SECTION 13-F
BODY ELECTRICAL

CONTENTS OF SECTION 13-F

13-18 BODY WIRING

a. Description

The current for all of the electrical circuits is provided by a twelve volt battery. The installation of the body wiring includes the dome lamp, stop and back-up lights, and tail lights. See Figures 13-87, 13-88, and 13-89. The Body wiring consists of a front and rear harness which is joined by a multiple connector located at the left side of the rear compartment. The front end of the front harness is designed with a multiple connector which joins the chassis wiring at the left shroud.

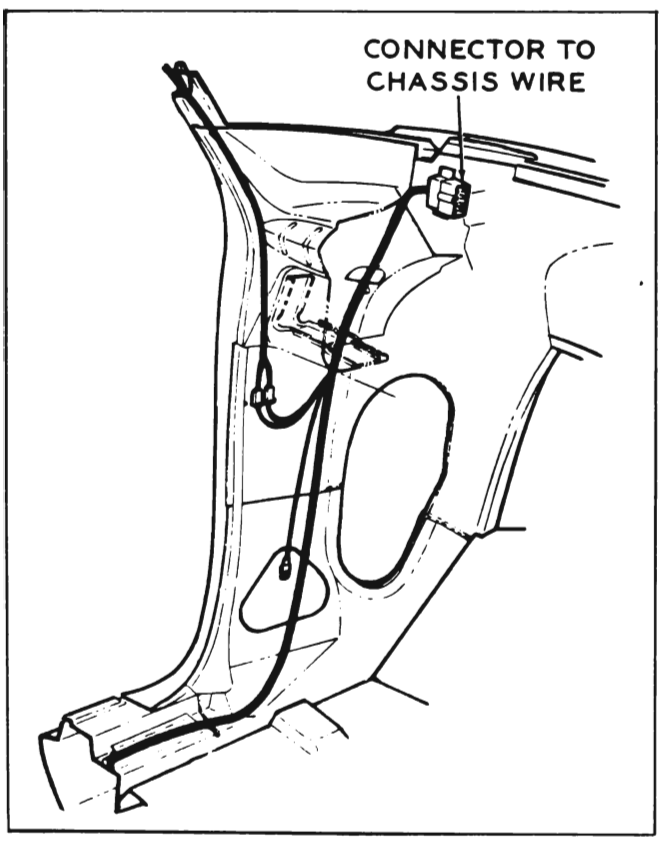

Figure 13-87 — Front End Wiring Installation

b. Trouble Diagnosis

The circuit diagram for typical body wiring circuits is illustrated in Figure 13-91. Failures in a circuit are usually caused by short circuits or open circuits. Open circuits are usually caused by breaks in the wiring, faulty connections or mechanical failure in a component such as a switch. Short circuits are usually caused by wires from different components of the circuit contacting one another or by a wire or component grounding to the metal of the body due to a screw driven through the wire, insulation cut through by sharp metal edge, etc.

If a failure is encountered in one of the body circuits, the circuit diagram should be thoroughly reviewed to become familiar with the circuit before performing an intensive checking procedure to determine the cause and location of the failure.

1. If a major portion of the electrical circuit becomes inoperative simultaneously, the failure may be due to improper connections between the front and rear harness, or between the front harness and the chassis wiring connector.

2. If only one of the circuits is inoperative, the failure is due to an open circuit or short in the affected circuit. Short circuits usually result in blown fuses.

If the fuse is not blown and the circuit affected is a lamp circuit, check the bulb before proceeding with any checking procedures.

3. The dome lamp is designed so that the switches are in the "ground" side of the circuit. If a condition is encountered where the lamps remain "on" even though the jamb switches are not actuated, the failure is probably due to defective switches, or to the wire leading to the switches being grounded.

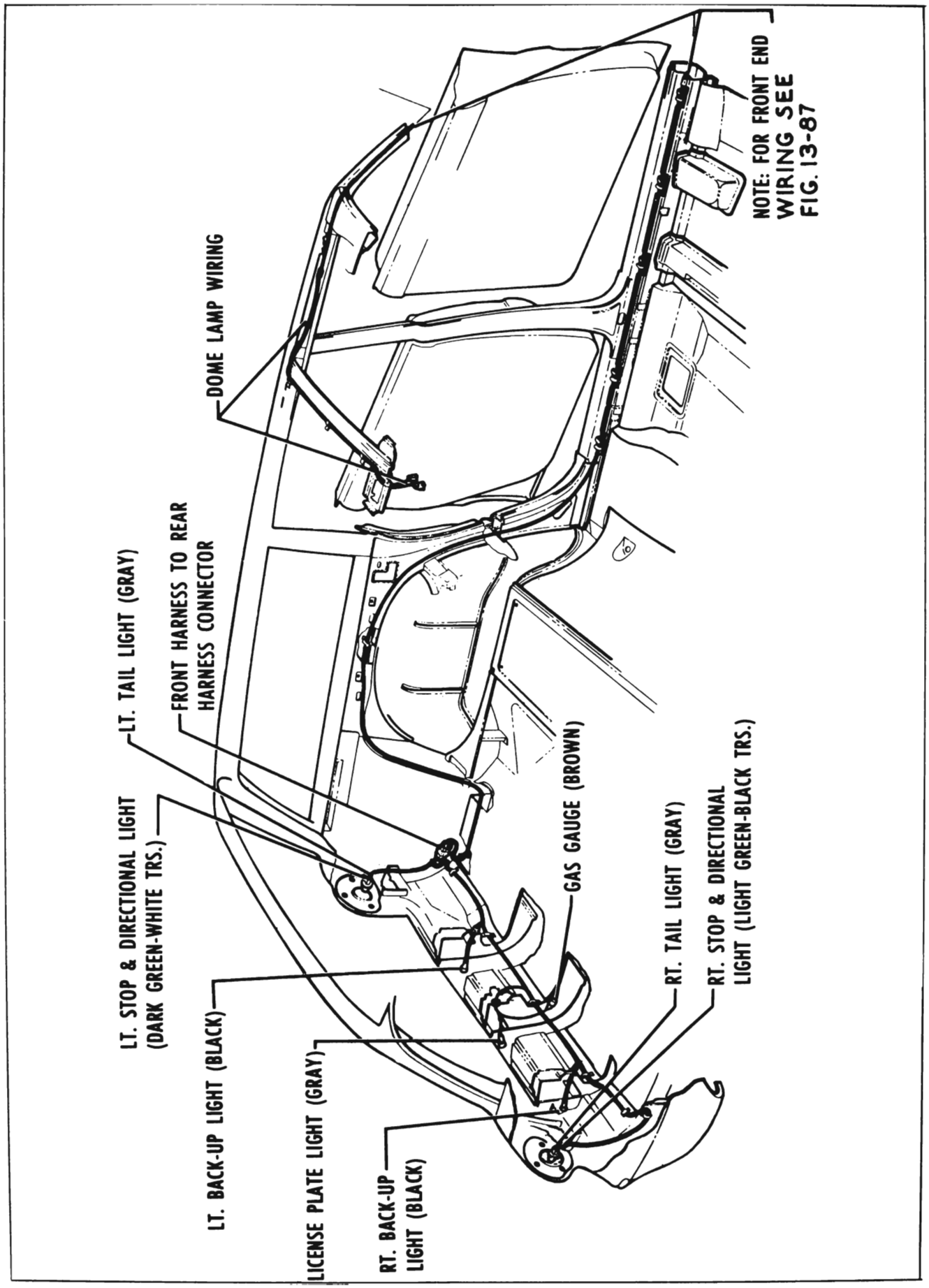

Figure 13-88 — Station Wagon Wiring Installation

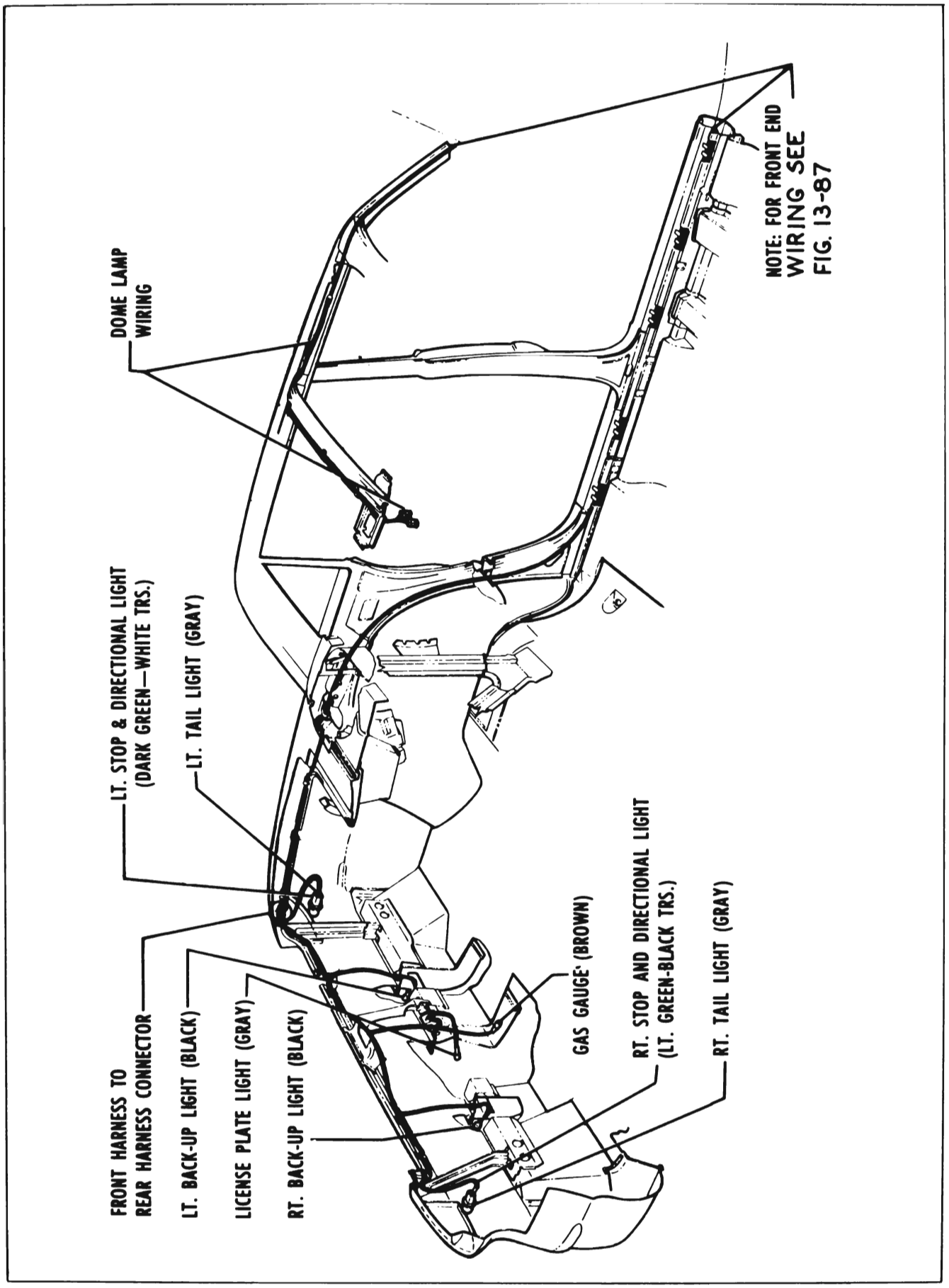

Figure 13-89 — Sedan Wiring Installation

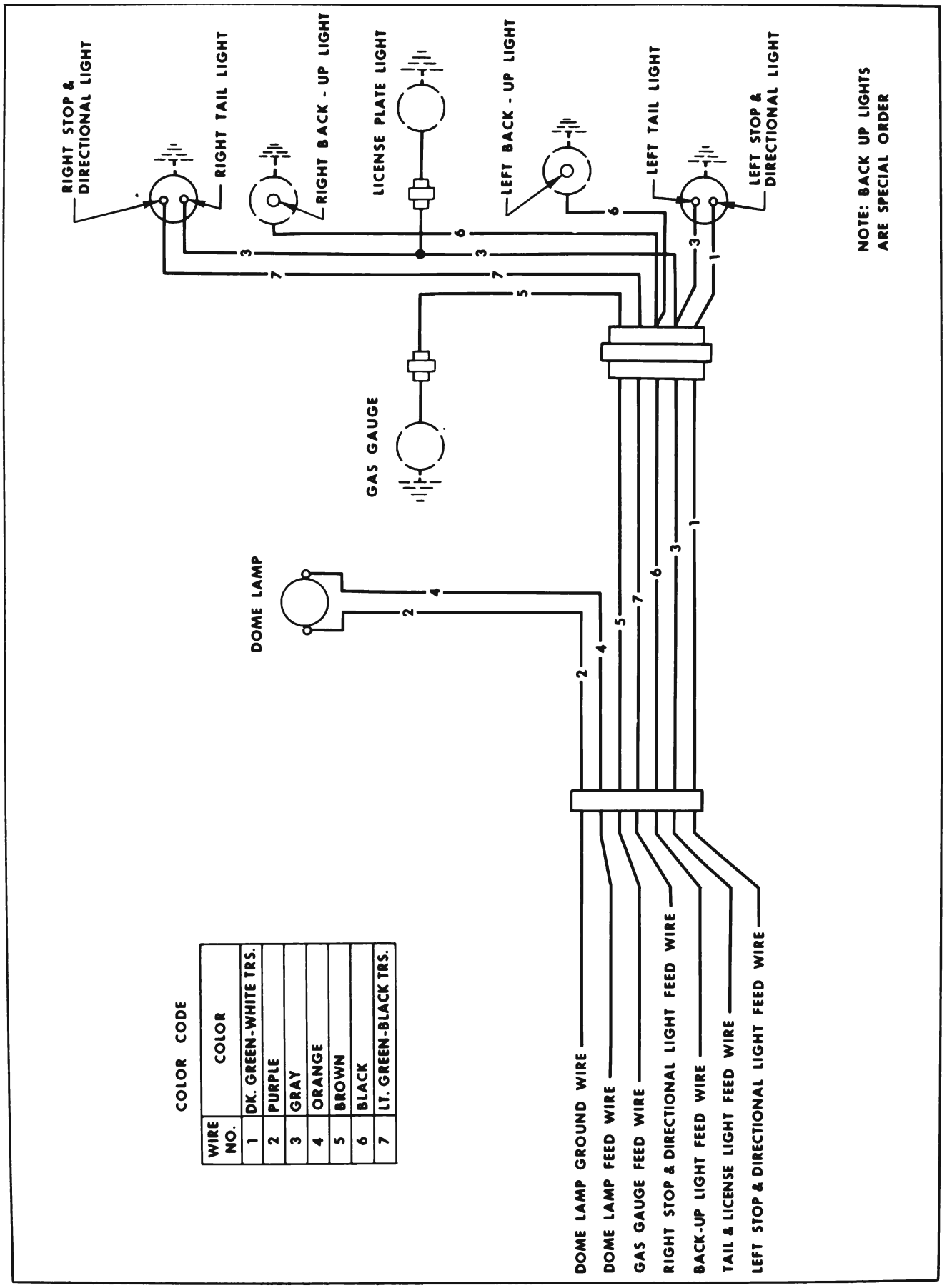

Figure 13-91 — Body Wiring Circuit Diagram