



INSTRUCTION SHEET

Gear Reduction Racing Starter

Mastertorque 9603, 9604, 9605, 9606

We want to help! If you have any comments or difficulty with this product, please contact technical support at

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INSTALLATION

These instructions are provided as supplementary information to the factory service manual instructions for starter replacement.

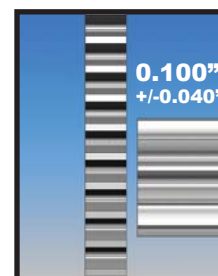
DISCONNECT THE BATTERY.

MOUNT THE STARTER TO THE BELLHOUSING. Make sure the mounting surface of the bellhousing is smooth, flat and free of paint buildup. Torque the starter mounting bolts to the engine manufacturer's specifications, typically 32 ft. lbs. If the starter motor is interfering with the engine block, remove the two socket head cap screws securing the starter face the starter motor and rotate the starter face to another clocking position for increased clearance. (See box "Installation Instructions for Internal Shim")

CHECK PINION CLEARANCE. There should be 0.060" minimum clearance from the face of ring gear to the front face of the starter pinion. Check in at least six locations on the ring gear. If not in spec, verify that the ring gear is properly mounted and does not have excessive runout. The included shims can be installed between the starter face plate and the starter's center support to increase this distance. (See box "Installation Instructions for Internal shim")



FIGURE 1



IMPORTANT! It is critical that the infi-CLOCK ring be tightened correctly!

Clocking Instructions for InfiCLOCK, and Installation of Internal shim

After the starter has been installed, there should be 1/16" (0.062) minimum between the engine side of the ring gear and the front edge of the teeth on the starter pinion gear. Check this distance with the ring gear in at least three different positions. If the distance is too small, a shim can be installed inside the starter, which will increase this clearance an additional 0.062".

1. Mark the starter body to starter block position so it can be correctly positioned during reassembly.
2. Remove the two bolts that retain the infi-CLOCK ring using a 3 mm hex key.
3. Remove the ring and block.
4. Install the shim and reassemble as shown, (fig. 2).
5. Rotate the block into position and tighten the two ring bolts. The bolts must be tightened evenly. While holding the ring parallel to the block, lightly snug each bolt.

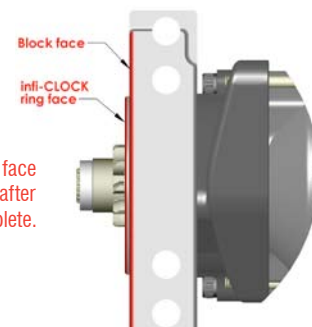
Evenly tighten the bolts in an alternating pattern. Torque to 50 in/lbs. Inspect the ring again to be certain it is parallel to the block.

6. Reinstall the starter to the engine.

*Powermaster recommends that no more than one internal shim be installed in a starter.



Using Blue Loctite® on the two ring bolts is recommended.



*Ring and block face must be parallel after clocking is complete.

figure 2

ATTACH BATTERY CABLE AND SWITCH WIRE. The switch wire should be capable of handling 50A intermittent and 10A continuous, typically a 12AWG wire. If the starter only has one cable connection, then the switch terminal of the starter will have to be jumped to the BAT terminal of the starter. A jumper wire is not supplied and can be made from suitable 12AWG wire and two ring terminals. The battery cable must be the proper size for the length of the cable (see chart). All connections should be clean and tight and terminals should be soldered if possible. The ground cable is important and the best ground path is direct to the engine block. With steel frame vehicles the ground path can be to the frame. This ground cable should be the same size as the starter positive cable. Also, a ground strap should be installed from the frame to the engine.

WIRE GAUGE CHART

DISTANCE	3'	5'	7'	10'	+10'
AWG	4	2	1	0	00

CONNECT THE BATTERY.

OPERATE THE STARTER. It should operate quietly. 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. A high voltage drop indicates a bad connector or an 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. This should be 9.6V minimum while cranking.

CAUTION: NEVER OPERATE A STARTER MORE THAN 30 SECONDS AT A TIME WITHOUT ALLOWING TIME TO COOL AT LEAST TWO MINUTES. OVERCRANKING WILL DAMAGE THE STARTER.

COMMON QUESTIONS

1. **Why does the engine seem to crank slowly?** Although this condition can be caused by several things, the most common cause is excessively low input voltage. The input voltage to the starter must be 9.6V volts or higher. Low voltage during cranking can be caused by undersized starter cables, high resistance or defective batteries, high resistance battery disconnect switches, or poor connectors.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON INSTALLATION

1. **A note about ring gears.** 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.
2. **Disconnect switches in race cars and other off road vehicles.** 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.



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