

Fig. 37 Rotate the tensioner and remove the belt from around the alternator pulley

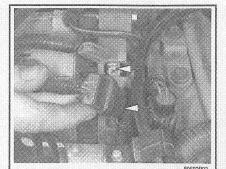
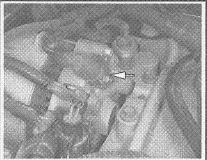


Fig. 38 Detach the 2 connectors from the alternator



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Fig. 39 Slide the boot up to access the battery cable on the rear of the alternator

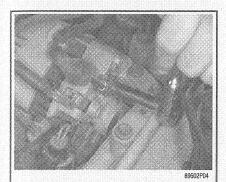


Fig. 40 Remove the nut retaining the battery cable and . . .

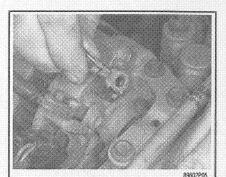
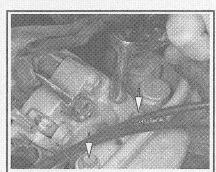


Fig. 41 . . . remove the battery cable from the post on the rear of the alternator



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Fig. 42 Remove the three alternator rear mounting bolts

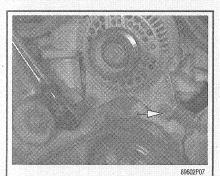


Fig. 43 Remove the two front alternator mounting bolts

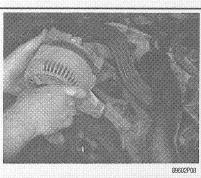


Fig. 44 Remove the alternator from the engine by carefully lifting it up and out of the engine compartment

3. On 3.8L and 4.6L engines, rotate the automatic tensioner away from the drive belt and disengage the drive belt from the alternator pulley.

Remove the alternator brace.

4. On 3.8L engines, remove the alternator

On 3.8L engines, remove the alternator pivot bolts, top and bottom and remove the alternator.

5. On 5.0L engines, loosen the alternator pivot bolt and remove the adjusting bolt. Disengage the drive belt from the alternator pulley.

6. On 3.8L and 5.0L engines, remove the alternator pivot bolt and the alternator. On 4.6L engines, remove the alternator mounting bolts and remove the alternator.

7. Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure. On 4.6L engines, tighten the alternator mounting bolts to 15–22 ft. lbs. (20–30 Nm) and the alternator brace bolts to 70–106 inch lbs. (8–12 Nm). In addition, on 5.0L engines, adjust the drive belt tension (refer to Section 1).

# Load Test

- With the engine running, turn on the blower motor and the high beams ( or other electrical accessories to place a load on the charging system).
- 2. Increase and hold engine speed to 2000 rpm.
- 3. Measure the voltage reading at the battery.
- The voltage should increase at least 0.5 volts from the voltage test. If the voltage does not meet specifications, the charging system is malfunctioning.
- ⇒Usually under and overcharging is caused by a defective alternator, or its related parts (regulator), and replacement will fix the problem; however, faulty wiring and other prob-

lems can cause the charging system to malfunction. Further testing, which is not covered by this book, will reveal the exact component failure. Many automotive parts stores have alternator bench testers available for use by customers. An alternator bench test is the most definitive way to determine the condition of your alternator.

# **REMOVAL & INSTALLATION**

## ♦ See Figures 37 thru 44

- 1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
- Tag and disconnect the wiring connectors from the rear (or side) of the alternator. To disconnect push-on type terminals, depress the lock tab and pull straight off.

### Regulator

# **REMOVAL & INSTALLATION**

#### **External Regulator Only**

- 1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
- 2. Disconnect the regulator from the wiring harness.
- 3. Remove the regulator retaining screws and the regulator.
- 4. Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure.