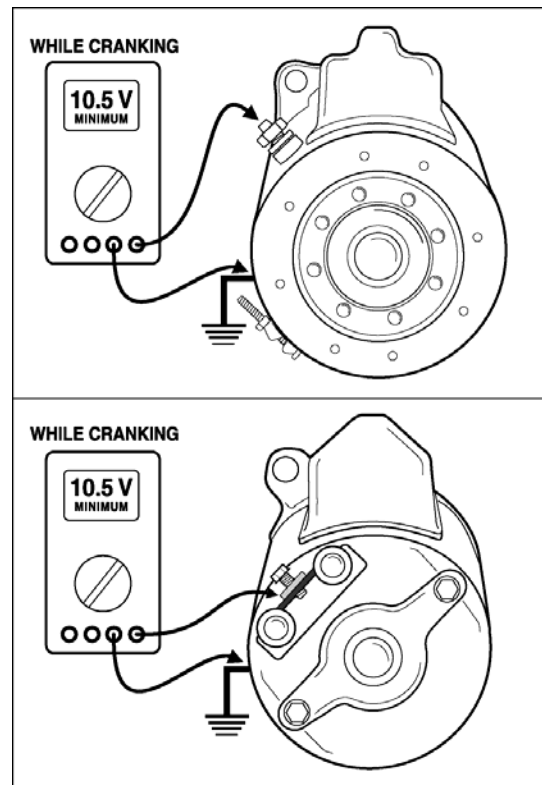


Many starter failures are caused by defective or discharged batteries, corroded cables, and secondary ignition problems. Check all of these items when the starter is replaced to prevent a recurring problem.

**FORD starters require more current to engage the flywheel than most starters.**

### TO CHECK FOR PROPER STARTER VOLTAGE:

1. Install starter and fasten all electrical connections securely.
2. **Connect** a voltmeter to the starter as shown in drawing. Black lead to starter case; red lead to tab/post (B+) connection.
3. Attempt to crank the engine.



### NO CRANK - VOLTAGE LESS THAN 10 VOLTS:

If the engine does not crank and voltage is less than 10.0 volts check for poor connections at cable ends, weak battery, faulty starter relay.

### NO CRANK - VOLTAGE IS ZERO VOLTS:

Locate "S" wire at starter relay (on fender well, near battery). With voltmeter check to see that voltage is present with key in start position.

- If voltage is present look for bad ground to starter relay or defective relay.
- If no voltage is present, check ignition switch and neutral safety switch.

### ABOUT FORD STARTERS...

As noted previously, Ford starters require more current to operate than other starter makes. This makes them very difficult to free spin. Therefore:

**IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED TO "FREE SPIN" A FORD STARTER USING A BATTERY CHARGER OR JUMPER CABLES. THIS MAY CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO STARTER OR CHARGER.**

### **These units are interchangeable**

**Although the unit you purchased may not look exactly like the one removed from the vehicle, it will install and operate with no modifications necessary.**

