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## Master Diagnostic Philosophy

Every troubleshooting process should follow this order:

1. Verify the complaint
2. Verify machine configuration
3. Verify power and ground
4. Verify communication
5. Verify control logic
6. Verify commanded outputs
7. Verify mechanical/hydraulic response
8. Verify feedback confirmation
9. Repair root cause
10. Validate full system operation

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## Troubleshooting Mindset

Elite technicians troubleshoot in this order:

### 1. Power

Is the component powered correctly?

### 2. Ground

Can current return properly?

### 3. Communication

Can modules talk?

### 4. Logic

Is the machine allowing operation?

### 5. Mechanical/Hydraulic

Can the commanded action physically occur?

## The best technicians do not chase symptoms.

They identify:

1. What the system needs to operate
2. What the system is missing
3. Why it is missing
4. What upstream condition caused it
5. What downstream effects resulted

That process produces reliable root-cause diagnostics instead of repeated part replacement.

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## Field Technician Quick Rules

### Voltage Rules

- Never trust unloaded voltage readings alone
- Test under load whenever possible
- Low voltage creates false diagnostics
- Ground problems mimic component failures

### CAN Network Rules

- One failed node can crash the network
- Poor grounds create communication noise
- Shield drains matter
- Termination resistance is critical

### Hydraulic/Electrical Rules

- Electrical command does NOT guarantee hydraulic movement
- Hydraulic pressure does NOT guarantee actuator motion
- Feedback confirmation matters

### Vision System Rules

- Dirty lenses create false failures
- Lighting matters as much as camera quality
- Ethernet issues often appear as camera failures
- Latency can mimic logic faults

## Flowchart 1 — Master Electrical Diagnostic Flow

MACHINE FAILURE / CUSTOMER COMPLAINT

↓  
Verify complaint is repeatable

↓  
Check active faults / alarms / codes

↓  
Visual inspection

- Loose connectors
- Burnt wiring
- Damaged harnesses
- Water intrusion
- Blown fuses

↓  
Battery voltage within specification?

↓  
YES ----- NO

↓  
Check main grounds  
and power distribution

↓  
Repair charging/  
battery system

↓  
Main control voltage present?

↓  
YES ----- NO

↓  
Check communication  
(CAN/Ethernet/PLC)

↓  
Trace power path:  
Fuse → Relay → Harness

↓  
Communication healthy?

↓  
Repair open/short/high resistance

↓  
YES ----- NO

↓  
Verify input conditions  
(interlocks/sensors)

↓  
Diagnose network:  
CAN termination

↓  
Inputs valid?

↓  
Shielding  
Node power

↓  
YES ----- NO

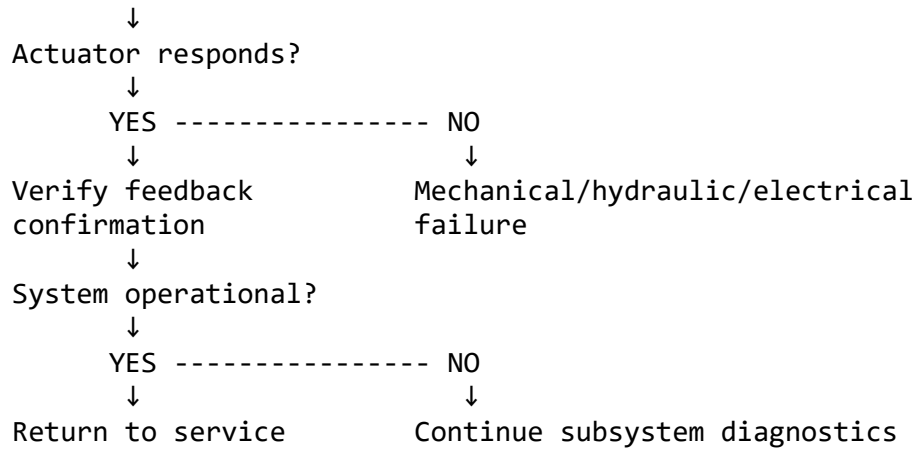
↓  
Verify controller output Diagnose sensor/input issue

↓  
Output energized?

↓  
YES ----- NO

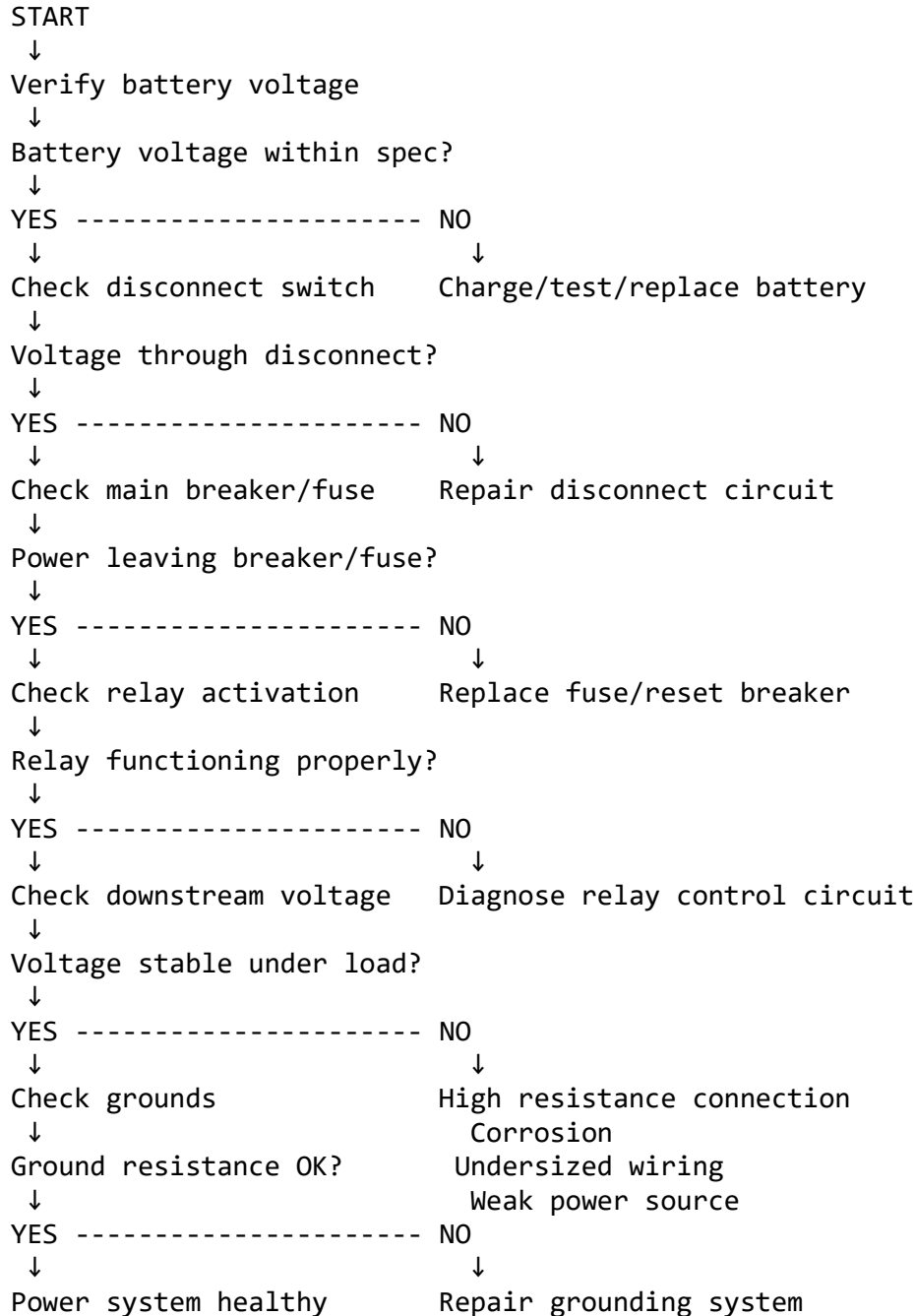
↓  
Verify actuator  
operation

↓  
Diagnose logic/output stage  
Relay/transistor/PLC output



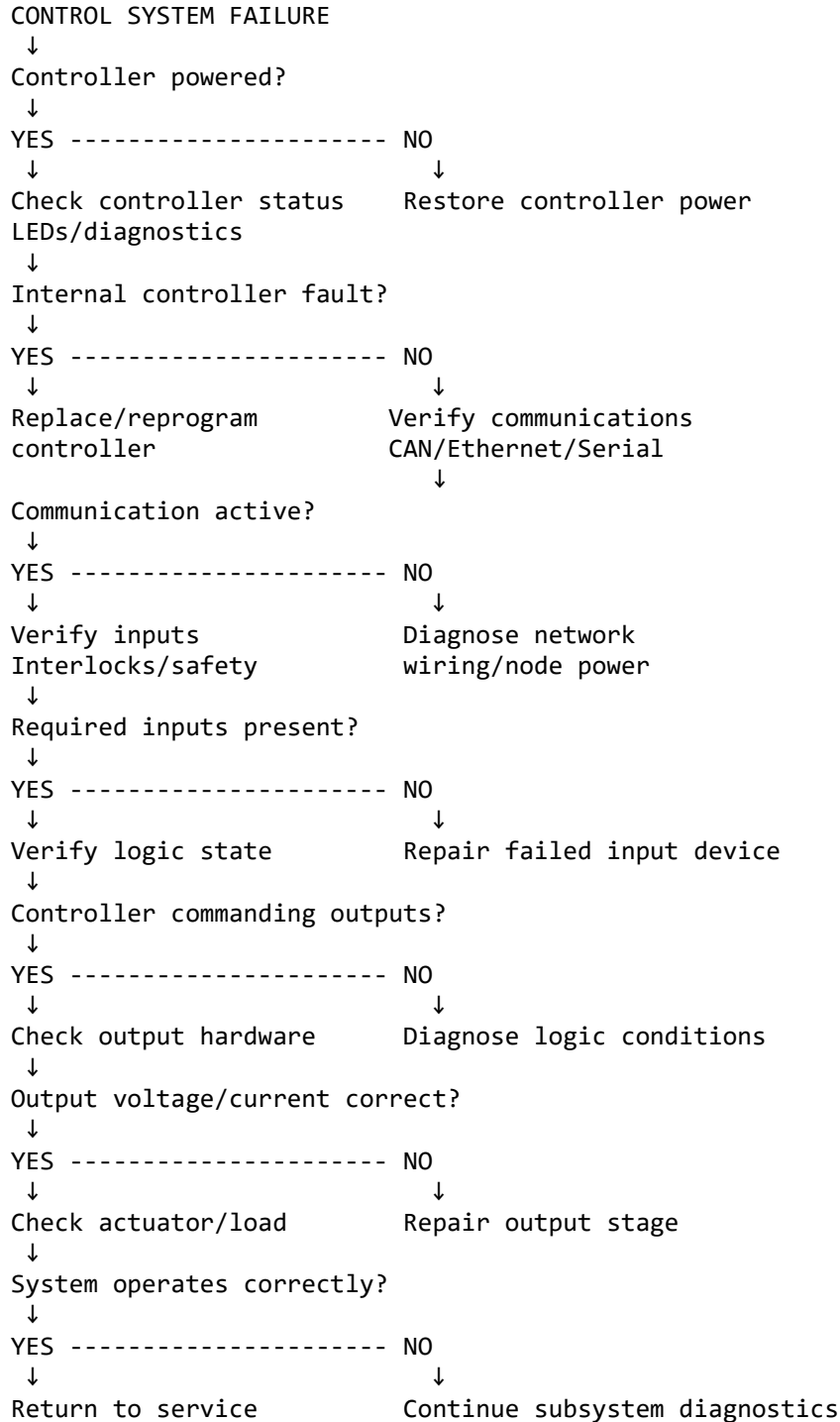
## Flowchart 2 — Power Distribution Diagnostic

**Purpose:** Used for no-power, intermittent power, low-voltage, or random reset conditions.



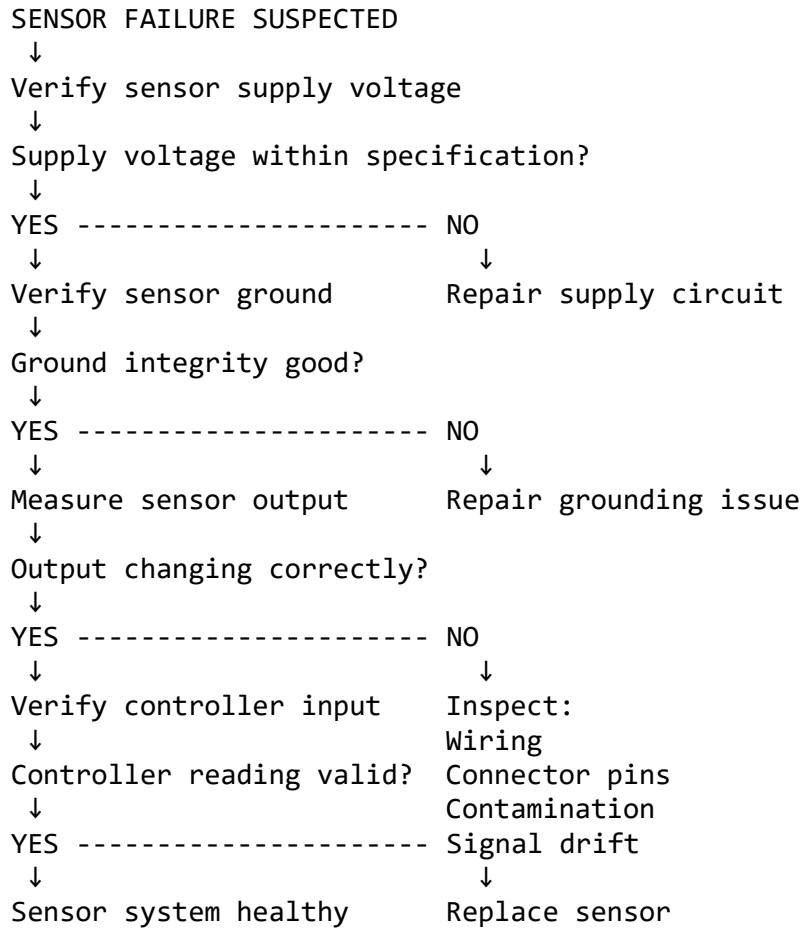
## Flowchart 3 — Control System Diagnostic

**Purpose:** Used for PLC, ECU, HMI, or machine logic failures.



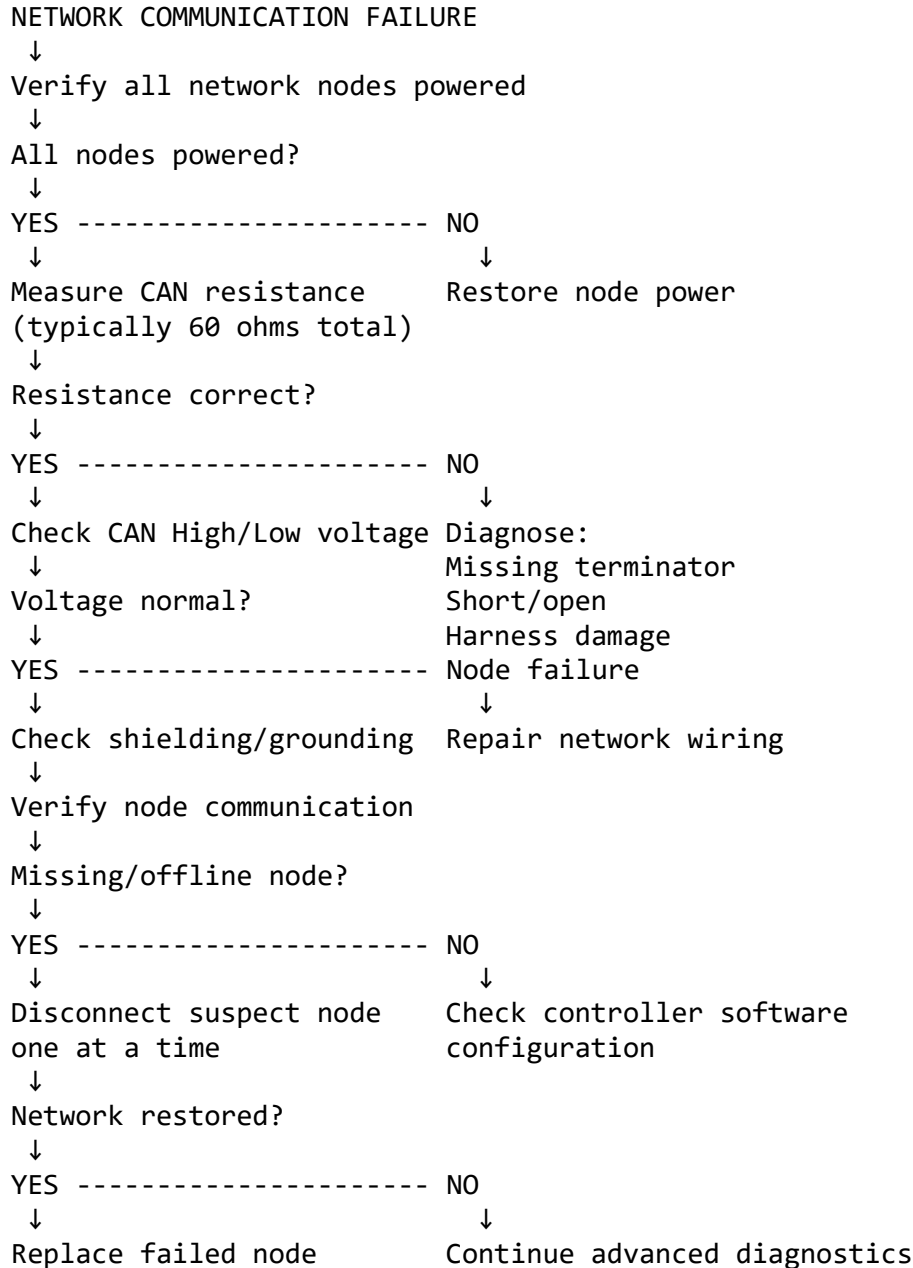
## Flowchart 4 — Sensor Diagnostic Flow

**Purpose:** Used for analog sensors, switches, transducers, proximity sensors, encoders, and feedback devices.



## Flowchart 5 — Can Bus / Network Diagnostic

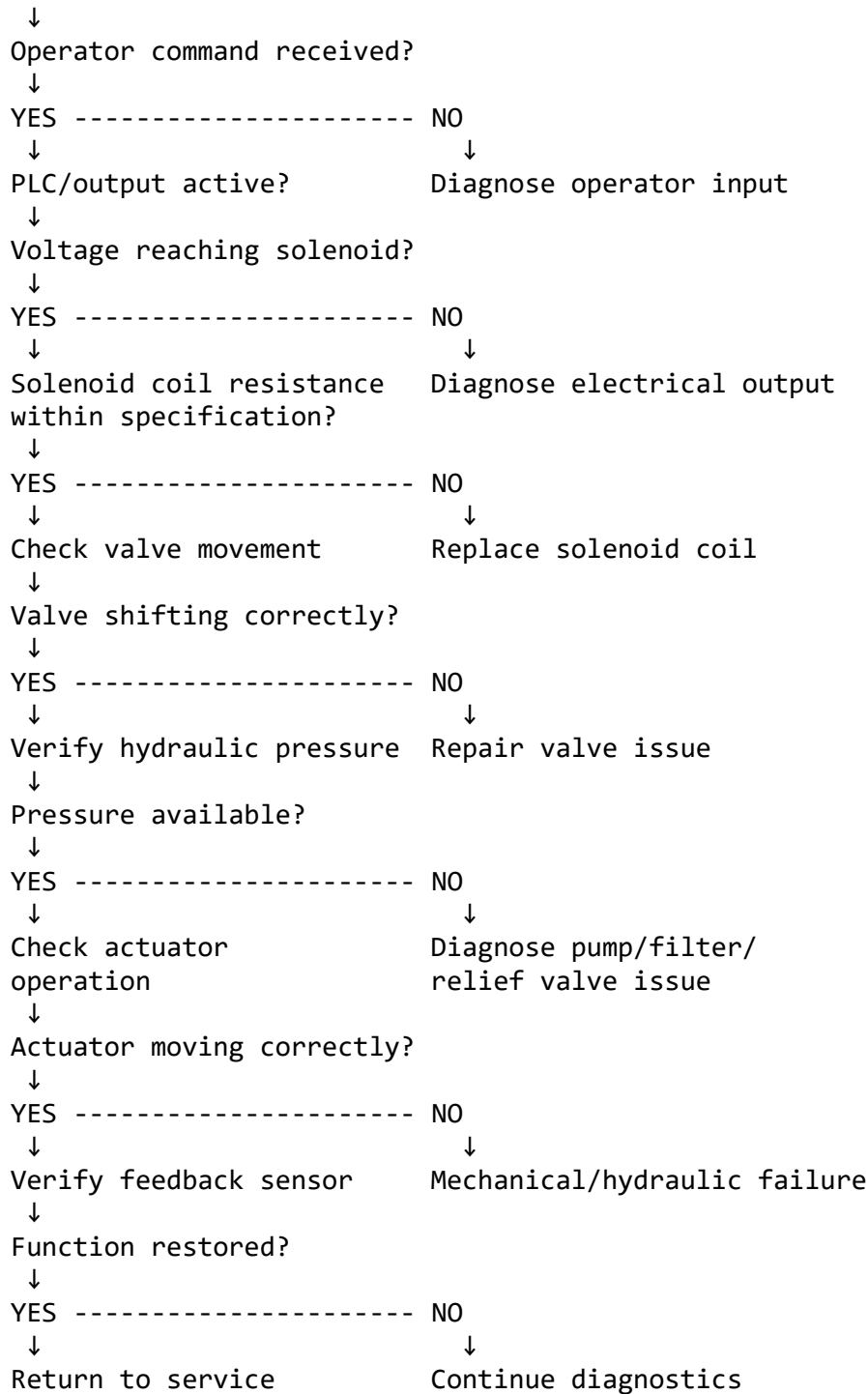
**Purpose:** Used for communication loss, intermittent nodes, or network instability.



## Flowchart 6 — Hydraulic Electro-Control Diagnostic

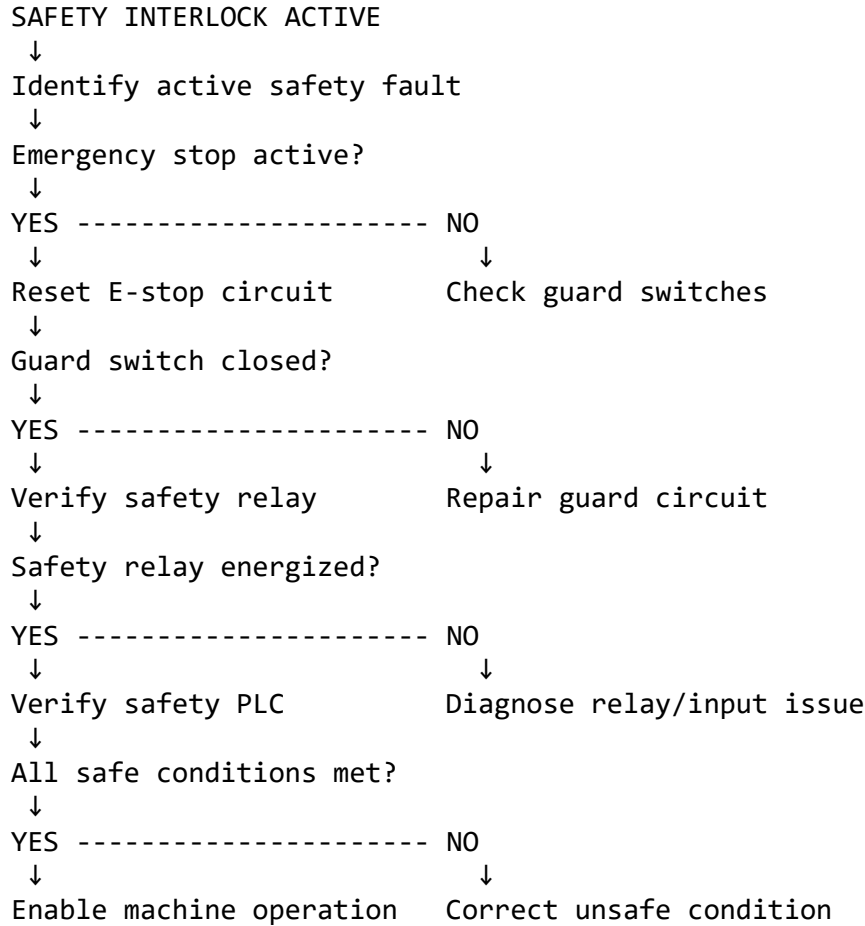
**Purpose:** Used when electrical controls command hydraulic functions.

HYDRAULIC FUNCTION FAILURE



## Flowchart 7 — Safety Interlock Diagnostic

**Purpose:** Used for machines inhibited by safety logic.



## Flowchart 8 — Camera / Vision System Diagnostic

**Purpose:** Used for machine vision, guidance systems, object detection, or operator camera systems.

