicator is present. Adjustment of this function will improve the accuracy of the BDI. In order to determine this setting the voltage drop of the battery under load must first be calculated by the following method. This function can be changed by the dash display mode selection button.

1. On a fully charged battery, record the open circuit voltage \( V_o \) by measuring the voltage at the control positive and negative power terminals.
2. Load the traction motor to 100 amps in 1A and record the voltage \( V_L \) at the control positive and negative power terminal.
3. Calculate voltage drop \( V_{\text{Drop}} \) as follows:
   \[
   V_{\text{Drop}} = V_o - V_L
   \]
4. Use the table below to determine the appropriate setting using the calculated \( V_{\text{Drop}} \) as a reference.

### INTERNAL RESISTANCE COMPENSATION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>( V_{\text{Drop}} )</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>( V_{\text{Drop}} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11.44</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>01.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>07.60</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>01.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05.72</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>01.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>04.57</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>01.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>03.81</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>01.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>03.27</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>01.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>02.86</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>00.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>02.54</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>00.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>02.28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>00.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>02.08</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>00.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>01.90</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>00.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>01.76</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>00.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>01.63</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>00.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>01.52</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>00.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>01.43</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>00.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUNCTION 15  BATTERY VOLTS  (Push 15)

This function allows for the adjustment of voltage range for controls equipped with the Battery Discharge Indication function. In order for the BDI to operate properly, the setting as shown in the table must be entered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battery volts</th>
<th>Set units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 volts</td>
<td>Between 0 and 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 volts</td>
<td>Between 32 and 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 volts</td>
<td>Between 45 and 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 volts</td>
<td>Between 70 and 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUNCTION 16  STALL TRIP POINT WITH % ON-TIME

This function allows for the adjustment of control percent on time for the stall motor trip point

\[
\text{Control % On time} = 163 - (\text{Set Point Val})*.892
\]

If 163 or greater, then "0.0" % on time
If 51 or less, then "100." % on time

FUNCTION 17  CARD TYPE SELECTION  (Push CONT 2)

This function allows for the selection of the card type used for your vehicle’s application. The table below shows the setting to select card application type, depending on which control card is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTIONS</th>
<th>REGEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BDI Lockout Disable Auto Regen</td>
<td>50 to 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDI Lockout Enable Auto Regen</td>
<td>55 to 59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Settings for these functions should be made within the ranges indicated above.

Warning: These settings must be changed by authorized personnel only, following instructions supplied by the vehicle manufacturer. Card type selection must be made within the capabilities of the control panel used and the supporting electro mechanical devices. Failure to comply with proper application standards could result in mis-operation or damage to the control and/or motors.

FUNCTION 18  STEER PUMP TIME DELAY  (Push CONT 3)

This function allows for the selection of steer pump contactor pick up input, either seat switch or directional switch closing, and adjustment of the time delay for the contactor drop out.
• Pick up steer pump contactor on seat switch closure and time delay drop out of steer pump contactor on seat switch opening:

Range 1.5 to 65 seconds
Setting Between 0 and 128
Resolution 0.5 seconds per set unit

Example: Setting of 20 = (20 x 0.5) + 1.5 = 11.5 seconds

• Pick up steer pump contactor on directional switch closure and time delay drop out of steer pump contactor on directional switch opening:

Range 0.5 to 63 seconds
Setting Between 129 and 255
Resolution 0.5 seconds per set unit

Example: Setting of 149 = ((149-129) x 0.5) + 1.5 = 11.5 seconds

FUNCTION 19 MAINTENANCE CODE TENS AND UNITS HOURS SET (Push CONT 4)

This function allows for the adjustment of the tens and units hours of the maintenance code activation time.

Range 0 to 99
Set 0 to 99
Example 9999 Hours

FUNCTION 20 MAINTENANCE CODE THOUSANDS AND HUNDREDS HOURS SET (Push CONT 5)

This function allows for the adjustment of the thousands and hundreds hours of the maintenance code activation time.

Range 0 to 240
Set 0 to 240
Example 999 Hours

FUNCTION 21 AUTO REGEN BRAKING C/L (Push CONT 6)

This function allows for the adjustment of the Regen braking current limit. The higher the current the shorter the stopping distance.

Setting greater than 143 disables this function.

\[ \text{AUTO REGEN} = \text{REGEN C/L - } \left( \frac{\text{FNT 21-51}}{\text{VAL}} \right) \times 6.50 \]

FUNCTION 23 REGEN CANCEL (Push CONT 8)

This function adjusts the motor current level where the regen function cancels.

Range 52 – 260 amps
Setting 0 to 255
Resolution 0.815 per set unit
Example Setting of 20 = (20 x 0.815) + 52 = 68.3

FUNCTION 24 FIELD WEAKENING START (Push CONT 9)

This function allows for setting the armature current at which minimum field current will be achieved.

Range 0 to 414 Amps
Setting 0 to 255
Resolution 1.625 per set unit
Example \( I_{\text{MOTOR FWS}} = \text{VAL} \times 1.625 \)

FUNCTION 25 MONITOR (Push CONT 10)

This function allows the monitoring of certain control functions by looking directly at the RAM of the microprocessor. Because absolute memory locations need to be known, this function should not be used without detailed instructions from the GE application engineer.

This function should only be adjusted by the vehicle OEM. To ensure optimum operation of the control, this function must be left with zero stored in this register.

FUNCTION 26 RATIO (Push CONT 11)

This function sets the ratio between armature and field current when operating below the maximum field current and above the Field Weakening Start point. The setting represents the quantity of field current changed for each 1 amp of armature current changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Max I_{\text{ARM}}</th>
<th>Max Change</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>740A</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0 to 40</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000A</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>0 to 40</td>
<td>0.038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Setting of 20 = 20 x 0.012 = 0.24 field amps/arm amp

FUNCTION 28 STORED STATUS CODE COUNT POINTER (Push CONT 13)

This register contains the location of the last stored status code recorded of the 16 stored status codes. These stored
status codes have caused a PMT controller shutdown and/or disruption of normal vehicle operation.

To determine which stored status code was the last one recorded, read the number stored in Function 28. Using the Memory Map for your logic card, match the "stored status code pointer number" (the number shown in (bold italics) in the HS (Handset) number column) on the memory map, with the number obtained from Function 28. This will be the last stored status code recorded.

Note: When scrolling through the stored status code register, the register always starts at status code 1 and scrolls to status code 16. Instructions for scrolling the register are in Section 6.3.2 of this instruction booklet.

**FUNCTION 48**  
**MODE 1 (TURTLE) - ARMATURE CONTROLLED ACCELERATION AND 1A TIME**  
(Push CONT 1)

This function allows for the adjustment of the rate of time it takes for the control to accelerate to 100% applied battery voltage to the motor on hard acceleration. The 1A contactor will automatically close 2.0 seconds after the controlled acceleration stops and the accelerator input is less than 0.5 volts or less than 200 ohms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>0.1 to 22.0 seconds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>0 to 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>0.084 seconds per set unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Setting of 20 = 1.8 seconds C/A and 2.0 seconds 1A time

This C/A AND 1A TIME takes effect when the Mode 1 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.

**FUNCTION 49**  
**MODE 1 FIELD WEAKENING START**  
(Push CONT 2)

This function allows for setting the armature current at which minimum field current will be achieved.

Range: 0 to 414 Amps  
Setting: 0 to 255  
Resolution: 1.625 per set unit

Example: Setting of 20 = 32.5 amps  
$I_{MFW} = VAL \times 1.625$

This FIELD WEAKENING START takes effect when the Mode 1 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.

**FUNCTION 50**  
**MODE 1 MIN FIELD CURRENT**  
(Push CONT 3)

This function allows the adjustment of the field weakening level, in order to set the top speed of the motor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$I_{ARM}$</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Resolution Per unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>740A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51 to 255</td>
<td>.314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>51 to 255</td>
<td>.507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This MIN FIELD CURRENT takes effect when the Mode 1 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.

**FUNCTION 51**  
**MODE 1 MAX ARMATURE % ON**  
(Push CONT 4)

This function allows for the adjustment of the speed limit (maximum battery volts to the motor). The dash display mode selection enables the speed limit, as well as setting the level of the speed limit.

This MAX ARMATURE % ON takes effect when the Mode 1 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.

**FUNCTION 52**  
**MODE 2 ARMATURE CONTROLLED ACCELERATION AND 1A TIME**  
(Push CONT 5)

Same as Function 48.

This C/A AND 1A TIME takes effect when the Mode 2 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.

**FUNCTION 53**  
**MODE 2 FIELD WEAKENING START**  
(Push CONT 6)

Same as Function 49.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Feature Description</th>
<th>Pushing Control</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Mode 2 MIN FIELD CURRENT</td>
<td>This FIELD WEAKENING START takes effect when the Mode 2 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT 7</td>
<td>Same as Function 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Mode 2 MAX ARMATURE % ON</td>
<td>This MIN FIELD CURRENT takes effect when the Mode 2 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT 8</td>
<td>Same as Function 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Mode 3 ARMATURE CONTROLLED ACCELERATION AND 1A TIME</td>
<td>This MAX ARMATURE % ON takes effect when the Mode 2 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT 9</td>
<td>Same as Function 48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Mode 3 FIELD WEAKENING START</td>
<td>This FIELD WEAKENING START takes effect when the Mode 2 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT 10</td>
<td>Same as Function 49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Mode 3 MIN FIELD CURRENT</td>
<td>This MIN FIELD CURRENT takes effect when the Mode 2 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT 11</td>
<td>Same as Function 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Mode 3 MAX ARMATURE % ON</td>
<td>This MAX ARMATURE % ON takes effect when the Mode 2 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT 12</td>
<td>Same as Function 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mode 4 ARMATURE CONTROLLED ACCELERATION AND 1A TIME</td>
<td>This C/A AND 1A TIME takes effect when the Mode 4 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT 13</td>
<td>Same as Function 48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Mode 4 FIELD WEAKENING START</td>
<td>This FIELD WEAKENING START takes effect when the Mode 4 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT 14</td>
<td>Same as Function 49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Mode 4 MIN FIELD CURRENT</td>
<td>This MIN FIELD CURRENT takes effect when the Mode 4 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT 15</td>
<td>Same as Function 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Mode 4 MAX ARMATURE % ON</td>
<td>This MAX ARMATURE % ON takes effect when the Mode 4 settings are called for by the interactive Dash Display.</td>
<td>CONT ESC</td>
<td>Same as Function 51.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 6.5 Summary of Current Limit Adjustments

The "maximum field current" setting is adjusted by Function 8. This function, along with the "maximum armature current" (Function 4), sets the maximum torque of the motor.

The "ratio" setting is adjusted by Function 26. This function sets the ratio between armature and field current when transitioning from minimum field to maximum field current. Setting is the value of field current changed for each 100 amps of armature current changed.

The "minimum field current" setting is adjusted by Function 7. The function sets the top speed of the motor.

The "field weakening start" setting is adjusted by Function 24. This function sets the armature current at which minimum field current will be achieved.

The "full load transition point" is calculated by the control. This function sets the maximum field current transition point at approximately 80% of the maximum armature current.

The "maximum armature current" setting is adjusted by Function 4. The function along with the "maximum field current" (Function 8) sets the maximum torque of the motor.
Section 7. DASH DISPLAYS

Section 7.1 Application

The SX family Standard and Interactive Dash Displays allow the operator and maintenance personnel easy access to truck operation information and real-time system diagnostics of the controller, motor and various accessories. Hourmeter readings, battery discharge information, maintenance information and system status codes are clearly displayed during startup and running modes. Shielded cable connections are made to the Dash Display by means of five (5) 22-gage wires to the “Y” Plug of the traction and hydraulic pump controls.

Section 7.2 Standard Dash Displays

The GE Standard Dash Display is a four segment Light Emitting Diode (LED) instrument that displays the GE LX, ZX, and SX Status Codes, Hourmeter Readings, Battery Discharge Indication, and Maintenance Required Code. The four LED’s above the symbols indicate the active readout mode.

Section 7.3 Interactive Custom Dash Displays

The Interactive Custom Dash Display allows the operator to select the best vehicle performance for changing factory (task) conditions. There are four (4) “operator interaction modes” that can be selected by depressing a push-button on the dash display.

From the Dash Display, the operator may select any of four pre-set interactive modes consisting of (4) Controlled Acceleration levels, (4) Field Weakening Pick Up levels and (4) Speed Limit levels.

These interactive modes are “pre-set” using the Handset (Functions 48 - 63) or a personal computer (Functions 97 - 112). This feature allows the operator to select the best vehicle performance for changing factory (task) conditions.

The Custom Dash Display incorporates all the features and functions of the Standard Dash Display, in addition to the following customer options:

- LED graphics to display Battery Discharge Indication status.
- Various LED indicators for Maintenance Required Status Codes. These can include options for traction, pump and power steer motors, hourmeter, over-temperature, seat belt, brake and other safety sensors.
- A push-button associated with the four segment LED that displays Status Codes can be used to scroll the last 16 “Stored Status Codes” that shut down vehicle operation with a PMT fault.

Connections
Connections are made to the Dash Display with five (5) 22-gage wires to Plug “Y” of each control. Shielded cable is required to eliminate signal interference.

Part Number

IC3645LXTDD

T = Traction Only
P = Traction & Pump
3 = Round Face with four display symbols

For Custom Dash Displays, contact your vehicle OEM.

Reference

AMP#102241-3 Dash Display mating plug
AMP#1-87195-8 Dash Display mating pin
44A723596-G09 Dash Display plug kit
AMP#175965-2 “Y” Plug
AMP#175180-1 “Y” Plug receptacle
Section 7.4 Start-Up Display Sequence

START-UP DISPLAY SEQUENCE

Key Switch On

Verify Each LED Segment 8 8 8 8

If Maintenance Code Is Active

Display Code “-99” For Four Seconds and Activate Speed Limit (if selected)

If Maintenance Code Is Not Active

BDI Display or Blank Display (no BDI used)

Diagnostics Override With Fault

Run Mode

BDI Display or Blank Display (no BDI used)

Diagnostics Override With Fault

Key Switch Off

Display Traction Hourmeter For Four Seconds

Display Pump Hourmeter For Four Seconds

Section 7.5 Outline Drawings

GE Electric Vehicle Motors & Controls

2.45 (62.2)

0.41 (10.4)

3.20 (81.3)

0.19 (4.8)

2.00 (50.8)

Wiring connections to "Y" plugs of Traction & Pump controls.

PY3
PY4
PY2
PY1
PUMP

PUMP

TRACTION

BACK VIEW OF DISPLAY

[Diagram showing wiring connections and dimensions]
Section 8.0 MEMORY MAPS

Section 8.1 Traction Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E²</th>
<th>Func No.</th>
<th>HS No.</th>
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Numbers in **bold italics** are Stored Status Code pointers.