

Introduction

Individuals have been successfully installing popular Chevrolet and GM engines to Jeep vehicles since the 1960's. The Jeep YJ lends itself to even more successful swaps than their famous CJ predecessors. Below is a summary of the information we've gathered since our first YJ conversions several years ago, and includes the valuable insights gained by us and our customers

Despite whatever your experience with this type of work may be, we strongly advise you to read these instructions well. Contained in these instructions are the requirements, tips, hints and tricks of years of performing these conversions, both in our own facility and information we've gained from discussing these swaps with our customers. Put this information to good use. Failure to implement the practices and information in these pages may jeopardize the quality of your work, as well as the product warranty.



JEEP POWERTRAIN SUPERIORITY

About Your Engine Mounts

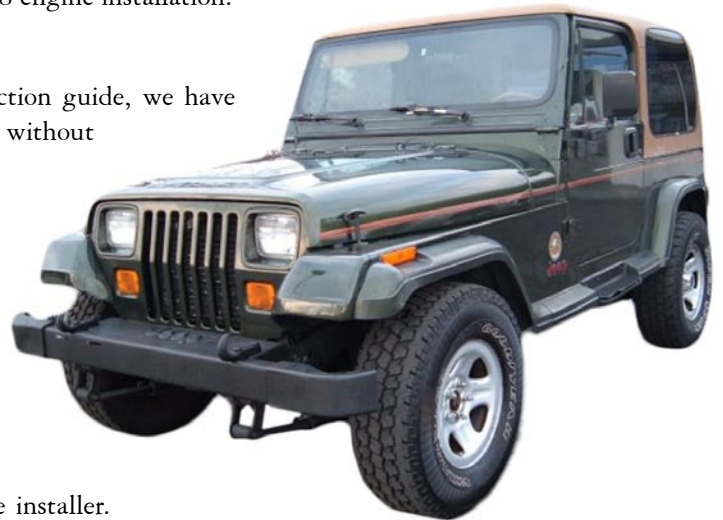
Novak's weld-in engine mounts for the Jeep YJ Wranglers provide immense strength and a rapid and precise GM Gen. III+ V8 engine installation.

Ease of Installation

With the engine mounts discussed in this instruction guide, we have sought to achieve the greatest ease of installation without compromising engineering.

Strength

The Novak mounts feature a thick 3/16 steel construction and a welded box design for the maximum strength available. They employ the best engineering and geometry to assure that they'll survive even the wildest of engines.



Placement

We have predetermined engine placement for the installer. There is a very fine window in which these GM engines can properly fit into a YJ Jeep, and we've done this design legwork already.

Compactness

The mounts will clear the exhaust headers blockhuggers we recommend and clearance from all other retained factory components is also excellent.

Note that sagging factory springs and / or modified axle bump stops, combined with mounting the engine too far forward could allow for axle interference with the engine oil pan. It is the responsibility of the installer to verify a safe and non-interfering installation.

Vibration Isolation

Each mount kit comes with our high-grade isolators that are gauged well for that ideal balance of isolation and firmness. The large, graded 5/8" bolts and all associated hardware are included. Additionally, Novak will always be here to inex-



pensively provide replacement isolator bushings, if needed - years down the road.

Preliminaries

Body & Suspension Lifts

Contrary to conversion mythology, it is not necessary to install a body lift when installing a Chevrolet Small Block or GM Gen. III+ engine in a YJ Wrangler. It is also not necessary to install a suspension lift or extended suspension snubbers for the purpose of the conversion. A GM V6 & V8 can be installed in a factory YJ Jeep so long as factory springs are not excessively fatigued or collapsed.

Air Conditioning

The YJ Wrangler frame is quite wide, allowing for the retention of all known Gen. I - III+ A/C compressors. The A/C circuits will plug into the existing YJ or aftermarket cooling system. You may seek the assistance of your cooling specialty shop to make the connections as required.

If you are wishing to run an onboard air compressor without losing A/C, we recommend that you install our Air Conditioning Relocation kit, which provides a new compressor and mounts it up at the passenger side head location on Gen. III+ engines.

Factory Gauges

All of the OEM YJ gauges can function very well with the GM engine.

There are six major points of data that the gauges need to operate:

1. Speed: 1987-1991 Wranglers used a cable speedometer from the Jeep 231 transfer case. Just leave this connected as per factory. 1992-1995 models use a vehicle Speed Sensor (VSS) at the transfer case output. This can be disconnected from the outgoing Jeep PCM and connected directly into the YJ's electronic speedometer.
2. Tachometer: 1987-1990 Wranglers used a conventional distributor signal with the 258 engine to the tachometer and 1991-1995 Wranglers used a signal from the Mopar PCM to the tachometer
3. Oil Pressure: provided by the Oil Pressure Sensor
4. Engine Temp: provided by the Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor (ECT)
5. Voltage: provided by the 12v current going across the wire harness
6. Fuel Level: provided by the Fuel Level Sending Unit

The strategy to keep a fully operational set of gauges is straightforward. Most of our work here is already done for us since most of these sensors will remain connected to the Jeep gauges as per the factory, including: #1, the speedo cable or VSS, #5, Voltage and #6, Fuel Level. And, since GM engines conveniently offer multiple ports for water temperature and oil pressure, we will leave the Jeep ECT (#4) and Oil Pressure (#3) sensors connected to the wiring harness and simply install them into the GM engine.

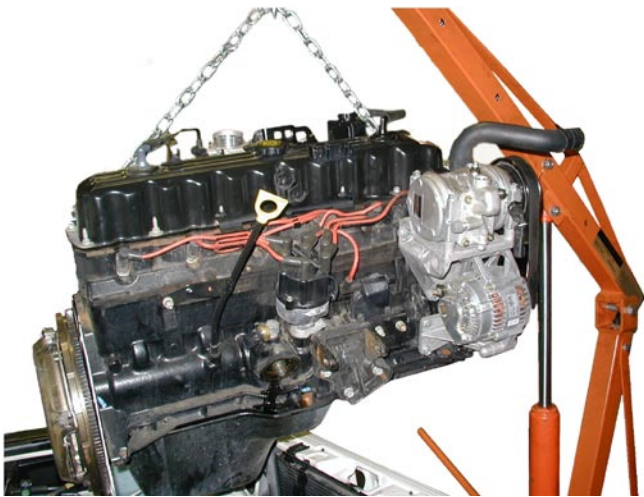
The remaining item from this list is the Tachometer. GM tach outputs vary, but none are compatible with the Jeep YJ factory gauge. There are two ways to conquer this challenge. First is to use a tachometer adapter module, such as the Dakota Digital #SGI-8, which can calibrate your factory tachometer to your GM engine.



Note the location of the Jeep oil pressure sensor on this Gen. III+ engine (above) and the water temperature sensor (below). It may be necessary to drill and tap as per the threads in your factory or aftermarket sensor.



The second tachometer option is to replace the tach or the entire gauge set with aftermarket gauges, which is easily done as the YJ Wrangler uses fairly standard gauge sizes.



Jeep Transfer Cases

This guide is based on the retention of the 231 transfer case in your Jeep. They are extremely reliable, very durable, and easily and affordably adapted to your conversion powertrain. We do recommend the use of a heavy-duty output shaft or slip-yoke eliminator assembly with your NP231, for the sake of durability against your stronger motor and better driveshaft angles.

Your Powertrain Assembly

If you have purchased a Novak Turn-Key powertrain, you can skip the following preliminary step.

It is recommended that you pre-assemble your powertrain outside of the Jeep. Follow the instructions provided with your Novak adapter kit to assemble your chosen gearboxes behind your GM engine. You

should assemble the powertrain as completely as possible, including the headers, wiring, accessories, belts, clutch releases, air intakes, etc. At Novak, we actually pre-assemble and test run our powertrains prior to installing them into the Jeep. If you assemble as much as the powertrain as you can and follow this same paradigm, asking the question, "Given battery, fuel and coolant, could I run this engine on a stand?", you will be well on your way. Because of superior access to things and for organizational purposes, you will enjoy the work more and take a few hours off of your project.

Preparation Details
Make sure that all A/C and heater circuits are plugged off to prevent ingress of contaminants.

This section precedes the others in that it is a very good idea to have the powertrain assembled to the fullest extent possible prior to disabling your Jeep for the conversion process.

Few things will add to your enjoyment of the project as much as a good pressure washing of the engine bay while it is open.

Begin the Conversion

As with all other Jeeps, we'll begin by disconnecting the negative battery cable and by then disconnecting the coolant, fuel, air, vacuum, exhaust and electrical circuits into the engine. Once the coolant is drained, remove the radiator, A/C condenser, transmission cooler, any winches, etc. Now, remove the grille from the fenders and front crossmember. It is not necessary to remove the hood, as it may be tilted fully out of the way against the windshield frame.

Powertrain Removal



It is usually recommended to remove not just the engine, but the transmission and transfer case, even if you are retaining both of them in your conversion, such as with the AX15 manual transmissions. Because the GM engine will relocate the geartrain forward by about 2-1/2" to 3" forward, removal and assembly to your new engine outside of the Jeep is generally helpful and not difficult.

Drop the crossmember / skidpan assembly, supporting the transmission and transfer case with jack stands. Disconnect the front and rear driveshafts and set them out of the way.

If your NP231 does not have an SYE kit installed, or if you have an NP231 with SYE transfer case whose fluid is due for change, drain the transfer case fluid. You may wish to do the same for the transmission.

Disconnect the transfer case shifter and speedometer connection. Remove the transfer case from the factory transmission adapter and set it aside. Note here that it is

possible to remove the transfer case with the engine and transmission assembly as you thread them up and out of the engine bay. However, generally, it is easy to remove the transfer case. Disconnect the transmission shifter assembly from its housing. This is typically done by removing its four bolts that secure the shifter assembly to the top of the transmission. Disconnect the hydraulic clutch release line.



Unbolt the factory engine mounts from the frame horns. Safely secure a lifting jig to your outgoing motor and carefully pull it from the bay. Typically, the transmission causes the powertrain to tilt back and allows it to feed out from the engine bay at the proper angle, but having an assistant or two to guide it out is helpful.



Firewall Clearance

No firewall modifications are required. Clearance with GM V8's is excellent.

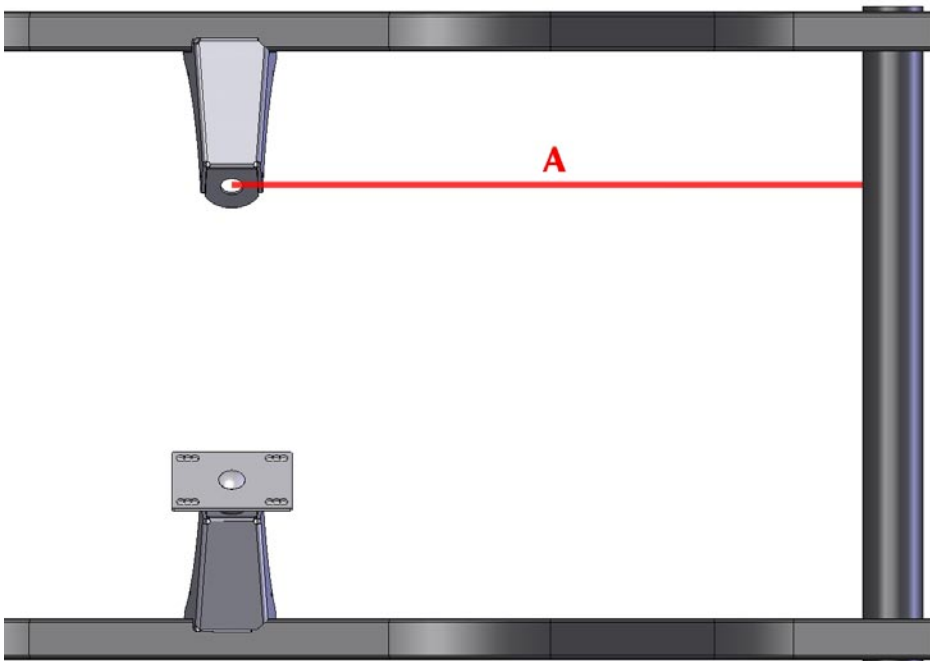
Engine Plate Installation

In preparation for the installation mount the provided engine block



mount plates onto the engine block bosses. Insert the provided carriage bolt through the center hole of the block plate.

Notice that these engine plates are adjustable fore and aft with three conjoined holes. We recommend you install them in the center hole location at first, and then adjust forward if you have sufficient fan / radiator clearance. Use the eight factory or Novak-provided M10 (Gen III+) or 3/8" (Gen I-II) bolts. We recommend the installer use a drop of removable thread locking compound on these threads, such as Loctite Blue upon



final installation, and torque to ~35 ft. lbs.

Slide the upper isolator onto the carriage bolt, with the radiused cup side towards the engine block. Note that the engine plate hole is radiused to allow the carriage bolt to droop downward. This will ease your installation as the engine is lowered into the mounts. At this point, we recommend that you temporarily wrap the carriage bolt threads with two or three wraps of vinyl tape. This will help keep the upper isolator from sliding off during assembly.

Frame Preparation

These mounts are a purely weld-in design when replacing either of the factory YJ engines. They require the complete removal of the factory frame horns, and will

be replaced by the frame brackets as provided in the Novak kit.

Total removal of the factory I4 or I6 frame horns and steering shaft support bracket is required. We recommend a reciprocating saw with appropriate speed and blade, or a plasma cutter. Follow up with a clean grind or disking of the frame.

Install the Engine Mounts

Your Novak engine mounts predetermine the location of your GM engine, for height, left-right offset and longitudinal position. You'll notice that one mount is wider than another. This is the driver's side mount. You'll also notice the mounts are cut to match the wall and contour of the Jeep Wrangler frame. Position the mounts on the frame and measure from the back edge of the round tube on the YJ frame to the centerline of the engine mount bracket hole. This measurement, corresponding with "A" in the diagram above is 31-3/8". We've found this to be the ideal position for the widest variety of Generation III+ conversion circumstances.



While we have determined the engine location based on a variety of installation scenarios, you may wish to temporarily tack weld the brackets to the frame rails and do a test installation of your own V8 engine and verify any particulars to your installation, such as transmission fit, radiator fit, accessories, cooling system, etc.

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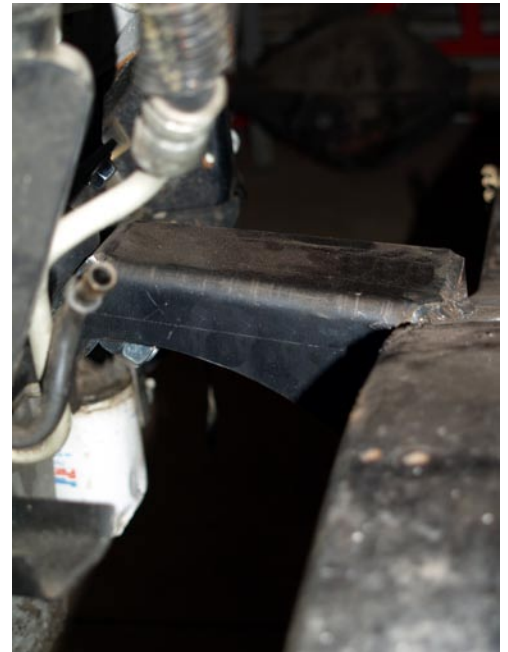
Once you're content with it all, lay MIG or stick welds along the entire edge of the brackets for a maximum strength connection to the Jeep frame. Allow your frame and bracket to air cool. Do not accelerate the cooling process with compressed air or water. We suggest you follow up by wire brushing and coating the brackets with primer and enamel as per your preference.

Install the Powertrain

It's now time to finally lower your motor into the Jeep engine bay if you haven't already done so.

Very carefully and with assistance, lower your powertrain into the engine bay. You can thread your transfer case into the Jeep tunnel with someone guiding it.

Lower in your new engine. Install the underside isolator mounts and install the provided TopLock nuts under the isolator bushings. Do not squish the bushings. Tighten them only to where they just start to deform. Overly tight bushings can cause excessive engine vibrations through the Jeep and will cause premature bushing cracking and failure.



Steering

The GM power steering pump will drive the Jeep power steering gear perfectly well. You may need to have a hydraulic shop or parts house make you a high-pressure line that matches the YJ power steering gear and the GM power steering pump.

The return line is simply low-pressure 3/8" hose, as is available from your local parts house. If you're feeling creative, you can even run this line through an exter-

nal cooler to add to the life of your pump and gear in hard service situations.

Brakes

You can retain you factory braking system all together. No changes are necessary from the standpoint of the conversion itself.

The GM engine provides vacuum at the rear of the manifold, whether it be a Small Block Chevy or a GM Gen.III+. It may be necessary to tap for a simple, barbed brass fitting on some manifolds that had the Hydroboost brakes.



The ABS computer is separate from all systems and runs independently. No mechanical, wiring or hydraulic changes need occur here.



Cooling System

The Jeep radiator will be both inadequate, poorly configured for a GM engine and has a reputation for a lack of durability.

The Novak Radlock Radiator is a tough and very efficient radiator. It is a cross-flow design and it bolts onto the Wrangler grille without mods.

With it, we have seen success with the following coolant hoses: Lower may be Napa #7473 or try a Gates #20842 or #21706. For the upper, try a Gates #21833. We have also used Gates hoses #22438 and #22437.



It is possible to run a mechanical fan and they almost always have plenty of pulling power. Electric fans are becoming more of the norm. We recommend our aggressive electric fan with integrated shroud assembly. These fans are controlled by any GM computer equipped with a circuit to trigger a fan relay. Alternatively, you can install a fan control module and install it to our fan motor per the manufacturer's recommendations.

Exhaust

YJ Jeep exhaust systems are not difficult to run at all. It might be possible to use some factory manifolds with your conversion engine. The YJ has a generous engine bay, but there are still space limitations. As such, we generally recommend aftermarket headers for compatibility as well as performance.

We recommend our #CCLS1 headers for Gen.III+ engines and our #CC158 headers for Chevrolet Small Block V8's for optimal layout. Run the driver's side down and in front of the oil pan over to the passenger's side. Merge it and the passenger bank into a Y pipe and send it out as a single circuit down the passenger side, up over the axle out exiting at the rear.





While not necessary for a successful conversion, some individuals will install fuel cells as part of a broader project, which may include an internal or an external electric fuel pump in the scenario.



Fuel System

It is not only possible, but advantageous to use the factory Jeep fuel injection pump, should a future replacement ever be required. The Jeep fuel pump in 1991-1995 Wranglers is capable of natively producing ~100 PSI.

For a little history and context, the 1991-1995 Jeep engine fuel rail featured a regulator. These systems have two connections: a high pressure supply connection and a low pressure return connection that feeds the bled fuel overage back into the fuel tank via a return line. This fuel supply is regulated down at the Jeep engine fuel rail. Removing the factory fuel system therefore removes the regulator.

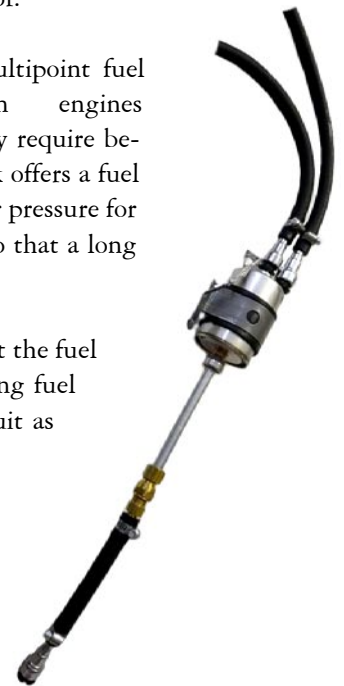
GM multipoint fuel injection engines typically require between

45-58 PSI of fuel pressure. Gen.III+ engines require ~58 PSI. To facilitate this, Novak offers a fuel regulator kit that fits onto the Jeep fuel sending unit. This fuel regulator will supply the proper pressure for the GM Gen. III+ application. The regulator can be installed in proximity to the fuel tank so that a long return line is unnecessary.

Note that earlier Gen. III motors were regulated at the fuel rail. Starting in about 2002, GM started regulating fuel pressure at the fuel tank or elsewhere on the circuit as described above.

For a fast connection between the Jeep supply circuit to the GM engine, use a Dorman 800-058 fuel line quick connect (as supplied in the above Novak kit).

If you have a 1987-1990 YJ Wrangler, you can remove the old factory fuel module and replace it with the newer version (available at Novak) as shown in the adjacent image.



Throttle Linkage

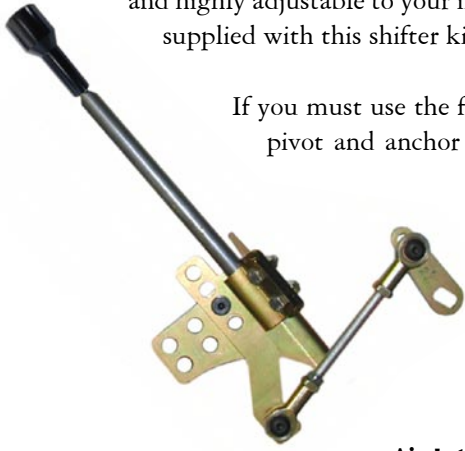
If your engine has a cable throttle linkage, you can connect your Jeep pedal to the GM throttle body. However, the majority of GM engines now feature a “throttle by wire” or electronic throttle assembly. For these systems, you will need to install the GM electronic pedal assembly and its associated Throttle Actuator Control (TAC) module, if required. Note that most Gen.IV engines do not use a separate TAC module as this function is integrated into the Gen.IV powertrain computer itself.

Transfer Case Linkage

We cannot stress enough the advantages of replacing your Jeep’s shifter with the Novak transfer case shifter assembly. This shifter kit has become very popular for both the conversion and non-conversion crowds, simply because of its vast improvement over the factory linkage. Its added benefit is that it makes the conversion process and typical transfer case relocation go much more smoothly. It is a very affordable upgrade



and highly adjustable to your installation, whether using manual or automatic transmissions. Detailed instructions are supplied with this shifter kit.



If you must use the factory shifter assembly, you will need to lengthen or shorten linkage rods and relocate pivot and anchor points, taking into consideration the geometry required to actuate the New Process transfer case shifter plate.

Transmission Shifters

If you're retaining your factory manual transmission, you will also retain your factory shifter cane and assembly. Instructions on how to best do this are included with your Novak engine to transmission adapter kit. Instructions for GM automatic transmission shifters are included with your transfer case adapter assembly.

Air Intake

Conversion air intakes have really evolved nicely. Typically, install a 4", 90 deg. elbow at the throttle body and point it towards the passenger side of the Jeep. You can then use a length of pipe, such as extruded aluminum and then a coupler to the Mass Airflow Sensor, which then connects to a cold-air style air filter assembly.

See the Novak air intake components page for assistance here.

Engine Height & Top Covers

Classic Small Block V8's and V6's have adequate clearance to the Jeep hood, and good clearance between the axle and suspension components. Generation III+ LS engines with their shorter intakes and shallower oil pans also have excellent suspension and hood clearance.

Generation III+ truck engines, however, are somewhat taller given their high-rise, torque increasing intake manifolds. In order to achieve maximum clearance at the bottom of the engine, we have engineered the mounts to put the engine higher towards the hood. This will probably necessitate the removal of the decorative Vortec manifold covers. This will gain the installer a needed about 1-1/2". To mitigate this problem and keep your conversion engine beautiful under your YJ hood, Novak offers its decorative engine top cover in brushed, black-anodized aluminum and engraved with the Novak logo, as shown in the adjacent image.



Conclusion

You should expect that you will gain significant power, fuel economy, reliability and general capabilities with your GM to YJ Jeep conversion.

While reading through these instructions, and especially while performing the swap, it is often recognized that it is not the swap itself that provides the greatest difficulty, but in the ancillary things like linkages, clearances, and the like. Any good installation should consider all the points in this article and also allow for time, energy and funds for the dozens of variations in drivetrain conversions that cannot be anticipated.

Disclaimer & Liability Limitations

The information contained in these instructions is for



guidance only, and does not guarantee or constitute a warranty of fitness, applicability or compatibility with the customer's particular project. Suitability of parts or information for an application is fully the responsibility of the reader or buyer.

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<http://www.novak-adapt.com/about/policies.htm>



Air pollution laws vary from state to state. Changing an engine or transmission in your vehicle may change its pollution status. It is the customer's responsibility to determine that their vehicle conforms to whatever state and federal regulations that may apply to their vehicle. Neither Novak, Inc. nor its directors are responsible for any changes made to your vehicle.

