



Installation Instructions for Dart Intake Manifolds



Dart BBC Single Plane Manifold

Specifications:

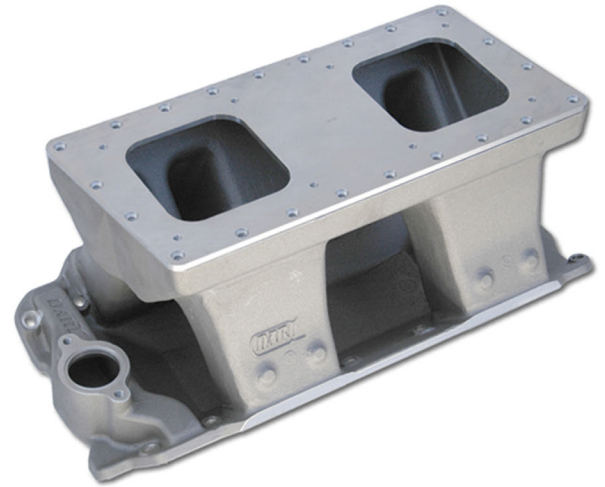
Please call for part numbers and pricing
RPM Range: 3,000 - 8,500
Plenum Height: 6.125 Inches
Rect. Port Dimensions: 1.540 x 2.280 (WxH)
Rect. Gasket: Dart part # 65123100 or 65123200
(Depending on head port size)
Oval Port Dimensions: 1.470 x 1.810 (WxH)
Oval Port Gasket: Mr. gasket 107

Description:

Dart single plane manifolds are designed for all-out racing applications. They feature raised water crossover and plenum to insulate incoming air/fuel mixture from hot engine gasses, as well as optimized cross section area for improved performance.

Note:

Dart single plane manifolds are available with oval and rectangular ports, standard Holley type flanges and Dominator style flanges. Available for standard 9.800 and raised 10.200 decks.



Dart BBC Tunnel Ram Manifold

Specifications:

Please call for part numbers and pricing
RPM Range: 3,500 to 9,000
Plenum Height: 10 Inches
Rect. Port Dimensions: 1.540 x 2.280 (WxH)
Gasket: Dart part # 65123100 or 65123200
(Depending on head port size)

Description:

Dart tunnel ram manifolds are the ultimate in high performance, high displacement intake design. Created to offer maximum horsepower at high RPMs, the tunnel ram is the manifold of choice for hard core racers.

Note:

Available for standard 9.800 and raised 10.200 decks.
Top plates are included with purchase, available types include:
Blank, no holes - 62420010
2x4500, mounted sideways - 62420040
2x4150, mounted sideways - 62420030
2x4150, mounted inline - 62420020
Enderle hat injection - 62420050

Dart Machinery
248-362-1188
www.Darthheads.com



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Important!

Improper installation may result in low mileage, poor performance and may require re-installation!

Preliminary Steps:

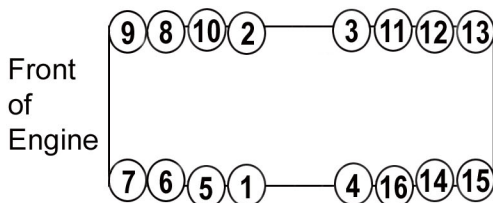
- Thoroughly read and review instruction sheet
- Inspect manifold for possible shipping damage, in the event of damage contact your dealer immediately
- Check all threaded holes
- Check all internal passages with a light and a wire, make sure they are clean and unobstructed
- Clean all contact surfaces

Important Note

To prevent gasket pieces from falling into ports and valley when cleaning old gaskets from head surfaces, seal off the ports and the lifter valley. After cleaning remove all remaining particles before unsealing. Wipe surfaces with alcohol to remove oil or grease. This precaution will ensure proper gasket sealing.

Procedures for Installation of Manifold:

1. Use teflon tape or PST thread sealer, install fittings, pipe plugs and carburetor studs from your stock manifold. Do not over-tighten as damaged threads or a cracked mounting boss may result.
2. Apply a thin coat of spray adhesive to the cylinder head intake gasket surface. Carefully lay the gasket in place, aligning all ports and bolt holes.
3. Apply a bead of oil resistant RTV silicone approximately 1/4" wide to the front and rear block sealing surfaces. Make sure to overlap manifold gaskets at all four corners. Do not use cork or rubber gaskets. In some cases there may be right and left specific gaskets, be sure that the gaskets are placed correctly.
4. Position your intake manifold on the engine, making sure that all bolt holes are centered. Re-check gasket placement if manifold must be moved.
5. Install intake bolts, applying RTV silicone or teflon tape to threads where exposed to water, oil, or engine vacuum. Torque bolts in sequence as shown in the diagram below to 15lbs, then torque again to 25lbs. Finish by torqueing to 25lbs again after engine is to temperature.



Troubleshooting: Causes of poor mileage and performance

1. Incorrect selection of manifold for engine application.
2. Incorrect carburetor choice.
3. Re-curving distributor curves when not recommended.
4. Incorrect automatic choke setting.
5. Failure to adjust automatic transmission shift point when necessary.
6. Vacuum leaks due to cracked lines, faulty seals, manifold gaskets, bolts, pipe plugs or carburetor gaskets.
7. Failure to set timing to spec with timing light.
8. Failure to replace plugs, wire, points or to rebuild carburetor when necessary.
9. Dirty air cleaner elements.