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# 1996 F150-450

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1996 F150-F450/F-Super Duty Electrical & Vacuum Trouble-Shooting Manual (EVTM) EAN: 978-1-60371-419-8 ISBN: 1-60371-419-7

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# ELECTRICAL AND VACUUM TROUBLESHOOTING MANUAL FCS-12254-96

# FORD CUSTOMER SERVICE DIVISION Quality is Job 1

Ford Customer Service Division has continued with the existing format for the 1996 F-SERIES EVTM. Our goal is to provide accurate and timely electrical and vacuum service information.

#### **1996 EVTM FEATURES**

- Schematic pages contain Component Location references to full-view illustrations.
- "COMPONENT TESTING" procedures (CELL 149) tell the user how to perform diagnostic tests on various circuits.
- Connector Views are located at the end of individual cells along with a circuit function chart, and are shown for connectors with five or more cavities.
- NOTES, CAUTIONS and WARNINGS contain important safety information.
- Full view "COMPONENT LOCATION VIEWS" (CELL 151) help locate on-vehicle components.
- Circuit voltages appear on schematic pages to help simplify troubleshooting.
   Nonessential troubleshooting hints have been deleted.
- Cellular Pagination: Each section (or cell) in the EVTM is identified by a unique number and starts with page 1. For example: "HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL" is CELL 2 and begins with page 2-1.
- "IN-LINE CONNECTOR FACES" (CELL 150) shows in-line connectors with six or more terminals, to aid in servicing electrical wiring.
- "C" numbers are assigned for all electrical connectors. "C" numbers are listed in the "LOCATION INDEX" (CELL 152).
- "HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBERS" (CELL 153) aids in identifying warranty concerns.
- In-line connector numbers contain a 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

Helm Incorporated P.O. Box 07150 Detroit, Michigan 48207

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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 they compromises neither their personal safety nor the vehicle integrity by their choice of methods, tools or parts.

### 2-1 HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

#### 1996 F-SERIES

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 fullview illustrations and description notes for various components. The references are reversetext 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.

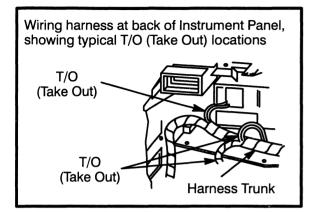
"COMPONENT LOCATION VIEWS" (Cell 151) contains full-view illustrations which show the location of all components and connectors in the vehicle.

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:

 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.



- 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	0	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	Υ	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.

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#### 1996 F-SERIES

#### 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.

#### WARNING

Never use a jumper wire across loads (motors, etc.) connected between hot and ground. This direct battery short may cause injury or fire.

#### **VOLTMETER**

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

#### **OHMMETER**

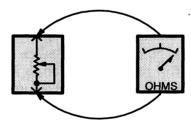


Figure 1-Resistance Check

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

#### **TEST LAMP**

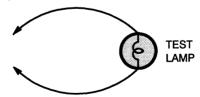


Figure 2-Test Lamp

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

Uses: Voltage Check, Short Check.

#### SELF-POWERED TEST LAMP

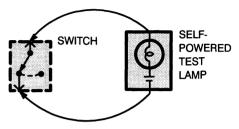


Figure 3-Continuity Check

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.

#### **CAUTION**

When using a self-powered test lamp or ohmmeter, be sure power is off in circuit during testing. Hot circuits can cause equipment damage and false readings.

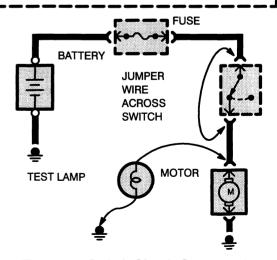


Figure 4—Switch Circuit Check and Voltage Check

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).

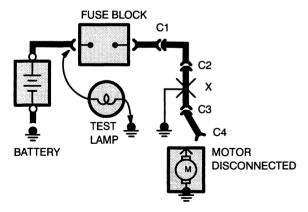


Figure 5—Short Check

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).

- Turn off everything powered through the fuse.
- 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.
- 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.)
- 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.

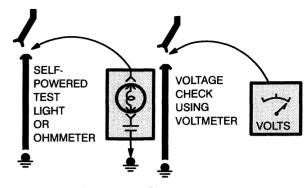


Figure 6—Ground Check

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.

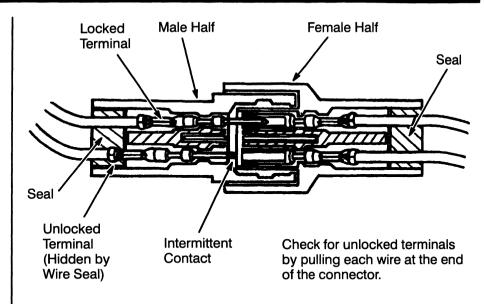
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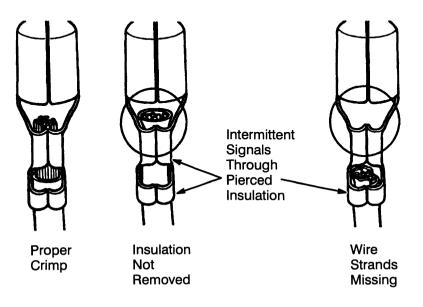
# TROUBLESHOOTING WIRING HARNESS AND CONNECTOR HIDDEN CONCERNS

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.

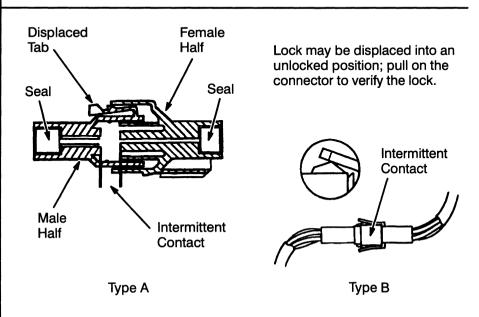
NOTE: When servicing gold plated terminals in a connector, only replace with the gold plated terminals designed for that connector.



#### **TERMINAL NOT PROPERLY SEATED**



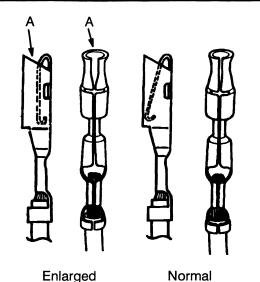
**DEFECTIVE INSULATION STRIPPING** 



PARTIALLY MATED CONNECTORS

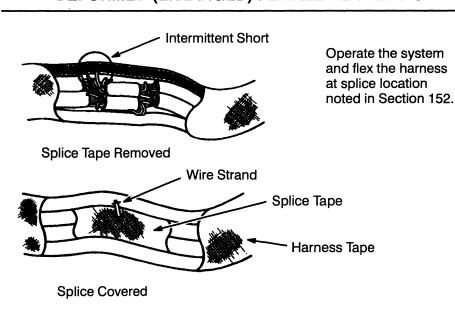
### HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

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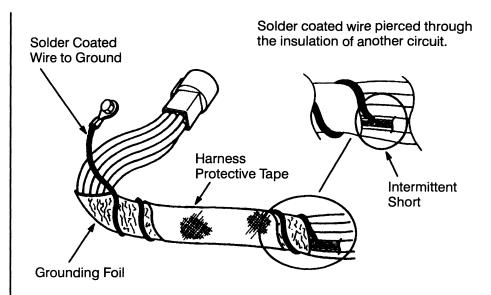


Any probe entering the terminal may enlarge the contact spring opening creating an intermittent signal. Insert the correct mating terminal (Location A) from the service kit and feel for a loose fit.

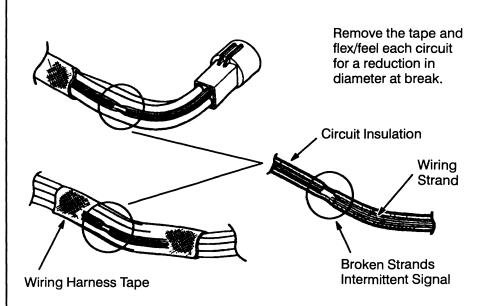
**DEFORMED (ENLARGED) FEMALE TERMINALS** 



**ELECTRICAL SHORT WITHIN THE HARNESS** 



#### **ELECTRICAL SHORT INSIDE THE HARNESS**



**BROKEN WIRE STRANDS IN HARNESS** 

### 2-7 HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

1996 F-SERIES

# 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.

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

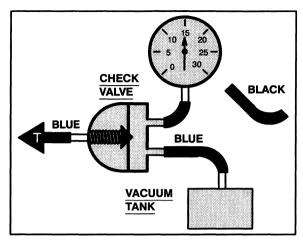


Figure 1 - System Supply Test

#### **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.
- 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.

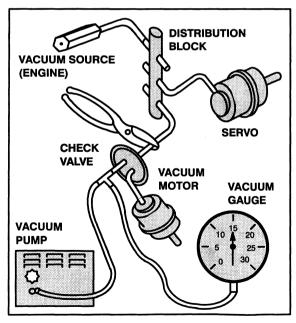


Figure 2 — Testing For Leaks In Typical Vacuum System

### HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL 2-8

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#### **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





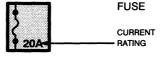
SCREW TERMINAL ON COMPONENT

SOLID STATE

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



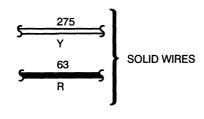
GROUND CONNECTION

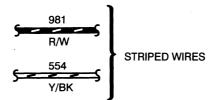


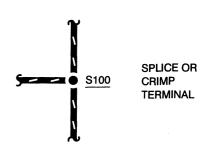


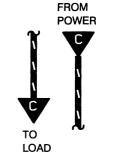




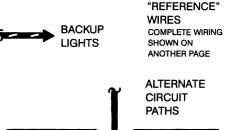


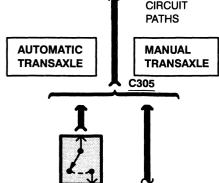






"CUT" WIRES REFERENCED BETWEEN PAGES ARROWS SHOW CURRENT FLOW FROM POWER TO GROUND

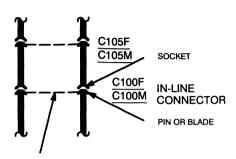




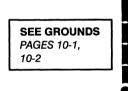
### 2-9 HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

1996 F-SERIES

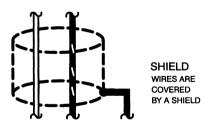
#### **ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS**



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



DASHED WIRE CIRCUITRY IS NOT SHOWN IN COMPLETE DETAIL, BUT IS COMPLETE ON ANOTHER PAGE





FIELD COIL



**MOTOR** 



HEATING ELEMENT



**THERMISTOR** 



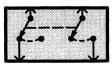
RHEOSTAT OR POTENTIOMETER



**SOLENOID** 



**SWITCH** 



GANGED SWITCHES CONTACTS MOVE AT THE SAME TIME



DIODES CURRENT FLOWS IN DIRECTION OF ARROW ONLY



CAPACITOR





TRANSISTOR



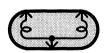
**GAUGE** 



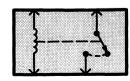
LIGHT EMITTING DIODE (LED)



LIGHT BULB



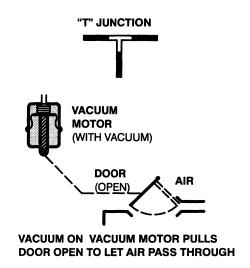
DUAL FILAMENT LIGHT BULB



RELAY CONTACTS CHANGE POSITION WITH CURRENT THROUGH COIL

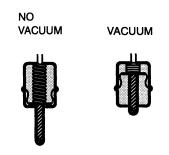
### **HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL 2-10**

#### VACUUM SYMBOLS



#### 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.



"CUT" HOSES REFERENCED **BETWEEN PAGES** 

ARROW SHOWS FROM MANIFOLD FITTING TO COMPONENT

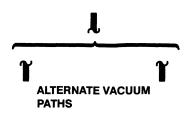








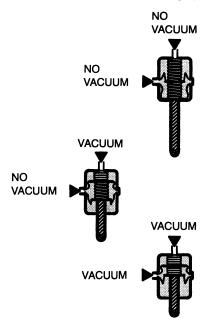
Some vacuum motors can position the actuating arm at any position between fully extended and fully retracted. The Servo is operated by a control valve that applies varying amounts of vacuum to the motor. The higher the vacuum level, the greater the retraction of the motor arm. Servo Motors work nearly 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.



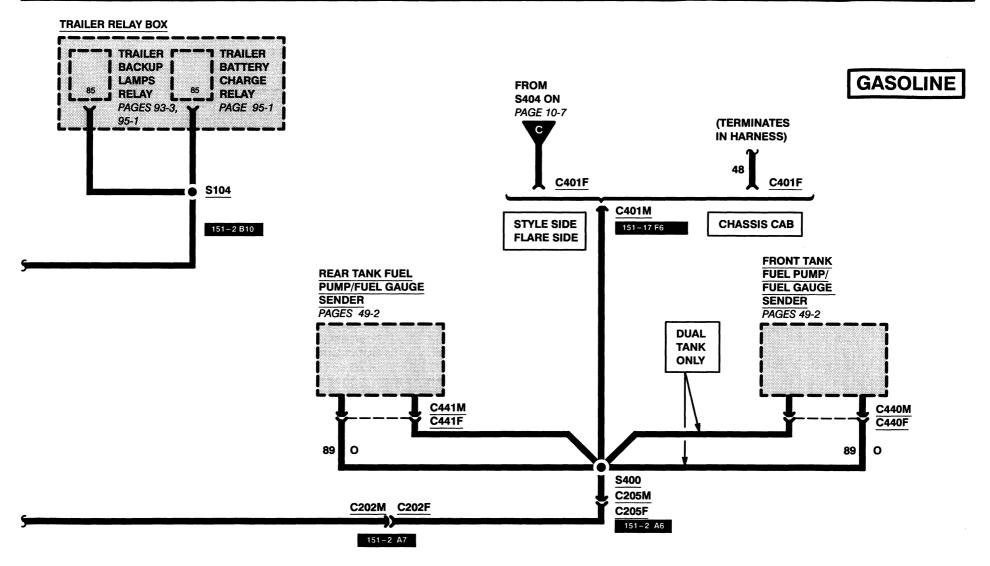
#### NOTE

OTHER VACUUM SYMBOLS USED ON VACUUM SYS-TEM DIAGRAMS ARE FULLY EXPLAINED ON THE PAGES WHERE THEY APPEAR.

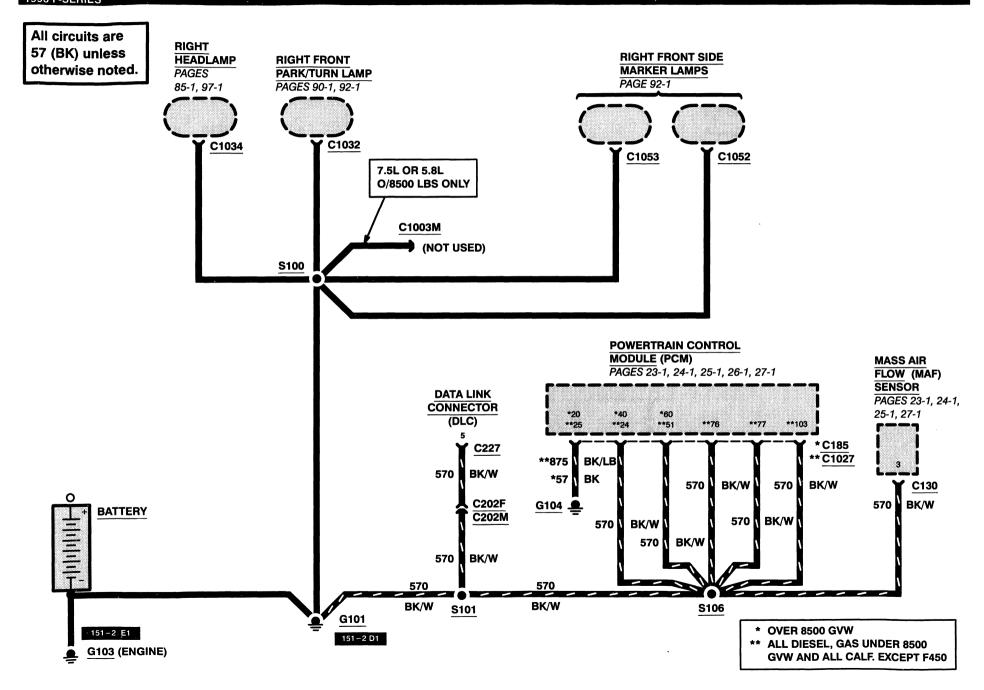
#### **DOUBLE DIAPHRAGM MOTOR**



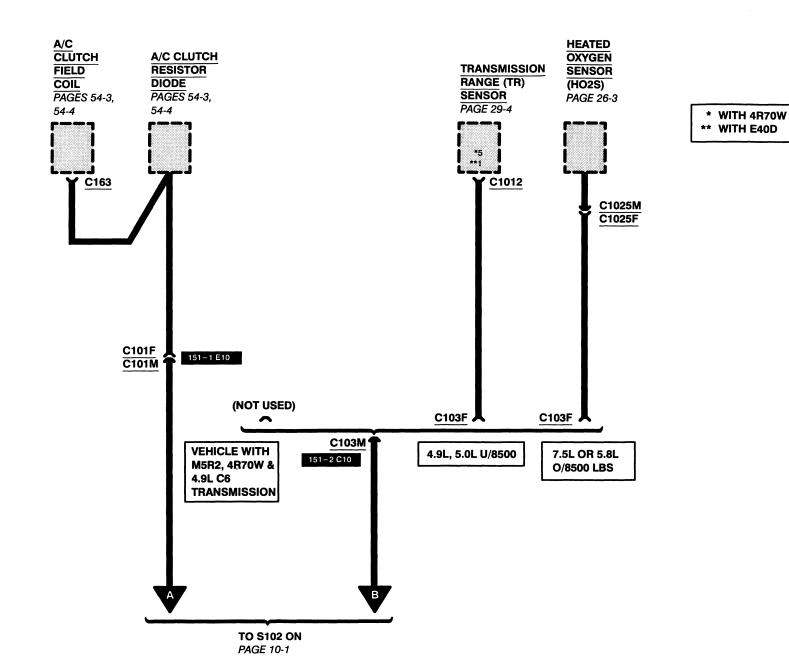
A double diaphragm motor has three positions (it is actually two motors in one housing). When the top port gets vacuum, the shaft pulls halfway in. When both ports get vacuum, the shaft pulls all the way in.

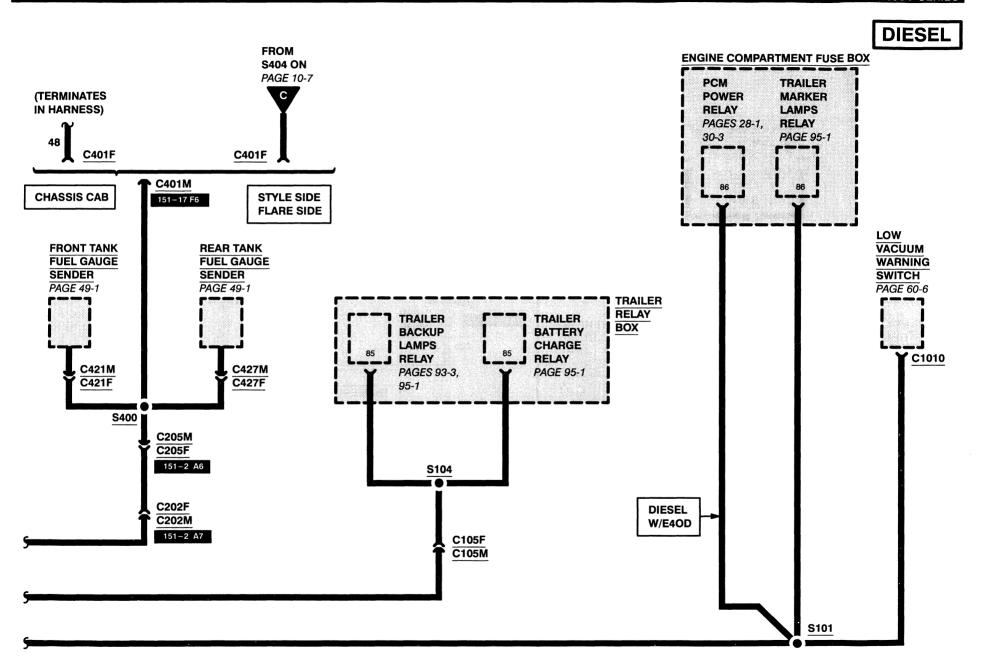


### 10-3 GROUNDS



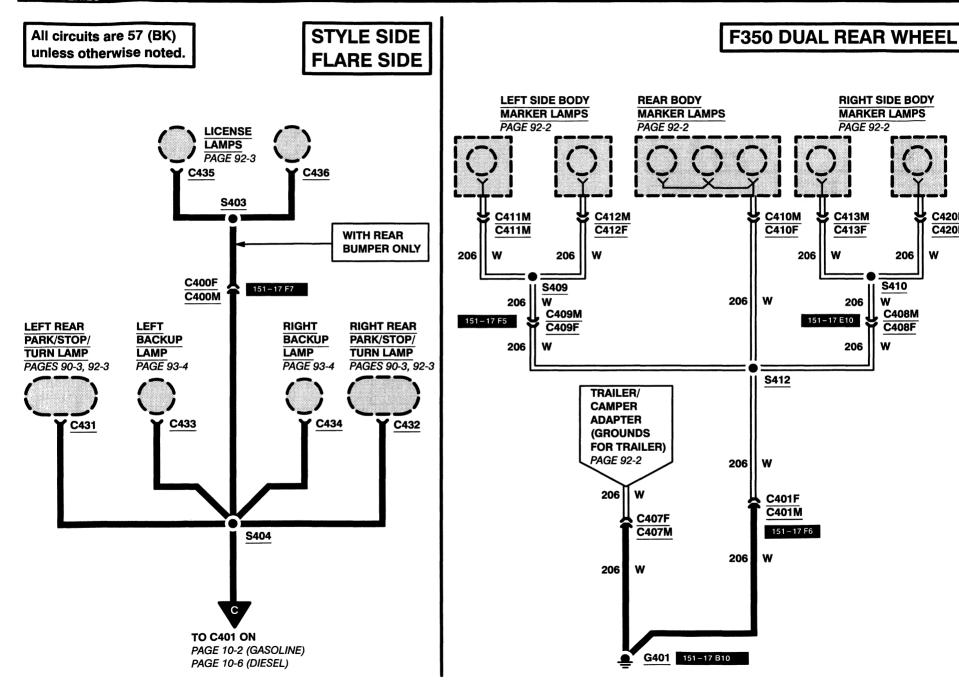
### GASOLINE





### 10-7 GROUNDS

1996 F-SERIES

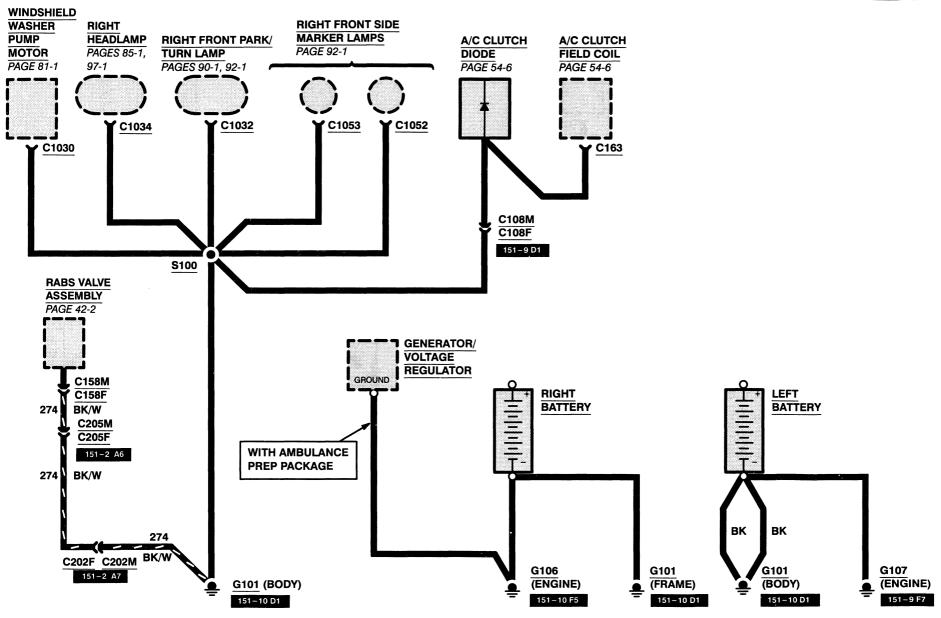


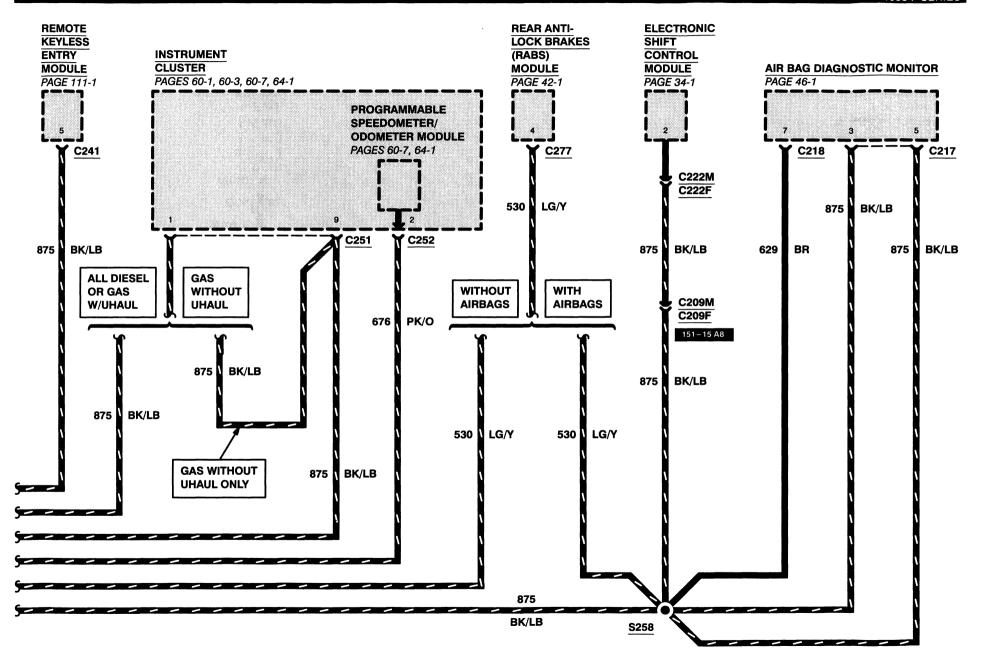
C420M

C420F

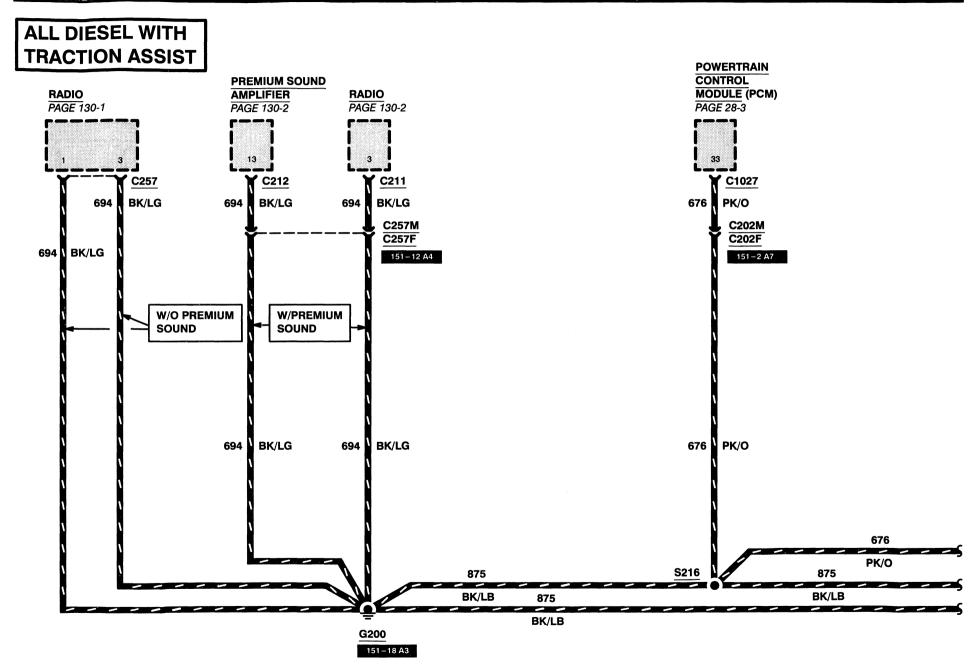
W

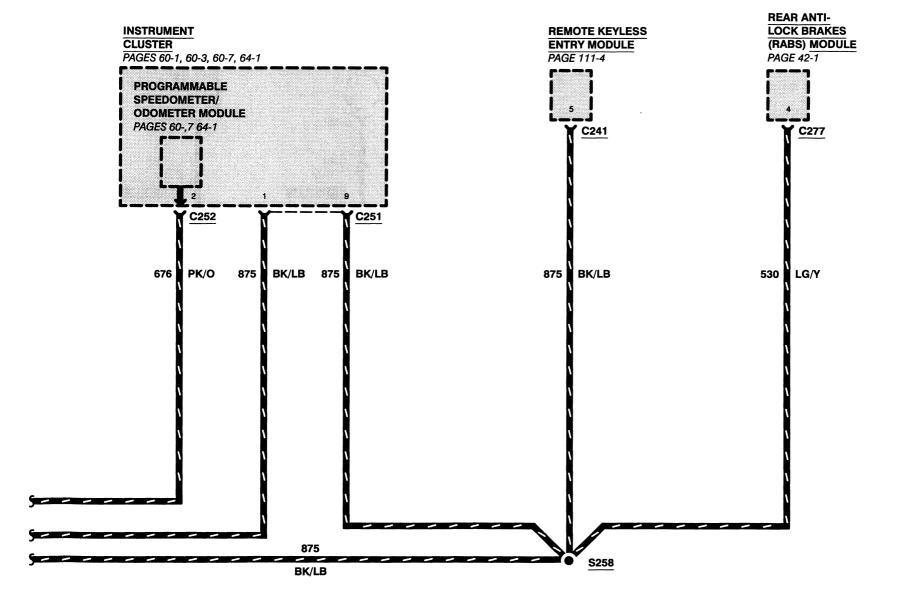




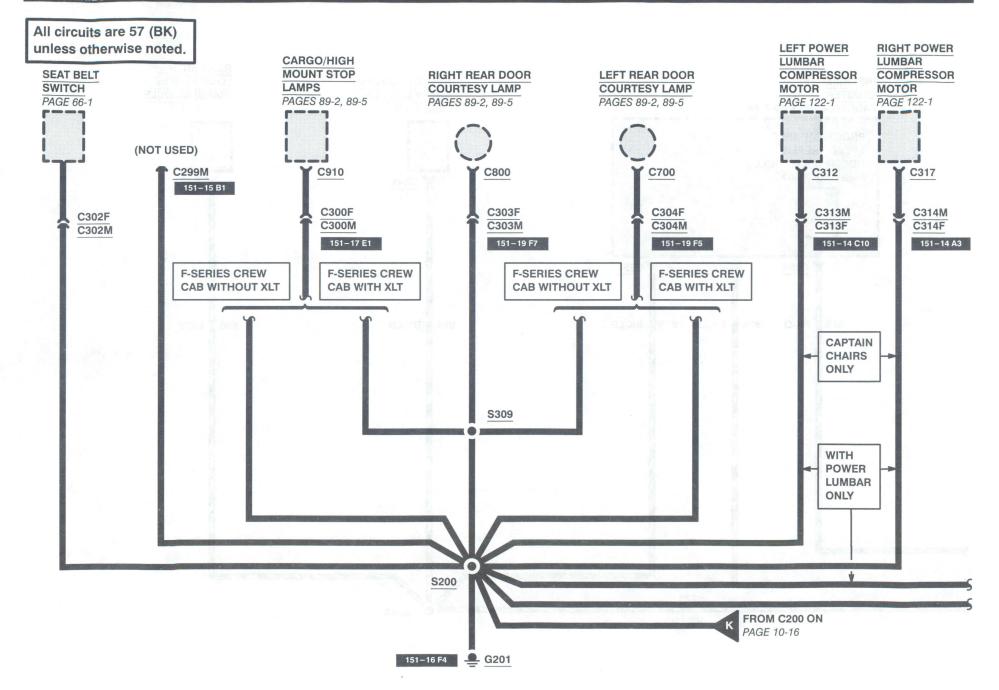


# **10-11 GROUNDS**

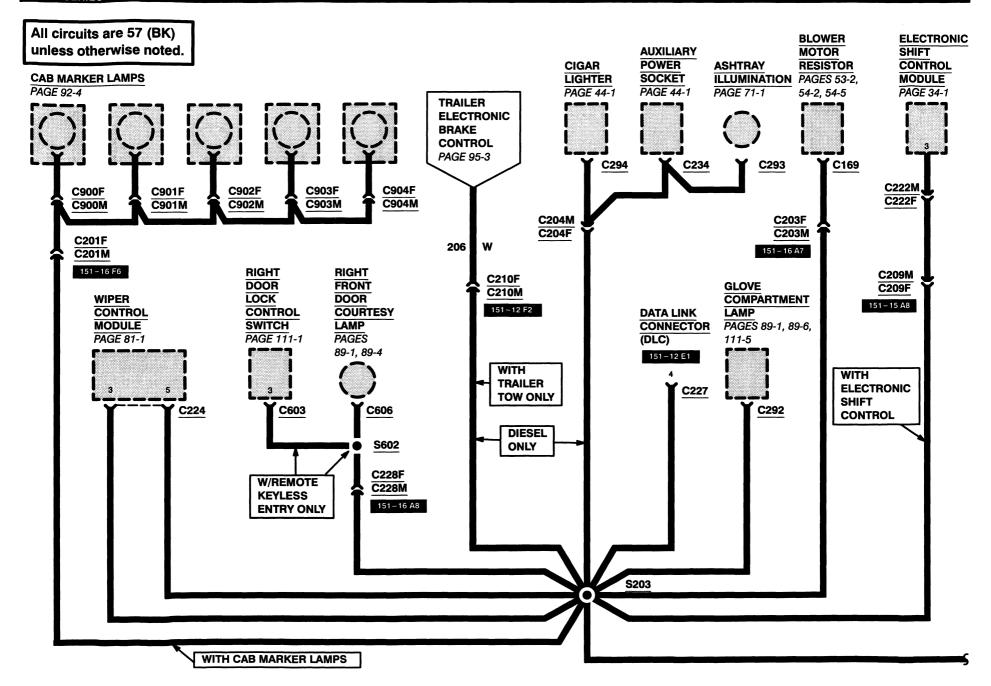


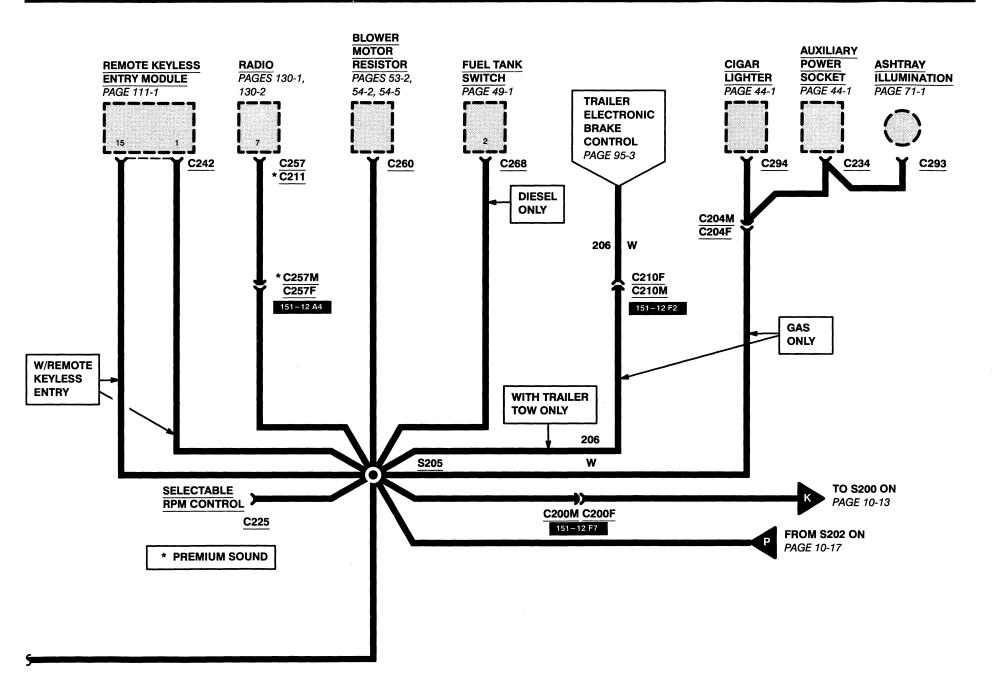


## 10-13 GROUNDS



### **10-15 GROUNDS**

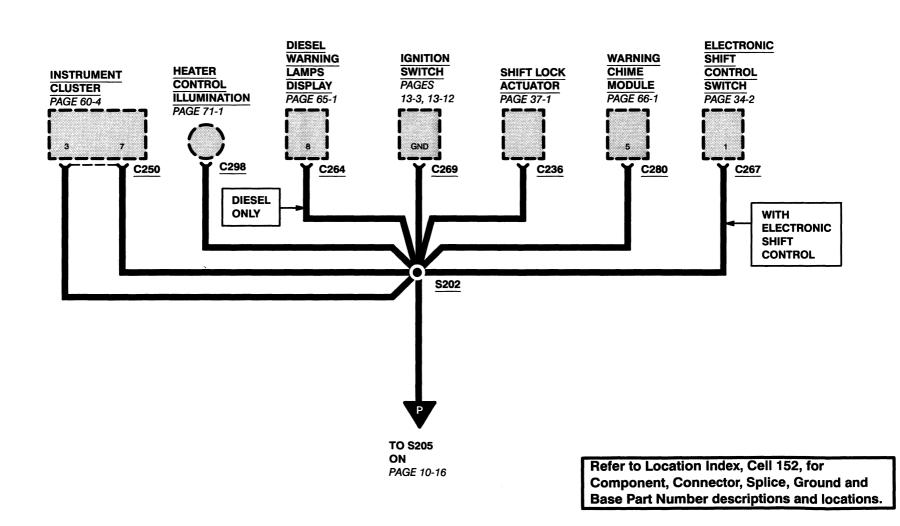




## **10-17 GROUNDS**

1996 F-SERIES

All circuits are 57 (BK) unless otherwise noted.



# **152-39 LOCATION INDEX**

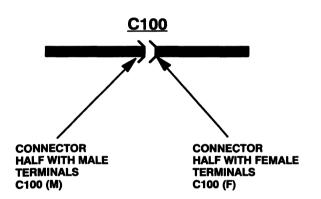
1996 F-SERIES	
<u>Splice</u>	<u>Location</u>
S404 (With Flare Side)	Rear lamp connector harness, near T/O to C401
S404 (Without Flare Side)	Rear lamp connector harness, near T/O to C400
S405	Left lamp connector harness, near T/O to left backup lamp
S406	Right rear lamp connector harness, near T/O to right backup lamp
S409	Left marker lamp harness, near T/O to C412
S410	Right marker lamp harness, near T/O to C420
S412	Rear lamp connector harness, near T/O to C410
S417 (With Chassis Cab)	Rear lamp connector harness, near T/O to C448
S417 (With Flare Side)	Rear lamp connector harness, near T/O to C401
S417 (Without Flare Side)	Rear lamp connector harness, near T/O to C400
S418	Rear license lamp harness, near T/O to C400
S419	Rear lamps harness, near T/O to C401
S420	Rear lamp connector harness, near T/O to C410
S421	Left marker harness, in T/O to C412
S422	Right marker lamp harness, in T/O to C420
	Rear window regulator control harness, near T/O to tailgate window switch
	Rear lamps harness, near T/O to license lamps
	Rear lamp connector harness, near T/O to C401
	Rear lamps harness, near T/O to output shaft speed sensor
	Rear lamps harness, near T/O to output shaft speed sensor
	Window regulator left front door harness, near T/O to master window control switch
	Window regulator left front door harness, near T/O to C214
	Window regulator left front door harness, near T/O to C500
	Door window regulator control harness, near T/O to power mirror motor
	Window regulator right front door harness, near T/O to right window control switch
S601	Window regulator right front door harness, near T/O to C600
	Window regulator right front door harness, near T/O to right window control switch
	Rear view inside mirror harness, in windshield header
S901	Rear view inside mirror harness, in windshield header
S902	Rear view inside mirror harness, in windshield header

<sup>\*</sup> Not Available

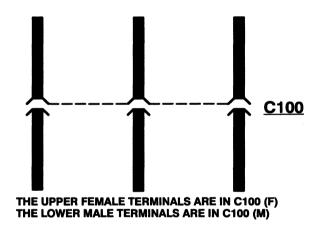
### **HOW TO IDENTIFY A BASIC HARNESS NUMBER BY USING A "C" NUMBER**

Understand these symbols before using the following listing:

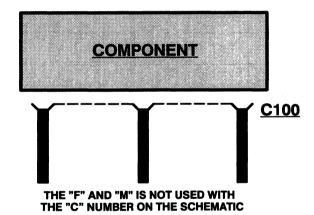
#### **HARNESS TO HARNESS CONNECTION**



### 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 <u>not</u> in a connector (such as a short or a broken wire), then choose a connector <u>located on the same harness</u> 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 153-2

Connector	<u>Wire</u>	Connector	<u>Wire</u>	Connector	<u>Wire</u>	Connector	<u>Wire</u>
<u>Number</u>	<b>Assembly</b>	<u>Number</u>	<b>Assembly</b>	<u>Number</u>	<b>Assembly</b>	<u>Number</u>	<b>Assembly</b>
C101 (F)	. 9D930	C143 DIESEL	. 14401	C180 4.9L	. 14289	C211	. 19B113
C101 (M)		C143 GAS	. 12A581	C180	. 9D930	C212	. 19B113
C101 (F) 4.9L		C144	. PIA	C181	. 9D930	C213 (F)	. 14A265
C102		C145	. PIA	C182	. 9D930	C213 (M)	. 14A509
C103 (F)	. 15525	C146	. PIA	C182 4.9L	. 14289	C214 (F)	
C103 (M)		C149 (F)	. 14A346	C183	. 9D930	C214 (F) **	. 19A123
C104	. 12A581	C149 (M)	. 14405	C184	. 14305	C214 (M)	. 14A504
C105 (F)	. 14A346	C150	. 9D930	C185	. 12 <b>A</b> 581	C215 (F)	. 14A509
C105 (M)	. 12A581	C151	. 12A581	C186	. PIA	C215 (M)	. 14A504
C106 (F)	. 12A581	C153	. 14305	C187	. 14305	C216	. 12A581
C106 (M)	. 18A586	C154		C188	. PIA	C217	. 14401
C107		C155		C190		C218	
C108 (F)		C156		C191	. 9D930	C219 (F)	
C108 (M)	. 14305	C158		C192	. 9D930	C219 (M)	
C110 (F)		C159 (F)		C193		C220 (F)	
C110 (M)		C159 (M)		C194	. 9D930	C220 (M)	
C111		C161			. 9D930	C221	
C115 (F)		C162		C196		C222 (F)	
C115 (M)		C163		C197		C222 (M)	
C116		C163 4.9L		C198		C223	
C117 (F)		C163 DIESEL		C199		C224	
C117 (M)		C164		C200 (F)		C225	
C118		C165		C200 (M)		C226	
C125 (F)		C166		C201 (F)		C227	
C125 (M)		C168		C201 (M)		C228 (F)	
C126 4.9L		C169		C203 (F)		C228 (M)	
C126		C170	. 12A581	C203 (M)		C229 (F)	
C127		C171		C204 (F)		C229 (M)	
C128		C172		C204 (M)	. 13 <b>A726</b>	C230	
C130		C173 (F)	. 15A702	C205 (F)	. 14401	C231	
C131	. 12A581	C173 (M)	. 12A581	C205 (M)	. 14405	C232	. 14401
C135 4.9L	. 14289	C174	. PIA	C207	. 14401		
C135	. 9D930	C175	. PIA	C208			
C138 (F)	. PIA	C176	. 12A581	C209 (F)	. 14B095		
C138 (M)	. 12A581	C177	. 12A581	C209 (M)		* No Figure Available	
C139 (F)		C178 4.9L		C210 (F)	. 14 <b>A</b> 348	** W/O Power Window	s
C139 (M)	. 12 <b>A</b> 581	C178	. 9D930	C210 (M)	. 14401		

### 153-3 HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBER

STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	100			
199	•	•	•1	

Connector	Wire	Connector	Wire	Connector	Wire	Connector	Wire
Number	Assembly	Number	Assembly	Number	Assembly	Number	Assembly
C234		C295		C400 (F)	- Control Colored Colored	C434	100000
C235 (F)		C296		C400 (M)		C435 ****	
C235 (M)		C298		C401 (F)		C435 *	
C240		C299 (F)		C401 (M)		C436 ****	
C241		C299 (M)		C404		C436 *	
C242		C300 (F)		C406 (F) *		C440	
C243		C300 (M)		C406 (M) *		C441 *****	
C244	The second second second second	C302		C407 (F)		C441	
C250		C303 (F)		C407 (M)		C446 *****	
C251		C303 (M)		C408 (F)		C447 ******	
C252				C408 (M)		C448 ******	
C257		C304 (F)		C409 (F)		C500	
C258		C304 (M)				C502	
C260		C305		C410 (F)		C503	
				C410 (F)		C504	A. S.
C261		C307 (F)		C410 (M)		C505	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF
C262		C307 (M)		C411			
C263		C308 (F)		C412		C507 ********	
C264		C308 (M)		C413			
C267		C310		C417 (F)		C508	
C268		C311		C417 (M)		C509 (F)	
C269		C312		C418 (F)		C509 (M)	
C271		C313 (F)		C418 (M)		C510	
C273		C313 (M)		C420	Committee of the second second	C550	. 14A509
C274		C314 (F)		C421		* W/Flareside	
C275		C314 (M)		C423		**W/Flareside	308
C276		C315 (F)		C424 (F)		*** W/O Flareside Cha	
C277		C315 (M)		C424 (M)		**** W/O Flareside W	Rear
C278		C317	. 14B084	C427		Bumper	
C279	. 14401	C321	. 14334	C428		***** Chassis Cab & 1	85
C280		C322	. 14334	C429		Wheelbase	
C282 AUI		C326	. 14A504	C431 **		***** W/O Flareside	
C283 AUE	OIO CABLE	C327	. 14A504	C431 ***	. 13A409	W/O Rear Bum	per
C292	. 14401	C328	. 14B095	C432	. 13A409	****** Chassis Cab	
C293	. 13A726	C329	. 14401	C433	. 13A409	****** Custom & XL	Trim
C294	. 13A726	C330	. 12A581				

# HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBER 153-4

Connector	<u>Wire</u>	Connector	<u>Wire</u>	Connector	<u>Wire</u>	Connector	<u>Wire</u>
Number	<b>Assembly</b>	<u>Number</u>	<b>Assembly</b>	<u>Number</u>	<b>Assembly</b>	<u>Number</u>	<b>Assembly</b>
C600	. 14A256	C907	. 14334	C1017	. 9D930	C1037	9D930
C602		C908	. 14334	C1017 4.9L	. 14289	C1038	9D930
C603	. 14A256	C910	. 14334	C1018	. PIA	C1047	. PIA
C606	. 14A256	C911	. 17K745	C1019	. 12A581	C1048	7C078
C607	. 14A256	C912	. 17K745	C1020	. 15525	C1049	15525
C608	. 14A256	C913	. 17K745	C1021	. 12A581	C1052	12A581
C609	. 14A256	C1000	. PIA	C1022	. 9D930	C1053	12A581
C700	. 14632	C1001	. PIA	C1022 4.9L	. 14289	C1054	12A581
C701	. 14632	C1002	. PIA	C1023	. 9D930	C1055	. 12A581
C702	. 14632	C1003 (F)	. 12A690	C1023 4.9L	. 14289	C1056	PIA
C703	. 14632	C1003 (M)	. 12A581	C1024	. 9D930	C1057 (F)	. PIA
C704 (F)	. 14632	C1004		C1025	. 9D930	C1057 (M)	. PIA
C704 (M)		C1005	. 12A581	C1025	. 12A690	C1058 (F)	. PIA
C800	. 14632	C1006	. 12A581	C1025 *	. 15525	C1058 (M)	. PIA
C801	. 14632	C1007	. 9D930	C1026	. 9D930	C1059 (F)	PIA
C802	. 14632	C1007 4.9L	. 14289	C1026 4.9L	. 14289	C1059 (M)	PIA
C803	. 14632	C1008	. 9D930	C1027	. 12A581	C1060 (F)	PIA
C804 (F)	. 14632	C1008 4.9L	. 14289	C1029	. 14305	C1060 (M)	PIA
C804 (M)	. 14632	C1009	. 9D930	C1030	. 12A581	C1061 (M)	15525
C900	. 15460	C1009 4.9L	. 14289	C1031	. 12A581	C1061 (F)	7C078
C901	. 15460	C1010	. 12 <b>A</b> 581	C1032	. 12 <b>A</b> 581	C2000	14401
C902	. 15460	C1011	. 12A581	C1033	. 12A581	C2001	14401
C903	. 15460	C1012	. 15525	C1034	. 12A581		
C904	. 15460	C1013	. PIA	C1035	. 15A702	* All 7.5L Except F450	& 5.8L
C905	. 14334	C1014	. PIA	C1036	. 9D930	over 8500 LBS	

### 160-1 VEHICLE REPAIR LOCATION CODES

