

Low Voltage Test

1. Grounds:

- Make sure that your breaker plate is grounded properly to the housing if you have a vacuum advance.
- Distributor Housing needs to be grounded to engine or intake. Check contact surface area of distributor hold down bracket for proper ground.

2. Connections:

- Check all of your connections.

3. Voltage to the coil from your ignition switch:

- Test voltage to the positive (+) coil by grounding the negative (-) side of the coil with a jumper wire **(leave everything connected normally)**, measure voltage on the positive (+) side of the coil with the ignition key on and while cranking ****the minimum voltage required is 8 volts****

4. Resistance:

- Measure resistance across (+) and (-) terminal of coil with **everything disconnected**, 4 & 6 cylinders require a minimum of 3.0 ohms resistance and 8 cylinders require 1.5 ohms of resistance. A resistor may be required if resistance is low.

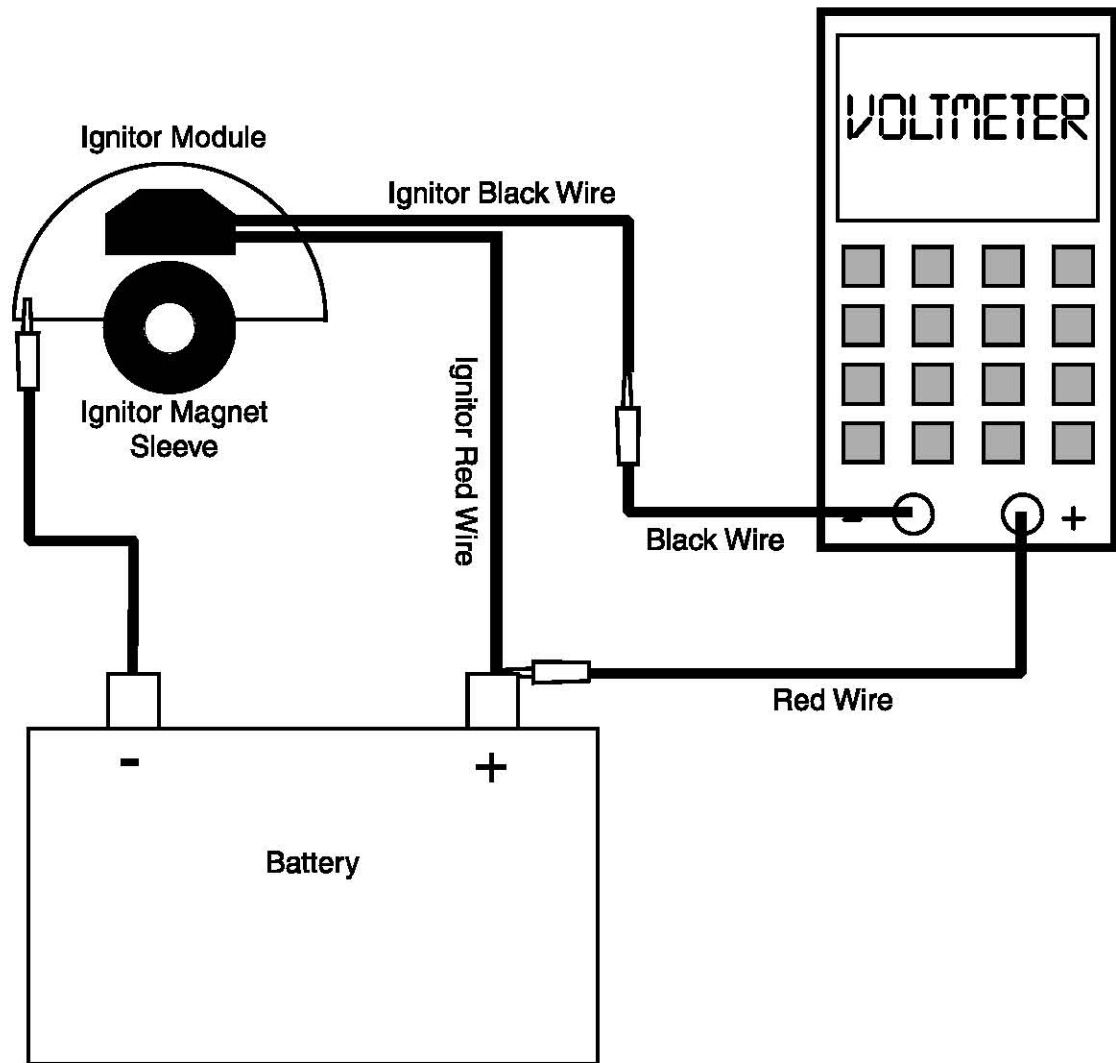
5. Check sticker on the backside of module "Ignitor by PerTronix":

- If the Sticker is shriveled up, wrinkled, cracked, or if you see any burn marks on that side of module the unit over heated and failed for various reasons.

6. If you're using Part #1281 or 91281 (**only**), make that module and magnet sleeve are level with each other on top.

Please contact me at salcocer@pertronix.com if you have any questions or concerns.

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Customer Service
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12 & 6-volt Negative Ground Module Test

1. Connect the Ignitor plate to the battery negative terminal.
2. Connect the red Ignitor wire to the battery positive terminal.
3. Attach the black lead from the voltmeter to the Ignitor black wire.
4. Attach the red lead from the voltmeter to the Ignitor red wire.
5. Rotate the magnet sleeve in front of the module; the meter should fluctuate between battery voltage and 0 volts.
6. A constant measurement indicates that the power transistor or hall cell may have failed.