Low Voltage or Dead Cell in the Battery

Whenever you press the remote transmitter and you get one short beep from the control box, you press the remote and hear a warning buzzer but the arm does not operate, the operator arm stops in the middle of the cycle without reversing, it obstructs more easily, the gate opener is erratic or intermittent, the gate opens but it won’t close, you have to turn the power on and off to operate the gate, or only one arm works on a dual gate opener, you are experiencing a power problem with your gate opener.

1) Check the fuses. If the opener is not working at all, it is possible that the motor got into a strain and caused the fuse to blow. There is a spare inside the control box underneath the battery to the right.

   ![Check the 25 amp fuse]

   ![If the fuse is good, the wire should be intact]

   ![If the wire is broken or burned in two, the fuse is bad]
2) Check the condition of the green light in the lower left corner of the board. If the light is on, that is an indication that you are getting voltage from the transformer to keep your battery charged. If it is off, it is possible that you lost power at the outlet, the transformer is blown, or something happened to the wire from the transformer to the circuit board.

3) With the transformer wires disconnected from the circuit board, the output of the transformer should be 18 to 22 volts AC.
4) The one short beep is an indication of low voltage on the battery. You will need between 12.5 vdc and 13.5 vdc on the battery for the gate opener to function properly. 12 vdc or lower is too low.

5) If the battery is low, you can charge the battery with a trickle charger on a setting of 12 volts dc and 2 amps or less for about three to four hours. Once the battery is charged, we can troubleshoot to find out what your problem is.
6) If the battery is not low, check the connections of the battery leads. Make sure that there is no corrosion around the posts or the connections on the circuit board. Give the wires a pull test to ensure that they are making good connection. Especially check the black wire where it connects to the female connector on the circuit board. It is sometimes necessary to take a pair of needle nose pliers and crimp the female connector to tighten it up.
7) If the battery is not low and the connections are good, load test the battery. Keep the transformer disconnected from the circuit board. The voltage across the battery should be about 12.5 to 13.5 vdc.

8) If the voltage is more than 12vdc, try to activate the opener with your transmitter or by shorting the Cycle/Close and Common terminals on the accessory terminal block.

Hold one end of the jumper wire to the COM and brush the other end across the Cycle/Close for 2 seconds to open or close the gate.
9) The voltage should not drop more than 1 vdc. For instance, if the battery is charged to 13 vdc, the voltage should not drop more than 12 vdc. If the voltage does drop more than 1 vdc, then you have a dead or weak cell in the battery and it needs to be replaced.
10) If the transformer is good and the battery is good, check the charging circuit with the battery and transformer connected to the board. Do a draw on the battery by operating the gate opener. You should see the charging circuit charge the battery to 14 to 15 vdc. Once the voltage gets between 14 and 15 vdc, the charging circuit should switch off and the voltage across the battery should be 12.5 to 13.5 vdc.

11) If the battery is good and the transformer is good, and the voltage never increases, the board is not charging the battery.

12) If the battery is good, and the transformer is good, and the voltage charges over 15 vdc without dropping, the board is over charging the battery.