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# Service Manual

## 200 Series 36V



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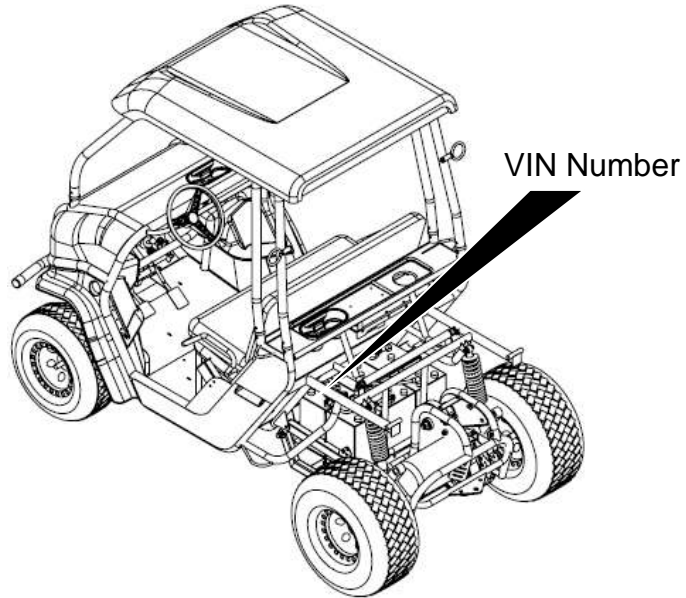
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# Section 1 -GENERAL INFORMATION

## MODEL IDENTIFICATION

### Frame Number

The frame number or VIN can be found on a plate, which is located on the crossbar, behind the seats.



## SPECIFICATIONS

### DIMENSIONS

Overall Length -----	2502mm(98.5inch)
Overall width -----	1245mm (49inch)
Overall height -----	1765mm (69.5inch)
Wheelbase-----	1500mm (59.0inch)
Track Width – Front / Rear -----	1160mm (47.7inch) / 1000mm (39.4inch)
Ground Clearance -----	170mm (6.7inch)

### PERFORMANCE

Motor Type -----	36V 300A Electric SepEx
Output Power / Torque-----	9.9 hp @7500rpm / 13ft-lbs @ 5500rpm
Starting-----	Keyed Electric
Transmission -----	Double Belt Drive
Top Speed -----	20mph

### CAPACITIES

Maximum Load (Driver, Passenger, & Gear)-----	650lbs
Climbing Angle-----	20-25°
Batteries -----	12V Golf Car 155Ah (3)
Head Lights-----	12V 35W (2)
Tail Light-----	12V 21W / 5W

### CHASSIS

Brakes (Front and Rear)-----	Hydraulic disc/Left foot control
Tires – Front / Rear -----	20 x 7.0-8 @ 15psi / 22x11-10 @ 15psi

Suspension-Front-----Dual A-arm with 1.8" (45mm) of travel  
 Suspension-Rear----- Spring over shock with 2.4"(60mm) of travel

**WEIGHT**

Dry Weight -----408Kg / 975lbs

**WARRANTY**

Components-----30 days  
 Frame -----90 days  
 Motor and Controller ----- 1 year

\* The specifications are subject to change without notice.

**Section 2 -MAINTENANCE**

**PERIODIC CHECKS AND SERVICES**

The maintenance intervals in the following table are based upon average riding conditions. Riding in unusually dusty or muddy areas require more frequent servicing.

<b>Interval</b>	<b>Initial service (first week)</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>Quarterly</b>	<b>Yearly</b>
Tire Pressure / Wear (p. 2)	I	I		
Brake Fluid and Performance (p. 3)	I	I		
Chassis Nuts and Bolts (p. 3)	I	I		
Chassis Lubrication (p. 3)		C, I	L	
Belt Tension (p. 4)	I	I	C, A	
Motor (p. 4)		C, I		
Batteries (p. 4)	I	C, I, A		

**A:** adjust **C:** clean **I:** inspect, clean or replace if necessary. **L:** lubricate **R:** replace

**MAINTENANCE AND TUNE-UP PROCEDURES**

This section describes the servicing procedures for each item in the Periodic Maintenance requirements.

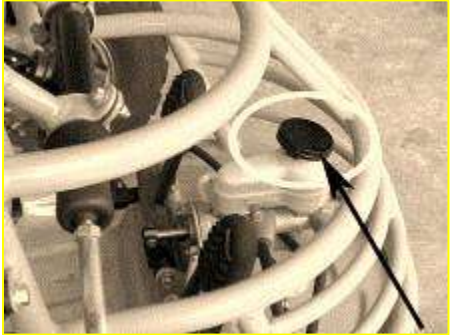
**Tire Pressure / Wear**

- ✓ Check the tire pressure every time the kart is ridden. The tire pressure is very important for the stability of the ride.

( For proper tire pressure ratings,  
see Section 1 -Specifications. )

**Brake Fluid and Performance**

- ✓ Always check that there is plenty of brake fluid in the brake fluid reservoir.
- ✓ Ensure brake fluid looks clean and brake hoses are in good condition
- ✓ Check that the front (7150 only) and rear brake pads are in good condition.
- ✓ Check the brake rotors for abnormal wear.



**Chassis Nuts and Bolts**

- ✓ Always pay attention to the karts nuts and bolts. Some loosening after use is normal and should not be left unchecked for an extended period of time.

**TIGHTENING TORQUE CHART**

Bolt Diameter (mm)	Conventional marked bolt			8.8 marked bolt		
	N.m	Kg.m	Ib-ft	N.m	Kg.m	Ib-ft
<b>4</b>	1 ~2	0.1 ~0.2	0.7 ~1.5	1.5 ~3	0.15 ~0.3	1.0 ~2.0
<b>5</b>	1 ~4	0.2 ~0.4	1.5 ~3.0	3 ~6	0.3 ~0.6	2.0 ~4.5
<b>6</b>	4 ~7	0.4 ~0.7	3.0 ~5.0	8 ~12	0.8~1.2	6.0 ~8.5
<b>8</b>	10 ~16	1.0 ~1.6	7.0 ~11.5	18 ~28	1.8 ~2.8	13.0 ~20.0
<b>10</b>	22 ~35	2.2 ~3.5	16.0~25.5	40 ~60	4.0 ~6.0	29.0 ~43.5
<b>12</b>	35 ~50	3.5 ~5.5	25.5 ~40	70 ~100	7.0 ~10.0	50.5 ~72.5
<b>14</b>	50 ~80	5.0 ~8.0	36.5 ~58	110 ~160	11.0 ~16.0	79.5 ~115.5
<b>16</b>	80 ~130	8.0 ~13.0	58 ~94	170 ~250	17.0 ~25.	123.0 ~181.0
<b>18</b>	130 ~190	13.0~19.0	94 ~137.5	200 ~280	20 ~28.0	144.5 ~202.5

**Chassis Lubrication**

- ✓ Clean and Grease chassis bushings and bearings quarterly to assure smooth operation and extended life of the bushings and the components.  
If used in extreme wet and muddy conditions or dusty conditions, it is recommended more often.

- ✓ Inspect components for cracks or abnormal or excessive wear.

### **Belt Tension**

- ✓ Inspect and adjust belt tension. Refer to Section 4 --Drive System for details.

### **Motor**

- ✓ Inspect electrical connections to the motor. Tighten loose connections as specified in Section 3 -Motor removal and Installation.
- ✓ Inspect motor mounting bolt tension and condition of insulating washers.
- ✓ Clean motor with soapy water to allow proper cooling.

### **Batteries**

- ✓ Clean surfaces of batteries with a solution of water and baking soda.
- ✓ Inspect for damage or excessive leaking.
- ✓ Inspect nut tension and the condition of the cables. If any signs of arching or wear exist, adjust or replace the affected component.

[ Loose connections in the battery system  
can cause serious damage to the  
vehicle's electrical system. ]

Inspect water level of each cell of each battery. See Section 6 -

Batteries.

## Section 3 - MOTOR AND CONTROLLER

Before servicing the Motor or Motor Controller, be sure to disconnect the Main Fuse. A charge is stored in the Motor Controller and if its terminals are shorted out, even though disconnected from the battery, it may spark. This will not cause damage to the controller.

### MOTOR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

The motor is isolated from the chassis to ensure arcing will not damage the motor controller. Ensure isolating washers are put back in place after removal.

#### Motor Removal

To remove the motor:

1. Disconnect the Main Fuse.
2. Using a 2.5mm Allen Wrench, loosen the drive pulley set screw.
3. Loosen the Drive Belt Tensioner to allow excess play in the belt.
4. Remove bottom bolts from motor, attaching it to the mounting plate, then remove the upper bolts. Notice the order of washers as the bolts are removed.
5. Carefully pull the motor away from the mounting plate, allowing the drive pulley to slide off the motor shaft.

#### Motor Installation

To install the motor:

1. First, install the isolating washers and bolts into the motor mounting plate.
2. Align motor and install bolts.
3. Place key in keyway of motor shaft.
4. Fit drive pulley into belt and install onto motor shaft.
5. Center the drive pulley with the secondary pulley.
6. Apply removable thread lock to the threads of the drive pulley set screw.
7. Using 2.5mm Allen Wrench, tighten the set screw

### CONTROLLER REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

#### Controller Removal

1. Disconnect the Main Fuse.
2. Remove the three bolts holding the controller to the mounting plate.
3. Disconnect the two motor Field connections (F+ and F-).
4. Using a 6mm Allen Wrench, remove the three motor Armature and Ground connections (M+, M-, and B-).



## Controller Installation

1. Using a **6mm** Allen Wrench, connect the three motor Armature and Ground connections (M+, M-, and B-).
2. Connect the two motor Field connections (F+ and F-).
3. Install the three bolts that hold the controller to the mounting plate.

## Section 4 -DRIVE SYSTEM

Before servicing the belt or other drive components, ensure the vehicle power is OFF and the wheels are chocked.

Fingers or other body parts can get severely injured by moving drive components.

## BELT TENSIONING AND REPLACEMENT

### Belt Tensioning

Adjust both the primary and secondary belts to 1/2" flex. Do NOT over tighten, as this will cause premature belt wear and excessive drive noise.

1. Unlock the tensioner by loosening the smaller 3/8" tensioner bolt.
2. Insert a 3/8" socket wrench into the tensioner, set to loosen (counter-clockwise).
3. Apply a small amount of pressure to the socket wrench until there is approximately 1/2" flex in the belt.
4. Tighten the smaller 3/8" tensioner bolt to lock the tensioner in place.

It is not necessary to tighten the center nut on the tensioner, but it may be tightened if desired or if tensioner slip is occurring.

### Primary Belt Replacement

Primary belt replacement requires disassembly of the jackshaft components. When attempting to loosen or tighten jackshaft nuts, stay clear of all belt-driven components, as they may rotate during this process.

Before servicing, chock the rear wheels of the vehicle.

1. Remove the guard above the pulleys.
2. Loosen the primary belt tensioner by loosening the smaller 3/8" bolt.
3. Remove the nut from the left side of jackshaft
4. Slide jackshaft toward right side until the tall pulley is free to be removed.
5. Remove pulley and replace with new belt attached, starting with the belt around the smaller drive pulley on the motor shaft.
6. Line up pulley with keyway on the jackshaft and slide the jackshaft left, through the spacer and bearing.

7. Install and tighten jackshaft nut until there is no horizontal play in the pulleys (approx. 90 – 110 ft-lbs).
8. Tension the belt following the instructions found in Section 4 -Belt Tensioning.
9. Replace guard removed in step 1.

### **Secondary Belt Replacement**

Secondary belt replacement requires disassembly of the jackshaft components. When attempting to loosen or tighten jackshaft nuts, stay clear of all belt-driven components, as they may rotate during this process.

1. Jack the vehicle's swingarm and place on jack stands to keep the rear wheels off the ground. Do NOT use the Axle as a jack point.
2. Remove left rear tire/wheel
3. Remove the guard above the pulleys.
4. Loosen the secondary belt tensioner's smaller 3/8" bolt.
5. Loosen left rear axle bearing flange and slide bearing assembly to the left.
6. Remove the right jackshaft nut.
7. Slide the jackshaft to the left until the wide pulley is free to be removed.
8. Remove secondary drive belt by sliding it off of its pulley, down the axle shaft to the left, through the slot of the swingarm axle bracket, and then off the axle.
9. Install the new belt by sliding it over the axle, through the slot of the swingarm axle bracket, and placing it over the axle pulley.
10. Place loose pulley inside the belt.
11. Line up pulley with keyway on the jackshaft and slide the jackshaft right, through the spacer and bearing.
12. Install and tighten jackshaft nut until there is no horizontal play in the pulleys (approx. 90 – 110 ft-lbs).
13. Replace guard removed in step 3.
14. Tension the belt following the instructions found in Section 4 -Belt Tensioning.
15. Reinstall the left rear tire/wheel.
16. Raise vehicle slightly and remove jack stands and lower vehicle.

## **Section 5 -THROTTLE**

Proper installation and adjustment of the throttle assembly will ensure safe and reliable control. Improper adjustment could result in undesirable results, such as a sticking throttle pedal or lack of functionality. Follow the instructions below.

### **THROTTLE INSTALLATION AND ADJUSTMENT**

Before working on the throttle assembly, ensure the key switch is in the OFF position.

The following instructions include replacement of the sensor, switch, and bracket.

### **Throttle Assembly Removal**

1. Disconnect throttle sensor and safety switch.
2. Unhook the throttle spring from the throttle bracket.
3. Loosen the throttle bracket adjustment screw.
4. Remove the throttle pedal bolt.
5. Remove throttle assembly.

### **Throttle Sensor Removal**

6. Using pliers, carefully remove the throttle sensor clip.

### **Throttle Safety Switch Removal**

7. Remove the two nuts holding the switch in place.

### **Throttle Safety Switch Installation**

8. Align the two holes on the safety switch with the holes in the throttle bracket.
9. Install both mounting bolts and locking nuts.

### **Throttle Sensor Installation**

10. Align sensor and clip with holes in throttle bracket. Outward force may be applied to the clip to align with the holes.
11. Carefully apply even pressure on the clip to insert it into the holes. The sensor can get damaged if care is not taken here. The sensor may have some play between the bracket and clip. This is normal.

### **Throttle Assembly Installation**

12. Install the throttle pedal bolt through the throttle components **as shown below**.
13. Verify the throttle pedal is free to move and is not bound.
14. Tighten the nut for the throttle pedal bolt.
15. Again, verify the throttle pedal is free to move.
16. Connect the throttle spring, starting with the throttle pedal, then the throttle bracket.
17. Connect the wires and connector to the sensor and switch.
18. Follow the test procedures in section Section 9 -Procedures to verify the correct signals are at the motor controller.
19. With the seatbelt properly fastened, attempt to drive the vehicle slowly to ensure proper functionality of the throttle circuit.

# Section 6 - ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

## SCHEMATICS

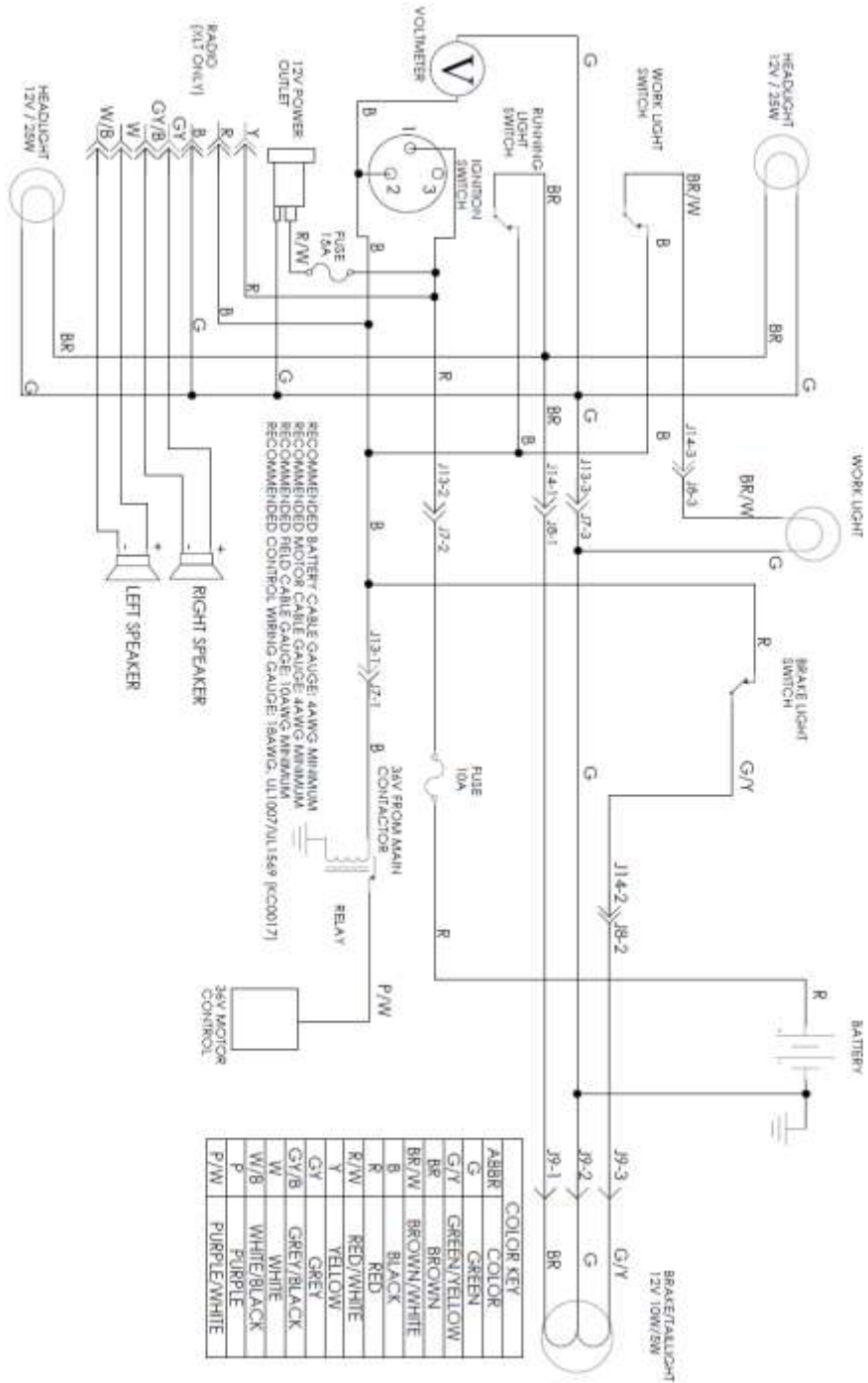


Figure 1 Vehicle Schematic

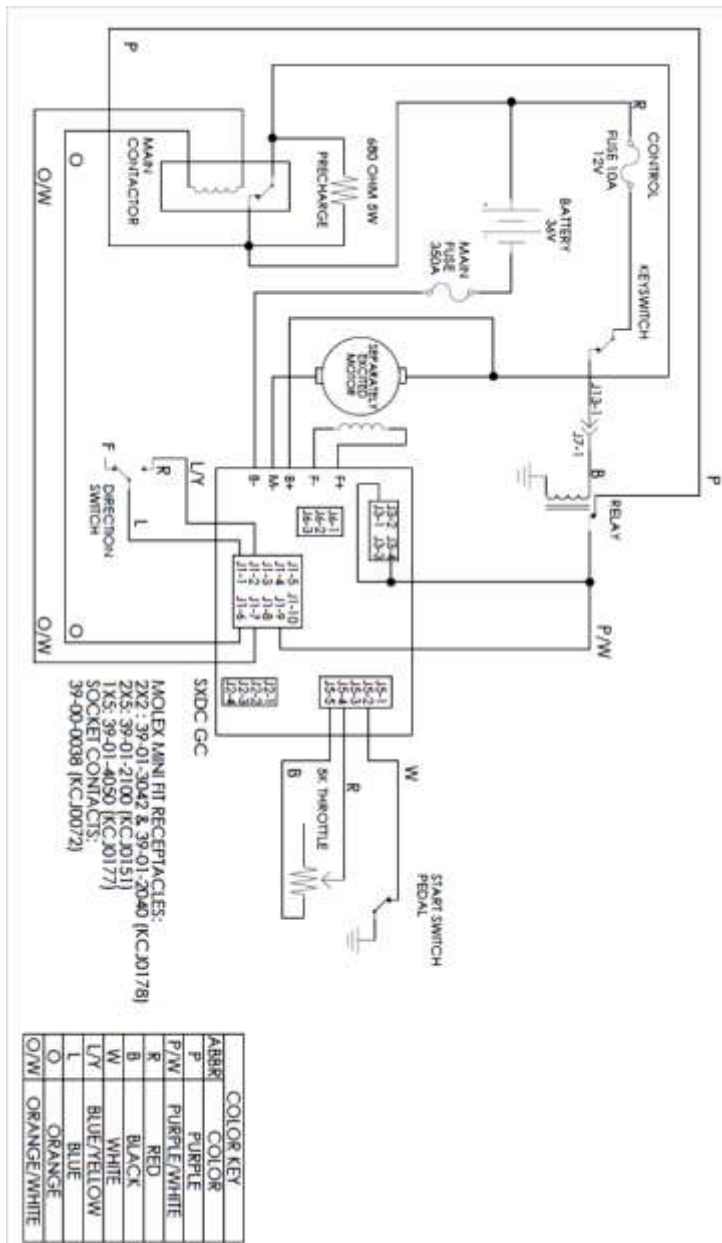


Figure 2 Motor Controller Schematic

## BATTERIES

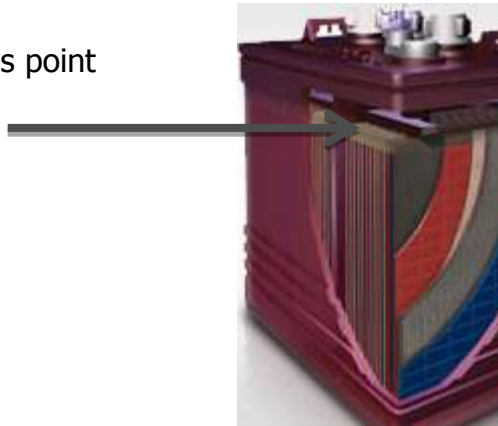
Batteries contain acid that can be harmful. Therefore, special care must be taken when handling.

### Testing and Water Level

Each battery should measure at least 12.8V fully charged. Before charging, ensure the water level for each cell of the batteries is at least slightly above the plates as shown below. If any battery cannot be charged to this level, ensure the water level is where it should be, per the instructions below. If the water level is good and the battery(ies) still will not hold 12.8V or higher, check the specific gravity for each cell.

1. Open the vent caps and look inside the fill wells.
2. Check electrolyte level; the minimum level is at the top of the plates.

Water level above this point  
before charging.



3. If necessary add just enough water to cover the plates at this time and replace the vent caps.
4. Put batteries on a complete charge before adding any additional water (refer to Raise vehicle slightly and remove jack stands and lower vehicle.
5. Charging below).
6. Once charging is completed, open the vent caps and look inside the fill wells.
7. Add water until the electrolyte level is 1/8" below the bottom of the fill well.
8. A piece of rubber can be used safely as a dipstick to help determine this level.
9. Clean, replace, and tighten all vent caps.

### Replacement

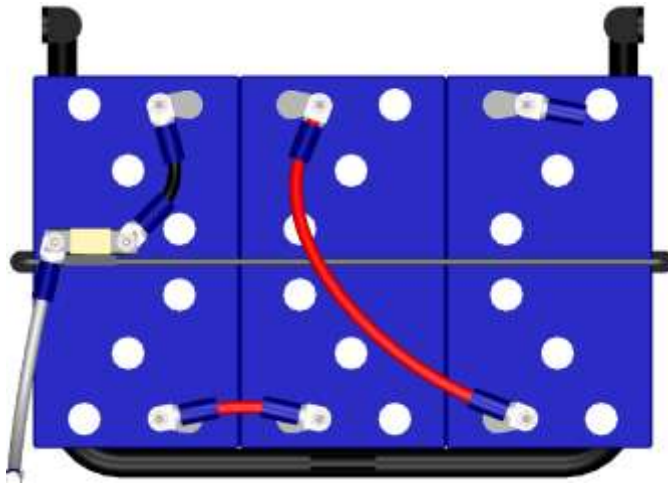
Each battery in the system should be the same make and model. Replacing a battery with one of a different rating may hinder vehicle performance and fail prematurely.

To remove one or more batteries:

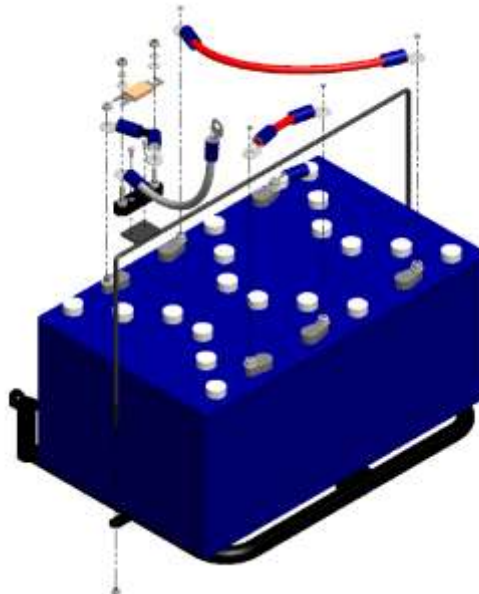
1. Jack the vehicle's swingarm and place on jack stands to keep the rear wheels off the ground. Do NOT use the Axle as a jack point.
2. Remove one of the rear wheel assemblies to give access to the preferred side or removal.
3. Disconnect Main Fuse.
4. Disconnect battery wiring to all batteries.
5. Remove battery hold down nuts located underneath the battery rack.
6. Remove battery hold down.
7. Slide end battery out and remove from system. NOTE the orientation of the battery as it is removed. Repeat for all others to be replaced.

To install one or more batteries:

8. Slide battery into place, keeping its orientation correct, as shown here:



9. Install battery hold down.
10. Install battery hold down nuts.
11. Install wiring to batteries and Main Fuse as shown here:



12. Torque battery nuts to 8~10 ft-lbs (96~120 in-lbs).
13. Double-check all wiring, nuts, and battery orientation.

14. Connect Main Fuse.
15. Turn ON the key and check that throttle functions properly.
16. Reinstall wheel assembly.
17. Raise vehicle slightly and remove jack stands and lower vehicle.

## **Charging**

The included onboard NOCO Genius charger is a complete charger and maintainer package. It charges and maintains each battery individually. Charging starts soon after the charger is plugged in. A slight spark when first plugged in is normal.

For the first minute after the charger is plugged in, a series of checks is performed to ensure it is safe to charge the batteries. After a minute or so, charging begins at up to 10A per battery. From this point on, the charger constantly monitors the battery state of charge to determine which of the 7 charging steps are most appropriate.

A red light indicates the battery is being charged. Green indicates the charger is in the final stage of charge and is at least 90% charged. Over the next 2 hours or so, the battery is "topped-off". It is okay to use the vehicle once the chargers indicators are all green. Overall, this process can take up to 12 hours.

The charger is able to detect a battery is connected all the way down to 2V. If the battery voltage is below 2V, the charger will flash Red/Green. In this case, another source can be used to "jump" the battery so charging can begin. With the charger plugged in, connect another external source, such as a 12V "dumb" charger or a separate 12V battery to the terminals of the low voltage battery for a moment, until the charge indicator changes from flashing Red/Green to solid Red. Remove the external source as soon as the light is solid Red.

Flashing Red/Green lights also indicates an open battery circuit between the charger and respective battery. Check for a broken connection/wire.

Lastly, flashing Red/Green can indicate charging cannot be completed on the respective battery. If at any point during the charge cycle a problem is detected with the battery, charging will stop and the lights will flash Red/Green. This includes if charging cannot complete in a 1 hour period.

If left plugged in, as a maintenance charger, the charger will check the state of charge on the batteries every 24 hours. If detected that the battery voltage has dropped around 20% or more, charging will start over at the finishing stages of charge. It is recommended that the charger remain plugged in as long as the vehicle is not in use, including winter months or in storage.

## **Battery Indicator**

Located in the dash is a battery discharge meter. This is driven by the 12V battery which drives the entire 12V electrical system. If a problem is suspected with the batteries not attached to this meter, the charger should indicate this during the charge cycle by flashing Red/Green at any point along the charge



cycle. The indicator is meant to provide the condition of the “typically” lowest charged battery in the group.

Typically, the indicator will show empty (alternating red lights) well before the vehicle cannot fully operate. It is okay to operate the vehicle until it slows due to low voltage, but is recommended to be charged whenever the gauge shows empty. This will provide the best life of the batteries.

It is normal for the discharge meter to not show an increase in voltage level until charging has completed. Battery voltage must be greater than 14.1V for a minimum of 7 minutes for the gauge to reset. All digital battery indicators have this characteristic to prevent the gauge from indicating a voltage that is not relevant. As batteries sit unused, the voltage may creep up, but the useable potential of the batteries is not there. If the discharge meter is not resetting to full, the charger should also be indicating a problem on the respective battery.

## Section 7 -CHASSIS

### STEERING ALIGNMENT

For best off-road performance, the steering alignment should be set “toed-in” as shown here:

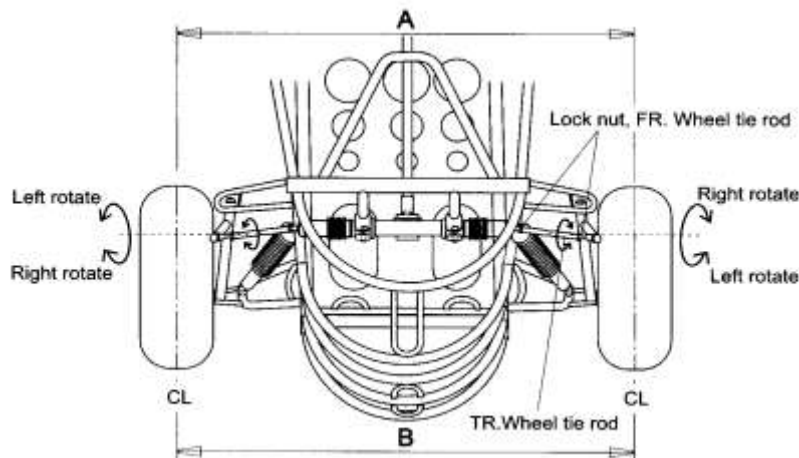
The front wheel should be “toed-in” 1/8” to 1/4”.

To check alignment measure distance from A to B to the centerline (CL) of the tires with the wheels point straight ahead. For the proper toe-in dimension A should be 1/8 ~1/4” greater than dimension B.

Loosen the locknuts on both sides of Front Tie Rods. To Make Dimension B smaller, screw the rod left. If B needs to be longer screw the rod right.

Tighten the jam nut tightly against the rod end.

Recheck the distance and repeat the above steps until the Dimensions are per paragraph 1 above.



## **Section 8 - BRAKES**

### **BRAKE SYSTEM REPLACEMENT**

## Section 9 -TROUBLESHOOTING

### FLOWCHART

Follow the steps below to quickly diagnose common issues. For detailed testing information, see Procedures below. **It is strongly recommended to first check all wiring connections and terminals to ensure that they are securely attached. Loose connections are the most common cause for electrical issues.**

Issue	Test Item	If Fail
<p><b>Vehicle does not move when throttle depressed</b></p> <p>Having the throttle depressed while shifting from "F" to "R" or visa-versa will generate a fault.</p> <p>Reset Key Switch to resolve the fault.</p>	Turn Key Switch ON	
	Battery Gauge turns ON	<input type="checkbox"/> Check Main Fuse <input type="checkbox"/> Check 12V circuit Fuse <input type="checkbox"/> Check Yellow Body connector <input type="checkbox"/> Check for >12V at Key Switch Red and Black on harness side
	Relay "clicks" once	<input type="checkbox"/> Check connections at Relay <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure 12V at Black wire when key ON
	>36V at Orange Contactor wires	<input type="checkbox"/> Touch Pre-charge Resistor. If hot, controller is bad. Disconnect Main Fuse. <input type="checkbox"/> Check 36V circuit Fuse <input type="checkbox"/> Check for >36V at Purple wires at Motor Controller <input type="checkbox"/> Check condition or all other connections at controller
	Turn Key Switch OFF	
	Throttle Switch continuity to Ground with Throttle depressed (white wire at controller)	<input type="checkbox"/> Check connections at Throttle Switch
	Throttle Sensor resistance normally below 120Ω (Gray to Gray/Black wires at controller)	<input type="checkbox"/> Check that Throttle Pedal has fully returned <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect Throttle sensor closely for cracks
	Throttle Sensor resistance above 4300Ω when Throttle depressed (Gray to Gray/Black wires at controller)	<input type="checkbox"/> Check condition of connections at Throttle Sensor <input type="checkbox"/> Check connection to harness

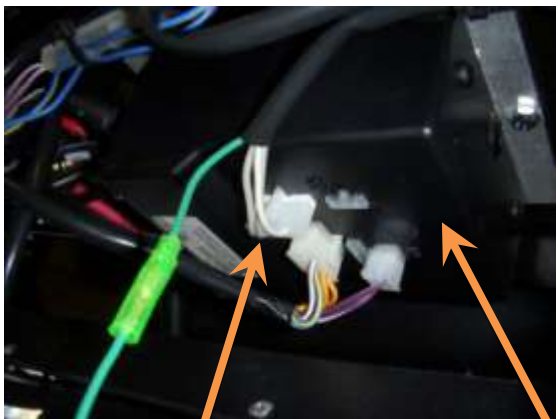
<b>Vehicle will not go in Reverse</b>	Turn Key Switch OFF	
	Connections at F/R Switch are good	<input type="checkbox"/>
	F/R Switch continuity while "R" is selected (Blue to Blue/Yellow wires at controller)	<input type="checkbox"/> Check connections at controller

## PROCEDURES

### Throttle Harness: Throttle Sensor / Potentiometer Signal

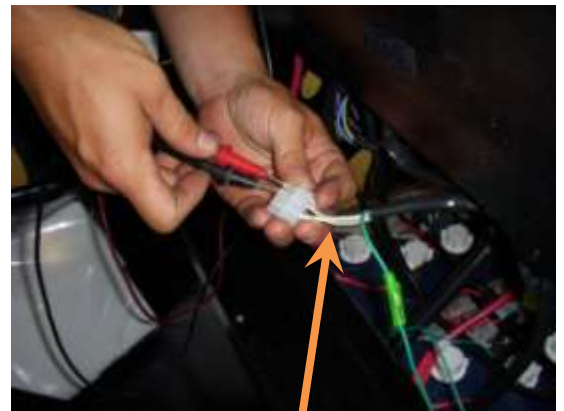
Confirm that the throttle position sensor signal is making it to the controller.

- Remove the 5-pin connector from the controller. There will be three wires in it.
- Use " $\Omega$ " setting on the meter.
- Place one probe on the end of the gray wire and one on the end of the gray wire with the black stripe.
- With plunger extended (throttle returned), the resistance should be less than 160 Ohms ( $\Omega$ ).
- Depress plunger by pressing down on the throttle pedal. With the throttle fully depressed, the resistance should be at least 4,300 Ohms ( $\Omega$ ) or 4.3K $\Omega$ .
- If this test result is good, the throttle position sensor is also good and does not need tested as an individual component.



Throttle Harness

Controller

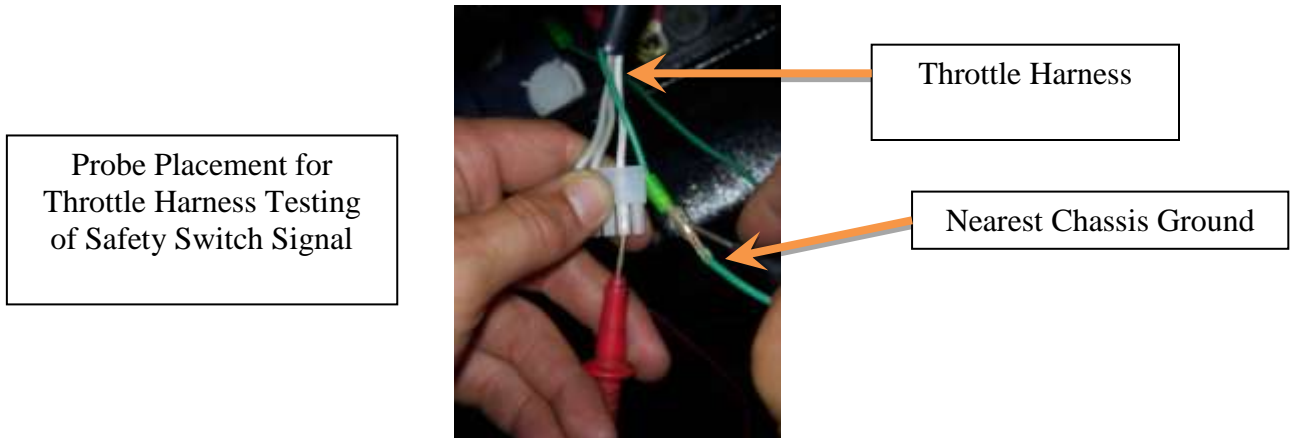


Throttle Harness

### Throttle Harness: Throttle Switch Signal

Confirm that the throttle switch signal is making it to the controller.

- Remove the 5-pin connector from the controller. There will be three wires in it.
- The throttle switch is an ON/OFF switch.
- Use “ $\Omega$ ” setting on the meter.
- Place one probe on the white wire and one on the chassis ground.
- With the button pushed in (throttle fully returned) the meter should say “OL”.
- With the button extended (throttle pressed), there should be a value shown close to Zero Ohms ( $0\Omega$ ).
- If this test result is good, the throttle switch is also good and does not need tested as an individual component.



### Throttle Position Sensor / Potentiometer

- Use “ $\Omega$ ” setting on the meter.
- Unplug the throttle position sensor from the harness.
- Place one probe on the end of each wire.
- With plunger extended (throttle returned), the resistance should be less than 160 Ohms ( $\Omega$ ).
- Depress plunger by pressing down on the throttle pedal. With the throttle fully depressed, the resistance should be at least 4,300 Ohms ( $\Omega$ ) or 4.3K $\Omega$ .
- If this does not happen, replace the sensor.



Throttle Position Sensor



Probe Placement



>4.3 KΩ with throttle depressed



<160 Ω with throttle returned

### Throttle Switch

- The throttle switch is an ON/OFF switch.
- Use “Ω” setting on the meter.
- Remove the throttle harness connectors.
- Place one probe on each spade terminal on the Switch.
- With the button pushed in (throttle fully returned) the meter should say “OL”.
- With the button extended (throttle pressed), there should be a value shown close to Zero Ohms (0Ω).
- If this does not happen, replace the switch.



Safety Switch



Probe Placement



Complete circuit with throttle pressed



Open circuit with throttle returned

## 12V Power

- With ignition key “ON” check to make certain that the battery indicator and headlights are functional.

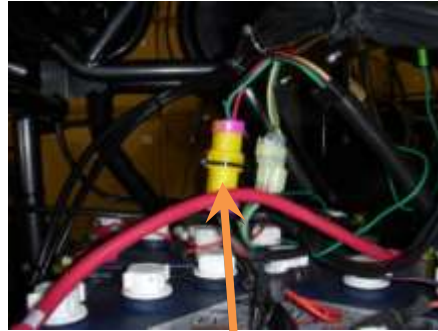
## Power Checks: 12V

- If there is no 12 volt power, check the main 350 amp fuse and chassis harness fuse.
- Check fuse first by looking at the piece of metal that runs through the glass. If it is broken, replace the fuse. If it appears to be intact, confirm with the meter by setting on the meter to “ $\Omega$ ” and placing a probe on each end of the fuse. The meter should give a value close to Zero Ohms ( $0\Omega$ ). “OL” displayed will represent a blown fuse.
- If still no power, check all connections (pins, wires, locations) same as you would for the models with gas engines.
  - Chassis harness yellow plug (inserted fully).
  - Relay plug (Blue or Black automotive relay).
  - The dash panel harness, especially the “bullet” connectors (make sure they are tight) and the spade connectors (make sure they are properly installed)
  - ALL pins at ALL connectors of ALL harnesses are properly installed and in the correct positions.
  - Check all splices in the harness.
- All connectors are fully inserted into the controller.
- Confirm that batteries are wired correctly.
- Check continuity of all wires and cables. Confirm with the meter by setting on the meter to “ $\Omega$ ” and placing a probe on each end of the wire/cable. The meter should give a value close to Zero Ohms ( $0\Omega$ ). “OL” displayed will represent a broken wire.



Main Fuse

12V Fuse



Chassis Harness

### Battery Checks: Individual Battery

- Use “V” setting on the meter.
- Place one probe on the positive (+) post and one on the negative (-) post of a given battery. It should read greater than 12 volts on each battery.



Probe Placement



>12 volts for an individual battery

### Battery Checks: Battery System

- Use “V” setting on the meter.
- Place one probe on the negative (-) post at the 350 amp fuse. Place the other on the positive cable going to the contactor.
- It should read greater than 36 volts.



- If it does not, check to be certain that the 36 volt circuit is wired properly.



To contactor

(+) Probe Placement



(-) Probe Placement

Main Fuse



>36 volts for the battery system

### Power to Throttle Switch

- Use “V” setting on the meter.
- Place one probe on the white wire of the Throttle switch and one probe to a good chassis ground such as the negative (-) post at the 350 amp fuse.
- Turn the ignition key to the “ON” position.
- The meter should read 12 – 14 volts.



Safety Switch



(+) probe placement shown  
(-) probe placement to any good chassis ground

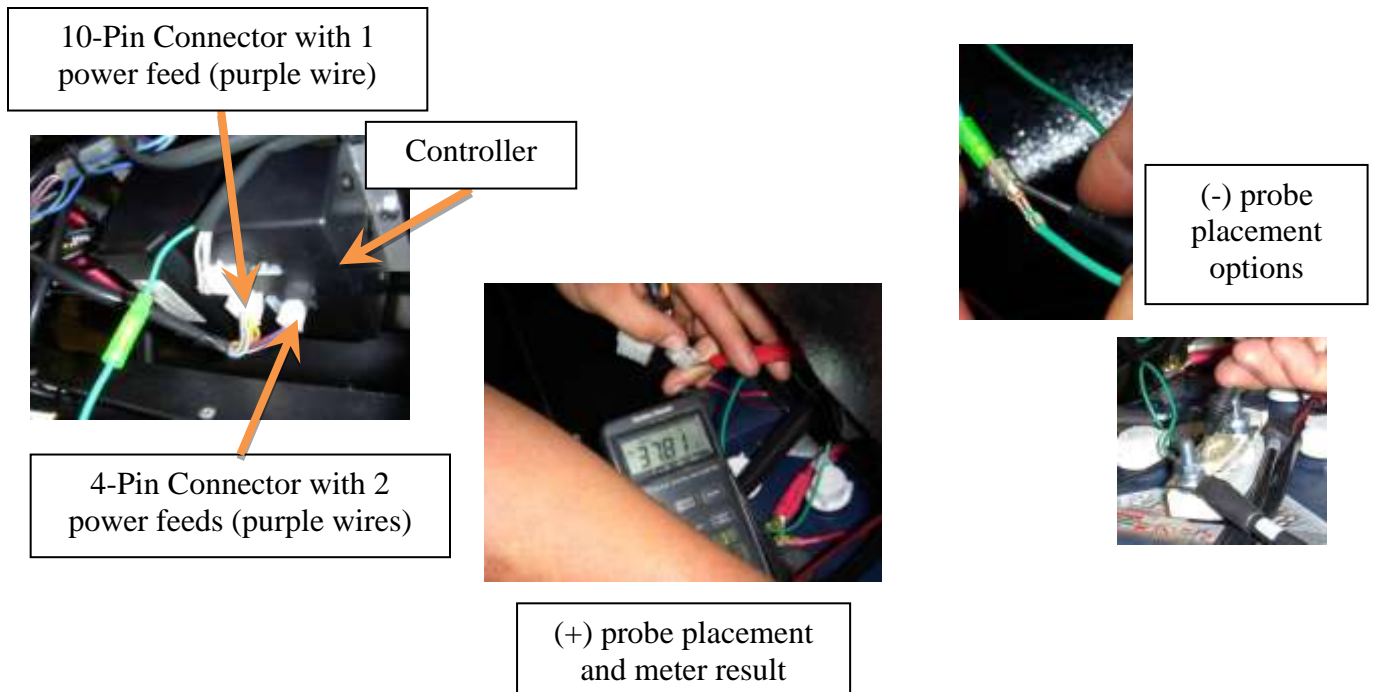


Meter Result  
12 - 14V

### Controller Power from 36V Harness

- Use “V” setting on the meter.

- Place one probe on one of the three purple wires and one probe to a good chassis ground.
- Turn the ignition key to the “ON” position. The meter should read in excess of 36 volts.
- Repeat for the other purple wires. All purple wires are tied together. If one is not getting power and the others are, a bad crimp or broken wire may be the problem.

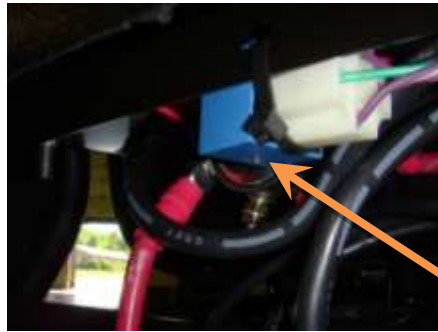


*Action*

If the proper voltage is not present, check all connections and splices in the 36 volt harness and repair as necessary. Wiring must be traced to locate the item that is disrupting the circuit.

**Relay**

- Make sure it makes a faint “click” when the key is powered ON and again when key is OFF.
- If the “click” is not present, check the wiring to the relay. With the Key ON, verify 12V exists between at the black connection.
- If 12V exists and Relay does not click, replace the relay.



Relay (Blue or Black)

### Power Checks: 36 V

- If there is no 36 volt power, check the main 350 amp fuse and the 36 volt harness fuse.
- Check fuses first by looking at the piece of metal that runs through the glass. If it is broken, replace the fuse. If it appears to be intact, confirm with the meter by setting on the meter to “ $\Omega$ ” and placing a probe on each end of the fuse. The meter should give a value close to Zero Ohms ( $0\Omega$ ). “OL” displayed will represent a blown fuse.
- If still no power, check all connections (pins, wires, locations) same as you would for the models with gas engines.
  - Relay plug (Blue or Black automotive relay).
  - ALL pins at ALL connectors of ALL harnesses are properly installed and in the correct positions.
  - Check all splices in the harness
- All connectors are fully inserted into the controller.
- Check continuity of all wires and cables. Confirm with the meter by setting on the meter to “ $\Omega$ ” and placing a probe on each end of the wire/cable. The meter should give a value close to Zero Ohms ( $0\Omega$ ). “OL” displayed will represent a broken wire.



Main Fuse

12V Fuse

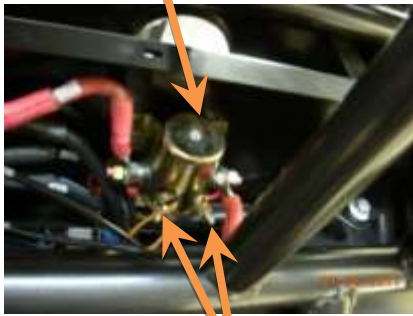


36V Fuse

## Power to Small Posts of Contactor

- Use “V” setting on the meter.
- Place the RED probe on the small stud of the contactor, with the orange wire, and the BLACK probe to a good chassis ground such as the negative (-) post at the 350 amp fuse.
- Turn the ignition key to the “ON” position.
- The meter should read at least 36 volts.

Contactor



(+) probe placement to either small post with the orange wire



One (+) probe placement shown (either small post with an orange wire is acceptable)



(-) probe placement

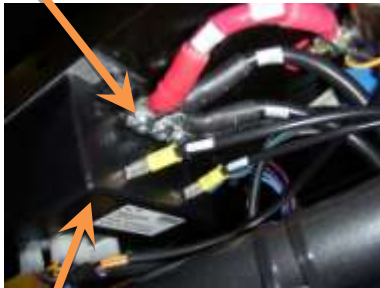


Meter Result > 36V

## Controller Power Through Contactor

- Use “V” setting on the meter.
- Make certain that the resistor has been re-installed if it was disconnected in a previous test.
- Place the black probe to a good chassis ground such as the negative (-) post at the 350 amp fuse or where the ground cable attaches to the frame.
- Place the other at the controller’s “B +” position on the cable coming from the contactor. It should read approximately 30 volts.

B + terminal (Farthest rearward and only terminal with both a red and black cable attached)



Controller



(+) probe placement

B+ Terminal



(-) probe placement



Meter Result

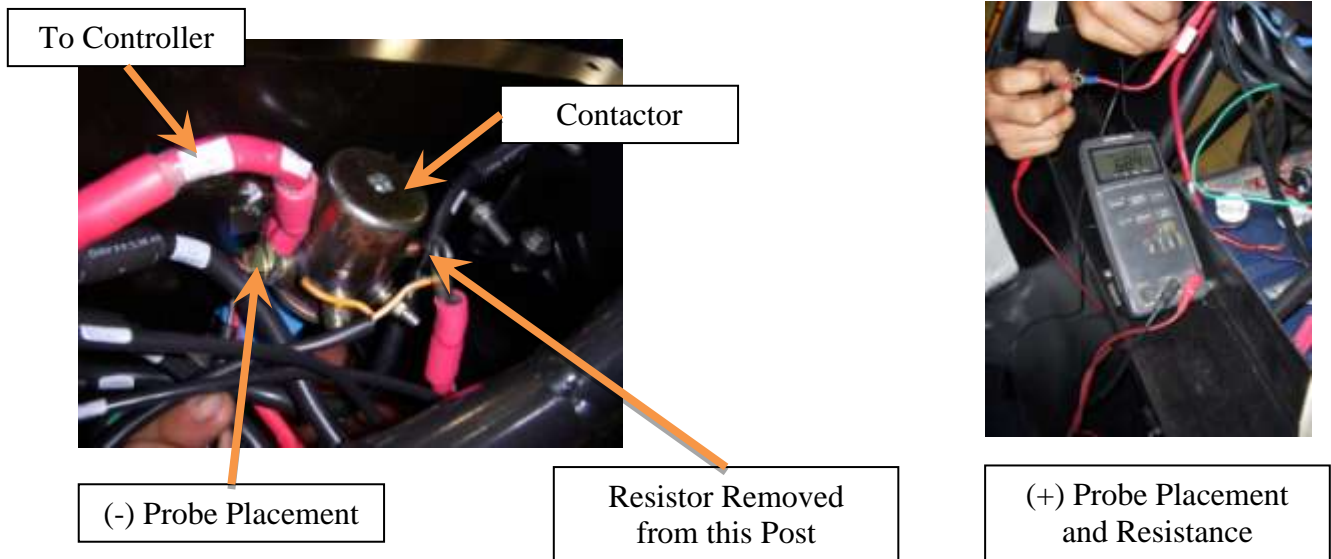
Approximately 30V

### Action

If the required voltage is not present, wiring must be traced to locate the item that is disrupting the circuit. **Additionally, check for a hot resistor across the Contactor. This indicates a failed controller.**

## Resistor

- Remove the resistor from one post of the contactor. The side that is powered from the battery is recommended.
- Use “ $\Omega$ ” setting on the meter.
- Place one probe on the free end of the resistor and one on the other post. The reading should be approximately 680 ohms.
- If this does not happen, replace the resistor.



**Note: Additionally, a hot resistor across the Contactor indicates a failed controller.**

## Controller Evaluation

If it is suspected that the motor controller is bad, perform these checks before replacing.



Measuring from M- to B- will be around 18.25K $\Omega$ . From M- to B+ will start around 18.25K $\Omega$  and charge up as the meter is connected.



Measuring from F+ to F- will be around 9M $\Omega$

## ORDERING PARTS

**FAST & EASY!**

- 1) Seek Part(s) from your models illustrated diagram, cross over REF# to PART#
- 2) Type PART# into sites [Search Box] at [GoKartsRus.com](http://GoKartsRus.com) TIP! - RIGHT CLICK LINK, SELECT OPEN IN NEW TAB
- 3) Add all needed parts to Shopping Cart | Complete "Checkout" | **✓ Done!**

If a part does not come up in a Site Search, please [Contact Us](#) (include part# in email)

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