Fault Diagnosis

STARTER FAULT DIAGNOSIS

Before testing the starter ensure that the transmission is in neutral, and brakes are applied. On petrol models disconnect wiring from electronic ignition control unit.

Symptom	Possible Cause	Correction
Starter fails to operate	a) Weak battery or dead cell in battery	a) Test specific gravity. Recharge or replace battery as required.
	b) Loose or corroded battery terminals	b) Clean terminals and clamps, replace if necessary. Apply a light film of petroleum jelly to terminals after tightening.
Alega A manous pagada, ana	c) Ignition switch faulty	c) Test and replace switch if necessary
for specific gravity of bettery lace or incharge battery	d) Open circuit, wire between the ignition — starterswitch and	d) Inspect and test all the wiring
for loose connections at t, ignition—starter switch and noid	ignition terminal on starter relay e) Starter relay defective	e) Test relay and replace if necessary
erid replace solenoid II ssery	f) Faulty starter	f) Test and repair as necessary.
	g) Armature shaft sheared	g) Test and repair
	h) Solenoid pull-in defective	h) Test and replace solenoid if necessary.
	i) Starter jammed months of the succession of	i) Slacken the housing fixing bolts, to free drive pinion.
Starter fails and lights dim	a) Weak battery or dead cell in battery	a) Test for specific gravity. Re- charge or replace battery as required.
AE 10 oii on plunger, wipe neresess. And rapatr	b) Loose or corroded battery cable terminals	b) Clean terminals and clamps, replace if necessary. Apply a light film of petroleum jelly to terminals after tightening.
	c) Internal ground in windings	c) Test and repair starter
	d) Grounded starter fields	d) Test and repair starter
	e) Armature rubbing on pole shoes	e) Test and repair starter
Starter turns, and engages, but does not turn engine	a) Starter clutch slipping	a) Replace the clutch unit
	b) Engine basic timing wrong	b) Check engine basic timing
	c) Broken teeth on engine ring gear	c) Replace ring gear. Inspect teeth on starter clutch pinion
Starter relay does not close	a) Battery discharged	a) Recharge or replace battery
	b) Faulty wiring	b) Test for open circuit, between ignition—starter switch, ignition terminal, and starter relay.
	c) Starter relay faulty	c) Test and replace if necessary.

Continued over....

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Symptom	Possible Cause	Correction
Relay operates but solenoid does not	a) Faulty Wiring	a) Test for open circuit wire between starter—relay solenoid terminal and solenoid terminal post
	COMPECTIONS	b) Test for loose terminal connec- tions between solenoid and starter field
n terminala and clamps, ce if necessary. Apply a film of estroleum jelly to libbs after tightering. Anthra lace switch if	c) Solenoid switch contacts corroded	c) Test and replace solenoid if necessary
	d) Broken lead or a loose soldered connection inside solenoid	d) Test and replace solenoid if necessary
Solenoid plunger vibrates back and forth when switch is engaged	a) Battery low	a) Test for specific gravity of battery Replace or recharge battery
	b) Faulty wiring	b) Test for loose connections at relay, ignition—starter switch and solenoid
	c) Lead or connections broken inside solenoid switch cover, or open hold-in winding	c) Test and replace solenoid if necessary
	d) Check for corrosion on solenoid contacts	d) Test and clean the contacts
Starter operates but will not disengage when the ignition—starter switch is released	a) Broken solenoid plunger spring or spring out of position	a) Test and repair
	b) Faulty ignition—starter switch	b) Test and replace switch if necessary
ta or restace hattery as. frad. hierminals and clemps. ce if necessiry Aughy a	c) Solenoid contact switch plunger stuck in solenoid	c) Remove contact switch plunger, wipe clean of all dirt, apply a film of SAE 10 oil on plunger, wipe off excess.
	d) Insufficient clearance between winding leads to solenoid terminals and main contactor in	d) Test and repair
	solenoid (Only applicable to starters of Chrysler USA, manufacture)	uoto la
	e) Faulty relay	e) Test and replace relay if necessary
Excessive arcing at commutator	a) Defective armature	a) Renew armature
	b) Sticking, or worn brushes	b) Fit new brushes
	c) Dirty commutator	c) Clean and resurface if necessary
	d) Insufficient brush pressure	d) Renew brush springs