

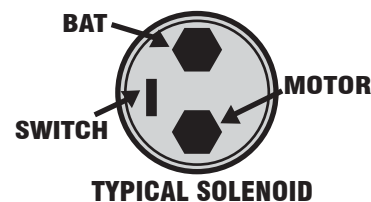
INSTALLATION (CONT'D)

- [5] **OPERATE STARTER.** It should operate quietly. Any loud grinding noises must be corrected. If the starter makes a high pitched whine during cranking the pinion to ring gear engagement is too great. If the starter makes a high pitched whine after cranking as the button or key is released, the clearance is too small. The cables and connectors themselves should be checked for voltage drop with a voltmeter. To check any wire or cable for voltage drop, connect one side of the voltmeter to one end of the cable and the other side of the voltmeter to the other end. **OPERATE THE CIRCUIT** and simultaneously measure the volt drop. It should be 0.5VDC or less. High voltage drops indicate a bad connector or undersized cable. The ground circuit can be checked in the same manner. Measure input voltage by connecting the positive probe of a voltmeter to the "MOTOR" terminal of the solenoid and connecting the negative to the starter housing [should be 9.0V minimum while cranking].

!CAUTION: NEVER OPERATE A STARTER MORE THAN 30 SECONDS AT A TIME WITHOUT ALLOWING TIME TO COOL (AT LEAST 2 MINUTES). OVERHEATING WILL DAMAGE THE STARTER.

COMMON QUESTIONS

- WHY DO THE TEETH ON THE STARTER PINION WEAR OFF PREMATURELY?*** This is caused by excessive starter pinion gear to ring gear clearance. The solution is to remove any shims between the starter and the engine block. If no shims are installed, then either shim under the outboard bolt only or machine excess material from the mounting surface of the starter.
- WHY DOES THE STARTER CRANK SLOWLY?*** This condition can be caused by several things. The most common cause is excessively low input voltage, which can be caused by undersized starter cables, high resistance or defective batteries, high resistance battery disconnect switches or poor connectors. If the input voltage to the starter is satisfactory [9 volts or higher], then a second possible cause could be an underpowered starter. It is important that the starter have the torque characteristics to handle the load of the engine. If the engine turns too slow it may require a higher torque starter.
- CAN I USE A REMOTE SOLENOID?*** Yes. Connect the battery cable from the remote solenoid to the starter in the normal way. Connect the starter's solenoid switch terminal to the remote solenoid's switch terminal.
- WHAT DO I DO WITH THE WIRE THAT CONNECTED TO THE 'R' TERMINAL ON THE ORIGINAL STARTER?*** In early original wiring harnesses the 'R' circuit was a ballast resistor bypass. This terminal is 'no connection' when the starter is at rest and is +12VDC *while cranking*. This circuit provided +12VDC to the ignition coil during cranking for easier engine starting. Cars that do not have a ballast resistor (i.e. HEI, MSD or other aftermarket ignition systems) should not need this connection. In most cases this wire can be eliminated. If the engine has no ignition during cranking, then the wiring of the coil is going to require an 'R' terminal signal. To accomplish this, order PN 600 R-Terminal kit or, connect a 10A/250V diode in line with the *MOTOR SIDE* of the solenoid. The cathode or banded end of the diode goes toward the starter. This allows current to go from the starter to the coil and not from the coil to the starter. Some Powermaster replacement solenoids are available with an 'R' terminal. Ask your dealer.



ADDITIONAL NOTES ON INSTALLATION

- A NOTE ABOUT RING GEARS.*** There is a lot of variation in the quality of the flexplates/flywheels on the market today and in the ring gears that are installed on them. It is important for long starter life that the ring gear be round and true. Check the ring gear in at least six places verifying that the clearance for the starter is the same in all locations. If not, remove the ring gear and make sure the mounting surface of the crankshaft is clean and free of paint buildup or rust. Reinstall the ring gear and properly torque the mounting bolts. If this does not correct the problem, replace the ring gear.
- DISCONNECT SWITCHES.*** The switch used for a battery disconnect is very important. All of the starter current will go across this switch during cranking which, depending on the starter, can be as high as 700A! After the engine is running, all of the current from the alternator will be running across this switch. Therefore, make sure that the switch that is being used can handle these amounts of current. Switches are rated in intermittent amps and continuous amps. The intermittent rating should match or exceed the amount the starter will pull and the continuous rating should match or exceed the amount the alternator can produce. Using a switch that is too small will result in voltage loss and possible switch failure.
- CLOCKABLE STARTERS.*** Some Powermaster starters are clockable meaning that the starter motor can be rotated in relation to the mounting block. Currently this includes part numbers 9000, 9004, 3500, 9102, 9132, 9142, and 9152. Simply remove the socket cap bolts securing the mounting block to the front of the starter and rotate it to another setting. Powermaster starters 9000, 9004, and 3500 are made to mount on either side of the engine. Owners of DART and other high performance engines can take advantage of this by mounting the starter on the driver side.
- "CAST IRON" STARTERS.*** Some early model manual transmission engines came stock with a starter that has a cast iron "nose" or front housing instead of an aluminum one. Apparently there is a difference in the block itself and this difference can cause problems when installing a high performance starter. High performance starters are designed to replace the aluminum housing original Delco starter. If you have an engine that came with a cast iron housing starter, then you will need to add up to an 1/8" (0.125") of shims to get proper pinion to ring gear engagement.
- HEAT SHIELDS.*** Heat is the enemy of any electrical device. Therefore, heat shields between the headers and starter, or velcro starter wraps, are recommended to prolong the life of the starter.