



1995 BRONCO

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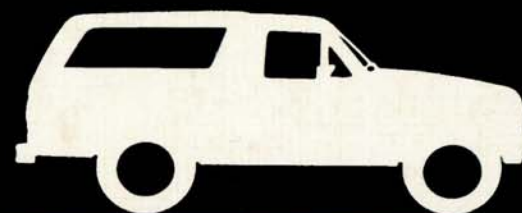
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ELECTRICAL AND VACUUM TROUBLESHOOTING MANUAL



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**1995 Bronco Electrical & Vacuum Trouble-Shooting
Manual (EVTM)
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ELECTRICAL AND VACUUM TROUBLESHOOTING MANUAL

FCS-12129-95

FORD CUSTOMER SERVICE DIVISION

Quality is Job 1

Ford Customer Service Division has developed a new format for the 1995 Bronco EVTM. Our goal is to provide accurate and timely electrical and vacuum service information.

1995 EVTM FEATURES

- **Schematic pages** now contain **COMPONENT LOCATION** references to full-view illustrations and description notes have been added to various components to describe their operation.
- **"COMPONENT TESTING"** procedures (CELL 149) that tell the user how to perform diagnostic tests on various circuits.
- **Connector End Views** are now located at the end of individual cells and are shown for connectors with five or more cavities, a circuit function chart is provided.
- Both halves of the In-line connectors (Cell 150) with 6 or more are shown and have pin numbers assigned.
- **NOTES, CAUTIONS and WARNINGS** that contain important safety information.
- Full view **"COMPONENT LOCATION VIEWS"** (CELL 151) to help locate on-vehicle components.
- Circuit voltages on schematic pages help simplify troubleshooting.
- **Cellular Pagination:** A specific section (or cell) in all EVTMs is numbered by cell and starts with page 1. For example: **"HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL"** is CELL 2 and begins with page 2-1.
- **"C"** numbers are used for all electrical connectors. **"C"** numbers are listed in numerical order in the **"LOCATION INDEX"** (CELL 152).
- **Connector End Views** are now located at the end of individual cells and are shown for connectors with five or more cavities. A chart defining each circuit's function in the connector is provided.
- **In-line connector numbers** contain suffix to denote connector "gender" type (F-socket, M-prior blade).

ORDERING INFORMATION

Information about how to order additional copies of this publication or other Ford publications may be obtained by writing to Helm Incorporated at the address shown below or by calling 1-800-782-4356. Other publications available include:

- Service Manuals
- Service Specification Books
- Car/Truck Wiring Diagrams
- Powertrain Control/Emissions Diagnosis Manuals

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IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

Appropriate service methods and proper repair procedures are essential for the safe, reliable operation of all motor vehicles, as well as the personal safety of the individual doing the work. This Manual provides general directions for accomplishing service and repair work with tested, effective techniques. Following them will help assure reliability.

There are numerous variations in procedures, techniques, tools, and parts for servicing vehicles, as well as in the skill of the individual doing the work. This Manual cannot possibly anticipate all such variations and provide advice or cautions as to each. Accordingly, anyone who departs from the instructions provided in this Manual must first establish that he compromises neither his personal safety nor the vehicle integrity by his choice of methods, tools or parts.

2-1 HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

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The purpose of this manual is to show electrical and vacuum circuits in a clear and simple fashion to make troubleshooting easier. **NOTES**, **CAUTIONS** and **WARNINGS** contain important information.

- **NOTES** describe how switches and other components operate to help complete a particular procedure.
- **CAUTIONS** provide information that could prevent making an error that may damage the vehicle.
- **WARNINGS** provide information to prevent personal injury.

The **WARNINGS** list on page 2-2 contains general warnings to follow when servicing a vehicle.

Components that work together are shown together. All electrical components used in a specific system are shown on one diagram. The circuit breaker or fuse is shown at the top of the page. All wires, connectors, components and splices are shown in the flow of current to ground at the bottom of the page. If a component is used in several different systems, it is shown in several places. For example, the Main Light Switch is electrically a part of many systems and is repeated on many pages.

In some cases, a component may seem (by its name) to belong to a system where it has no electrical connection. For example, Radio Illumination is electrically part of Instrument Illumination, but because it has no electrical connection to the Radio system, it is not shown on the Radio diagram.

Schematic pages contain references to full-view illustrations and description notes for various components. The references are reverse-

text blocks located next to each component and connector and refer the user to the appropriate illustration page and zone. The description notes describe the operation of the component.

Schematic pages contain circuit voltages to help simplify troubleshooting hints. 12V is used to imply battery voltage on a component connector terminal, and 0V is used to show that there should be continuity to ground on that particular terminal. Conditional voltages such as "12V with the ignition switch in RUN" will also be provided. Troubleshooting hints that can't be simplified with circuit voltages will be shown at the end of each cell.

Component connector face information specific to a certain cell is found at the end of that cell. A Connector Face Reference List is provided to locate connector faces that are shown in different cells. Component connectors with five or more terminals are illustrated and are accompanied by a pinout chart that lists the function of all circuitry associated with that component.

"GROUNDS" (Cell 10) contains ground circuitry shown in complete detail. This information is useful for checking interconnections of the ground circuits of different systems.

"POWER DISTRIBUTION" (Cell 13) contains power distribution circuitry shown in complete detail. This section displays how the various fuses are powered and, in turn, how each system is powered.

"COMPONENT TESTING" (Cell 149) contains testing procedures for various switches. This information includes schematics, component terminal locations and step-by-step procedures.

"IN-LINE CONNECTOR FACES" (Cell 150) contains illustrations of all the in-line connectors that have 6 or more terminals. The terminals have pin numbers assigned to them.

"COMPONENT LOCATION VIEWS" (Cell 151) contains full-view illustrations which show the location of all components and connectors in the vehicle.

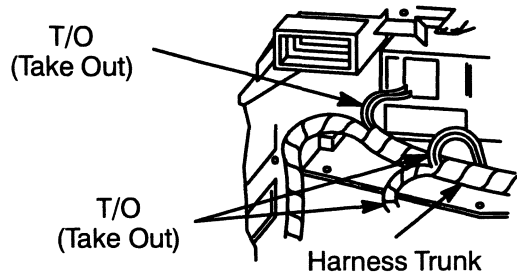
The **"LOCATION INDEX"** (Cell 152) provides the base part numbers, locations, connector face references and illustration references for all components, connectors, splices and grounds.

HELPFUL REMINDERS

Before using the EVTM for troubleshooting, refer to these HELPFUL REMINDERS:

1. The abbreviation T/O, for take out, used in the Location Index (Cell 152), refers to the point at which a group of wires branch off the harness trunk. Refer to the wiring harness illustration.

Wiring harness at back of Instrument Panel, showing typical T/O (Take Out) locations



2. If a connector serves the same purpose in two separate versions (e.g., Automatic/Manual), but is physically different, *two* connector numbers are used. However, if a connector serves the same purpose in two separate versions (e.g., Automatic/Manual) and is physically the same, but the wire colors are different, only *one* connector number is used. If the same physical connector is used more than once, then more than *one* connector number is used.
3. Wiring schematics provide a picture of how and under what conditions the circuit is powered, of the current path to circuit components, and of how a circuit is grounded. Each circuit component is named (underlined titles). Wire and connector colors are listed as follows (standard Ford color abbreviations are used):

COLOR ABBREVIATIONS

BL	Blue	N	Natural
BK	Black	O	Orange
BR	Brown	PK	Pink
DB	Dark Blue	P	Purple
DG	Dark Green	R	Red
GN	Green	T	Tan
GY	Gray	W	White
LB	Light Blue	Y	Yellow
LG	Light Green		

Note: Whenever a wire is labeled with two colors, the first color listed is the basic color of the wire, and the second color listed is the stripe marking of the wire.

4. When reporting Vehicle Repair Location Codes to Ford Customer Service Division, refer to Cell 160 (beginning on page 160-1). Note: Do *not* use the illustrations in Cell 151 (beginning on page 151-1) for reporting Vehicle Repair Location Codes.

5. WARNINGS

- *Always wear safety glasses for eye protection.*
- *Use safety stands whenever a procedure requires being under a vehicle.*
- *Be sure that the **Ignition Switch** is always in the OFF position, unless otherwise required by the procedure.*
- *Set the parking brake when working on any vehicle. An automatic transmission should be in PARK. A manual transmission should be in NEUTRAL.*
- *Operate the engine only in a well-ventilated area to avoid danger of carbon monoxide.*

- *Keep away from moving parts, especially the fan and belts, when the engine is running.*
- *To prevent serious burns, avoid contact with hot metal parts such as the radiator, exhaust manifold, tail pipe, catalytic converter and muffler.*
- *Do not allow flame or sparks near the battery. Gases are always present in and around the battery cell. An explosion could occur.*
- *Do not smoke when working on a vehicle.*
- *To avoid injury, always remove rings, watches, loose hanging jewelry and avoid wearing loose clothing.*

HOW TO FIND ELECTRICAL CONCERNS

TROUBLESHOOTING STEPS

These six steps present an orderly method of troubleshooting.

Step 1. Verify the concern.

- Operate the complete system to check the accuracy and completeness of the customer's complaint.

Step 2. Narrow the concern.

- Using the EVTM, narrow down the possible causes and locations of the concern to pinpoint the exact cause.
- Read the description notes at the components and study the wiring schematic. You should then know enough about the circuit operation to determine where to check for the trouble. Further information can be found by referring to the Service Manual pages listed in the box at the top of the page.

2-3 HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

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Step 3. Test the suspected cause.

- Use electrical test procedures to find the specific cause of the symptoms.
- The component location reference bars and the pictures will help you find components. The Location Index (at the end of the manual) gives component location information for connectors, diodes, resistors, splices and grounds.

Step 4. Verify the cause.

- Confirm that you have found the correct cause by connecting jumper wires and/or temporarily installing a known good component and operating the circuit.

Step 5. Make the repair.

- Repair or replace the inoperative component.

Step 6. Verify the repair.

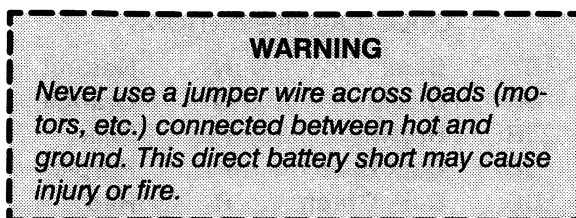
- Operate the system as in Step 1 and check that your repair has removed all symptoms without creating any new symptoms.

Some engine circuits may need special test equipment and special procedures. See the *Service Manual* and other service books for details. You will find the circuits in this manual to be helpful with those special test procedures.

TROUBLESHOOTING TOOLS

JUMPER WIRE

This is a test lead used to connect two points of a circuit. A Jumper Wire can bypass an open to complete a circuit.



VOLTMETER

A DC Voltmeter measures circuit voltage. Connect negative (- or black) lead to ground, and positive (+ or red) lead to voltage measuring point.

OHMMETER

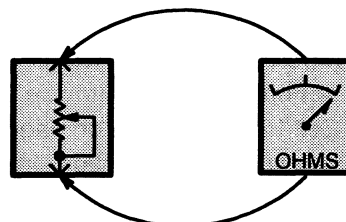


Figure 1—Resistance Check

An Ohmmeter shows the resistance between two connected points (Figure 1).

TEST LAMP

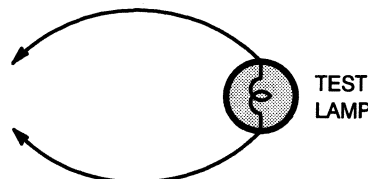


Figure 2—Test Lamp

A Test Light is a 12-volt bulb with two test leads (Figure 2).

Uses: Voltage Check, Short Check.

SELF-POWERED TEST LAMP

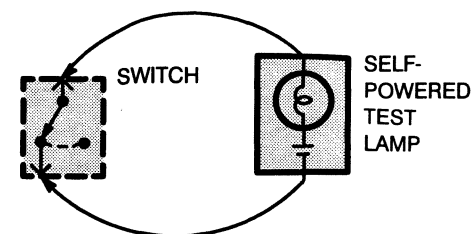


Figure 3—Continuity Check

The Self-Powered Test Lamp is a bulb, battery and set of test leads wired in series (Figure 3). When connected to two points of a continuous circuit, the bulb glows.

Uses: Continuity Check, Ground Check.

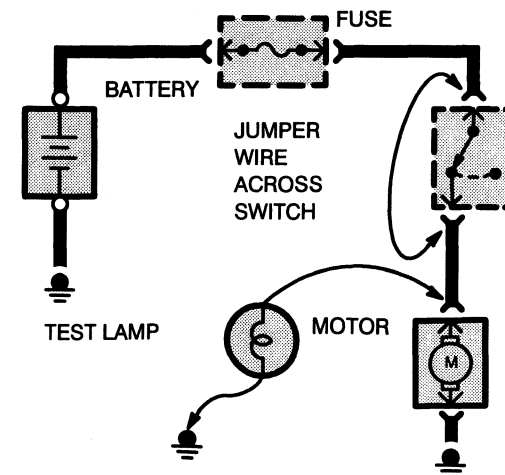
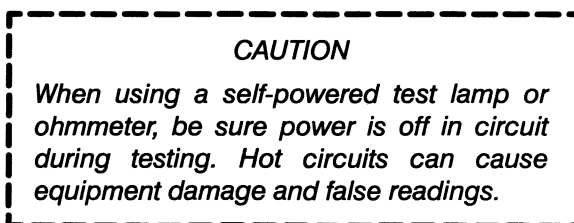


Figure 4—Switch Circuit Check and Voltage Check

In an inoperative circuit with a switch in series with the load, jumper the terminals of the switch to power the load. If jumpering the terminals powers the circuit, the switch is inoperative (Figure 4).

CONTINUITY CHECK (Locating open circuits)

Connect one lead of Self-Powered Test Lamp or Ohmmeter to each end of circuit (Figure 3). Lamp will glow if circuit is closed. Switches and fuses can be checked in the same way.

VOLTAGE CHECK

Connect one lead of test lamp to a known good ground or the negative (-) battery terminal. Test for voltage by touching the other lead to the test point. Bulb goes on when the test point has voltage (Figure 4).

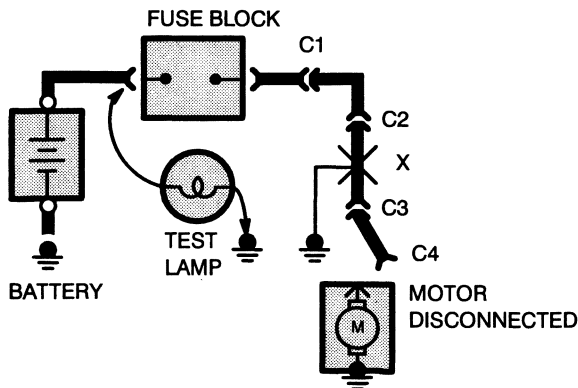


Figure 5—Short Check

A fuse that repeatedly blows is usually caused by a short to ground. It's important to be able to locate such a short quickly (Figure 5).

1. Turn off everything powered through the fuse.
2. Disconnect other loads powered through the fuse:
 - Motors: disconnect motor connector (Connector C4 in Figure 5).
 - Lights: remove bulbs.
3. Turn Ignition Switch to RUN (if necessary) to power fuse.
4. Connect one Test Lamp lead to hot end of blown fuse. Connect other lead to ground. Bulb should glow, showing power to fuse. *(This step is just a check to be sure you have power to the circuit.)*
5. Disconnect the test lamp lead that is connected to ground, and reconnect it to the load side of the fuse at the connector of the disconnected component. (In Figure 5, connect the test lamp lead to connector C4.)
 - If the Test Lamp is off, the short is in the disconnected component.
 - If the Test Lamp goes on, the short is in the wiring. You must find the short by disconnecting the circuit connectors, one at a time, until the Test Lamp goes out. For example, in Figure 5 with a ground at X, the bulb goes out when C1 or C2 is disconnected, but not after disconnecting C3. This means the short is between C2 and C3.

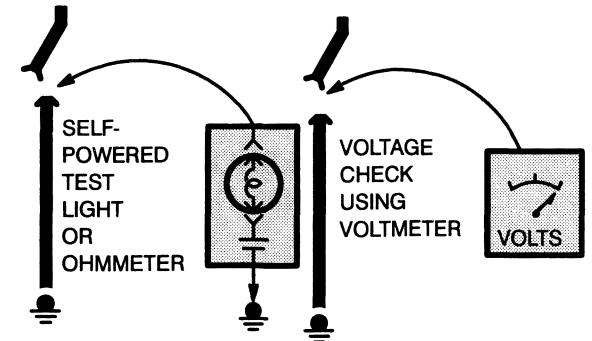


Figure 6—Ground Check

Turn on power to the circuit. Perform a Voltage Check between the suspected inoperative ground and the frame. Any indicated voltage means that the ground is inoperative (Figure 6).

Turn off power to the circuit. Connect one lead of a Self-Powered Test Lamp or Ohmmeter to the wire in question and the other lead to a known ground. If the bulb glows, the circuit ground is OK (Figure 6).

The circuit schematics in this manual make it easy to identify common points in circuits. This knowledge can help narrow the concern to a specific area. For example, if several circuits fail at the same time, check for a common power or ground connection (see *Power Distribution* or *Grounds*). If part of a circuit fails, check the connections between the part that works and the part that doesn't work.

For example, if the lo beam headlamps work, but the high beams and the indicator lamp don't work, then power and ground paths must be good. Since the dimmer switch is the component that switches this power to the high beam lights and indicator, it is most likely the cause of failure.

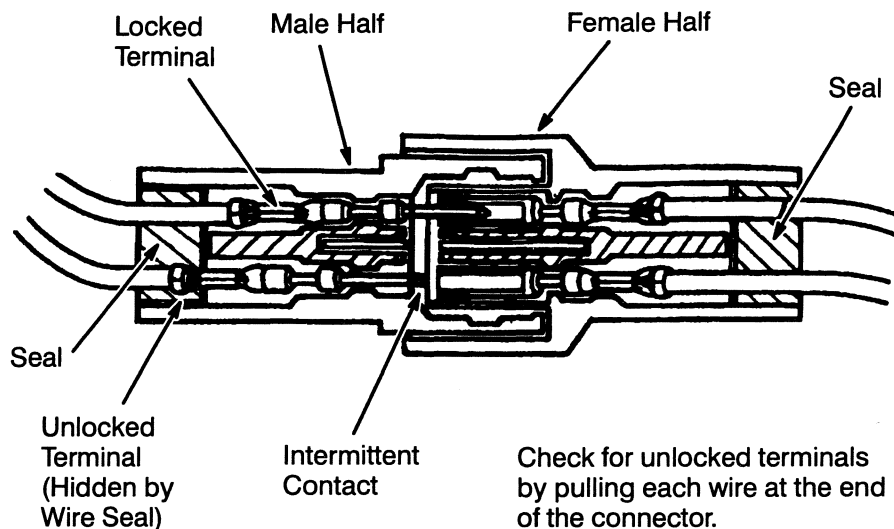
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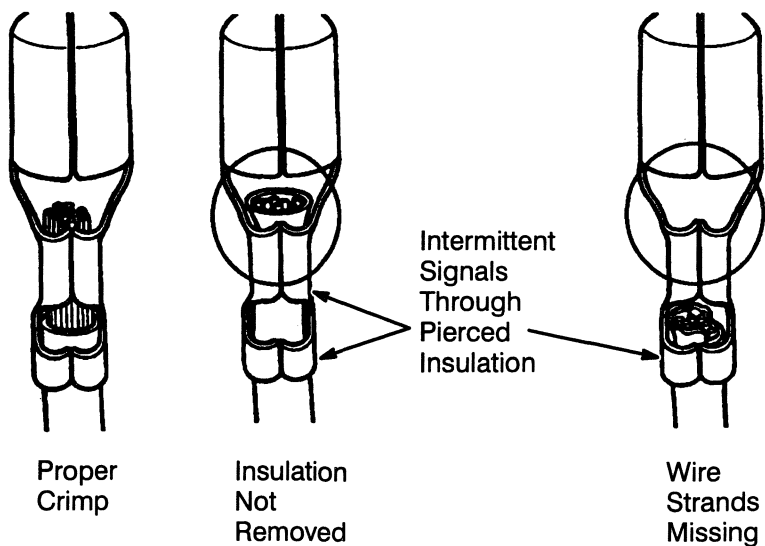
TROUBLESHOOTING WIRING HARNESS AND CONNECTOR HIDDEN CONCERNS

The following illustrations are known examples of wiring harness, splices and connectors that will create intermittent electrical concerns. The concerns are hidden and can only be discovered by a physical evaluation as shown in each illustration.

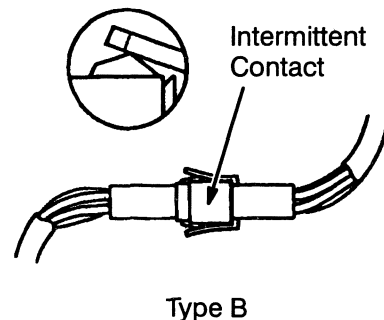
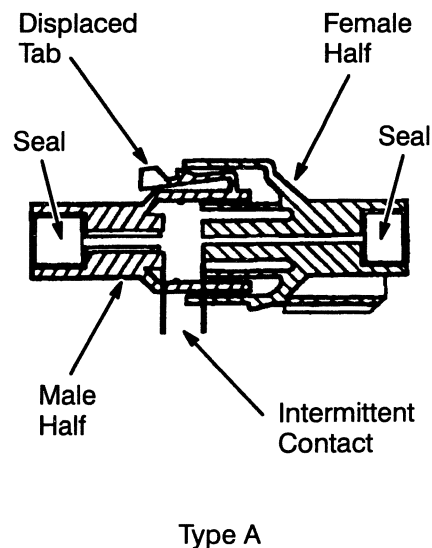
NOTE: When servicing gold plated terminals in a connector, only replace with the gold plated terminals designed for that connector.



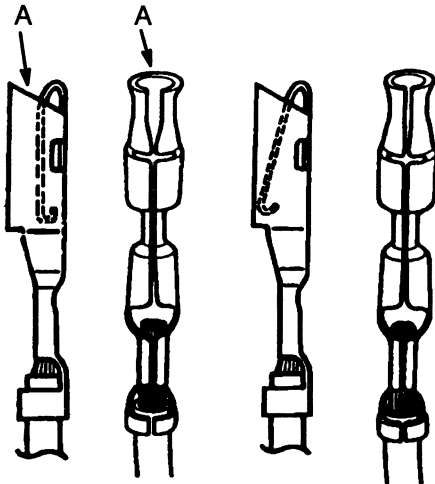
TERMINAL NOT PROPERLY SEATED



DEFECTIVE INSULATION STRIPPING



PARTIALLY MATED CONNECTORS



Enlarged

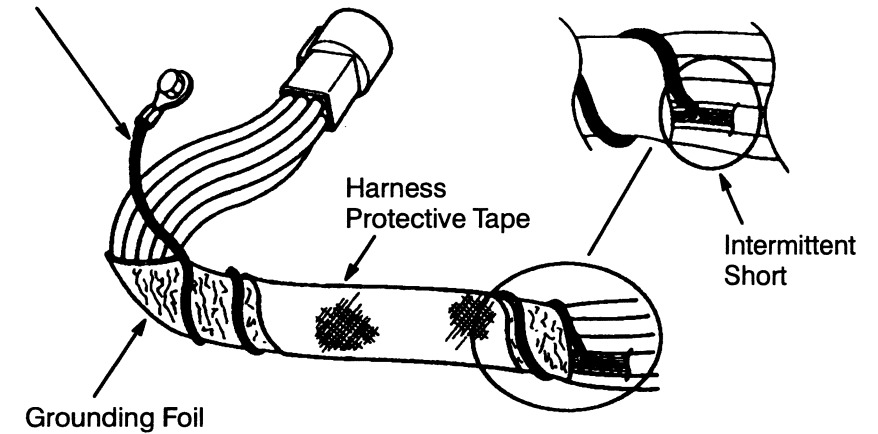
Normal

Any probe entering the terminal may enlarge the contact spring opening creating an intermittent signal. Insert the correct mating terminal (Location A) from the service kit and feel for a loose fit.

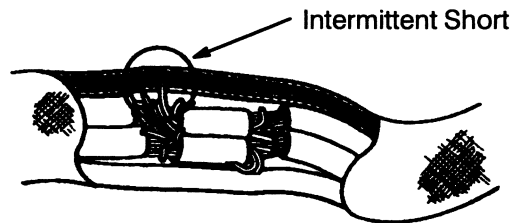
DEFORMED (ENLARGED) FEMALE TERMINALS

Solder Coated Wire to Ground

Solder coated wire pierced through the insulation of another circuit.



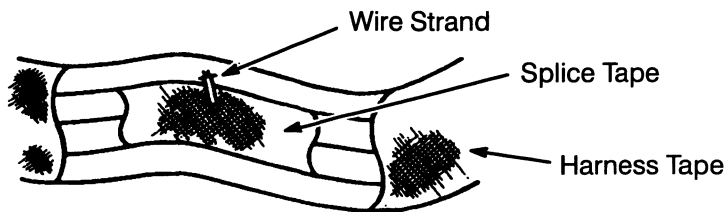
ELECTRICAL SHORT INSIDE THE HARNESS



Intermittent Short

Operate the system and flex the harness at splice location noted in Section 152.

Splice Tape Removed



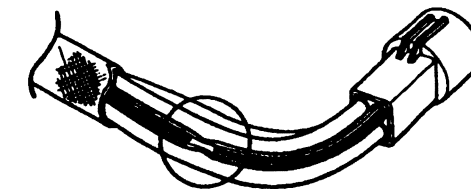
Wire Strand

Splice Tape

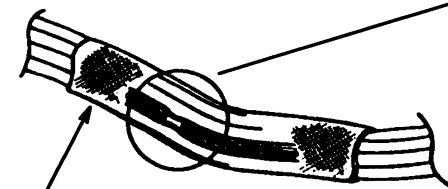
Harness Tape

Splice Covered

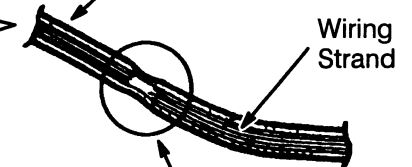
ELECTRICAL SHORT WITHIN THE HARNESS



Remove the tape and flex/feel each circuit for a reduction in diameter at break.



Wiring Harness Tape



Circuit Insulation

Wiring Strand

Broken Strands
Intermittent Signal

BROKEN WIRE STRANDS IN HARNESS

2-7 HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

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HOW TO FIND THE VACUUM CONCERNS

These six steps present an orderly method of troubleshooting.

Step 1. Verify the concern.

- Operate the system and observe all symptoms to check the accuracy and completeness of the customer's complaint.

Step 2. Narrow the concern.

- Narrow down the possible causes and locations of the concern to pinpoint the exact cause.

Step 3. Test the suspected cause.

- Use test procedures to find the specific cause of the symptoms.

Step 4. Verify the cause.

- Confirm that you have found the right cause by operating the parts of the circuit you think are good.

Step 5. Make the repair.

- Repair or replace the inoperative component.

Step 6. Verify the repair.

- Operate the system as in Step 1. Check that your repair has removed all symptoms without creating any new symptoms.

NOTE: Vacuum system problems fall into three groups.

1. Leaks in hoses, connectors or motor diaphragms.
2. Pinched lines or clogged valves.
3. Inoperative parts driven by vacuum motors.

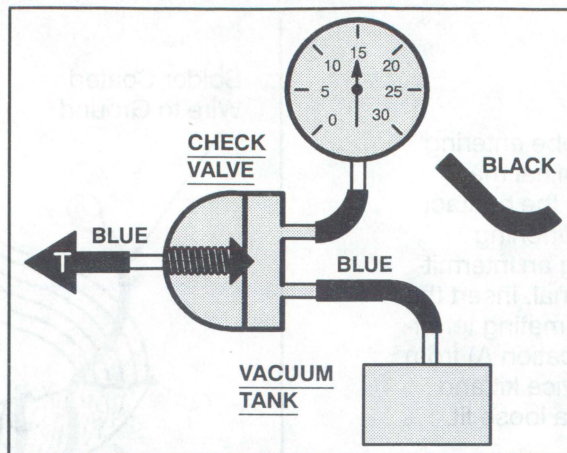


Figure 1 – System Supply Test

Vacuum Supply Test

1. Connect Vacuum Tester to system side of Check Valve (Figure 1).
2. Start engine. Gauge should show approximately 15 inches of vacuum.
3. Turn off engine, and observe gauge:
 - If vacuum holds, supply OK.
 - If vacuum fails, replace Check Valve or Tank.

Leak Test

1. Connect Vacuum Gauge and Vacuum Pump (Figure 2) to system hose in place of tank.
2. Open valve and start pump. Operate control in all modes.
3. Listen for hiss and observe gauge.

NOTE: Hissing is normal at Function Control when changing modes.

If system hisses or loses vacuum, find system leak as follows:

1. Turn on Vacuum Pump and check vacuum build-up.
2. Stop pump; vacuum should drop.
3. Clamp supply hoses with needlenose pliers, one at a time, until vacuum stops dropping (Figure 2).
4. Check vacuum schematic to find components in that line.
5. Clamp hoses through circuit to find leak.

Component Test

1. Connect Vacuum Tester to component.
2. Pump Vacuum Tester. Check that all components operate correctly and vacuum holds.
3. Replace component if vacuum does not hold.

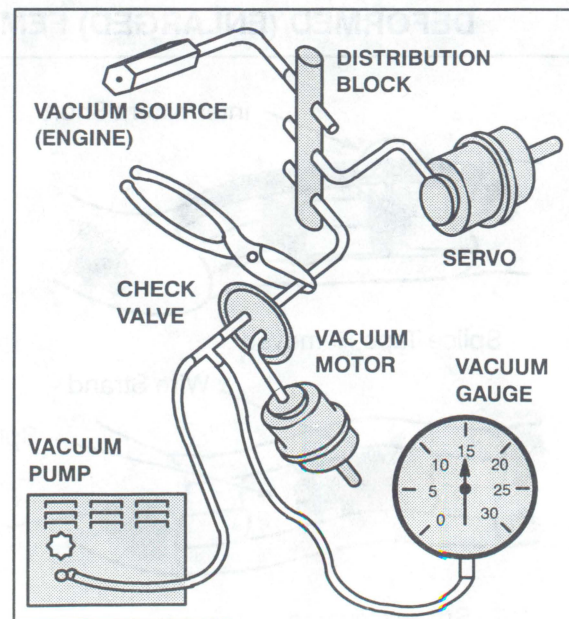
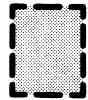
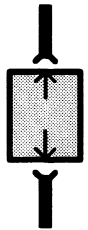


Figure 2 – Testing For Leaks In Typical Vacuum System

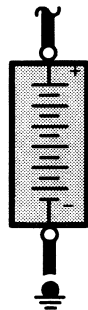
ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS



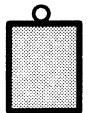
DASHED COMPONENT BOX
ONLY PART OF THE COMPONENT IS SHOWN ON THE PAGE; THE COMPONENT IS SHOWN COMPLETE IN ANOTHER LOCATION



COMPONENT WITH CONNECTORS



BATTERY



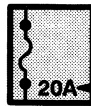
SCREW TERMINAL ON COMPONENT

SOLID STATE

SEALED ELECTRONIC COMPONENT
ANY CIRCUITRY SHOWN INSIDE THE BOX IS A FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT ONLY AND IS NOT EXACT

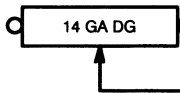


GROUND CONNECTION



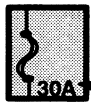
FUSE

CURRENT RATING



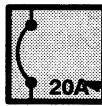
FUSIBLE LINK

WIRE SIZE AND COLOR



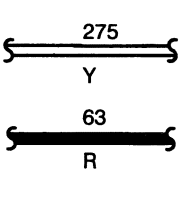
MAXI-FUSE or FUSIBLE LINK CARTRIDGE

CURRENT RATING

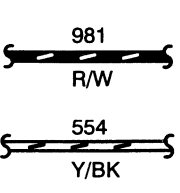


CIRCUIT BREAKER

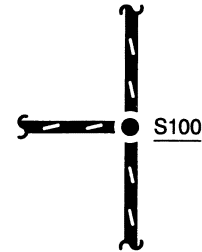
CURRENT RATING



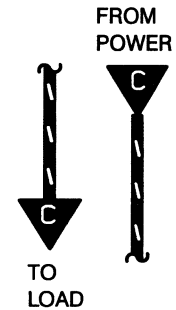
SOLID WIRES



STRIPED WIRES



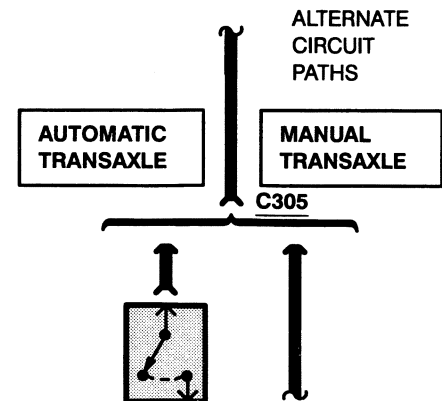
SPLICE OR CRIMP TERMINAL



"CUT" WIRES REFERENCED BETWEEN PAGES
ARROWS SHOW CURRENT FLOW FROM POWER TO GROUND



BACKUP LIGHTS



ALTERNATE CIRCUIT PATHS

AUTOMATIC TRANSAXLE

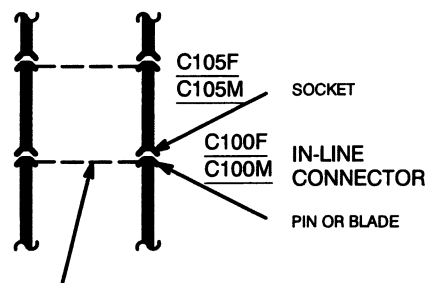
MANUAL TRANSAXLE

C305

2-9 HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

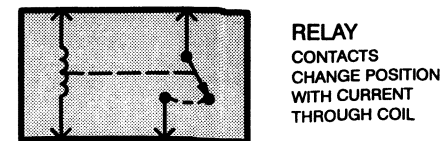
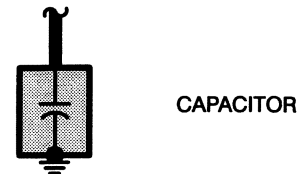
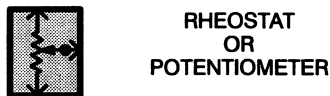
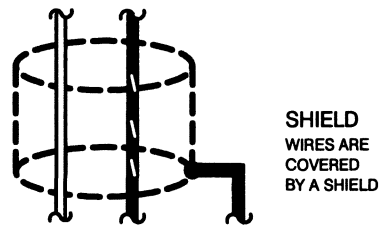
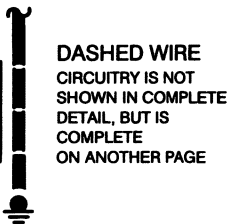
1995 BRONCO

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS

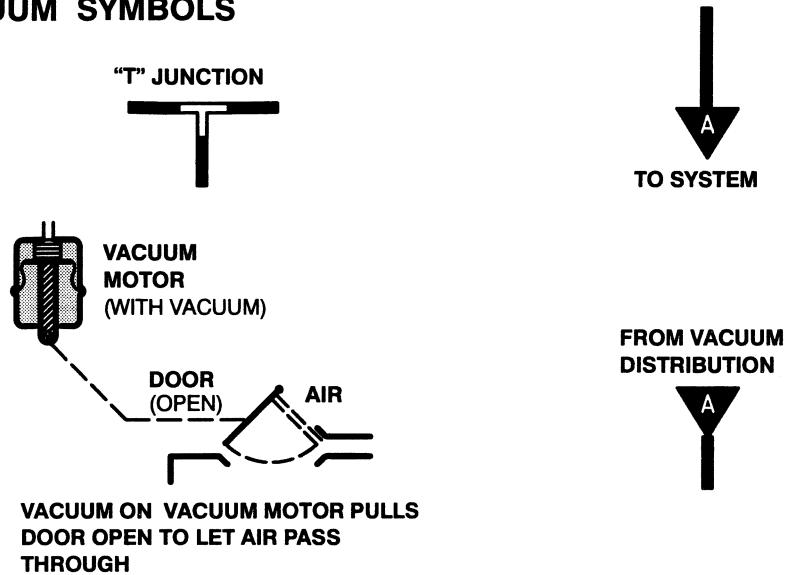


SINGLE DASHED LINE INDICATES THAT WIRE ON LEFT ALSO PASSES THROUGH THE SAME CONNECTOR

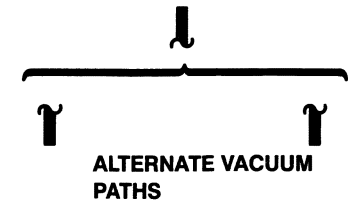
SEE GROUNDS
PAGES 10-1,
10-2



VACUUM SYMBOLS



"CUT" HOSES REFERENCED BETWEEN PAGES
ARROW SHOWS FROM MANIFOLD FITTING TO COMPONENT

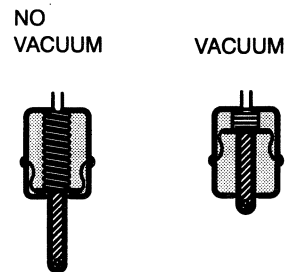


NOTE

Other vacuum symbols used on vacuum system diagrams are fully explained on the pages where they appear.

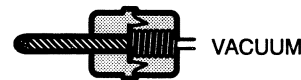
VACUUM MOTOR OPERATION

SINGLE DIAPHRAGM MOTOR



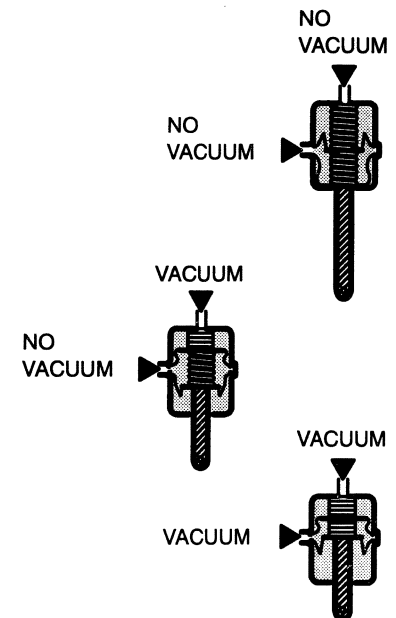
Vacuum motors operate like electrical solenoids, mechanically pushing or pulling a shaft between two fixed positions. When vacuum is not applied, the shaft is pushed all the way out by a spring.

SERVO MOTOR



Some vacuum motors can position the actuating arm at any position between fully extended and fully retracted. The Servo is operated by a control valve that applies varying amounts of vacuum to the motor. The higher the vacuum level, the greater the retraction of the motor arm. Servo Motors work nearly the same way as two-position motors, except for the way the vacuum is applied. Servo Motors are generally larger and provide a calibrated control.

DOUBLE DIAPHRAGM MOTOR

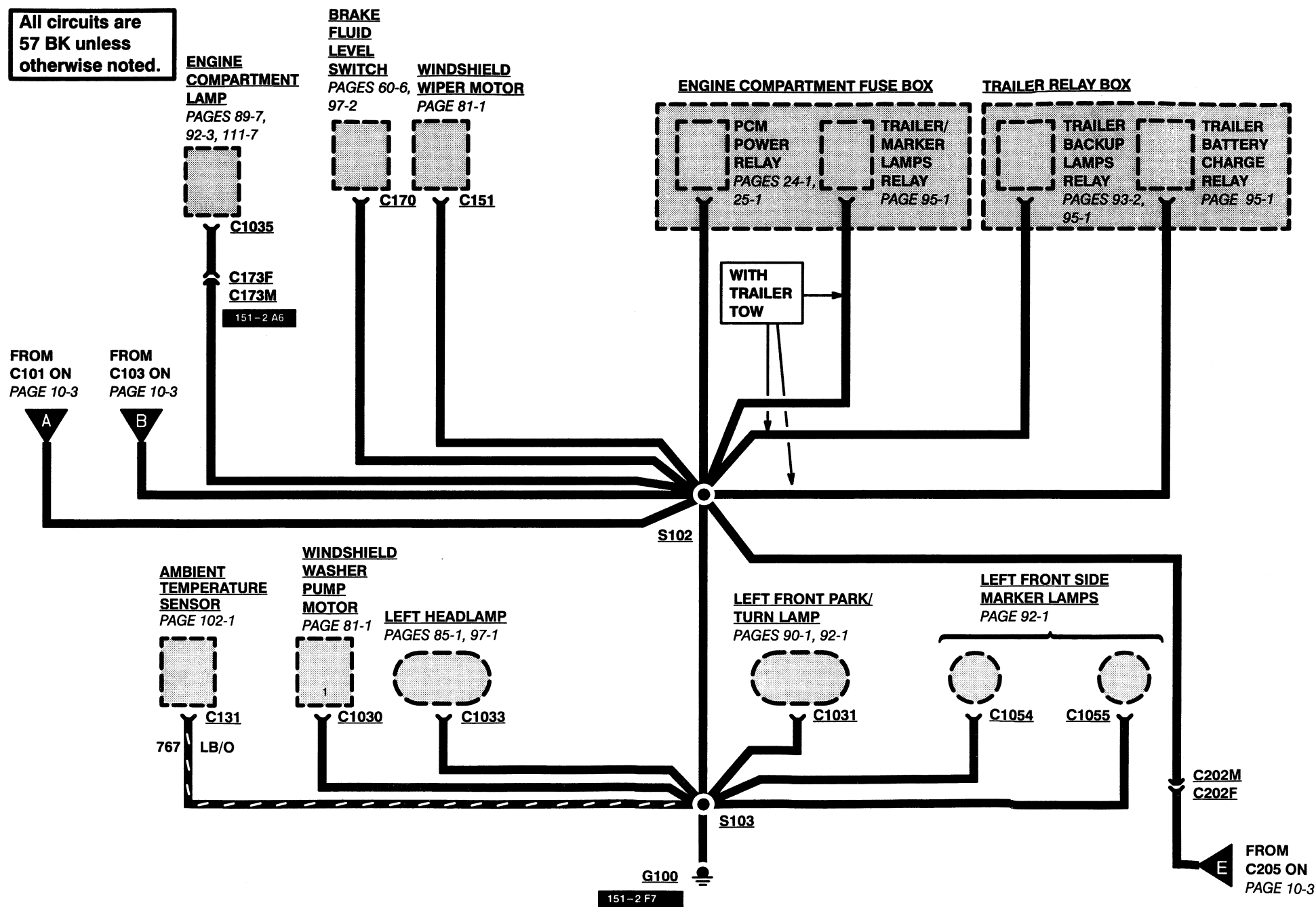


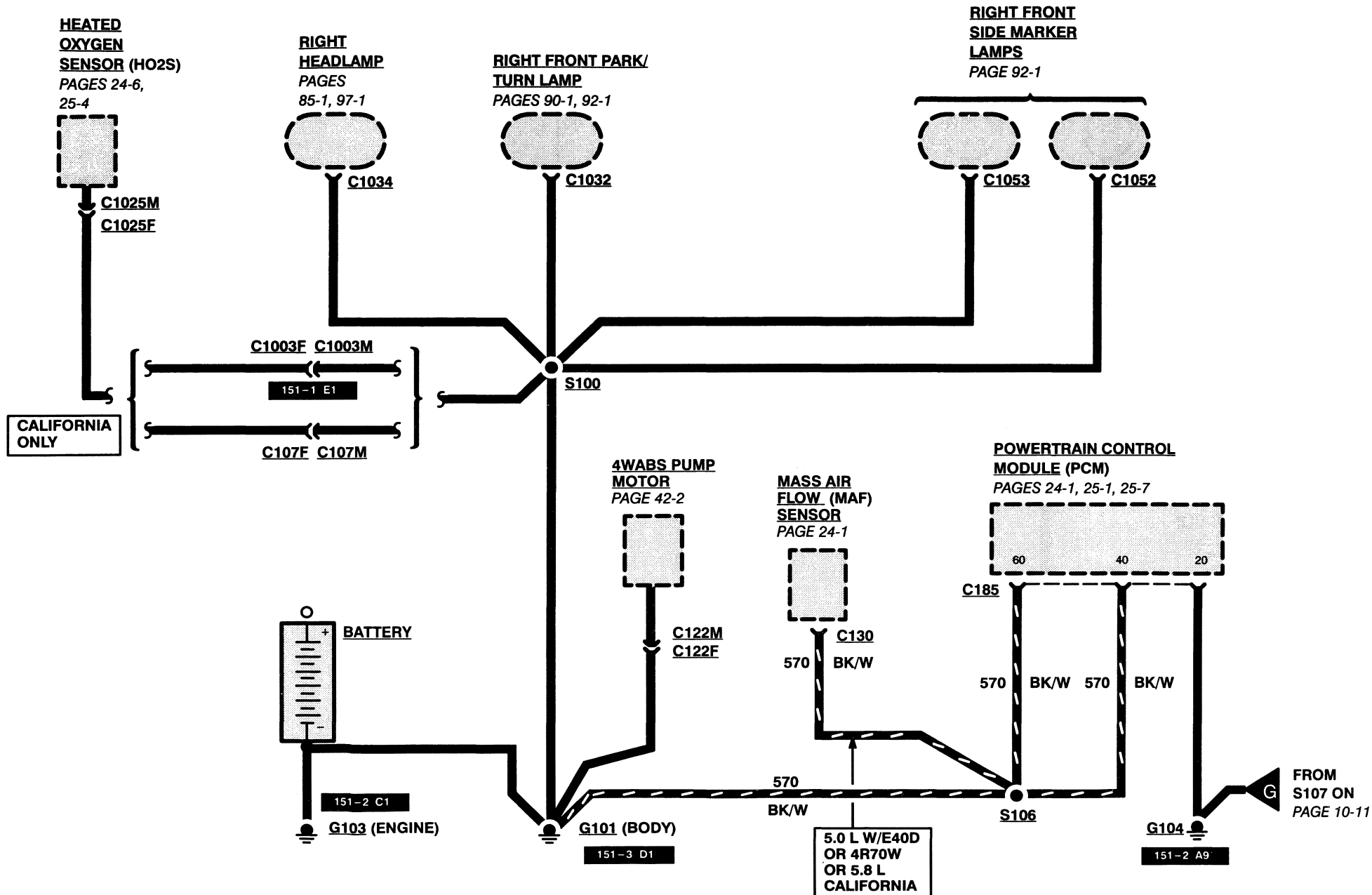
A double diaphragm motor has three positions (it is actually two motors in one housing). When the top port gets vacuum, the shaft pulls halfway in. When both ports get vacuum, the shaft pulls all the way in.

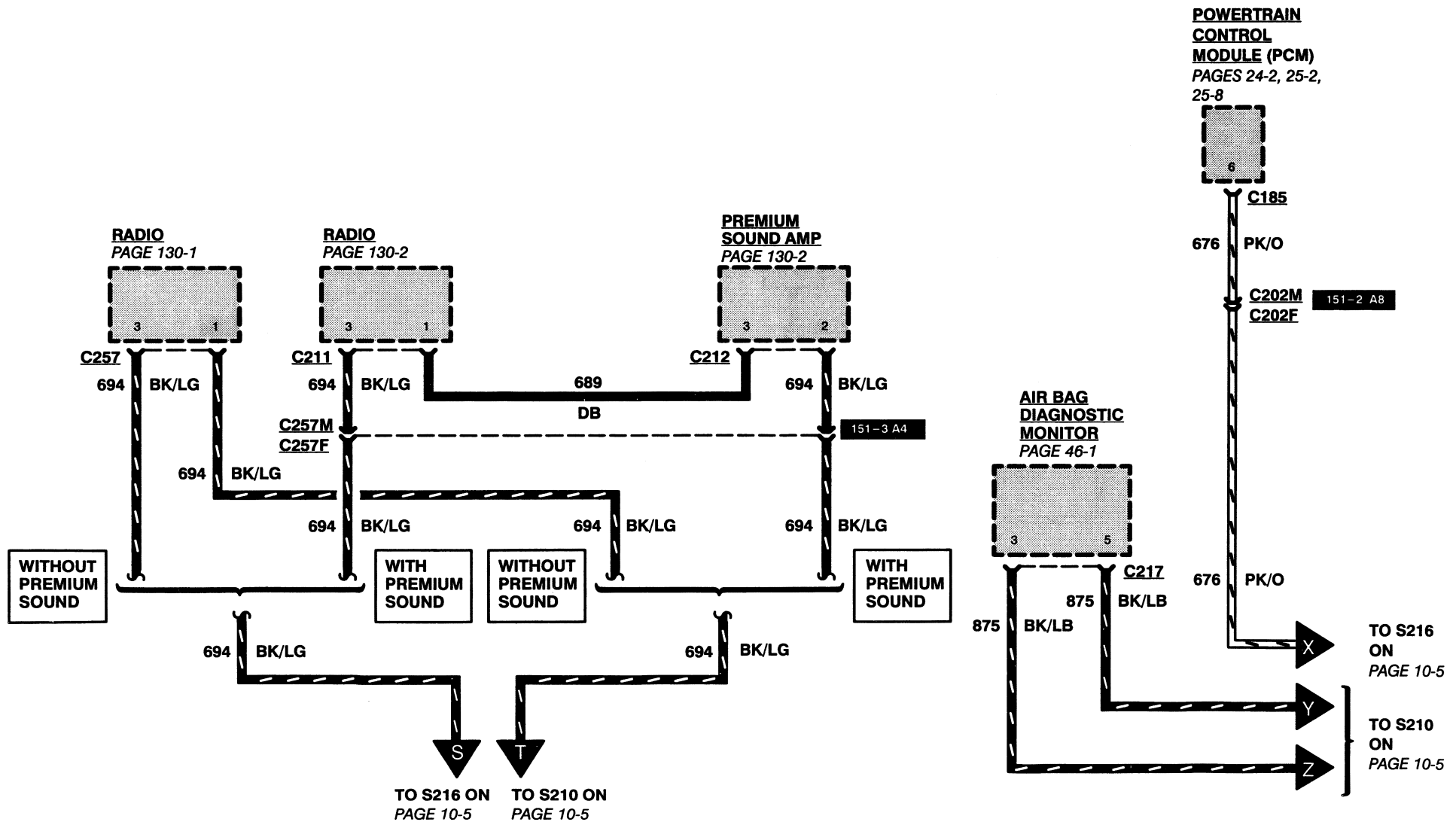
10-1 GROUND

1995 BRONCO

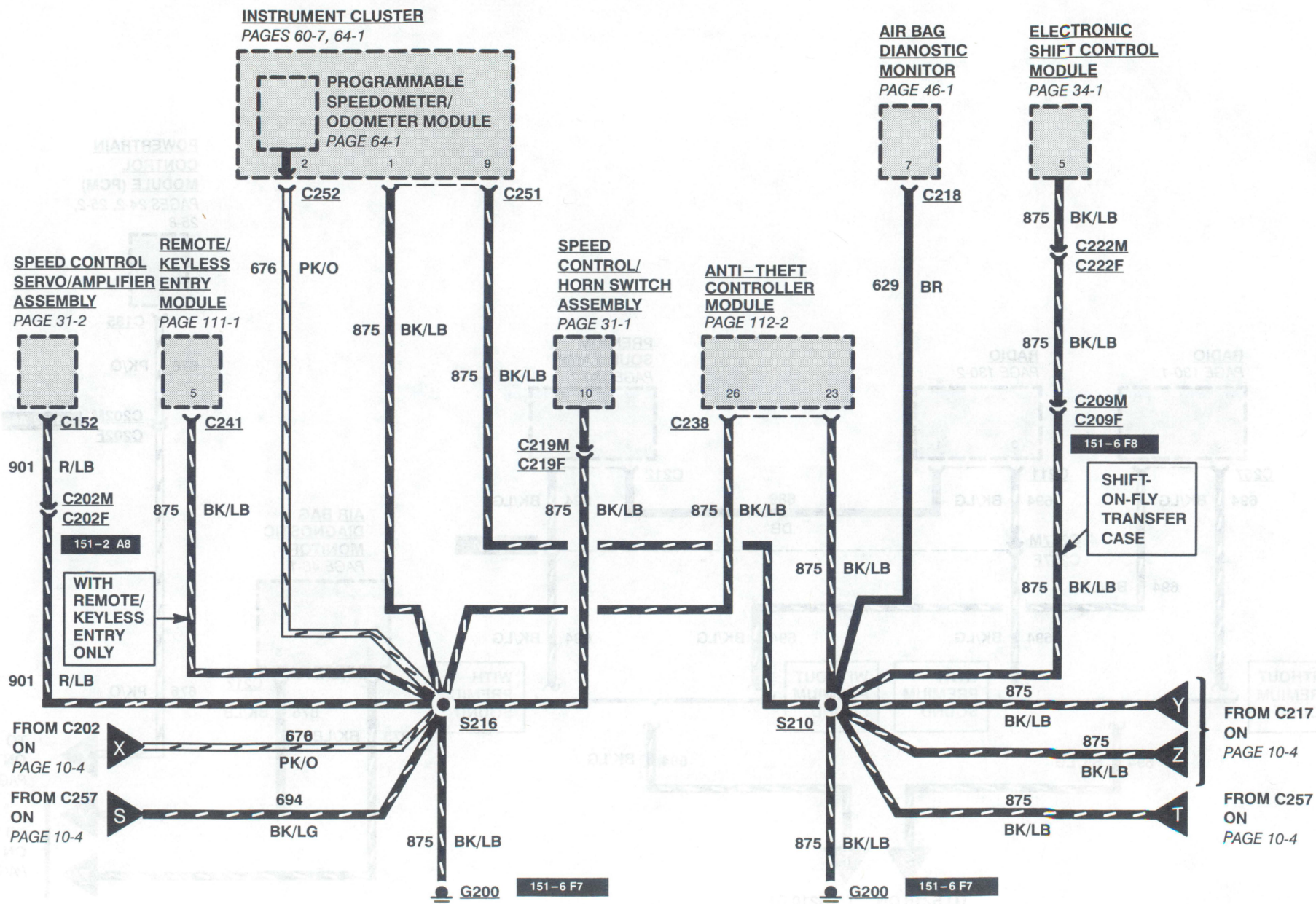
All circuits are
57 BK unless
otherwise noted.

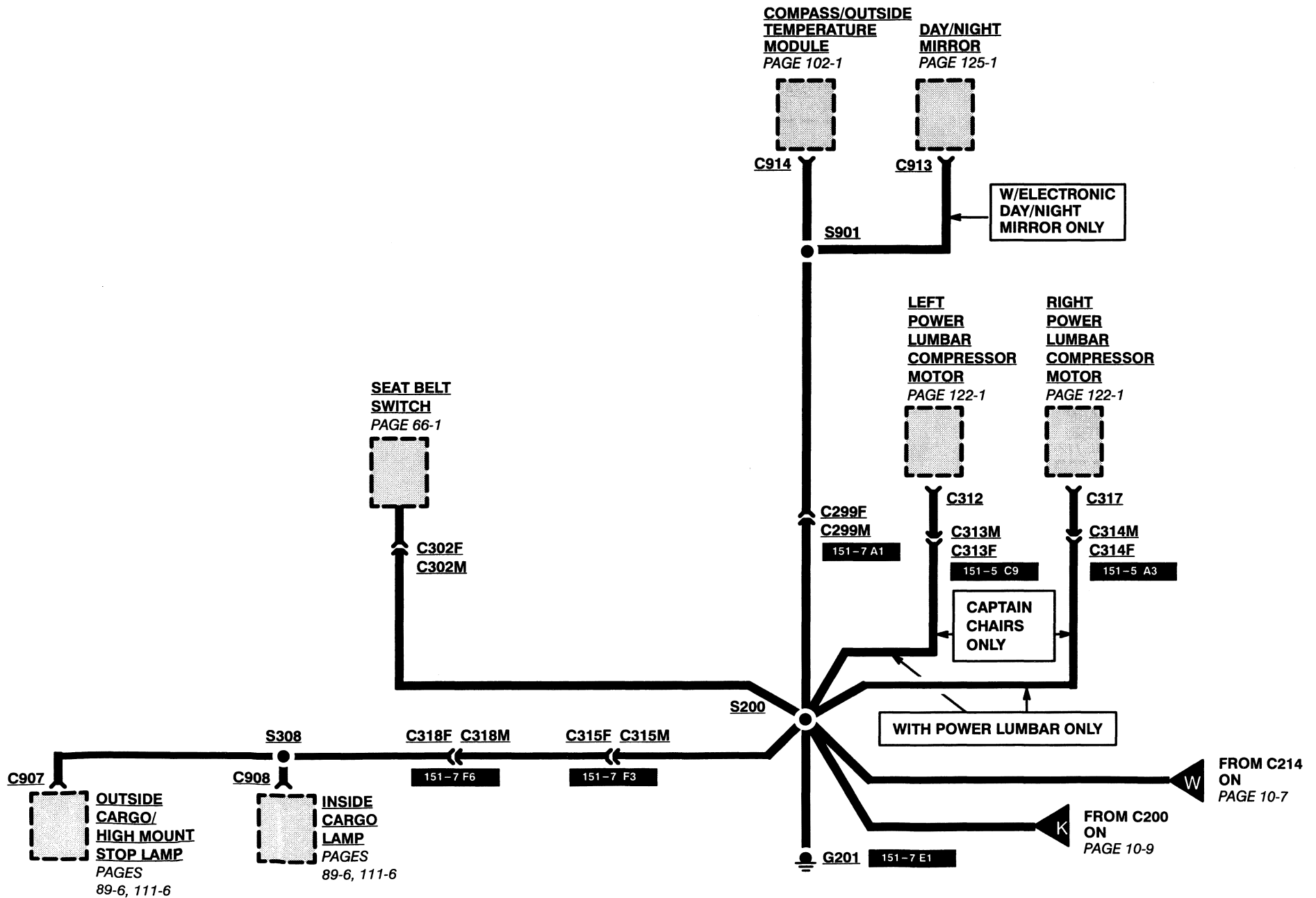






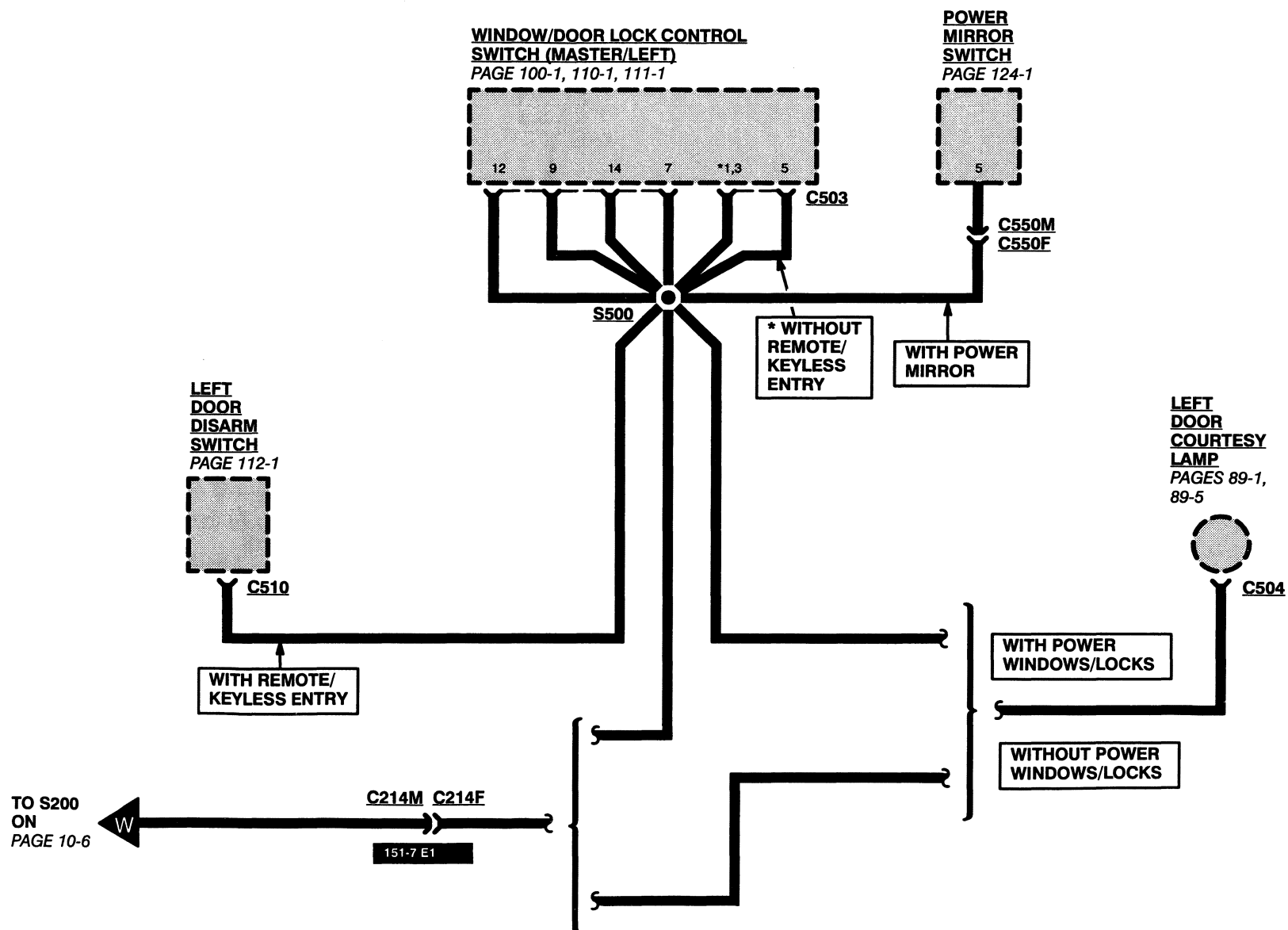
1995 BRONCO





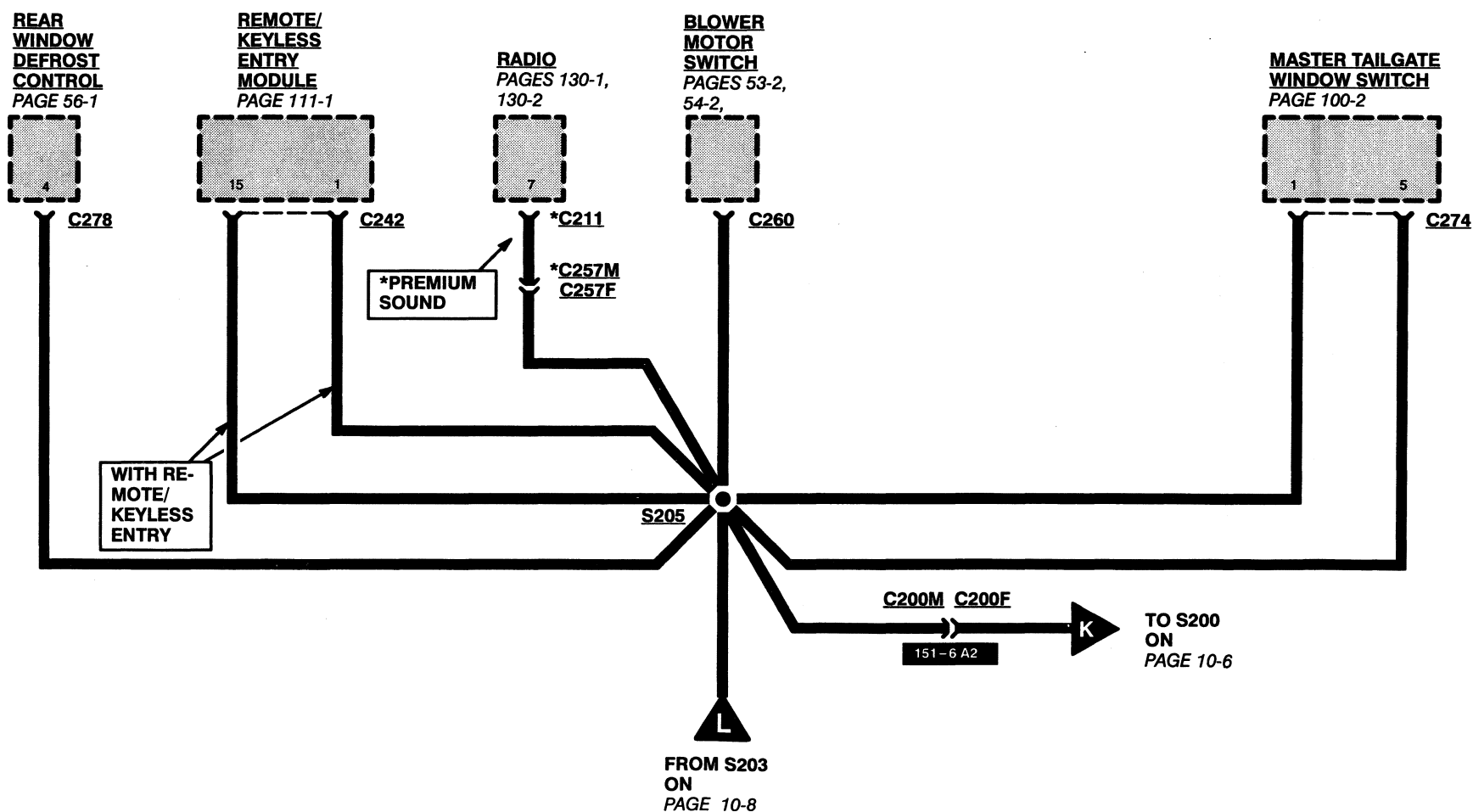
10-7 GROUND

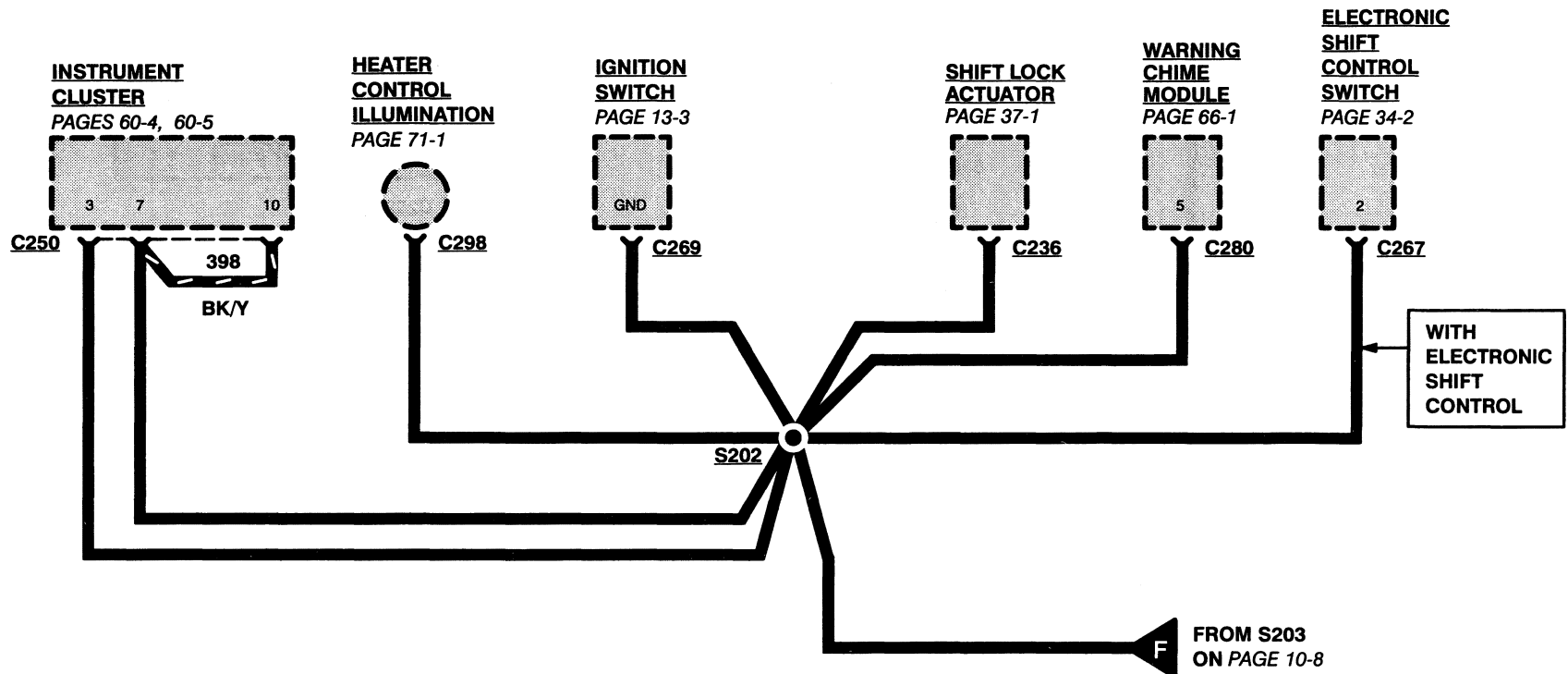
1995 BRONCO



10-9 GROUNDS

1995 BRONCO

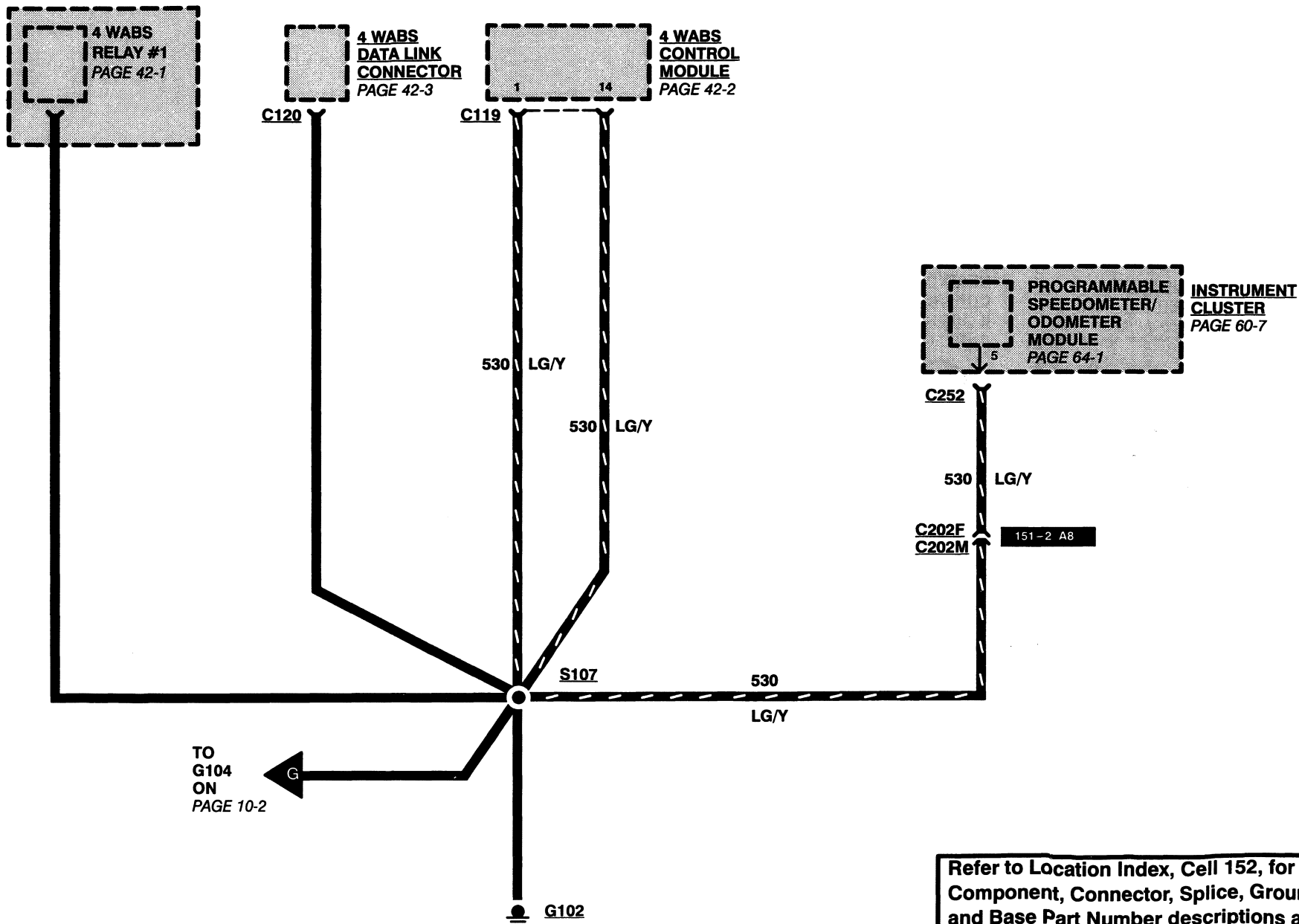




10-11 GROUNDS

1995 BRONCO

TRAILER RELAY BOX



Refer to Location Index, Cell 152, for Component, Connector, Splice, Ground and Base Part Number descriptions and locations.

11-1 FUSE PANEL/CIRCUIT PROTECTION

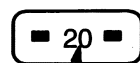
1995 BRONCO

CIRCUIT PROTECTION DEVICES

Electrical circuits on this vehicle may be protected by fuses, fusible links, fusible link cartridges, circuit breakers, or a combination of these devices.

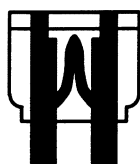
BLADE TYPE FUSE

TOP VIEW

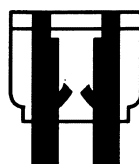


AMPERE
RATING

SIDE VIEW



GOOD
FUSE



BLOWN
FUSE

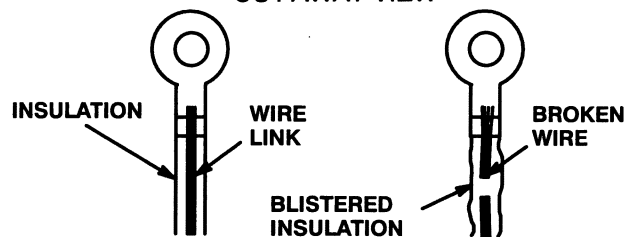
Blade type fuses have a transparent plastic housing. To check a fuse, pull it from the fuse panel and look at the fuse element through the housing. Always replace a blown fuse with a new fuse that has the same ampere rating.

The ampere rating of a blade type fuse can also be determined by following the color code shown here:

BLADE FUSE COLOR CODING	
AMPERE RATING	HOUSING COLOR
4	Pink
5	Tan
10	Red
15	Light Blue
20	Yellow
25	Natural
30	Light Green

FUSIBLE LINK

CUT-AWAY VIEW



GOOD LINK

BLOWN LINK

Fusible links are short lengths of wire that are smaller in diameter than the wires they are protecting. Fusible link wire is covered with a special thick, non-flammable insulation. An overload condition causes the insulation to blister. If the overload condition continues, the wire link will melt. To check a fusible link, look for blistered insulation. If the insulation is okay, pull lightly on the wire. If the fusible link stretches, the wire has melted.

When replacing fusible links, first cut the protected wire where it is connected to the fusible link. Then, tightly crimp or solder the new link to the protected wire.

Fusible links are often identified by color coding of the insulation, as shown here:

FUSIBLE LINK COLOR CODING	
WIRE LINK SIZE	INSULATION COLOR
20 GA	Blue
18 GA	Brown or Red
16 GA	Black or Orange
14 GA	Green
12 GA	Gray

FUSIBLE LINK CARTRIDGE

SIDE VIEW

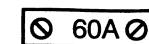


GOOD



BLOWN

TOP VIEW



AMPERE
RATING

Fusible link cartridges have a transparent colored plastic housing. To check a fusible link cartridge, look at the fuse element through the side of the housing.

To replace a fusible link cartridge, pull it from the fuse box or panel. Always replace a blown fusible link cartridge with a new one having the same ampere rating.

The ampere rating of a fusible link cartridge can also be determined by following the color code shown here:

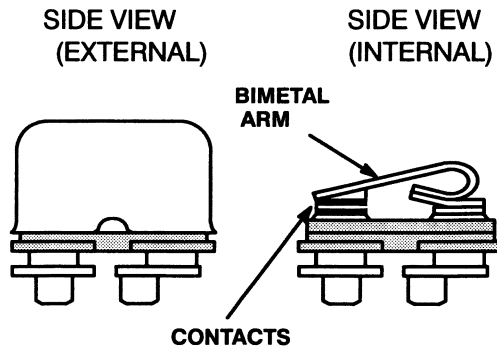
FUSIBLE LINK CARTRIDGE COLOR CODING	
AMPERE RATING	HOUSING COLOR
30	Light Green
40	Amber
50	Red
60	Blue

CIRCUIT BREAKER

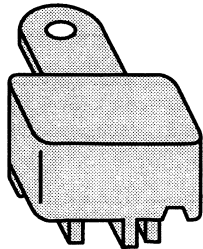
Some circuits are protected by circuit breakers (abbreviated "c. b." in fuse chart). They can be Fuse Panel mounted or in-line. Like fuses, they are rated in amperes.

Each circuit breaker conducts current through an arm made of two types of metal bonded together (bimetal arm). If the arm starts to carry too much current, it heats up. As one metal expands faster than the other, the arm bends, the contacts open and current flow is broken. A circuit breaker can be the cycling or non-cycling type.

FUSE PANEL MOUNTED CYCLING TYPE

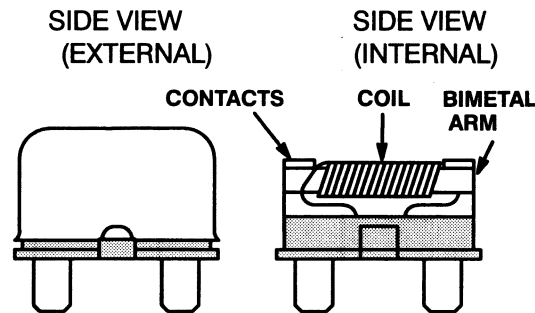


IN-LINE MOUNTED CYCLING TYPE



In the cycling type, the bimetal arm cools and straightens out. This cycle repeats as long as the overcurrent exists and power is applied.

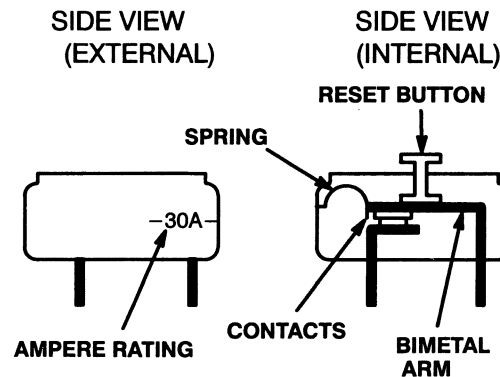
FUSE PANEL MOUNTED NON-CYCLING TYPE



In the first type, there is a coil wrapped around the bimetal arm. When an overcurrent exists and the contacts open, a small current passes through the coil. This current through the coil is not enough to operate a load, but it does heat up both the coil and the bi-metal arm. This keeps the arm in the open position until power is removed.

In the second type, a spring pushes the bimetal arm down and holds the contacts together. When an overcurrent condition exists and the bimetal arm heats up, the bimetal arm bends enough to overcome the spring and the contacts snap open. The contacts stay open until the reset button is pushed and the contacts snap together again.

FUSE PANEL MOUNTED MANUAL RESET TYPE



Two types of non-cycling circuit breakers are used: one is reset by removing power from the circuit, and the other is reset by depressing a reset button.

DIODE

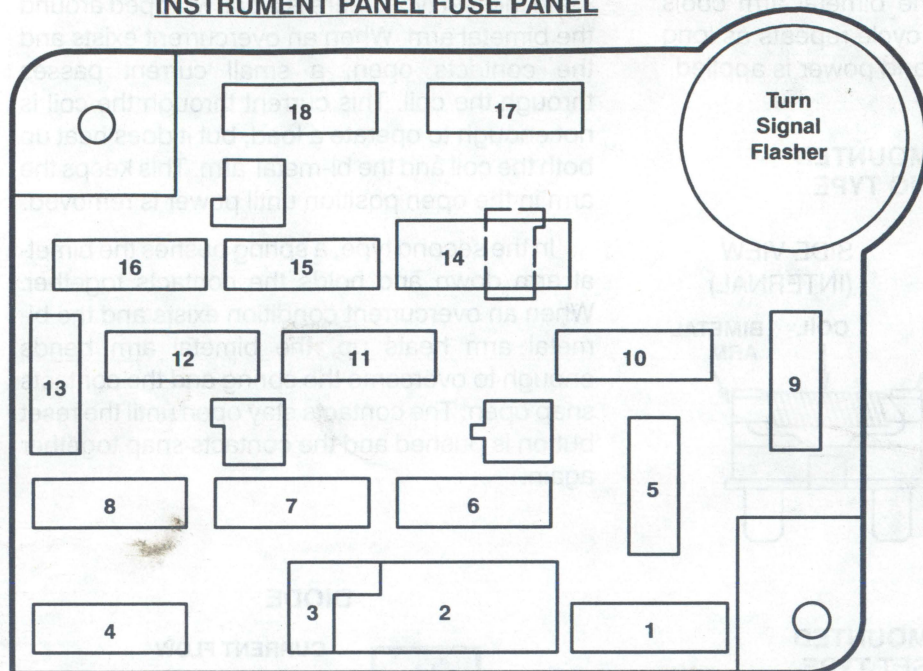


Diodes are electrical devices that permit current to flow in one direction only. The current flows in the direction indicated by the arrow.

11-3 FUSE PANEL/CIRCUIT PROTECTION

1995 BRONCO

INSTRUMENT PANEL FUSE PANEL



Fuse Value Amps	Color Code
4	Pink
5	Tan
10	Red
15	Light Blue
20	Yellow
25	Natural
30	Light Green

Power Distribution

The Generator and Battery are connected together at the Starter Relay hot terminal. Other circuits originate at the Starter Relay hot terminal and are protected by fuse links. Low power circuits are also protected by fuses.

The Ignition Switch and Main Light Switch are powered at all times, as are fuses 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 16. The other fuses are powered through the Ignition Switch or the Main Light Switch.

Fuse Position	Amps	Circuits Protected
1	30	Air Conditioner/Heater
2	30	Interval Wiper/Washer
3	—	(Not Used)
4	15	Exterior Lamps, Remote/Keyless Entry, Warning Chime, Instrument Illumination
5	10	Air Bag Module
6	15	Anti-theft, Remote/Keyless Entry, Air Conditioner/Compressor Clutch
7	15	Turn Lamps, Rear Window Defrost
8	15	Courtesy Lamps, Engine Compartment Lamp, Power Mirrors, Vanity Mirrors, Speedometer Memory, Warning Chime, Keyless Entry
9	25	Power Point
10	4	Instrument Illumination
11	15	Radio, Radio Display Dim
12	20 c.b.	Power Door Lock, Power Tailgate Window, Electronic Shift Control, Power Lumbar
13	15	Stop and Hazard Lamps, Stop Sense For: Anti-lock Brakes, Speed Control, PCM
14	20 c.b.	Power Windows
15	—	(NOT USED)
16	15	Cigar Lighter
17	10	Trans Control Indicator Lamp and Switch, Warning Chime, Instrument Cluster, Electronic Shift Control Switch Lamps
18	10	Speedometer, Electronic Shift Control, Air Bag Module, Day/Night Mirror, Overhead Console

COMPONENT LOCATION 152-12

1995 BRONCO

Connector	Location	Page	Connector	Color	Terminal
		Zone	Page		
C278	Behind top LH side of I/P, on rear window defrost control	*	56-2	N	5
C279	Behind LH side of I/P, on brake ON/OFF switch	151-3 F7		BK	2
C280	Behind lower center of I/P, on warning chime module	151-4 F6	66-2	GY	7
C282	Behind center of I/P, on radio	151-3 A3	130-6		8
C283	Behind center of I/P, on premium sound amplifier	151-4 A5	130-6		8
C292	Behind RH side of I/P, on glove compartment lamp	151-4 B1		BR	2
C293	Behind lower center of I/P, on ashtray illumination	151-4 F5		BK	2
C294	Behind lower center of I/P, on cigar lighter	151-4 F4			1
C295	Below lower center of I/P, on cigar lighter	151-4 F4		BK	1
C296 (With A/C)	Behind center of I/P, on A/C-heater control assembly	151-4 A2		W	4
C296 (Without A/C)	Behind center of I/P, on heater control assembly	151-4 A2		W	4
C298	Behind center of I/P, on heater control illumination	151-4 A4		BK	2
C299	At base of LH "A" pillar	151-7 A1	150-11		8
C300	At base of LH "B" pillar	151-7 A2		GY	4
C302	Below RH side of LH front seat, to seat belt switch	151-7 A3		GY	2
C305	Under LH side of LH front seat, to left power lumbar switch	151-5 F8		GY	2
C306	Under RH side of RH front seat, to right power lumbar switch	151-5 D1		GY	2
C310	LH side of tailgate, near rear window, on rear window defrost grid	151-6 A8		BK	1
C311	Center of tailgate, near rear window, on rear window defrost grid	151-6 A7		BK	1
C312	Under front of LH seat, on left power lumbar motor	151-5 F6		BK	2
C313	Below LH front seat	151-5 C9		GY	2
C314	Below RH front seat	151-5 A3		GY	2
C315	At base of LH "B" pillar	151-7 F3		BR	4
C317	Under front of RH front seat, on right power lumbar motor	151-5 F3		BK	2
C318	LH rear of cargo area, near center of "D" pillar	151-7 F6	150-11	BR	6
C326	LH side of cargo area, on left rear speaker	151-7 A3		GY	2
C327	RH side of cargo area, on right rear speaker	151-7 B10		GY	2
C328	Mounted on RH side of frame rail, on safing sensor	151-7 C10			5
C329	Mounted on LH side of frame rail, to left crash sensor	151-1 F9			4

* No View Available

152-13 COMPONENT LOCATION

1995 BRONCO

<u>Connector</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Page Zone</u>	<u>Connector Page</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Terminal</u>
C330	Mounted near RH side of cowl panel, to right crash sensor	151-1 F3			4
C402	Under driver, on LH frame rail	151-6 E1			3
C404	On rear axle	151-6 A7			2
C405	Under LH rear of vehicle, on frame rail, near fuel tank	151-7 D10		GY	4
C406	Under LH rear of vehicle, near rear crossmember	151-7 F7		GY	4
C407	Under center rear of vehicle, near rear crossmember	151-7 E10			4
C417	Under vehicle, near rear crossmember	151-7 D10			7
C418	Under LH rear of vehicle, near rear lamp assembly	151-7 F7		N	4
C424	Under center rear of vehicle, near rear crossmember	151-7 D10		GY	4
C428	In LH side of tailgate, on tailgate latch switch	151-6 E10		BK	2
C429	In lower center of tailgate, to tailgate power window motor	151-6 D10		GY	2
C431	LH rear of vehicle, on left rear park/stop/turn lamp	151-7 F8		BK	3
C432	RH rear of vehicle, on right rear park/stop/turn lamp	151-7 C10		BK	3
C433	LH rear of vehicle, on left backup lamp	151-7 F6		BK	2
C434	RH rear of vehicle, on right backup lamp	151-7 D10		BK	2
C435	Center rear of vehicle, on license lamp	151-7 E10		BK	2
C436	Center rear of vehicle, on license lamp	151-7 E10		BK	2
C441	Top RH side of fuel tank, on fuel pump module	151-6 C10		BK	4
C500	In lower front LH front door, to left front window motor	151-7 B1		GY	2
C502	In rear of LH front door, on left door lock motor	151-7 D1		N	2
C503	In center of LH door, on window/door lock control switch (Master/Left)	151-7 C1	100-3		15
C504	In lower rear of LH door, on left door courtesy lamp	151-7 D1		BK	2
C507	In top front of LH door, on left door speaker	151-7 A1		GY	2
C508	In front of LH door, to left power mirror	151-6 C1			4
C509	Behind RH cowl panel	151-6 A5	124-2	GY	8
C510	In LH door, at disarm switch	151-6 C1		N	2
C550	In center of LH door, near power mirror switch	151-6 C1	124-2	GY	8
C600	In lower front of RH door, to right front window motor	151-7 F5		N	2
C602	In rear of RH door, on right door lock motor	151-7 A10		N	2

* No View Available

COMPONENT LOCATION 152-14

1995 BRONCO

<u>Connector</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Page</u> <u>Zone</u>	<u>Connector</u> <u>Page</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Terminal</u>
C603	In center of RH door, on right window and right door lock control switch	151-7 A7 100-3		10
C606	In lower rear of RH door, on right door speaker	151-7 A8		BK	2
C607	In top front of RH door, on right door speaker	151-7 A6		GY	2
C608	In front of RH door, to right power mirror	151-6 A6		N	2
C609	In RH door, at disarm switch			N	2
C905	Center of roof, on map lamps	151-7 A5		GY	1
C906	Center of roof, on dome lamp	151-7 A5		GY	1
C907	Top center rear of vehicle, on outside cargo/high-mount stop lamp	151-7 B10		GY	3
C908	Center of rear window header, near inside cargo lamp	151-7 B10		GY	3
C911	In driver's side visor, on left vanity mirror lamp	151-6 A3			1
C912	In passenger's side visor, on right vanity mirror lamp	151-6 A5			1
C913	In center of windshield header, on day/night mirror/autolamp sensor	151-7 A4			3
C914	In center of windshield header, on overhead console	151-7 A4 102-2		10
C1003	RH side of engine compartment, behind battery	151-1 E1		N	4
C1005	Front RH side of lower radiator support, on low pitch horn	151-2 F3		BK	1
C1006	Front RH side of lower radiator support, on high pitch horn	151-2 F2		BK	1
C1007	Top RH front of engine, on idle air control valve	151-1 F6		BK	2
C1008	LH rear of engine, on ignition coil	151-1 A7			3
C1009 (5.0L)	Center rear of engine, on knock sensor	151-1 A4		BK	2
C1011	Top RH side of safety wall, on manifold absolute pressure (MAP) sensor	151-1 A3		BK	3
C1012	Below center of vehicle, LH side of transmission, on transmission range (TR) sensor	151-6 F2 93-3	BK	8
C1017	LH side of engine, near radio capacitor	151-1 A8			
C1019 SPOUT Check Connector	LH rear of engine compartment, taped to harness, near ignition control module (ICM)	151-1 C10		BK	2
C1020	LH rear of transmission, on output shaft speed sensor	151-6 F3			2

* No View Available

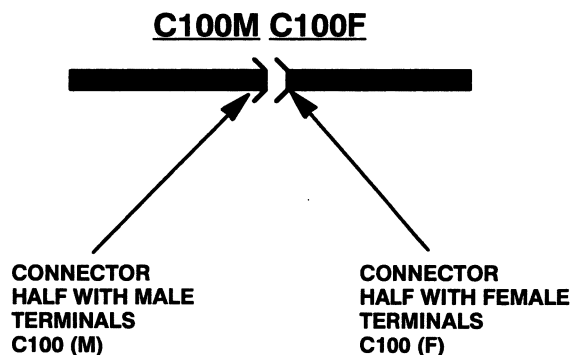
153-1 HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBER

1995 BRONCO

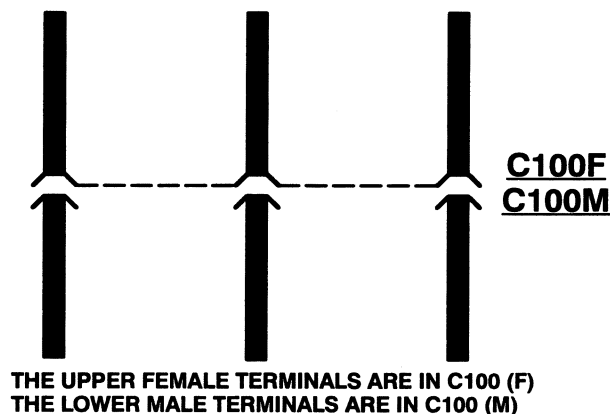
HOW TO IDENTIFY A BASIC HARNESS NUMBER BY USING A "C" NUMBER

Understand these symbols before using the following listing:

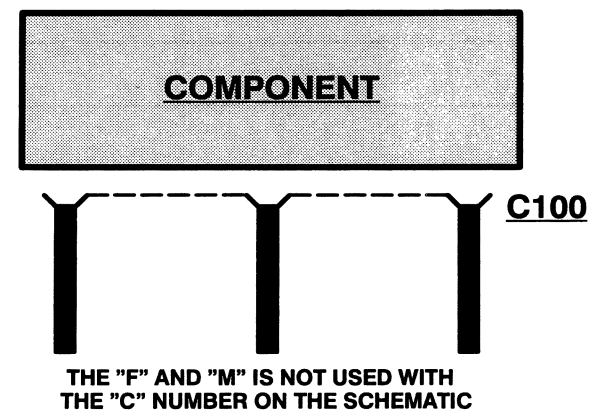
HARNESS TO HARNESS CONNECTION



DASHED LINES INDICATE TERMINALS OF SAME CONNECTOR



COMPONENT CONNECTION



Identify the basic harness part number by:

- 1) If the problem is in a connector, find the connector "C" number in the EVTm schematics. Then locate the "C" number in the following listing and read the harness base part number.
- 2) If the problem is not in a connector (such as a short or a broken wire), then choose a connector located on the same harness that has the problem. Identify the "C" number in the following listing and read the base part number of the harness that has the problem.

HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBER

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1995 BRONCO

<u>Connector</u>	<u>Wire</u>	<u>Connector</u>	<u>Wire</u>	<u>Connector</u>	<u>Wire</u>	<u>Connector</u>	<u>Wire</u>
<u>Number</u>	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Assembly</u>
C101 (F)	9D930	C169	18A586	C209 (F)	14B095	C250	14401
C101 (M)	12A581	C170	12A581	C209 (M)	14401	C251	14401
C102	12A581	C171	9D930	C210 (F)	14A348	C252	14401
C103 (F)	15525	C173 (F)	15A702	C210 (M)	14401	C257	14401
C103 (M)	12A581	C173 (M)	12A581	C211	19B113	C258	14401
C106 (F)	12A581	C177	12A581	C212	19B113	C260	14401
C106 (M)	18A586	C178	9D930	C213 (F)	14A285	C261	14401
C107 (M)	12A581	C180	9D930	C213 (M)	14A509	C262	14401
C107 (F)	12A690	C182	9D930	C214 (M)	14A504	C263	14A504
C110 (F)	15525	C183	9D930	C214 (F)	14A509	C267	14401
C110 (M)	12A581	C185	12A581	C215 (F)	14A509	C269	14401
C116	*	C190	9D930	C215 (M)	14A504	C271	14401
C117 (F)	14K067	C190	PIA	C217	14401	C273	14401
C117 (M)	15525	C191	9D930	C218	14401	C274	14401
C119	12A581	C191	PIA	C219	14401	C275	14401
C120	12A581	C192	9D930	C220	14B095	C276	14401
C121	12A581	C192	PIA	C221	14B095	C278	14401
C122	12A581	C193	9D930	C222	14B095	C279	14401
C123	12A581	C193	PIA	C223	14B095	C280	14401
C124	12A581	C194	9D930	C224	14401	C282	AUDIO CABLE
C126	9D930	C194	PIA	C225	14401	C283	19B113
C127	15525	C195	9D930	C225	14401	C292	14401
C128	12A581	C195	PIA	C226	14401	C293	13A726
C129	12A581	C196	9D930	C227	PIA	C294	13A726
C130	12A581	C196	PIA	C228 (F)	14630	C295	13A726
C131	12A581	C197	9D930	C228 (M)	14401	C296	14401
C135	9D930	C197	PIA	C229 (F)	14A504	C298	14401
C139 (F)	14305	C198	12A581	C229 (M)	14401	C299 (F)	17K745
C139 (M)	12A581	C199	12A581	C230	14401	C299 (M)	14A504
C151	12A581	C200 (F)	14A504	C231	14401	C300 (F)	14334
C152	12A581	C200 (M)	14401	C232	14401	C300 (M)	14A504
C153	14305	C202 (F)	14401	C234	13A726	C302	14A504
C154	14305	C202 (M)	12A581	C236	14401	C305	14B084
C161	14K067	C203 (F)	18A586	C237	14401	C306	14B084
C162	18A586	C203 (M)	14401	C238	14401	C310	14086
C163	9D930	C204 (F)	14401	C240	14401	C311	14086
C164	9D930	C204 (M)	13A726	C241	14401	C312	14B084
C165	14305	C205 (F)	14401	C242	14401	C313 (F)	14A504
C166	15525	C205 (M)	14405	C243	14401		
C168	18A586	C207	14401	C244	14401		

* NO FIGURE AVAILABLE

153-3

HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBER

1995 BRONCO

<u>Connector</u>	<u>Wire</u>	<u>Connector</u>	<u>Wire</u>	<u>Connector</u>	<u>Wire</u>
<u>Number</u>	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Assembly</u>
C313 (M)	14B084	C504	14A509	C1028	15525
C314 (F)	14A504	C507	14A509	C1030	12A581
C314 (M)	14B084	C508	14A509	C1031	12A581
C315 (F)	14335	C509 (F)	14A265	C1032	12A581
C315 (M)	14A504	C509 (M)	14A509	C1033	12A581
C317	14B084	C510	14A509	C1034	12A581
C318 (F)	13A625	C550	14A509	C1035	15A702
C318 (M)	14335	C600	14630	C1040	PIA
C326	14A504	C602	14630	C1048	15525
C327	14A504	C603	14630	C1049	15525
C328	14B095	C606	14630	C1052	12A581
C329	14401	C607	14630	C1053	12A581
C330	12A581	C608	14630	C1054	12A581
C402	14405	C609	14630	C1055	12A581
C404	14405	C905	14334	C1056	PIA
C405 (F)	14405	C906	14334	C1069	12A690
C405 (M)	13A409	C907	13A625		
C406 (F)	14405	C908	13A625		
C406 (M)	13A409	C910	14334		
C407 (F)	13A576	C911	17K745		
C407 (M)	14405	C912	17K745		
C417	13A576	C913	17K745		
C418 (F)	14405	C914	17K745		
C418 (M)	14086	C1003 (F)	12A690		
C424 (F)	13A576	C1003 (M)	12A581		
C424 (M)	14405	C1005	12A581		
C428	14086	C1006	12A581		
C429	14086	C1007	9D930		
C431	13A409	C1008	9D930		
C432	13A409	C1009	9D930		
C433	13A409	C1011	12A581		
C434	13A409	C1012	15525		
C435	14405	C1017	9D930		
C436	14405	C1019	12A581		
C441	14405	C1020	15525		
C500	14A509	C1024	9D930		
C502	14A509	C1025	12A690		
C503	14A509	C1026	9D930		

160-1 VEHICLE REPAIR LOCATION CODES

1995 BRONCO

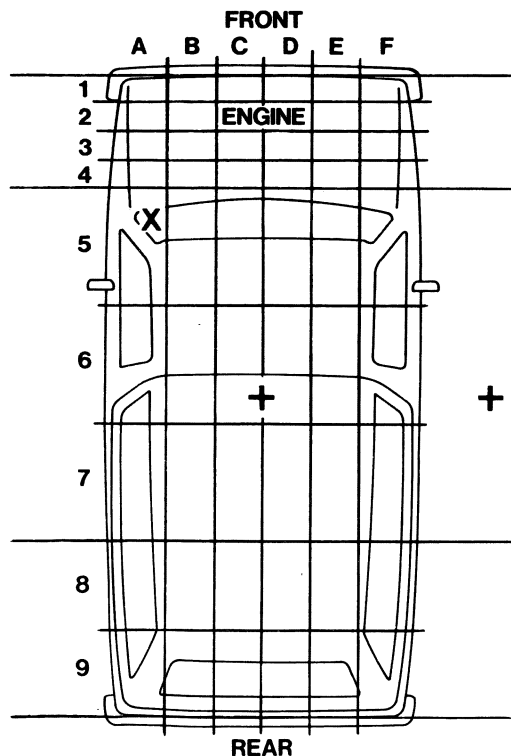
VEHICLE REPAIR LOCATION CODES

TO PINPOINT THE ACTUAL VEHICLE LOCATION OF A REPAIR, THE VEHICLE REPAIR LOCATION CODE IS REQUIRED.

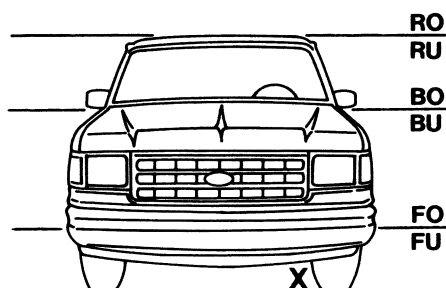
FOR EXAMPLE, AN "X" HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE QUADRANT OF THE VEHICLE DIAGRAMS INDICATING THE LOCATION OF THE REPAIR. SEE DIAGRAMS.

LOCATION CODE, FOR THE EXAMPLE IS: A5/FU —
(UNDER THE FLOOR OF DRIVER'S LEFT FOOT.)

FRONT/REAR DIRECTION

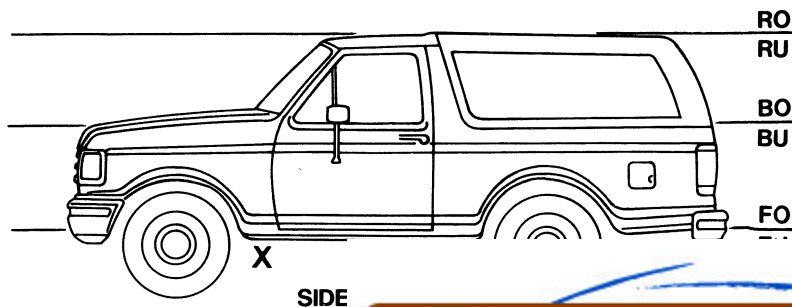


OVER/UNDER DIRECTION



R = ROOF LINE
RO = ROOF OVER
RU = ROOF UNDER
B = BELT LINE
BO = BELT OVER
BU = BELT UNDER
F = FLOOR PAN
FO = FLOOR OVER
FU = FLOOR UNDER

+ CENTER OF VEHICLE



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