CoilJet® CJ-125 Troubleshooting Guide

In the event the CoilJet® CJ-125 abruptly stops working or fails to turn on:

STEP 1. Check Battery Charger

a) Plug the battery charger into a wall outlet. DO NOT PLUG INTO THE UNIT YET. The light on the charger should be green – if it is flashing red quickly the charger needs to be replaced.

b) If the light is green, check battery charger output voltage with a volt meter. One probe should go into the barrel of the plug, one should be on the outside metal part of the plug barrel. The voltage should be between 13 and 15 volts – if it is not, charger needs to be replaced.

STEP 2. Check Battery

Open the battery compartment, remove the battery and disconnect the wires. Check the battery voltage and amperage with a multi-tester– it should be around 13.7 volts. If the battery voltage is less than 12 volts, battery needs to be recharged or replaced.

STEP 3. Check Fuse

Remove the battery door to access the fuse holder. Open the yellow fuse holder and remove the fuse. Check fuse for integrity and make sure endcaps are secure. Use a continuity or ohm meter on the fuse –resistance should be zero. Replace if it is blown, does not have continuity, or shows high resistance (greater than zero).

STEP 4. Check Battery Wires

Plug the battery charger into a wall outlet, then into the charger jack on the CJ-125. Open the battery compartment, remove the battery, and disconnect the battery wires from the battery. Check the voltage at the wires – it should be between 13 and 15 volts. If there is no voltage at the wires, see **Check Wiring** and **Check Fuse** sections.

STEP 5. Check Main Switch

a) Toggle On/Off switch back and forth a few times to cycle switch contacts. Check the On/Off switch for corrosion damage from chemical or water infiltration.

b) Remove wiring from switch and clean terminals. Put switch in "On" position (I) and check terminal contacts and operation with a continuity or ohm meter. If switch does not have continuity or shows high resistance it must be replaced.

c) Clean wire terminals and replace on switch in correct locations - make sure all connections are secure.

STEP 6. Check Wiring

Check all wiring (terminal connections, fuse, charger jack, etc.) for any loose or broken connections, corrosion, or damage. Use a continuity or ohm meter to check wire integrity between battery and switch.

STEP 7. Fully Charge Battery

a) Open the battery compartment and make sure the battery wires are correctly and securely attached to the battery. Plug battery charger into a wall outlet, then into the charger jack on the unit. The light on the charger should be a steady red (if the charger is flashing red, it will need to be replaced.). When the battery is fully charged, light will turn steady green.

b) Once the battery is fully charged, check the battery voltage. Open the battery compartment, remove the battery, and disconnect the battery wires from the battery. Check the battery voltage with a multi-tester – it should be between 13 and 15 volts. If the battery does not hold a charge, it needs to be replaced.

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