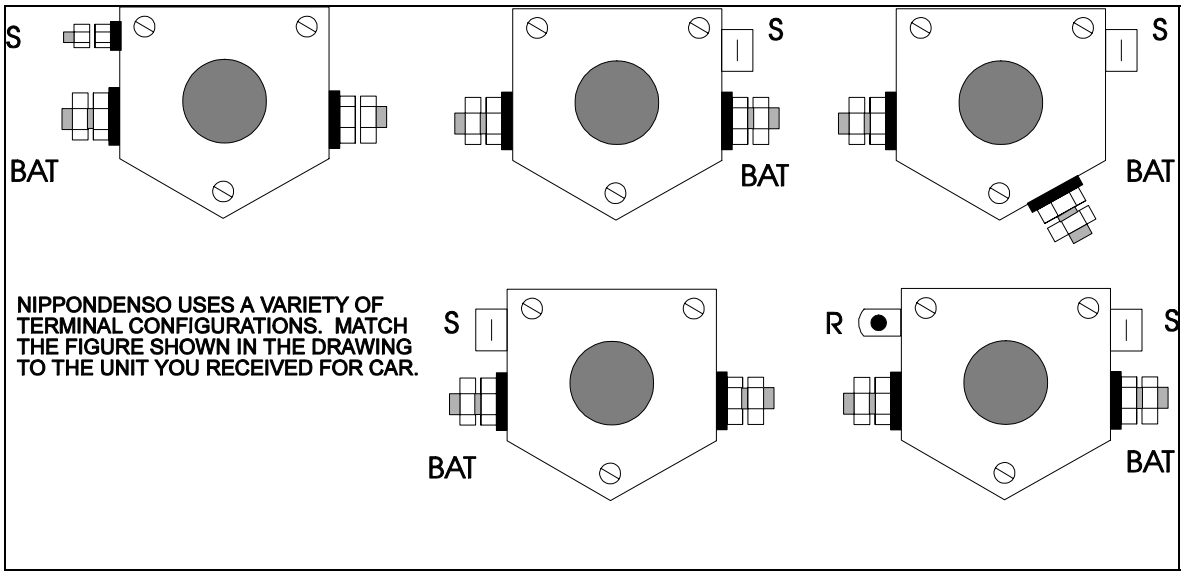
Follow These Starter Installation and Voltage Check Steps

1. **CLEAN** all debris from mounting surfaces.
2. **POSITION** the starter in the bell housing and line up the mounting holes.
3. **ALIGN and PRESS** the starter firmly against the mounting surface.
4. **INSTALL** bolts, **FINGER TIGHT ONLY!**
5. **REVIEW** Step 3
6. **TIGHTEN** both bolts evenly in a staggered pattern
7. **Connect** a voltmeter to the starter in this manner. Black lead to starter case; red lead to "S" terminal. Attempt to crank the engine.

NO CRANK - VOLTAGE LESS THAN 12 VOLTS: If the engine does not crank and voltage is less than 12.0 volts check for defective neutral safety switch, bad ignition switch, weak battery, , loose or corroded cables, or poor ground.

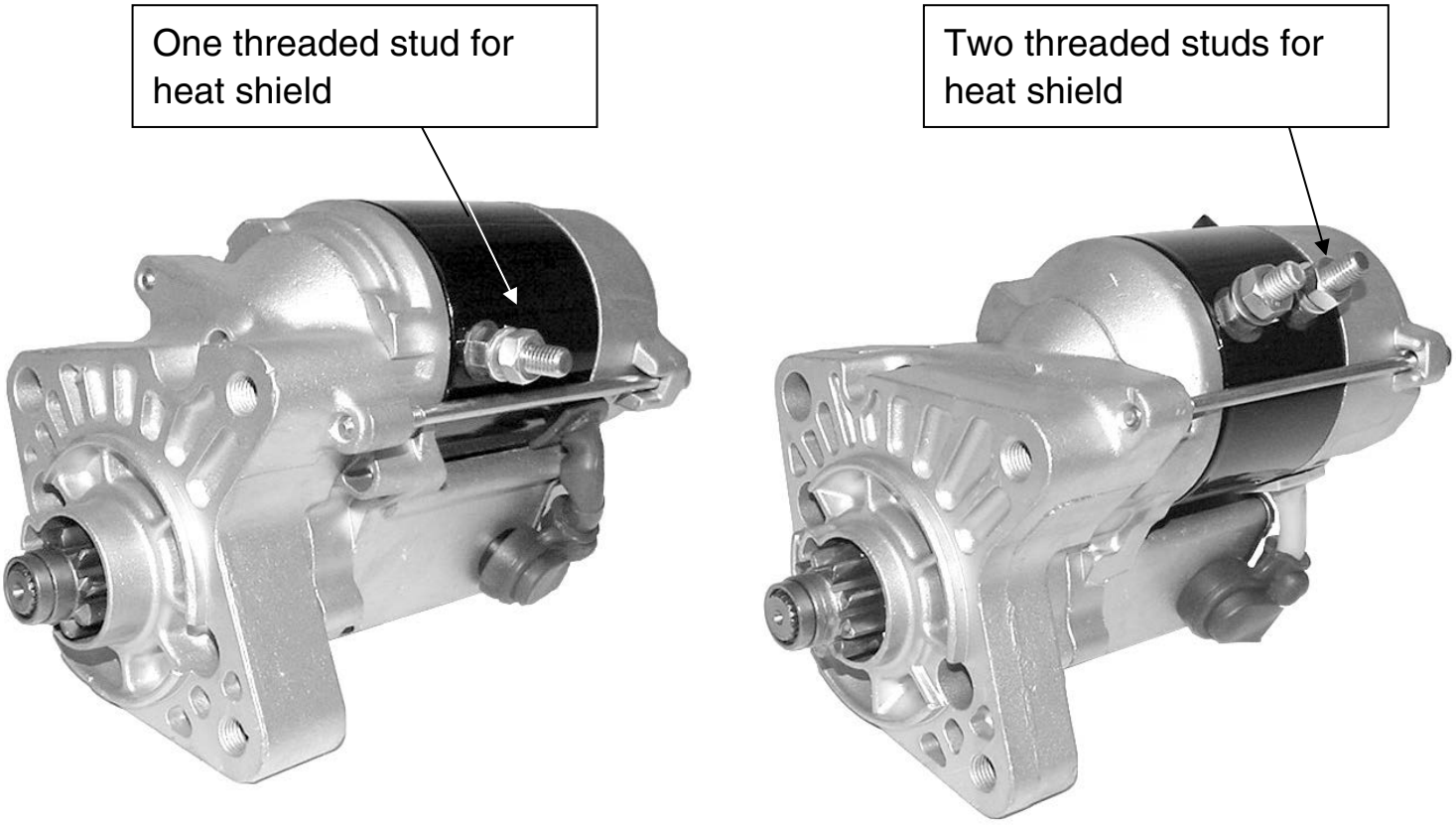
NO CRANK - VOLTAGE MORE THAN 12 VOLTS: If the engine does not crank and voltage is MORE than 12.0 volts. Proceed to step 8.

8. Move red wire of voltmeter to starter BAT post.
9. Turn the ignition key to the crank position.
10. Observe the voltmeter: **NO CRANK - VOLTAGE LESS THAN 12 VOLTS:** Check for weak battery, loose or corroded cables **CRANKS - VOLTAGE LESS THAN 9 VOLTS:**Cranking at less than 9 volts will damage the starter. This condition must be corrected to prevent a repeat failure. Check for weak battery, loose or corroded cables.



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.



1. Make sure battery is fully charged, and serviceable
2. Disconnect negative battery cable
3. Remove cable and wires from starter
4. Remove mounting bolts that hold starter to engine or transmission
5. Position replacement starter for mounting
6. Thread each of the mounting bolts into their holes several turns by hand
7. Once all bolts have been started, torque all bolts evenly to manufacturers spec.
8. Reconnect each wire and cable
9. Reconnect negative battery cable