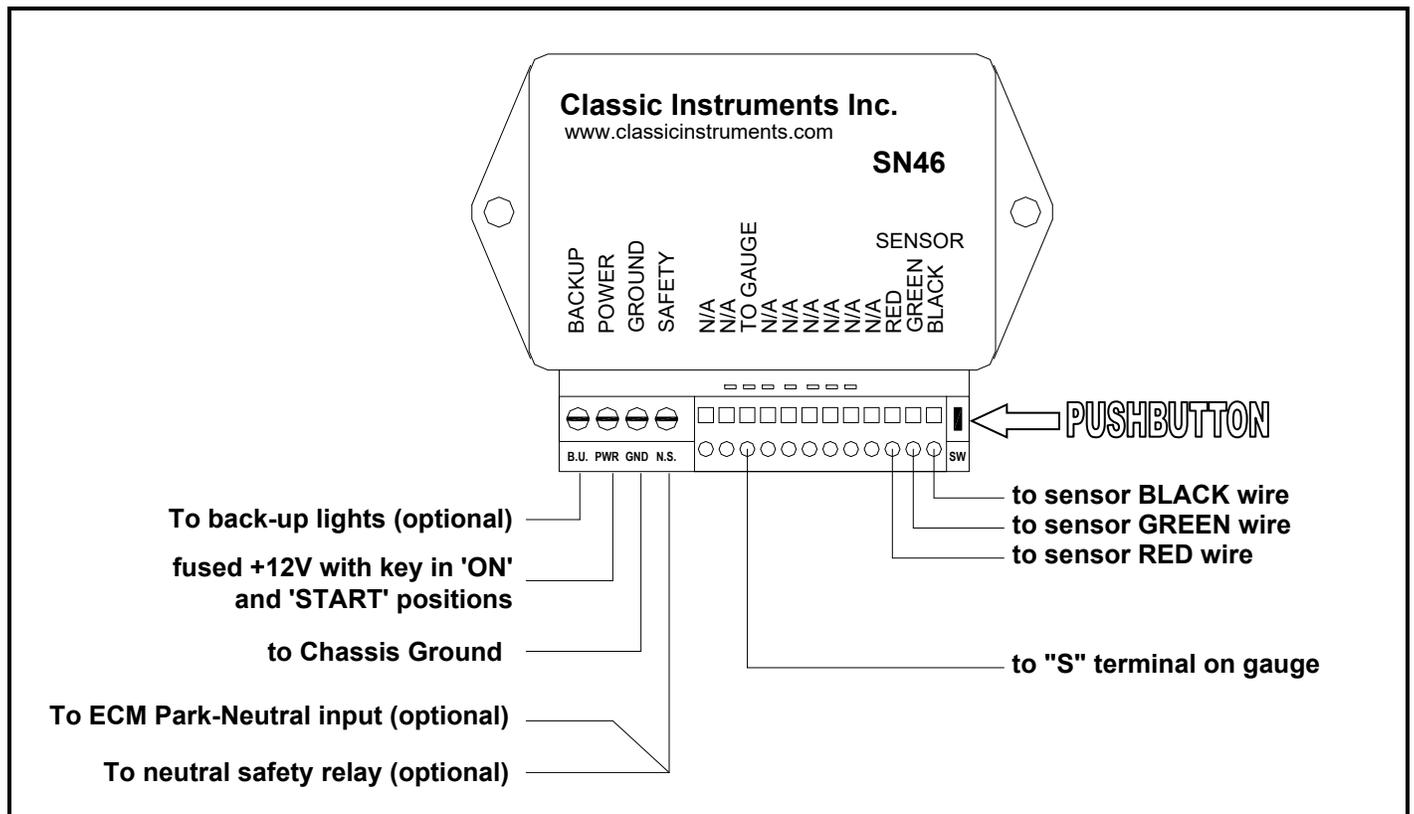


Classic Instruments Inc.

Universal Gear Shift Sender SN46

The Classic Instruments universal gear shift sender, SN46, consists of 3 main components: the sensor, decoder, and mounting brackets. The sender mounts to the transmission and converts the transmission linkage arm position into an electrical signal. The decoder converts the electric signal from the sender into the correct output for the gauge and provides the neutral safety and backup features. The output connects to the gauge using a single wire. The mounting brackets attach the sensor to the transmission housing and linkage arm.

The only parts of the gear shift sender that are different for the different transmissions are the mounting brackets. The GM 350, 400, and 700-R4 use the same linkage connector and mounting plate, but different holes in the mounting plate. The Ford C-6 and C-4 each have different mounting plates and linkage connectors. For other transmissions, a universal mounting plate is provided.



PARTS LIST

description	quantity
gear shift decoder	1
relay for neutral safety	1
gear shift sender with 10' cable	1
long gear shift sender arm	1
spacer (7/16" hex nut)	2
5/16" x 1" bolt	2
5 1/4" rod	1
4 1/4" rod	1
3 1/4" rod	1
1/8" retainer clips for rods	6
GM mounting plate	1
GM linkage connector	1
C-4 mounting plate	1
C-4 linkage connector	1
C-6 mounting plate	1
C-6 linkage connector	1
universal mounting plate	1

The neutral safety and backup light features do not have to be connected for gear sender to work. These are optional features provided for vehicles which do not already have these provisions.

CONNECTING SENSOR TO DECODER

The sensor has a 10 foot gray cable attached to it. This cable contains 3 wires which connect to the decoder. Connect the RED wire to the terminal marked RED. Connect the GREEN wire to the terminal marked GREEN. Connect the BLACK wire to the terminal marked BLACK.

CONNECTING TO THE GEAR SHIFT GAUGE

The "TO GAUGE" terminal will connect to the sender, or S, terminal on the gear position gauge. The SN46 will work for both the drive and overdrive gauges by programming the gears correctly. The ignition, or I, terminal on the gauge should be connected to a +12 V source when the key is in the on/run and start position. The gauge and SN46 decoder can use the same source for power, supplying +12 V when the key is in the on/run or start position to both the decoder and gauge. The ground terminal, or G, should be connected to a good chassis ground along with the ground terminal from the SN46.

PROGRAMMING THE GEARS

Programming is done using the set push-button switch located at the end by the sensor connection terminals and watching the programming lights located behind the terminals. The PARK light is the first light all the way on the left side, the REVERSE light is directly behind the TO GAUGE terminal, the NEUTRAL light is to the right of this terminal, etc. The lights are surface mount leds and are not that visible until they are lit.

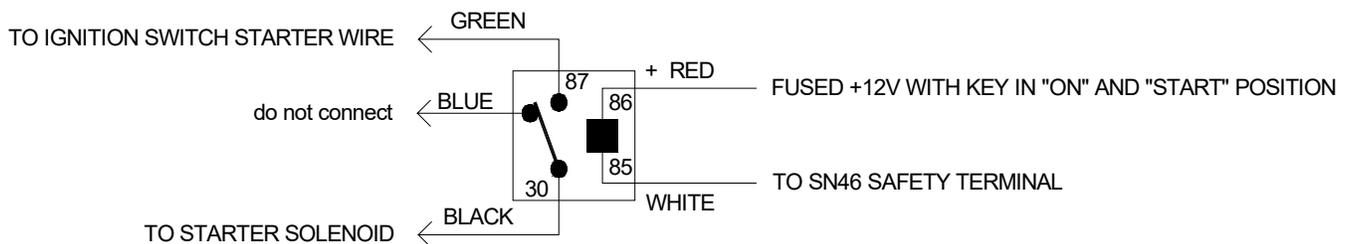
1. Place the transmission in PARK and make sure the key is off.
2. Press and hold the set switch while turning the key on.
3. The PARK light should be flashing. Release the set switch.
4. Press the set switch. The PARK light should remain on steady.
5. Release the set switch. The REVERSE light should begin flashing and the PARK light will go out.
6. Shift the transmission to REVERSE.
7. Press the set switch. The REVERSE light should remain on steady.
(If the REVERSE light will not quit flashing, then the sensor is not turning.)
8. Release the set switch. The NEUTRAL light should begin flashing and the REVERSE light will go out.
9. Shift the transmission to NEUTRAL.
10. Press the set switch. The NEUTRAL light should remain on steady.
(If the light will not quit flashing, then the sensor is not turning.)
11. Release the set switch. The OVERDRIVE light should begin flashing and the NEUTRAL light will go out.
12. Shift the transmission to OVERDRIVE. (If you do not have overdrive, then shift to DRIVE.)
13. Press the set switch. The OVERDRIVE light should remain on steady.
(If the light will not quit flashing, then the sensor is not turning.)
14. Release the set switch. The DRIVE light should begin flashing and the OVERDRIVE light will go out.
15. Shift the transmission to DRIVE. (If it is already in drive, then do not move it.)
16. Press the set switch. The DRIVE light should remain on steady.
17. Release the set switch. The SECOND light should begin flashing and the DRIVE light will go out.
18. Shift the transmission to SECOND. (If you do not have second, then shift to FIRST.)
19. Press the set switch. The SECOND light should remain on steady.
(If the light will not quit flashing, then the sensor is not turning.)
20. Release the set switch. The FIRST light should begin flashing and the SECOND light will go out.
21. Shift the transmission to FIRST. (If it is already in first, then do not move it.)
22. Press the set switch. The FIRST light should remain on steady.
23. Release the set switch. The FIRST light will go out and the REVERSE light will come on with the FIRST light flashing.
24. Shift the transmission through each of the gears to verify that the programming lights match correctly. The REVERSE light will be on all the time with the current gear flashing, except when in REVERSE then only the REVERSE light will be on steady.

CONNECTING THE NEUTRAL SAFETY RELAY

If your vehicle already has a neutral safety switch in the wiring harness to prevent the vehicle from starting while it is in gear, then you do not need to connect this neutral safety switch.

Otherwise, cut the wire that goes from your starter switch to the starter solenoid. Connect one end of the wire to the GREEN wire from the relay and connect the other end to the BLACK wire from the relay. For wiring harnesses which provide wires for the neutral safety, connect one side to the GREEN wire and the other side to the BLACK wire.

The WHITE wire from the relay connects to the SAFETY terminal on the decoder. The RED wire connects to the power wire for the SN46 decoder. For the neutral safety switch to operate properly, the POWER terminal must have power when the key is in both the run and start positions.



CONNECTING PARK-NEUTRAL SIGNAL TO AN ECM

If your vehicle is fuel injected and the ECM requires a signal when the transmission is in either park or neutral, the neutral safety terminal can be used. The SAFETY terminal provides a ground when the transmission is in park or neutral. This can be connected to the ECM in order to pass vehicle inspection.

The SAFETY terminal can be used for both a neutral safety and ECM signal at the same time.

CONNECTING BACKUP LIGHTS TO THE SN46

If your vehicle already has a backup light switch, then you do not need to connect anything to the BACKUP terminal. If you do not have a backup switch and will be using backup lights on your vehicle, then connect the hot side of the backup lights to the terminal marked BACKUP. This circuit is designed to supply up to 15 amps to the back up lights through use of an internal relay.

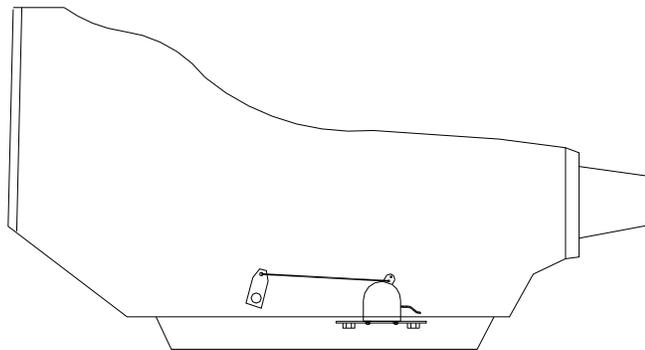
MOUNTING SENSOR TO TRANSMISSION.

The diagrams on the following pages show the mounting hardware used and mounting location for the most common transmissions. For most applications, the sensor mounts to the side of the transmission using a couple of the transmission pan bolts. A metal plate will attach to the transmission linkage so that it rotates as the transmission is shifted. A rod with a couple of bends in it connects the sensor arm to the plate on the transmission linkage. This allows the sensor arm to move as the transmission is shifted through the gears. Each gear will correspond to a different position for the sensor arm. It does not matter exactly where the sensor arm is when it is in park, first or any other gear. Once the Decoder has been programmed it will remember the positions. If a Kugel adjustable shifter is being used, you will need a Kugel nut to attach the sensor to the shift linkage.

As the transmission is shifted through all of the gears, the sensor arm should not hit either of its stops, or get 'bound' or 'hung up'. The arm which is mounted on the sender allows for a 1 3/4" throw with the outside hole and 1 5/16" throw with the inside hole. The longer arm which is sent in the kit allows for throws from 3 1/2" with the outside hole to 2 3/16" with the inside hole. When properly adjusted, the sensor arm will move through about 1/2 or more of its full travel. If the sensor arm moves through less than 1/3 of its travel, it may be difficult for the decoder to distinguish between gears. It does not matter which direction the sensor arm turns going from Park to Low. Once the Decoder has been programmed it will read all of the gears correctly.

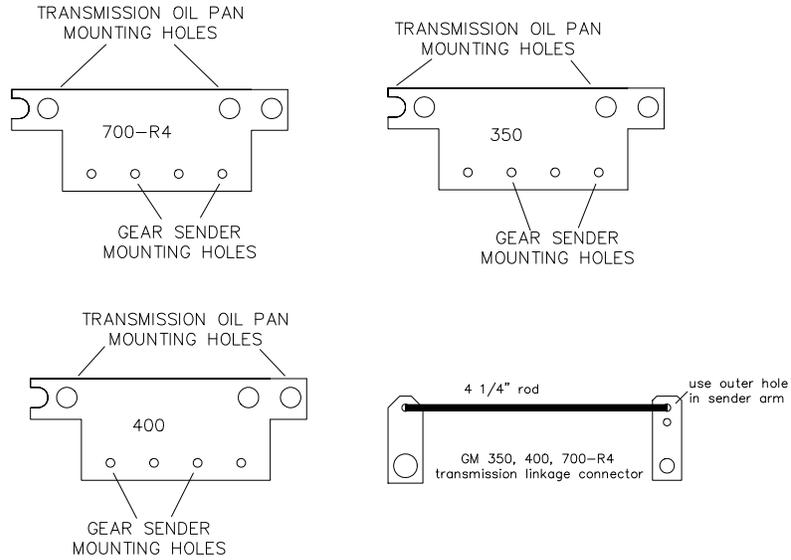
If the typical mounting location for the sensor will not work, the sensor can be mounted anywhere that will allow the sensor arm to move as the gear shift selector moves. The sensor arm can attach either at the transmission linkage or at the gear selector knob or anywhere in between.

A universal mounting is included to make custom fabrication easier. This plate has several mounting holes for the sensor, but no holes for mounting the plate to the transmission. To use this plate, first determine the best mounting location on your transmission and then mark and drill holes into the universal plate to secure it. In most instances the entire length of the plate will not be needed and it can be cut down using a hack saw or metal shears.

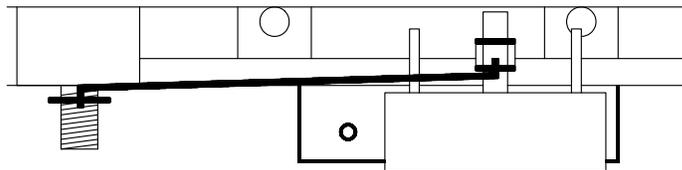


Approximate sender mounting location on transmission.

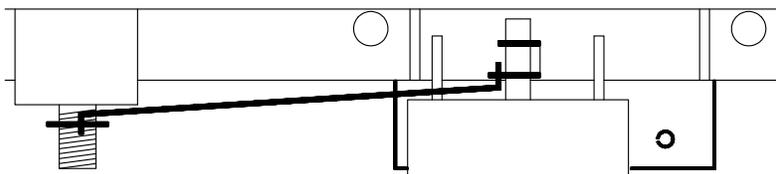
Mounting to a GM 350, 400, or 700-R4 transmission.



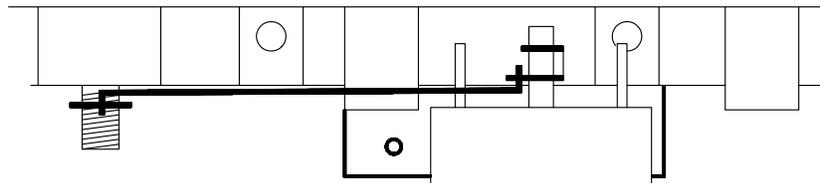
top left side view of GM 700-R4 transmission



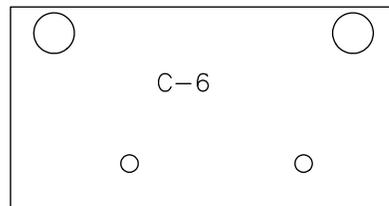
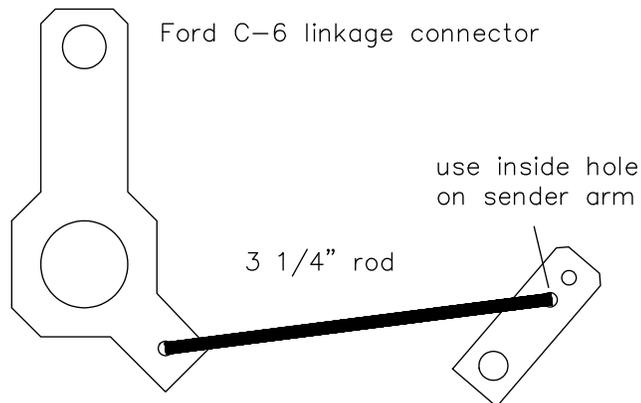
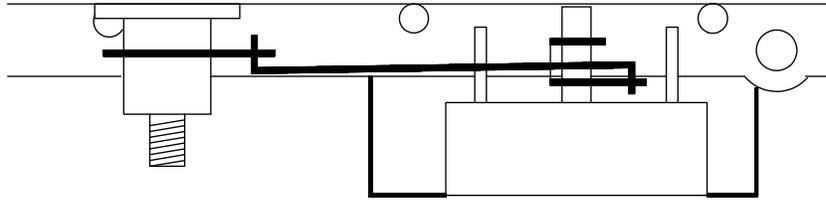
top left side view of GM 400 transmission



top left side view of GM 350 transmission

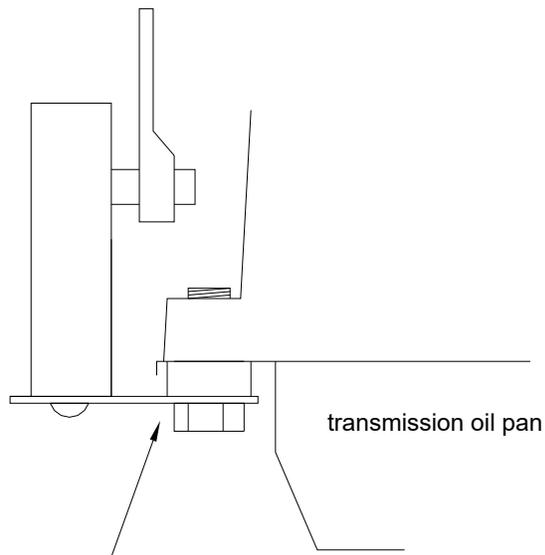


Mounting to a Ford C-6 transmission



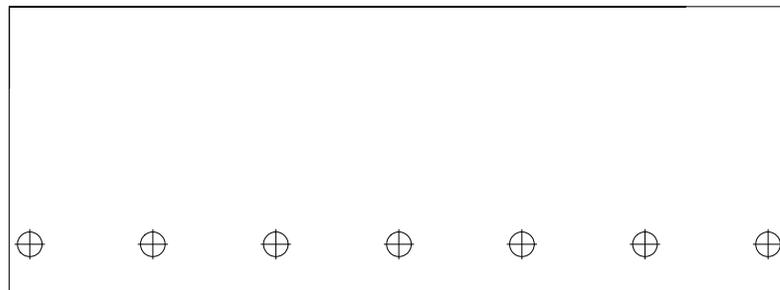
Depending on the shifter you are using, you may use the linkage connector provided. The bottom hole is for the sensor rod, the center hole is a pivot point for the connector, and the upper hole connects to the linkage rod. A nylon cable tie can be passed around the linkage connector and transmission shift arm to keep the linkage connector secured tightly. If this does not fit your shifter, then you will need to drill a 1/8" hole into your shift linkage arm to attach the rod to.

The GM, Ford C-6, and universal mounting plates secure to the transmission oil pan using the supplied 1" bolt, spacer, and washer provided in the kit. On the universal mounting plate, the holes will have to be drilled to line up with the pan bolts being used on the transmission.



Use 3/8" x 1" bolt and 3/8" spacer as shown above to secure mounting plate to transmission.

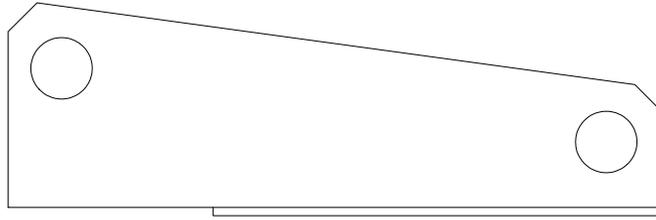
Use 5/16" x 1" bolt and spacer (7/16" nut) as shown above to secure the mounting plate to the transmission



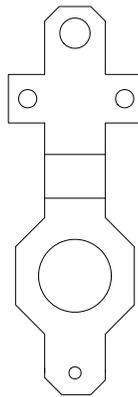
Universal mounting plate.

This can be used with transmissions for which a specific mounting plate is not provided.

Mounting to a Ford C-4 transmission

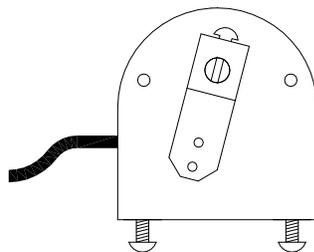


This mounting plate connects to the lower two bolts of the four bolt plate located on the left side of the transmission just behind the shift linkage arm.



Ford C-4 linkage connector.

Depending on the shifter you are using, you may use the linkage connector provided. The bottom hole is for the sensor rod, the center hole is a pivot point for the connector, and the upper hole connects to the linkage rod. A nylon cable tie can be passed through the two side holes and around the linkage connector to keep the linkage connector secured tightly. If this does not fit your shifter, then you will need to drill a 1/8" hole into your shift linkage arm to attach the rod.



For the C-4 transmission the arm on the gear shift sender will need to be flipped around so that it rotates on the bottom half. Make sure that the slot in the shaft is in line with the sender arm as shown in the diagram.

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Solution
None of the lights will come on.	Power wire not connected.	Make sure +12 volt wire is connected.
	Ground wire not connected.	Make sure the ground wire is connected to a good ground.
Always shows the same gear or will not set properly.	Sensor wire not connected.	Make sure all three wires from the sensor are connected.
	Sensor arm not connected.	Make sure the sensor arm moves as the gear selector is moved.
	Sensor linkage connector is stuck or bound up.	Make sure the linkage connector and sensor arm move freely as the trans. is shifted through the gears
	Decoder has not been set.	See Programming the Gears section on page 3 of the manual.
Reverse and Overdrive lights are on at the same time.	Sensor ground wire open.	Check sensor wire connections.
	Sensor is moving out of its operating range.	Loosen sensor arm set screw. Rotate sensor shaft ¼ turn. Retighten set screw.
Overdrive and Second lights are on at the same time.	Sensor RED wire open.	Check sensor wire connections.
	Sensor signal wire is shorted to ground.	Check sensor cable.
	Sensor is moving out of its Operating range.	Loosen sensor arm set screw. Rotate sensor shaft ¼ turn. Retighten set screw.
Overdrive, Neutral, and Drive Lights are flashing. The neutral safety does not allow the starter to engage.	Decoder settings are incorrect or have been corrupted.	Reprogram the decoder. See the Programming The Gears section on page 3.
	Decoder is losing power when key is placed in the start position.	Make sure PWR terminal has 12 volts when the key is in both the on and start positions.