APPLICATION GUIDELINES

Holley recommends the following guidelines for optimum performance and economy gains from the use of two-stage power valves:

1. The two-stage power valve works most effectively in vehicles with a weight/engine displacement ratio of 14:1 or greater.
2. Greatest fuel economy increases will be seen on relatively heavy vehicles, such as recreational vehicles or full-sized automobiles used in rolling or mountainous terrain or in stop and go driving.

Before any carburetor modifications are performed, it is highly recommended that an accurate vacuum gauge be installed in the vehicle. For best fuel economy, engine manifold vacuum must be kept above the power valve opening point (generally 8.5" or 6.5" vacuum). A two-stage valve provides for slight enrichment during medium accelerations, which will often prevent manifold vacuum from dropping low enough to open the second stage of the power valve. Any modification that results in higher vacuum readings will generally improve gas mileage.

Models 4150 & 4160

3. Two-stage power valve should not be used in any vehicle, which sees occasional drag strip use, or in any carburetors with power valve channel restrictions greater than .060" (this includes the 0-3310 and the conventional double pumper line, which require high-capacity power valves). Excessive leanness could result from the limited flow capacity of the two-stage valve.
4. The **125-206** or **125-208** is recommended for most applications, while the **125-207** is recommended for vehicles, which will see frequent high altitude use (above 4000 ft.).

Power Valve Specifications

Part Number		1st Stage Opening	2nd Stage Opening
125-206	Model 4160-4150	12" Hg	6" Hg
125-207	Model 4160-4150	10" Hg	5" Hg
125-208	Model 4160-4150	10" Hg	5" Hg

When the two-stage power valve is applied with these guidelines in mind, fuel economy and drivability improvements will often be realized and exhaust emissions will be unaffected.

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