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VOLTAGE REGULATOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORD MOTOR COMPANY VEHICLES WITH GENERATORS

REMOVAL

1. Turn ignition key off.
2. Disconnect battery cable at negative battery terminal.
3. Disconnect wire at regulator terminal marked BAT or from fuse assembled to BAT terminal. Identify with tag supplied with new regulator. (See Fig. I)
4. Disconnect wire at regulator terminal marked ARM and identify with tag supplied with new regulator. (See Fig. I)
5. Disconnect wire at regulator terminal marked FLD and identify with tag supplied with new regulator. (See Fig. I)
6. If a wire is connected to regulator mounting screw, observe connections for reconnecting in same manner on new installation.
7. If a condenser is installed, observe connections for reconnecting in same manner on new installation.
8. Remove (3) three regulator mounting screws and save for mounting new regulator. NOTE: Remember which direction regulator terminals are pointing.
9. Remove old regulator.

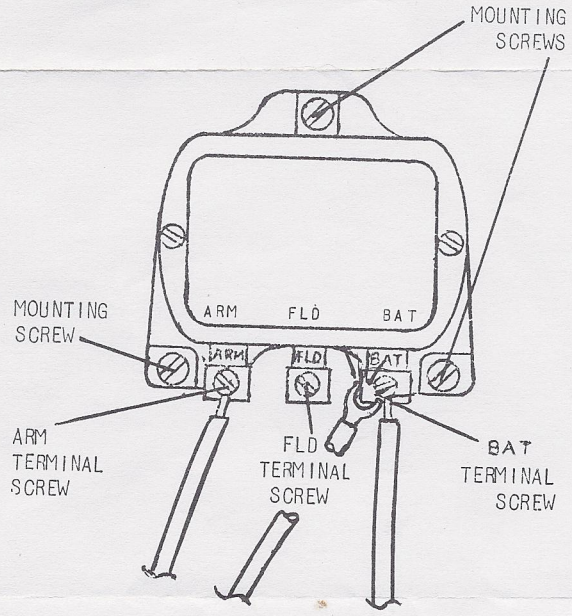

FIG. I

INSTALLATION

1. Check to be sure ignition key is in off position.
2. Place new regulator over mounting holes in same position as old regulator.
3. Install (3) three mounting screws saved when removing old regulator.
4. Reconnect wires to regulator terminal in same sequence as removed. CAUTION: Check wire tags to make sure wires are connected to correct terminals.
5. Reconnect battery cable to battery terminal.
6. POLARIZE THE CHARGING SYSTEM.
   CAUTION: This operation is very important and the instructions must be followed exactly.
   A. Disconnect wire at regulator terminal marked FLD. Momentarily touch (2 seconds maximum) this wire to the BAT terminal screw. (For BAT terminal screw location, See Fig. 1) There may be a spark but there is no danger to you.
   B. Reconnect wire disconnected in Step A above.
7. Regulator installation is complete.
8. Turn ignition key on and start car engine. Press down accelerator pedal to increase motor speed. Check red indicator light in instrument panel of car, it should be off. Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal, red indicator light should stay off. If your car is equipped with an ammeter, it should show a deflection of the needle to the right of the 0 center position. The amount of deflection depends on the amount of charge your battery has. (Less deflection for a better charged battery.)
9. If the conditions of Step 8 are not met, we recommend you consult a qualified electrical systems mechanic. Your car may have other problems which could cause extensive electrical damage.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: A low charged battery, or a battery that has shorted plates and is not capable of being charged to a normal voltage can cause a good voltage regulator to appear defective. The reason is that it may demand a greater charging rate than the generator can supply at the voltage setting of a good regulator. As a result, the voltage output would appear low, when in fact the voltage has never come up to the setting of the regulator. It may also generate excessive heat inside the regulator which would cause the voltage control level to be lower than normal.