

Fig. 50. Connections for checking voltage drop on starter supply cables

**3. Voltage drop on starter supply line**

Connect the voltmeter to the terminal on the starter and the insulated battery terminal. Fig. 50. The voltmeter should read battery voltage. Operate the starter control when the reading should drop below 0.25 volt.

If the reading is much more than 0.25 volt there is excessive resistance between the tested terminals that must be located and rectified. Go on to test 3A.

If the reading is 0.25 volt or less, go on to test 4.

**3A. Voltage drop in starter solenoid**

Connect the voltmeter to the terminals of the starter solenoid. Fig. 51. The voltmeter should read battery voltage. Operate the starter control and the reading should drop below 0.25 volt.

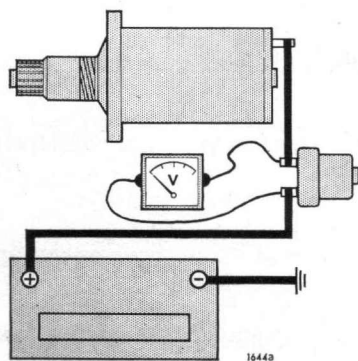


Fig. 51. Connections for checking voltage drop in starter solenoid

If the reading is much above 0.25 volt replace the solenoid as it has faulty contacts. The starter solenoid is not a repairable unit.

If the reading between the solenoid terminals is 0.25 volt or below, go on to tests 3B and 3C.

**3B. Voltage drop on cable and terminals—battery to starter solenoid**

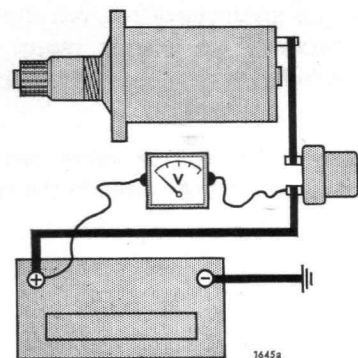


Fig. 52. Connections for checking voltage drop—battery to starter solenoid

Connect the voltmeter to the battery insulated terminal and the terminal on the starter solenoid to which the battery cable is connected. Fig. 52. Operate the starter control. The reading should not be more than 0.25 volt.

If the reading is much above 0.25 volt the cable and/or the terminals between battery and solenoid are faulty.

If the reading is 0.25 volt or below, go on to test 3C.