DIGITAILS
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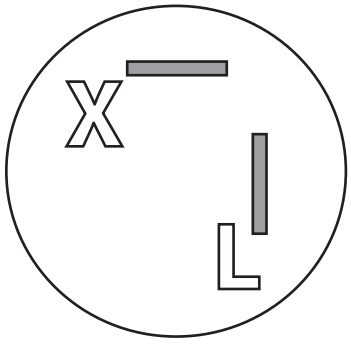
Electronic Flasher Guide

One of the most common seen problem comes from the often necessary replacement of the mechanical flasher for an electronic flasher when LED lights are installed. LED lights draw a significantly lower electrical load then ordinary incandescent bulbs. Many times it will be necessary to replace both the turn signal and hazard flashers with electronic flashers. If you are using incandescent bulbs for front turn signals or if you have indicator bulbs in the dash then an mechanical flasher may be used as these bulbs should draw enough load to have the mechanical flasher work properly.

If you have installed a electronic "no load" flasher and cannot get the turn signals to come on at all when the turn signal switch is on or the hazards don't light when the 4-way switch is on then their may be an indexing problem with your fuse panel or the flasher connection. Most electronic flashers have specific indexing for load and feed terminals while mechanical flasher do not. This means you will need to pay attention to the indexing of your flasher connection. Electronic flashers also have a ground wire on them that must be grounded to the body of the car.

To check this, remove the flasher and use a test light to make sure that 12 volts are going to the feed terminal of the electronic flasher, in the case of a Spaghetti Engineering flasher (PN20002) it is the terminal marked X as shown below.

12 volt power source goes to X.



Turn signal load goes to L.

Black wire must be grounded

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