

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.

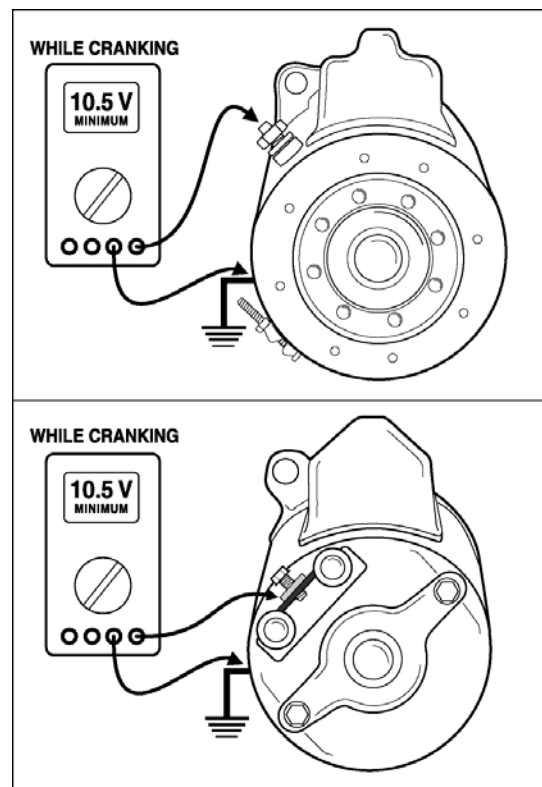
NO CRANK - VOLTAGE LESS THAN 10 VOLTS:

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.