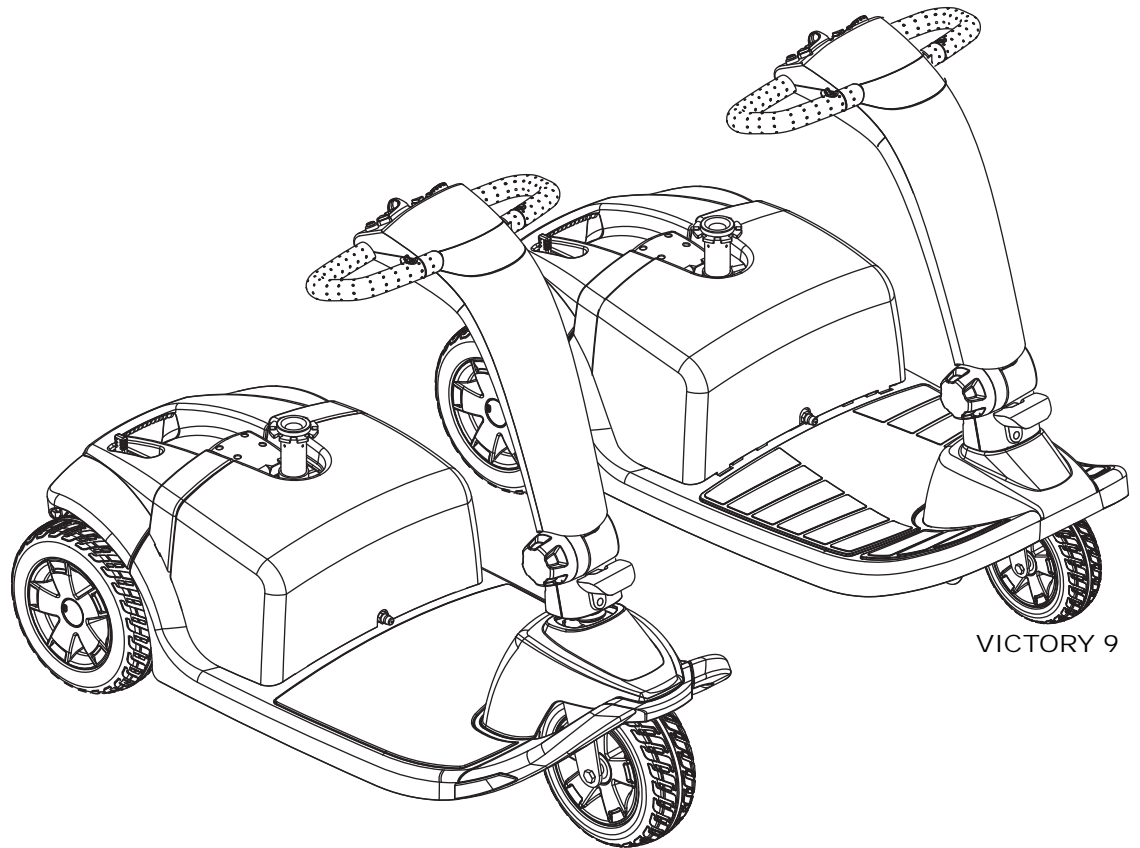




## TECHNICAL TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE



VICTORY 10

VICTORY 9

**Pride<sup>®</sup>**  
Pride Mobility Products Corp.

800-800-8586 (U.S.)  
888-570-1113 (Canada)  
[www.pridemobility.com](http://www.pridemobility.com)

Including models: Victory 9 and Victory 10

# SAFETY GUIDELINES

The symbols below are used throughout this troubleshooting guide to identify warnings and important information. It is very important for you to read what follows the symbols and understand it completely.



**WARNING!** Indicates a potentially hazardous condition/situation. Failure to follow designated procedures can cause either personal injury, component damage, or malfunction. On the product, this icon is represented as a black symbol on a yellow triangle with a black border.



**MANDATORY!** These actions should be performed as specified. Failure to perform mandatory actions can cause personal injury and/or equipment damage. On the product, this icon is represented as a white symbol on a blue dot with a white border.



**PROHIBITED!** These actions are prohibited. These actions should not be performed at any time or in any circumstances. Performing a prohibited action can cause personal injury and/or equipment damage. On the product, this icon is represented as a black symbol with a red circle and red slash.

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# INTRODUCTION

## VICTORY 9/10 TECHNICAL TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

This Victory 9/10 Technical Troubleshooting Guide covers diagnostic and repair scenarios for Victory 9 and 10 scooters.

This guide is divided into three sections to address three troubleshooting scenarios:

- Section 1 — Key Inserted Into Key Switch And Turned On - No Signs of Power
- Section 2 — Key Inserted Into Key Switch And Turned On - Powers On But the Scooter Will Not Drive
- Section 3 — Beep Code Diagnosis

### How to use this Pride Model Specific Technical Troubleshooting Guide

All Pride Model Specific Technical Troubleshooting Guides follow the same format. They are divided into sections addressing symptoms such as Key Inserted Into Key Switch And Turned On - No Signs of Power and Key Inserted Into Key Switch And Turned On - Powers On But the Scooter Will Not Drive. If the mobility product is capable of giving beep codes, one section will deal with each code for that model.

The troubleshooting guide utilizes diagrams that are located on the insert sheet(s). **See figure 1.** These diagrams identify main components by number (1, 2, 3, etc.) and all connectors by number with a lower case extension (1a, 2a, 3a, etc.). The diagrams also show how all of the components are connected.

Using the Table of Contents, locate the section that best describes your troubleshooting issue. Each section will include a list of symptoms, followed by a diagnosis of the problem, and finally a solution or procedure to solve the problem. The procedure is set up as a numbered list of instructions, which may include one or more tests. Results of these tests will:

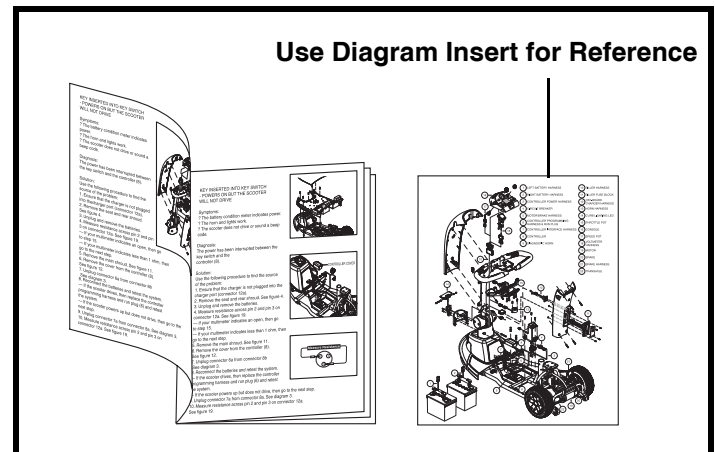
- Direct you to change a component and retest the system.
- Go to the next numbered step.
- Advance to a numbered step farther along in the section.

### System Retest

When a procedure specifies to replace a component, you must retest the system after replacing the component.

#### To retest the system:

1. Remove the key.
  2. Replace the component.
  3. Reconnect any harnesses that were disconnected.
  4. Insert the key and turn on the power.
- *If the scooter operates normally*, then reassemble the scooter.
- *If another problem has surfaced*, then go to that procedure in this guide.



**Figure 1. Diagram Insert Sheet(s) (Located Within the Manual)**

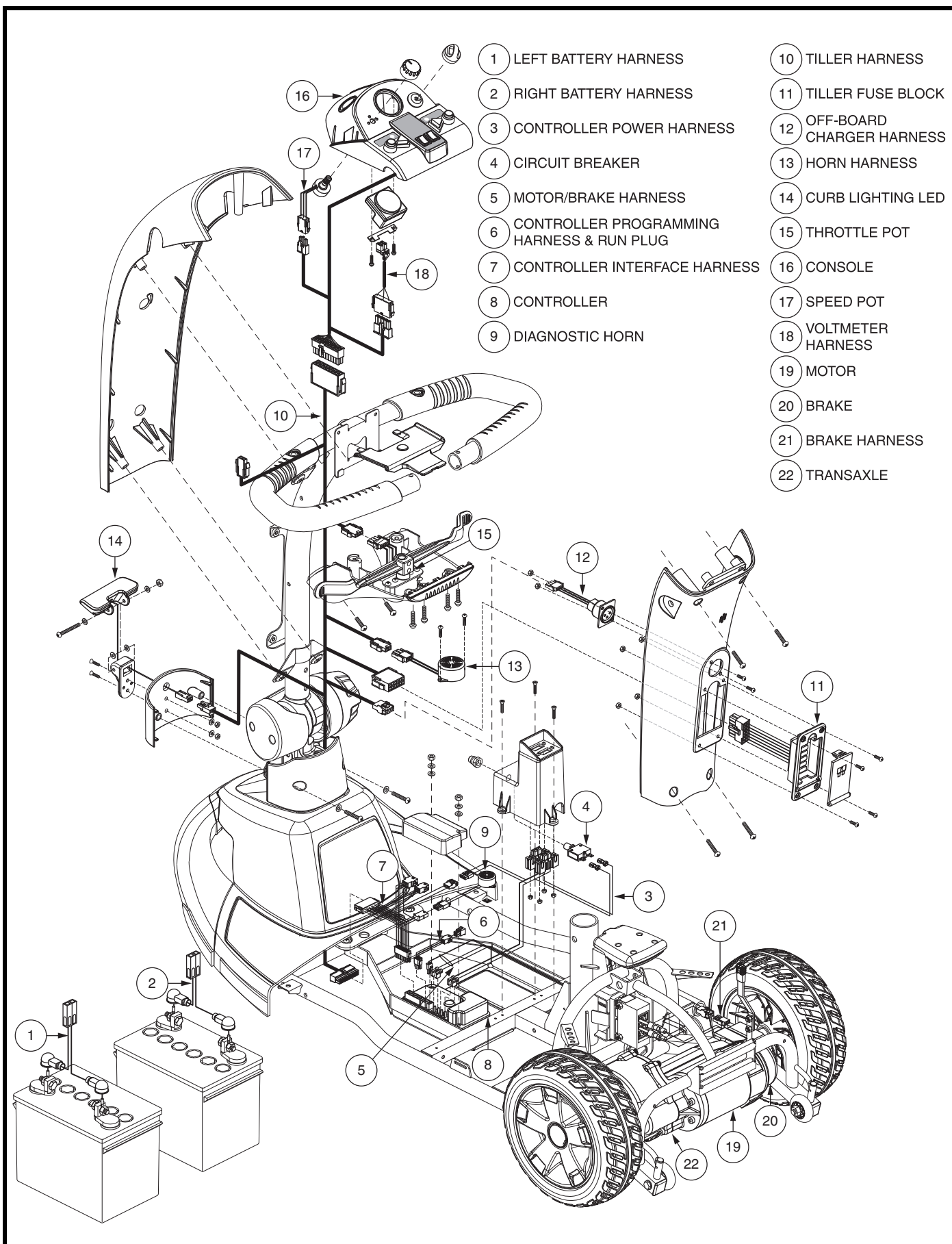


Diagram 1. Victory 10 Troubleshooting Key (Victory 9 May Differ Slightly in Appearance)

## SECTION 1 - KEY INSERTED INTO KEY SWITCH AND TURNED ON - NO SIGNS OF POWER

### Symptoms:

- The battery condition meter indicates no power.
- The horn and lights do not work.
- The scooter does not drive.

### Diagnosis:

The power has been interrupted in some part of the system.

### Solution:

Use the following procedure to determine where the power has been interrupted:

**NOTE:** Ensure that the key is inserted all the way into the key switch and the key switch is turned completely clockwise. Also check the key fuse in the fuse block on the tiller. If the fuse does not appear to be blown, test the fuse with a multimeter. (The resistance should be 1 ohm.) Be sure to reinstall the fuse before testing.

1. Check the circuit breaker (4). See **figure 2**.
  - If the circuit breaker (4) is not tripped, then go to the next step.
  - If the circuit breaker (4) is tripped, then reset it and retest the system.
2. Measure voltage across pin 1 and pin 2 of connector 12a. See **figure 3 and diagram 2**.
  - If your multimeter indicates 0VDC, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter indicates less than 18VDC but more than 0VDC, then recharge the batteries and retest the system.
  - If your multimeter indicates more than 18VDC, then go to step 18.
3. Remove the seat and rear shroud. See **figure 4**.
4. Measure voltage across the negative and positive terminals of one battery, then measure voltage across the negative and positive terminals of the second battery.
  - If your multimeter indicates greater than 9VDC for both batteries, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter indicates less than 9VDC on both batteries, then recharge the batteries and retest the system.

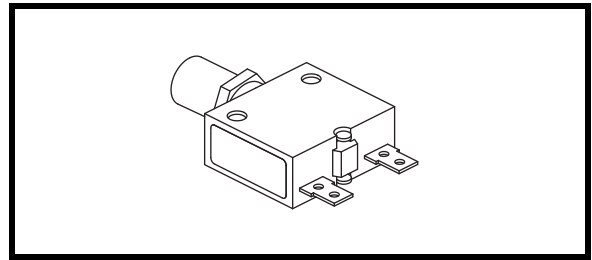


Figure 2. Circuit Breaker (4)

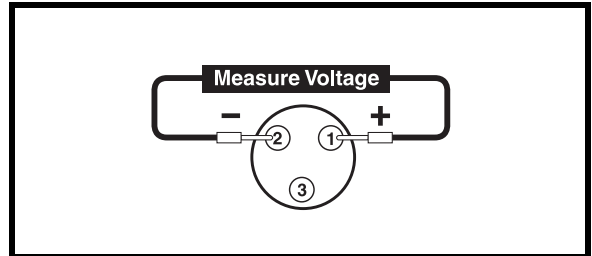


Figure 3. Connector 12a

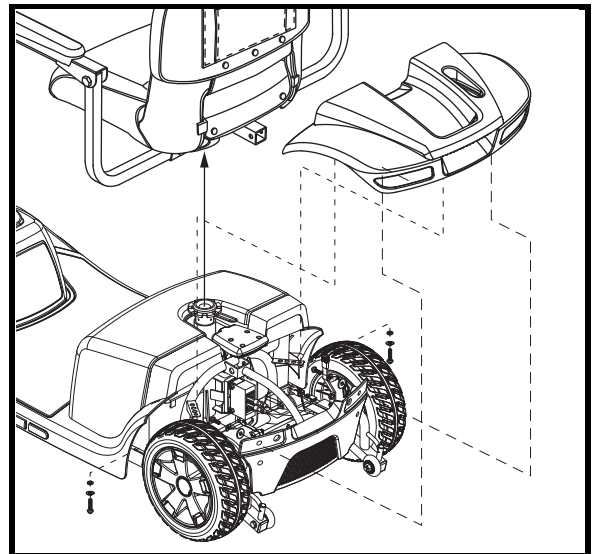


Figure 4. Victory 10 Seat and Rear Shroud Removal (Victory 9 May Differ Slightly in Appearance)

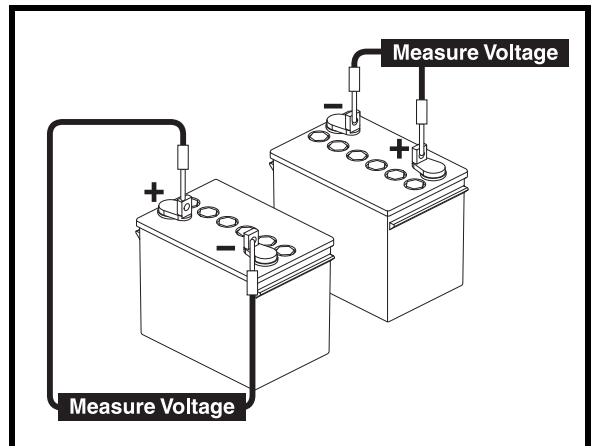


Figure 5. Battery Terminal Measurement



**Pb**  
Lead

**MANDATORY!** Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. Wear goggles and gloves when handling batteries and wash hands after handling.

**WARNING!** Always protect the batteries from freezing and never charge a frozen battery. Charging a frozen battery may result in damage to the battery.



**WARNING!** Connect your battery harnesses in the proper manner. **RED (+)** cables must be connected to positive (+) battery terminals/posts. **BLACK (-)** cables must be connected to negative (-) battery terminals/posts. Protective caps should be installed over all battery terminals. **REPLACE** cables immediately if damaged.

5. Unplug connector 1c from connector 3a and connector 2c from connector 3b. See diagram 3.
6. Measure voltage across pin 1 and pin 2 on connector 1c and connector 2c. See figures 6 and 7.
  - If your multimeter indicates greater than 9VDC for both tests, then plug connectors 1c and 2c back into connectors 3a and 3b and go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter indicates 0VDC on either test, then replace either the left or right battery harness (1 or 2) and retest the system.
7. Measure voltage across connector 1a (-) and connector 2b (+). See figure 8. {If your multimeter indicates 0VDC, then measure voltage across connector 1b (+) and connector 2a (-).}
  - If your multimeter indicates 0VDC for both measurements, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter indicates greater than 18VDC on either measurement, then go to step 10.
8. Remove the battery connector module. See figure 9.
9. Measure resistance across the circuit breaker (4) terminals (4a and 4b). See figure 10.
  - If your multimeter indicates less than 1 ohm, then replace the controller power harness (3) and retest the system.
  - If your multimeter indicates greater than 1 ohm, then replace the circuit breaker (4) and retest the system.

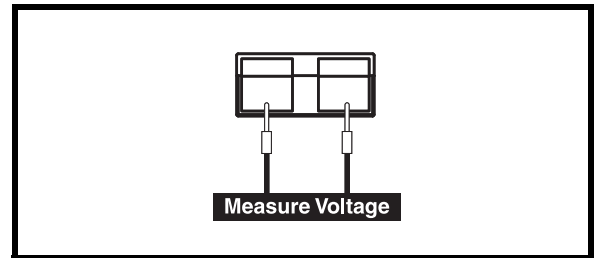


Figure 6. Connector 1c

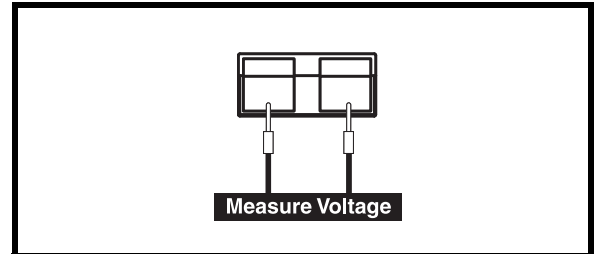


Figure 7. Connector 2c

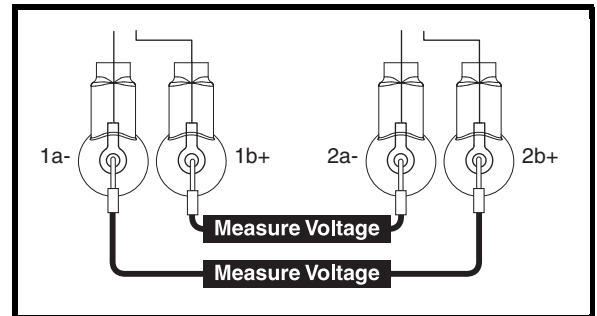


Figure 8. Connectors 1a and 2b

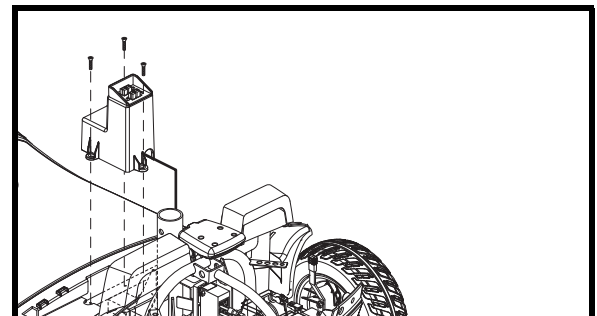


Figure 9. Battery Connector Module Removal

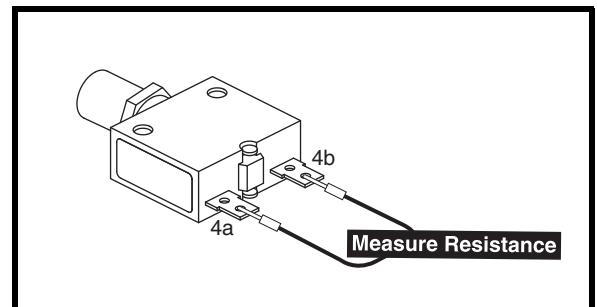
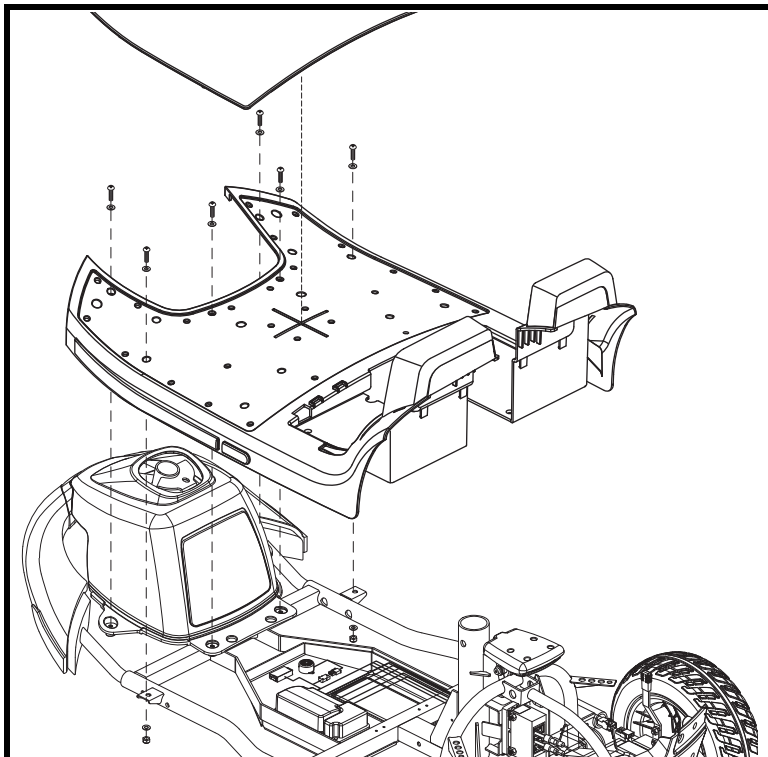


Figure 10. Circuit Breaker (4)

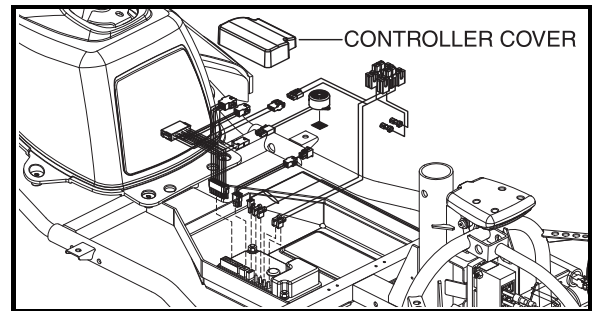


**From step 7**

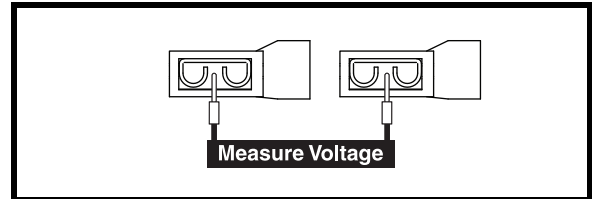
10. Remove the main shroud. **See figure 11.**
11. Remove the cover from the controller (8). **See figure 12.**
12. Unplug connectors 3f and 3e from connector 8e. **See diagram 3.**
13. Measure voltage across connectors 3f and 3e. **See figure 13.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates 0VDC, then replace the controller power harness (3) and retest the system.*
  - *If your multimeter indicates greater than 18VDC, then plug connectors 3f and 3e back into connector 8e and go to the next step.*
14. Unplug connector 7a from connector 8a. **See diagram 3.**
15. Measure voltage across pin 7 and pin 13 on connector 8a. **See figure 14.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates 0VDC, then replace the controller (8) and retest the system.*
  - *If your multimeter indicates greater than 18VDC, then plug connector 7a back into connector 8a and go to the next step.*
16. Unplug connector 10a from connector 7d. (Connector 7d is located under the front shroud, near the front wheel.) **See diagram 2.**
17. Measure voltage across pin 4 and pin 10 on connector 7d. **See figure 15.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates 0VDC, then replace the controller interface harness (7) and retest the system.*
  - *If your multimeter indicates greater than 18VDC, then plug connector 10a back into connector 7d and go to the next step.*



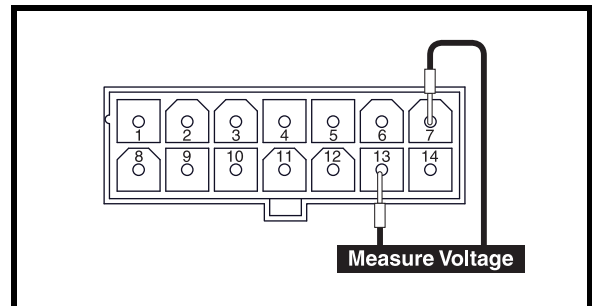
**Figure 11. Victory 10 Main Shroud Removal (Victory 9 May Differ Slightly in Appearance)**



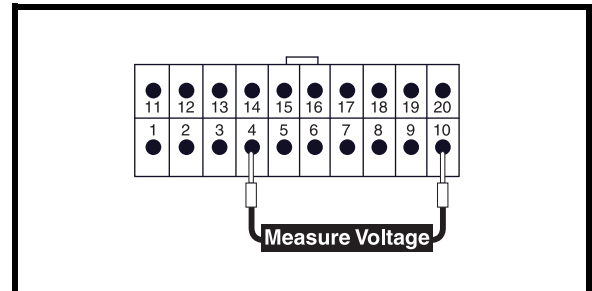
**Figure 12. Victory 10 Controller (8) Cover Removal (Victory 9 May Differ Slightly in Appearance)**



**Figure 13. Connectors 3f and 3e**



**Figure 14. Connector 8a**



**Figure 15. Connector 7d**



### From step 2

18. Remove the front and rear tiller shrouds and the console assembly. **See figure 16.**
19. Unplug connector 16a from connector 10g. **See diagram 2.**
20. Measure voltage across pin 1 and pin 4 of connector 10g. **See figure 17.**
  - If your multimeter indicates 0VDC, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter indicates greater than 18VDC, then replace the console (16) and retest the system.
21. Unplug connector 10b from connector 11a. **See diagram 3.**
22. Measure resistance across pin 5 and pin 11 of connector 11a. **See figure 18.**
  - If your multimeter indicates less than 1 ohm, then replace the tiller harness (10) and retest the system.
  - If your multimeter indicates greater than 1 ohm, then replace the tiller fuse block (11) and retest the system.

## SECTION 2 - KEY INSERTED INTO KEY SWITCH AND TURNED ON - POWERS ON BUT THE SCOOTER WILL NOT DRIVE

### Symptoms:

- The battery condition meter indicates power.
- The horn and lights work.
- The scooter does not drive or sound a beep code.

### Diagnosis:

- The power has been interrupted between the key switch and the controller (8).
- The inhibit wiring is faulty.

### Solution:

Use the following procedure to find the source of the problem:

1. Ensure that the charger is not plugged into the charger port (connector 12a).
2. Remove the seat and rear shroud. **See figure 4.**
3. Unplug and remove the batteries.
4. Measure resistance across pin 2 and pin 3 on connector 12a. **See figure 19.**
  - If your multimeter indicates an open, then go to **step 15.**
  - If your multimeter indicates less than 1 ohm, then go to the next step.
5. Remove the main shroud. **See figure 11.**
6. Remove the cover from the controller (8). **See figure 12.**
7. Unplug connector 6a from connector 8b. **See diagram 3.**

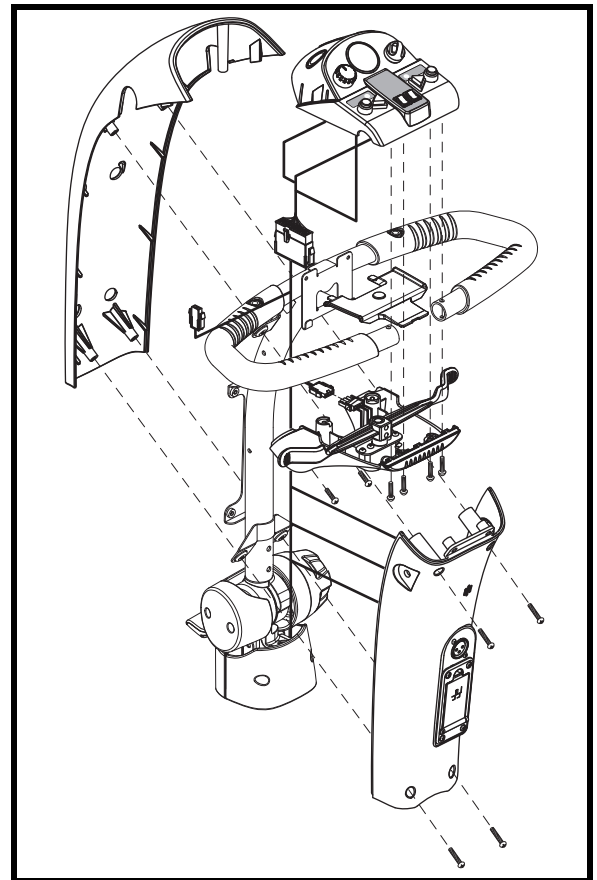


Figure 16. Tiller Shroud and Console Assembly Removal

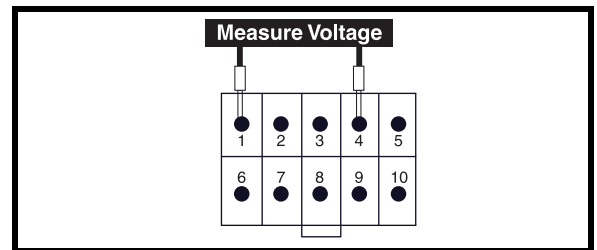


Figure 17. Connector 10g

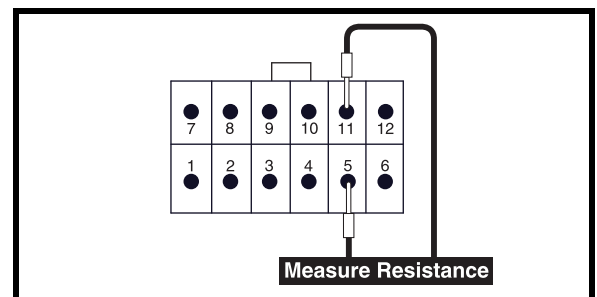


Figure 18. Connector 11a

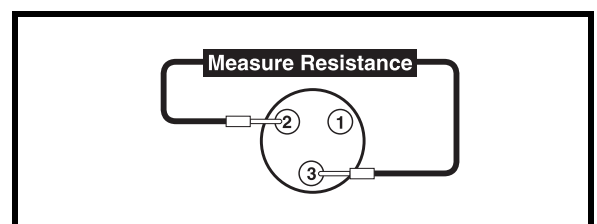
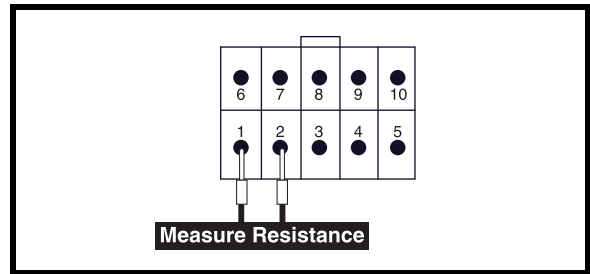


Figure 19. Connector 12a

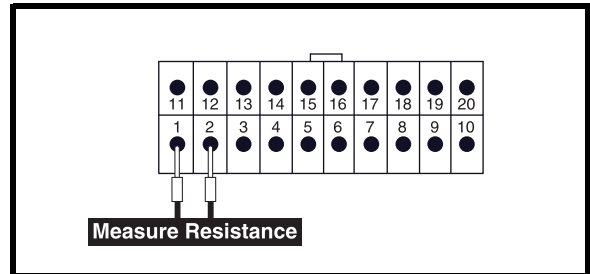
8. Reconnect the batteries and retest the system.
  - *If the scooter drives*, then replace the controller programming harness and run plug (6) and retest the system.
  - *If the scooter powers up but does not drive*, then go to the next step.
9. Unplug connector 7a from connector 8a. **See diagram 3.**
10. Measure resistance across pin 2 and pin 3 on connector 12a. **See figure 19.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates an open*, then replace the controller (8) and retest the system.
  - *If your multimeter indicates less than 1 ohm*, then go to the next step.
11. Unplug connector 10a from connector 7d. (Connector 7d is located under the front shroud, near the front wheel.) **See diagram 2.**
12. Measure resistance across pin 2 and pin 3 of connector 12a. **See figure 19.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates an open*, then replace the controller interface harness (7) and retest the system.
  - *If your multimeter indicates less than 1 ohm*, then go to the next step.
13. Unplug connector 12b from connector 10c. **See diagram 2.**
14. Measure resistance across pin 2 and pin 3 of connector 12a. **See figure 19.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates an open*, then replace the tiller harness (10) and retest the system.
  - *If your multimeter indicates less than 1 ohm*, then replace the off-board charger harness (12) and retest the system.

**From step 4**

15. Remove the front and rear tiller shrouds and the console assembly. **See figure 16.**
16. Unplug connector 16a from connector 10g. **See diagram 2.**
17. Insert the key all the way into the key switch and turn the key switch completely clockwise.
18. Measure resistance from pin 1 to pin 2 on connector 16a. **See figure 20.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates an open*, then replace the console (16) and retest the system.
  - *If your multimeter indicates less than 1 ohm*, then plug connector 16a back into connector 10g and go to the next step.
19. With the key still inserted and turned to the ON position, unplug connector 10a from connector 7d. (Connector 7d is located under the front shroud, near the front wheel). **See diagram 2.**
20. Measure resistance from pin 1 to pin 2 on connector 10a. **See figure 21.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates an open*, then replace the tiller harness (10) and retest the system.
  - *If your multimeter indicates less than 1 ohm*, then plug connector 10a back into connector 7d and go to the next step.

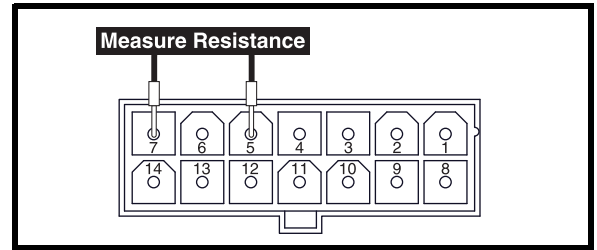


**Figure 20. Connector 16a**



**Figure 21. Connector 10a**

21. With the key still inserted and turned to the ON position, unplug connector 7a from connector 8a. See **diagram 3**.
22. Measure resistance from pin 5 to pin 7 on connector 7a. See **figure 22**.
  - If your multimeter indicates an open, then replace the controller interface harness (7) and retest the system.
  - If your multimeter indicates less than 1 ohm, then replace the controller (8) and retest the system.



**Figure 22. Connector 7a**

## SECTION 3 - BEEP CODE DIAGNOSIS

The controller (8) performs periodic diagnostics on the electronics of the Victory 9 or 10 scooter. The controller (8) monitors components of the electrical system such as battery charge, electromagnetic brake resistance, throttle pot (15) operation, and speed pot (17) operation. When the controller (8) senses that any one of these components is out of range, it sounds a series of beeps. The scooter will not drive until the fault is resolved.

**NOTE:** The beep code will begin with a series of rapid beeps, followed by a number of slower beeps. The slower beeps comprise the actual beep code. The beep code will be generated only once. To repeat the beep code, remove and reinsert the key.

### Beep Code #3 - High Battery Voltage

#### Symptoms:

- The controller (8) beeps three times.

#### Diagnosis:

- The batteries have become overcharged.

#### Solution:

Use the following procedure to clear the beep code:

1. Power up the scooter and wait for the battery voltage to drop.

**NOTE:** Do not allow the battery condition meter to drop down into the red!

**NOTE:** The Victory 9 or 10 scooter should only be charged with the off-board charger supplied with the unit!

### Beep Code #5 - Brake Fault

#### Symptoms:

- The controller (8) beeps five times.

#### Diagnosis:

- The scooter may be in freewheel mode.
- There may be a short in the brake.

#### Solution:

Use the following procedure to clear the beep code:

1. Make sure the scooter is in drive mode. Pull the manual freewheel lever backward to engage drive mode.

2. Separate the front and rear halves of the scooter. Refer to the scooter owner's manual.
3. Measure resistance across pin 3 and pin 4 of connector 19a.  
**See figure 23 and diagram 3.**
  - *If your multimeter does not indicate about 30-65 ohms, then go to the next step.*
  - *If your multimeter indicates about 30-65 ohms, then go to step 6.*
4. Unplug connector 21a from connector 20a. **See diagram 2.**
5. Measure resistance across pin 1 and pin 2 on connector 20a.  
**See figure 24.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates about 30-65 ohms, then replace the brake harness (21) and retest the system.*
  - *If your multimeter does not indicate about 30-65 ohms, then replace the brake (20) and retest the system.*

#### From step 3

6. Reassemble the scooter. Refer to the scooter owner's manual.
7. Remove the main shroud. **See figure 11.**
8. Remove the cover from the controller (8). **See figure 12.**
9. Unplug connector 5d from connector 8c. **See diagram 3.**
10. Measure resistance across pin 1 and pin 2 of connector 5d. **See figure 25.**
  - *If your multimeter indicates about 30-65 ohms, then replace the controller (8) and retest the system.*
  - *If your multimeter does not indicate about 30-65 ohms, then replace the motor/brake harness (5) and retest the system.*

## Beep Code #6 - Throttle Trip

### Symptoms:

- The controller (8) beeps six times.

### Diagnosis:

- The throttle pot (15) was not in the neutral position when the key was inserted and turned to the ON position.
- The throttle pot (15) neutral position is out of tolerance.

### Solution:

Use the following procedure to clear the beep code:

1. Press the throttle control lever forward and backward to check the throttle pot (15) spring tension. The throttle control lever should be easy to press and spring back to the neutral position when released.
  - *If the throttle control level moves freely and springs back to the neutral position when released, then go to the next step.*
  - *If the throttle control level feels like it is obstructed or does not spring back to the neutral position when released, then replace the throttle pot (15) and retest the system.*
2. Remove the front and rear tiller shrouds and the console assembly. **See figure 16.**

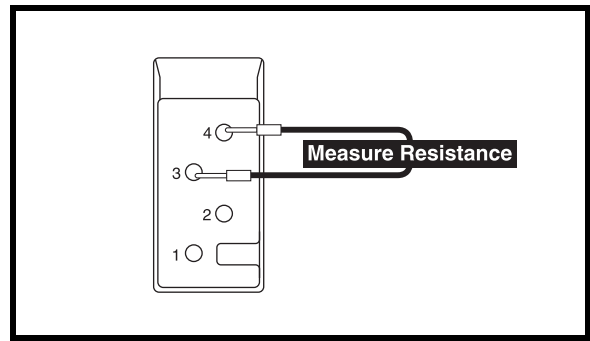


Figure 23. Connector 19a

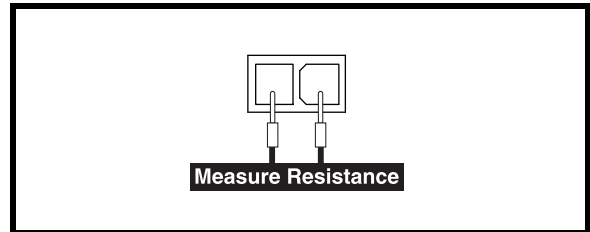


Figure 24. Connector 20a

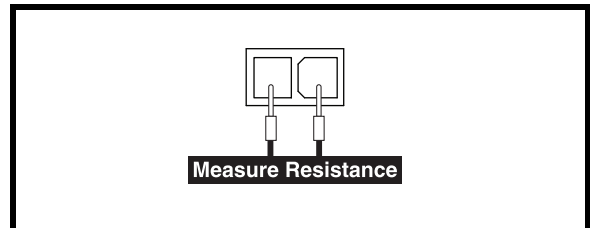


Figure 25. Connector 5d

3. Unplug connector 15a from connector 10h. **See diagram 2.**
4. Measure resistance across pin 1 and pin 2 on connector 15a. **See figure 26.**
  - If your multimeter indicates about 2.5k ohms, then replace the controller (8) and retest the system.
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 2.5k ohms (and is off by at least 0.5k ohms), then replace the throttle pot (15) and retest the system.

## Beep Code #7 - Throttle Trip

### Symptoms:

- The controller (8) beeps seven times.

### Diagnosis:

- The controller (8) may be faulty.
- The throttle pot (15) may be faulty.
- The speed pot (17) may be faulty.
- The tiller harness (10) may be faulty.
- The controller interface harness (7) may be faulty.

### Solution:

Use the following procedure to clear the beep code:

1. Remove the seat. **See figure 4.**
2. Remove the main shroud. **See figure 11.**
3. Remove the cover from the controller (8). **See figure 12.**
4. Unplug connector 7a from connector 8a. **See diagram 3.**
5. Measure resistance across pin 2 and pin 8 on connector 7a. **See figure 27.**
  - If your multimeter indicates about 4.7k ohms, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 4.7k ohms, then go to **step 9.**
6. Measure resistance across pin 1 and pin 8 on connector 7a. **See figure 28.**
  - If your multimeter indicates about 2.5k ohms, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 2.5k ohms, then go to **step 9.**
7. Turn the speed pot (17) to the full rabbit position.
8. Measure resistance across pin 8 and pin 9 on connector 7a. **See figure 29.**
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 4.7k ohms, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter indicates about 4.7k ohms, then replace the controller (8) and retest the system.

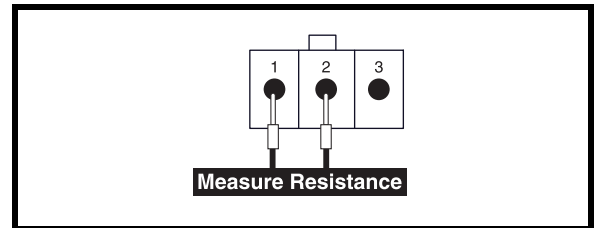


Figure 26. Connector 15a

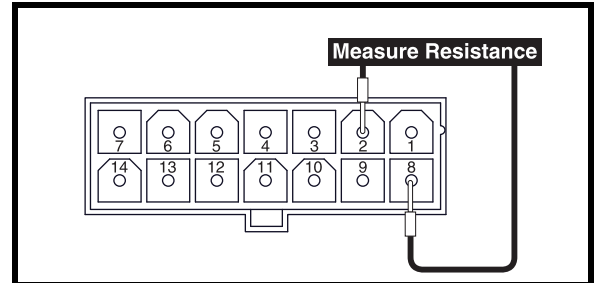


Figure 27. Connector 7a

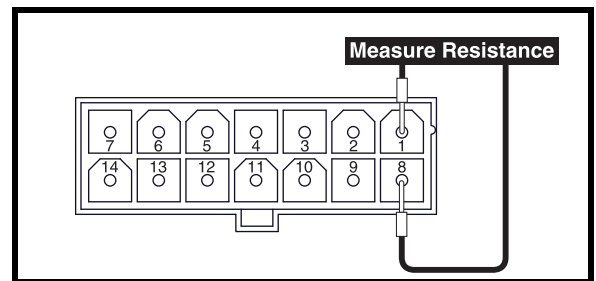


Figure 28. Connector 7a

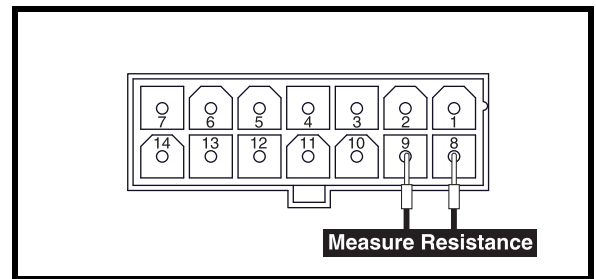
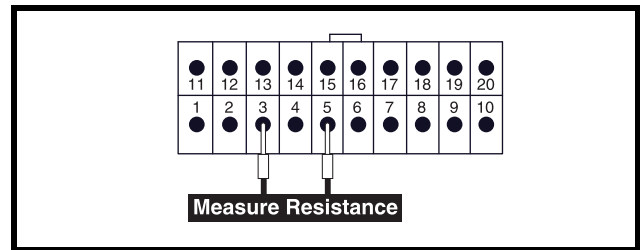


Figure 29. Connector 7a

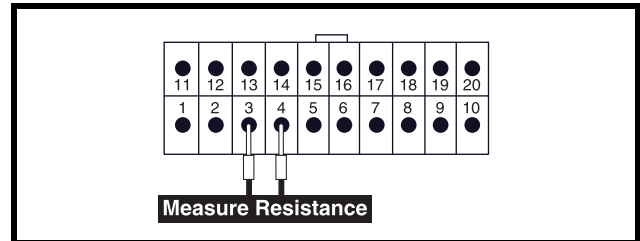
**From step 5 or 6**

9. Unplug connector 7d from connector 10a. **See diagram 2.**
10. Measure resistance across pin 3 and pin 5 on connector 10a. **See figure 30.**
  - If your multimeter indicates about 4.7k ohms, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 4.7k ohms, then go to **step 14.**



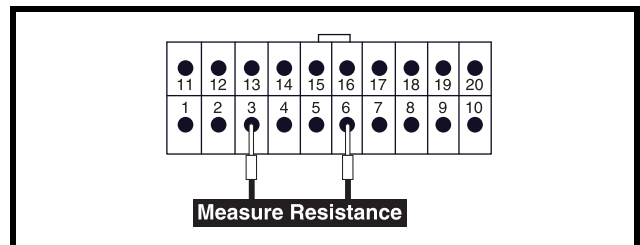
**Figure 30. Connector 10a**

11. Measure resistance across pin 3 and pin 4 on connector 10a. **See figure 31.**
  - If your multimeter indicates about 2.5k ohms, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 2.5k ohms, then go to **step 14.**



**Figure 31. Connector 10a**

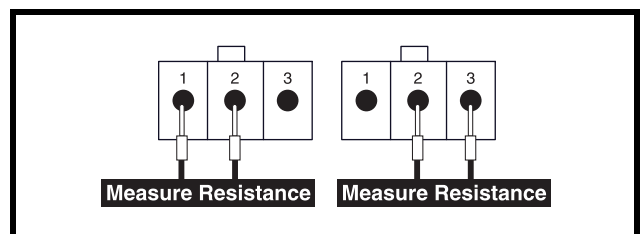
12. Turn the speed pot (17) to the full rabbit position.
13. Measure resistance across pin 3 and pin 6 on connector 10a. **See figure 32.**
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 4.7k ohms, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter indicates about 4.7k ohms, then replace the controller interface harness (7) and retest the system.



**Figure 32. Connector 10a**

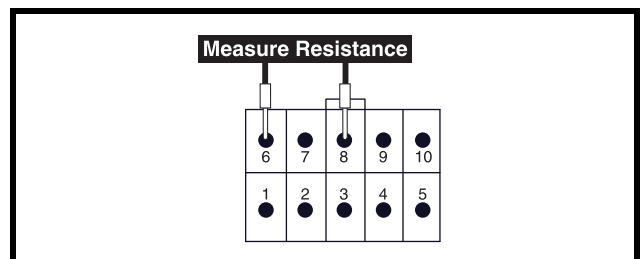
**From step 10 or 11**

14. Remove the front and rear tiller shrouds and the console assembly. **See figure 16.**
15. Unplug connector 10h from connector 15a. **See diagram 2.**
16. Measure resistance across pin 1 and pin 2, then across pin 2 and pin 3 on connector 15a. **See figure 33.**
  - If your multimeter indicates about 2.5k ohms for both measurements, then go the next step.
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 2.5k ohms for either measurement, then replace the throttle pot (15) and retest the system.



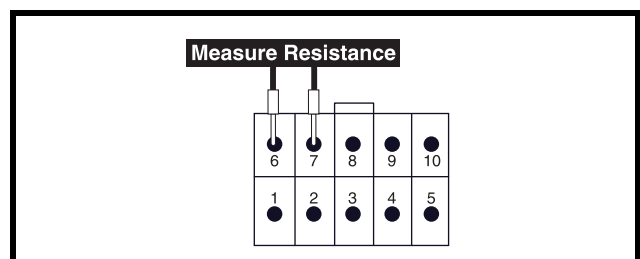
**Figure 33. Connector 15a**

17. Unplug connector 10g from connector 16a. **See diagram 2.**
18. Turn the speed pot (17) to the full rabbit position.
19. Measure resistance across pin 6 and pin 8 on connector 16a. **See figure 34.**
  - If your multimeter indicates about 100k ohms, then go to the next step.
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 100k ohms, then go to **step 22.**



**Figure 34. Connector 16a**

20. Turn the speed pot (17) to the full turtle position.
21. Measure resistance across pin 6 and pin 7 on connector 16a. **See figure 35.**
  - If your multimeter indicates about 100k ohms, then replace the tiller harness (10) and retest the system.
  - If your multimeter does not indicate about 100k ohms, then go to the next step.



**Figure 35. Connector 16a**

### From step 19

22. Unplug connector 16b from connector 17a. **See diagram 2.**
23. Turn the speed pot (17) to the full rabbit position.
24. Measure resistance across pin 1 and pin 2 on connector 17a.

**See figure 36.**

- If your multimeter indicates about 100k ohms, then go to the next step.
- If your multimeter does not indicate about 100k ohms, then replace the speed pot (17) and retest the system.

25. Turn the speed pot (17) to the full turtle position.
26. Measure resistance across pin 2 and pin 3 on connector 17a.

**See figure 37.**

- If your multimeter indicates about 100k ohms, then replace the console (16) and retest the system.
- If your multimeter does not indicate about 100k ohms, then replace the speed pot (17) and retest the system.

## Beep Code #8 - Motor Disconnected

### Symptoms:

- The controller (8) beeps eight times.

### Diagnosis:

- The motor (19) is not functioning properly or is disconnected.
- The controller (8) is not functioning properly.

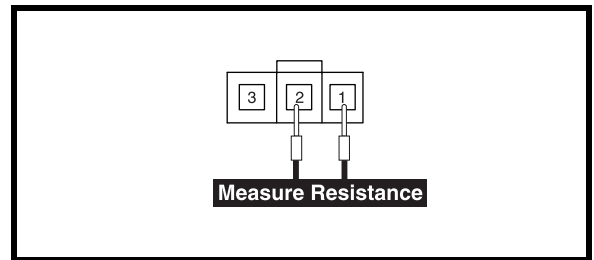
### Solution:

Use the following procedure to clear the beep code:

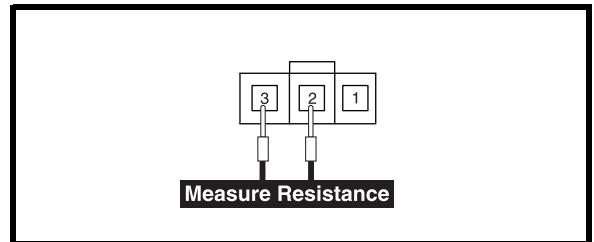
1. Separate the front and rear halves of the scooter. Refer to the scooter owner's manual.
2. Measure resistance across pin 1 and pin 2 on connector 19a.

**See figure 38.**

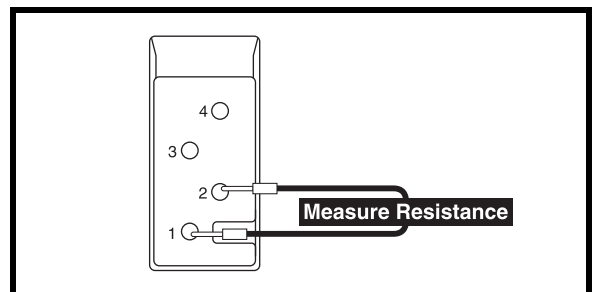
- If your multimeter indicates about 0.5-1.5 ohms, then go to step 4.
- If your multimeter does not indicate about 0.5-1.5 ohms, then go to the next step.



**Figure 36. Connector 17a**



**Figure 37. Connector 17a**



**Figure 38. Connector 19a**



3. Remove and inspect the motor brushes. See **figures 39 and 40**.
  - *If the motor brushes are worn below 0.25 in. or they are physically damaged*, then replace the motor brushes and retest the system.
  - *If the motor brushes are not worn below 0.25 in. and are not physically damaged*, then replace the motor (19) and retest the system.

**From step 2**

4. Reassemble the scooter. Refer to the scooter owner's manual.
5. Remove the main shroud. See **figure 11**.
6. Remove the cover from the controller (8). See **figure 12**.
7. Unplug connector 5b and connector 5c from from connector 8d. See **diagram 3**.
8. Measure resistance across connectors 5b and 5c. See **figure 41**.
  - *If your multimeter indicates about 0.5-1.5 ohms*, then replace the controller (8) and retest the system.
  - *If your multimeter indicates an open*, then replace the motor/brake harness (5) and retest the system.

## Beep Code #9 - Possible Controller Trip

**Symptoms:**

- The controller (8) beeps nine times.

**Diagnosis:**

- The key may have been inserted during battery installation.
- The controller (8) may be overheated.
- The brake or drive system may be dragging, causing the motor to pull too much current.

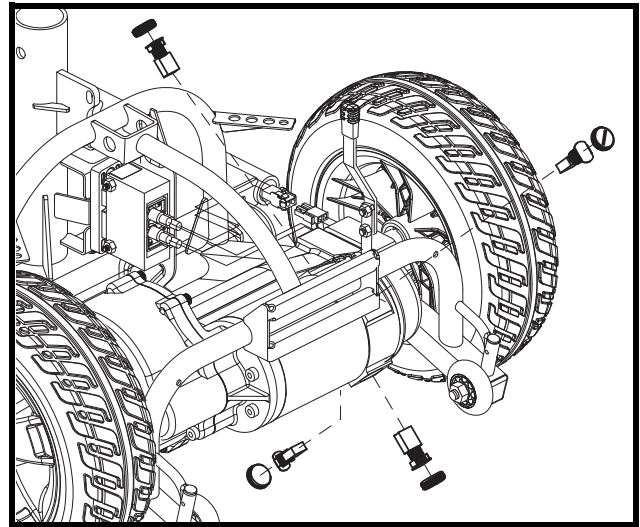
**Solution:**

Use the following procedure to clear the beep code:

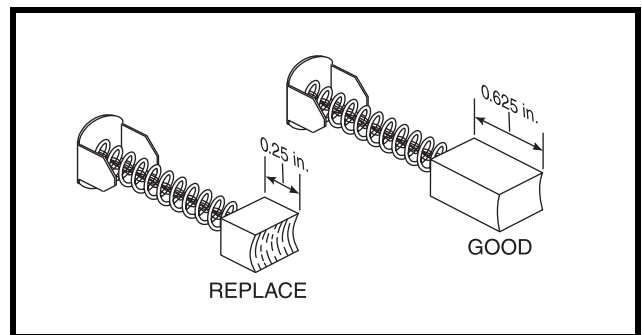
1. Before installing the batteries, remove the key from the key switch. After installing the batteries, insert the key all the way into the key switch and turn the key switch completely clockwise.
  - *If you do not receive a beep code*, then the scooter should run.
  - *If you receive a beep code*, then shut down the scooter for 10-15 minutes to allow the controller (8) to cool and retest the system.

Retesting the system after cool down:

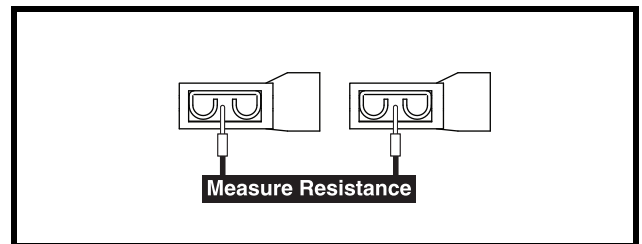
- *If the beep code stops after shutting down and the scooter drives when powered up*, then go to the next step.
- *If the beep code persists*, then replace the controller (8) and retest the system.



**Figure 39. Motor Brush Removal/Assembly**

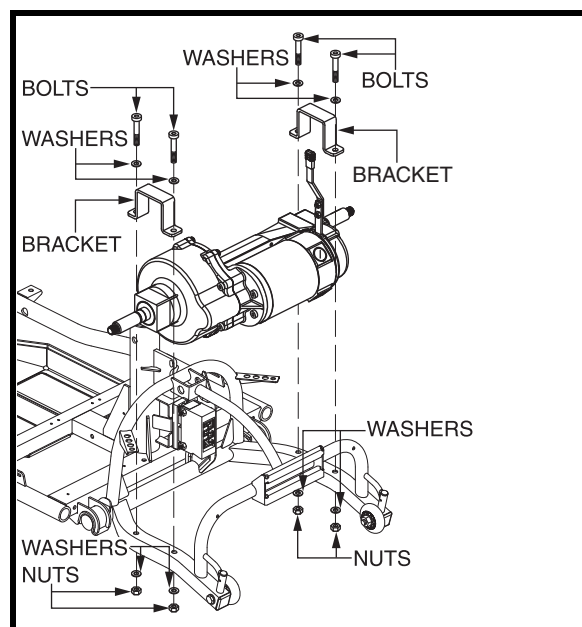


**Figure 40. Motor Brushes**



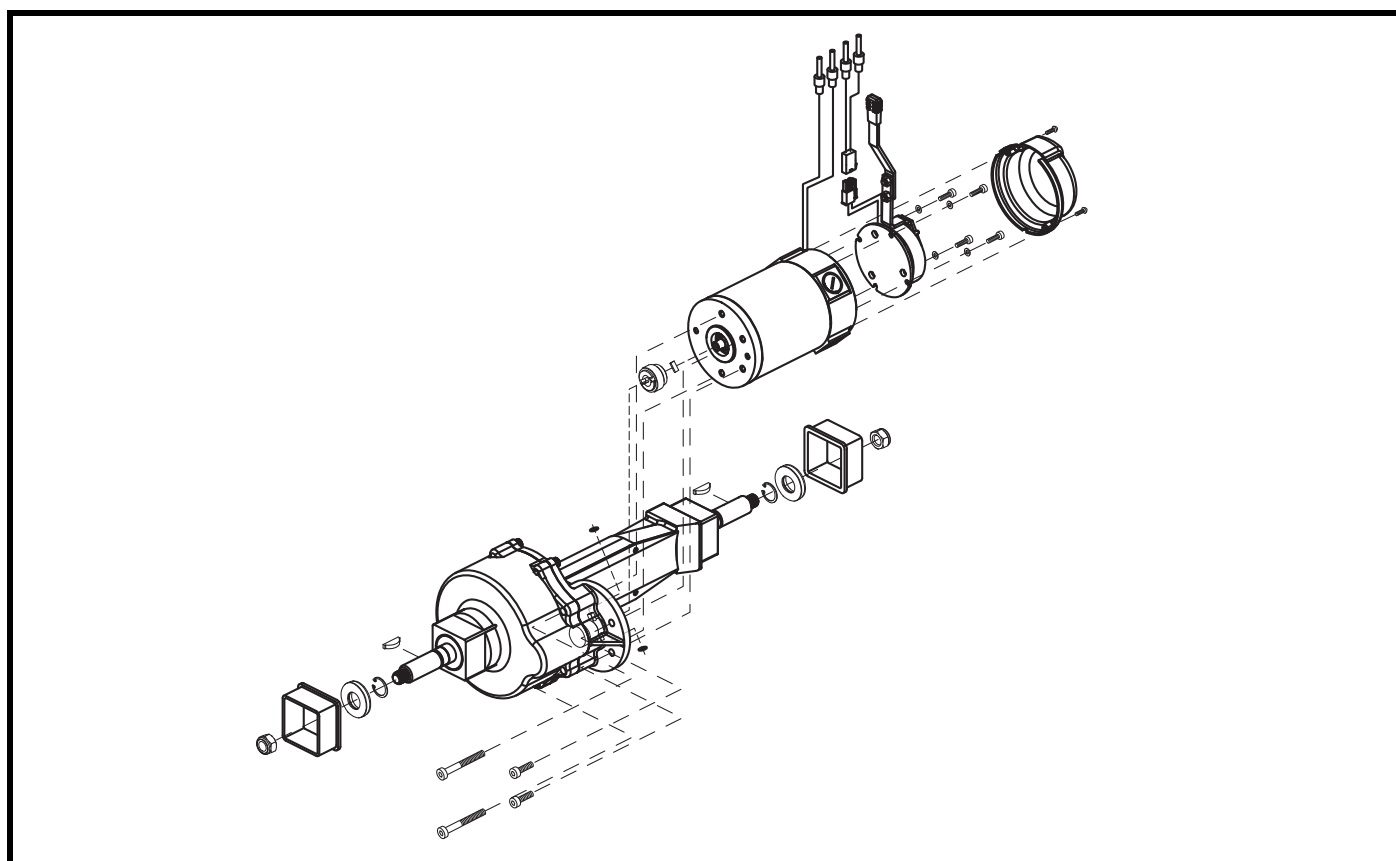
**Figure 41. Connectors 5b and 5c**

2. If the brake or drive system is dragging, then the scooter may drive for a period of time before emitting a beep code. Once the beep code sounds, remove the key from the key switch and place the scooter in freewheel mode by pushing the freewheel lever forward. Refer to the scooter owner's manual.
  - *If the scooter can be pushed easily in freewheel mode with no resistance, then replace the controller (8) and retest the system.*
  - *If the scooter cannot be pushed easily while in freewheel mode, then go to the next step.*
3. Remove the transaxle (22). Retain the securement hardware (washers, bolts, brackets, and nuts) for future use. **See figure 42.**
4. Remove the brake (20) from the motor. **See figure 43.**
5. With the brake (20) removed, try to push the scooter.
  - *If the scooter can be pushed easily in freewheel mode with no resistance, then replace the brake (20) and retest the system.*
  - *If the scooter cannot be pushed easily while in freewheel mode, then go to the next step.*



**Figure 42. Removing the Transaxle (22)**

6. Remove the motor (19) from the transaxle (22). **See figure 43.**
7. With the motor (19) removed, try to push the scooter.
  - *If the scooter can be pushed easily in freewheel mode with no resistance, then replace the motor (19).*
  - *If the scooter cannot be pushed easily while in freewheel mode, then replace the transaxle (22).*



**Figure 43. Removing the Brake (20) and Motor (18)**



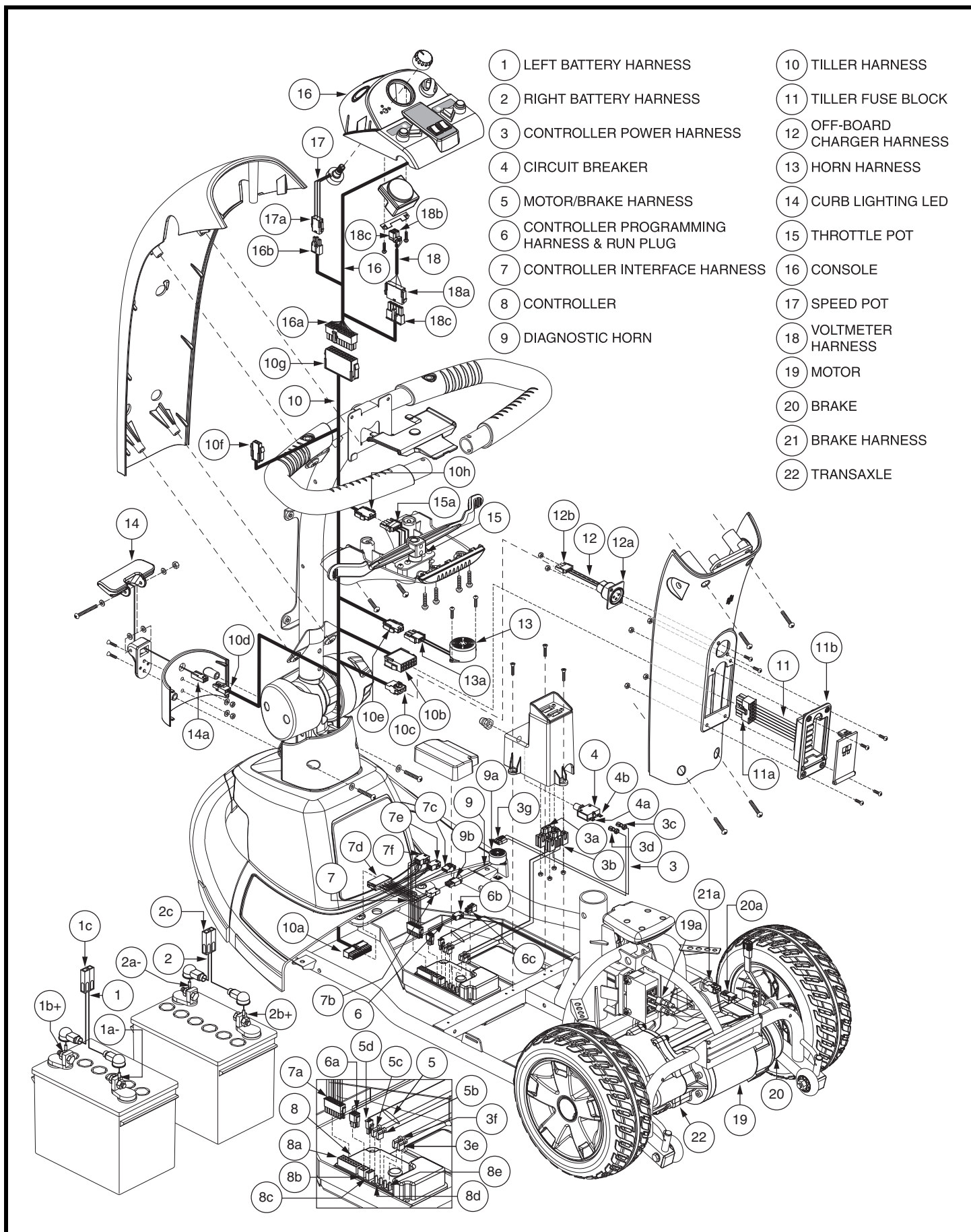


Diagram 2. Victory 10 3D Wiring Diagram

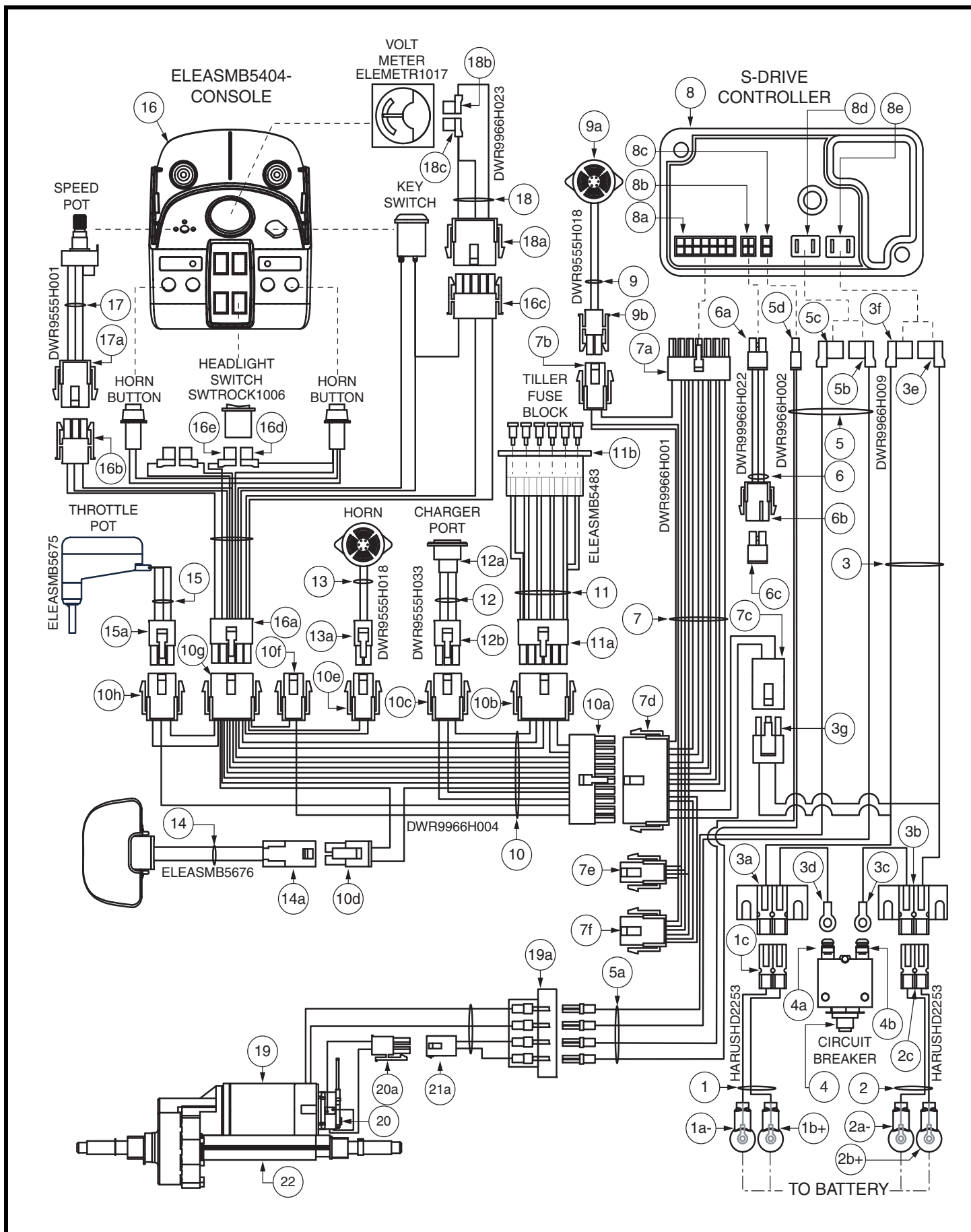


Diagram 3. Victory 10 2D Wiring Diagram



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Press 1 for Help Desk or

Press 2 for Quantum Rehab Tech or

Press 3 for Power Chair Tech or

Press 4 for Scooter Tech or

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