



TACHOMETER INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The tachometer is similar to a speedometer in function, but unlike the speedometer, the tach tells the driver how fast the engine's crankshaft is turning in revolutions per minute, instead of how fast the car itself is going in miles per hour.

A tachometer is one of the most important instruments you can have, whether your car is equipped with a manual transmission or an automatic transmission.

If your car has a manual transmission, the tachometer helps you drive more efficiently by allowing you to keep the engine in the peak torque range thus saving gas. It also helps you accelerate faster by letting you know the exact moment to shift. Knowing when to properly shift allows the driver to take full advantage of his car's available horsepower and torque without over-revving the engine. Also, the tach can be a very valuable diagnostic tool as well. For example, if the tach indicates an increase in engine speed but the speedometer fails to show a corresponding increase in mph, a slipping clutch may be indicated.

If your car is equipped with an automatic transmission, a tach will instantly show your engine's response to the transmission's automatic shift pattern. Cars equipped with the multi-speed automatic transmissions that allow the driver to shift manually, can use the tachometer much the same as if the car had a standard transmission.

In both types of transmissions, the tachometer protects your engine from over-revving at the top end of the engine's rpm range. For example, the tach can warn you of over-revving caused by your wheels spinning on a wet or icy surface.

Finally, we wish to take this opportunity to thank you for purchasing a Pentron tachometer. We are sure it will give you years of reliable service providing you follow the simple guidelines for installation which we have included below.

NOTE: This tach is designed to work on 4, 6, 8 cylinder engines with a 12-volt, negative ground ignition systems only.

Figure 1.

BACK OF TACHOMETER

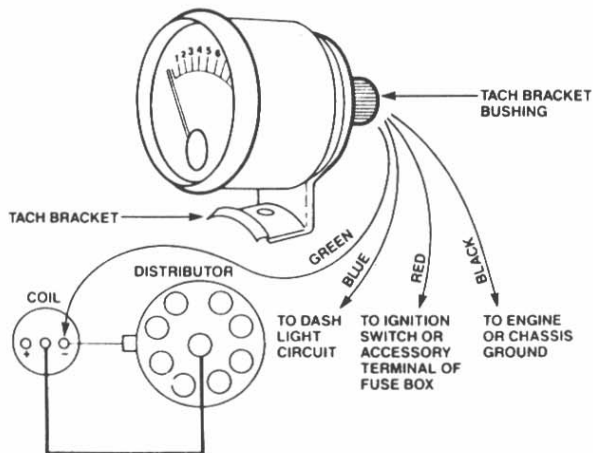
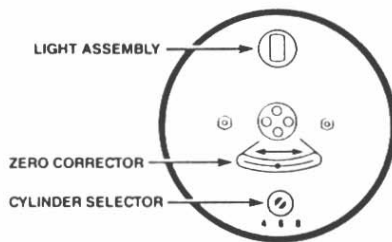


Figure 2.

