

Note

All wiring connections between components are shown exactly as they exist in the vehicles. It is important to realize, however, that no attempt has been made on the schematics to represent components and wiring as they physically appear on the vehicle. For example, a 4-foot length of wire is treated no differently in a schematic from one that is only a few inches long. Furthermore, to aid in understanding electrical (electronic) operation, wiring inside complicated components has been simplified.

Complete Circuit Operation

Each circuit is shown completely and independently in one cell. Other components that are connected to the circuits may not be shown unless they influence the circuit operation.

Current Flow (1)

Each cell normally starts with the component that powers the circuit, such as a fuse or the ignition switch. Current flow is shown from the power source at the top of the page to ground at the bottom of the page. A full representation of the power supply of a fuse or the power distribution from a fuse to various components is given in cell 13 "Power Distribution." Full representation of the ground connections are shown in cell 10 "Grounds."

Switch Positions (2)

Within a schematic, all switches, sensors and relays are shown "at rest" (ignition switch OFF).

Splices (3)

Splices directly connecting to the power distribution are best represented on the power distribution schematic in cell 13 "Power Distribution." Splices connected to grounds can be seen completely in cell 10 "Grounds." For all other splices, a reference is given to each off page where that particular splice can be best viewed.

Component Referencing (4)

Components on a schematic have a reference to a component location view or the page where it is shown completely. The reference is located to the right of each component.

Component Names (5)

Component names are placed on the right hand side of each component when possible. Descriptions of the internals of the component are also included when available. The page where the component appears in full is listed in the Index. The base part number for a component is listed in cell 150 "Connector Views."

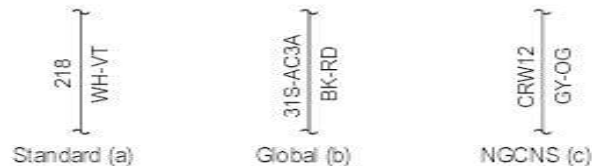
Internal Name and Function Identification Numbers (6)

Some components on each page have internal symbols with an identification number located within it. You can identify the internal symbol or function by finding the corresponding number under the component name.

Circuit Numbering and Wire Identification (7)

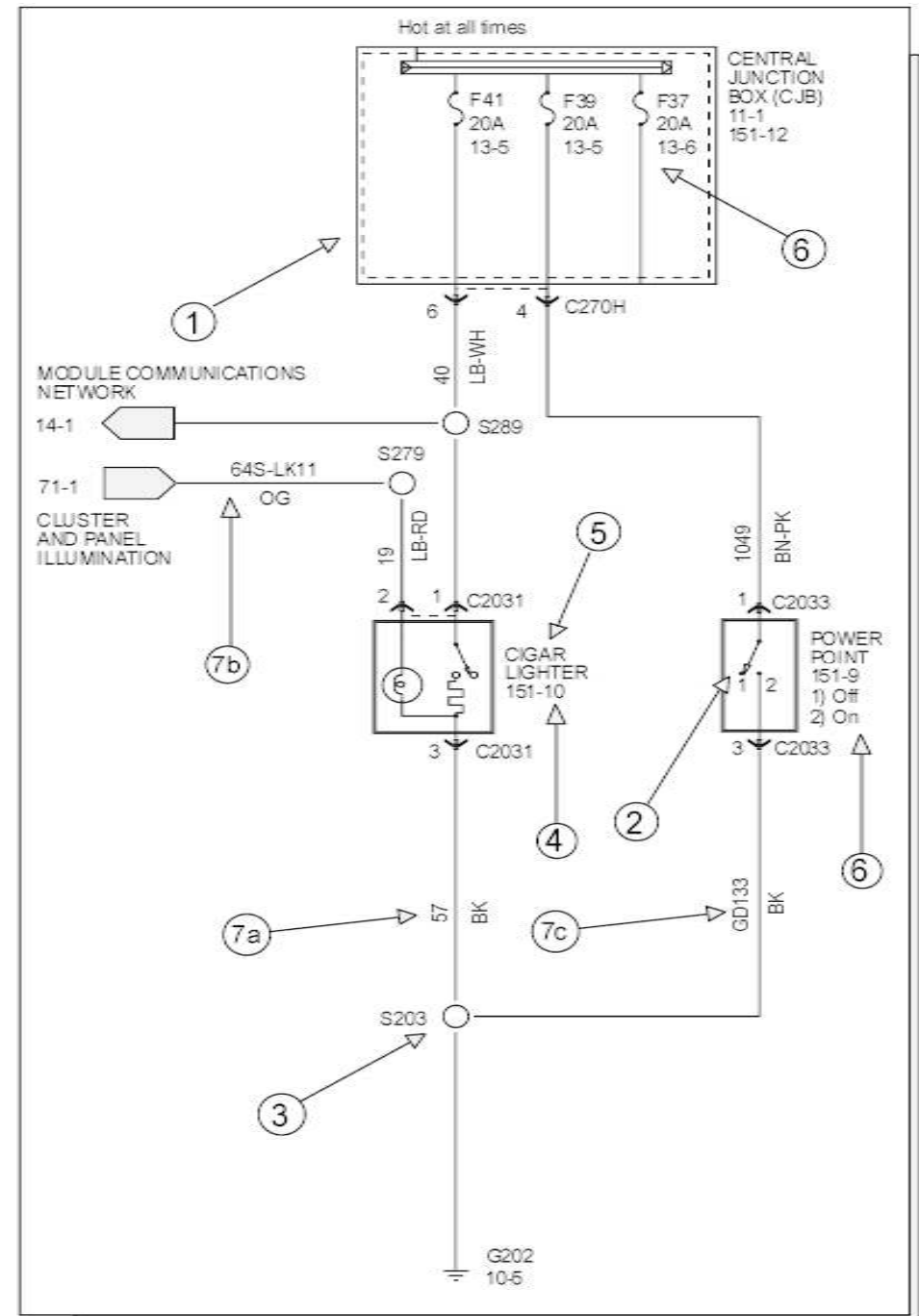
Ford Motor Company uses three different circuit numbering conventions: Standard Circuit Numbering System, Global Circuit Numbering System, and New Global Circuit Numbering System (NGCNS). With each, the circuit number (which identifies a specific circuit function) is followed by the wire color.

Examples:



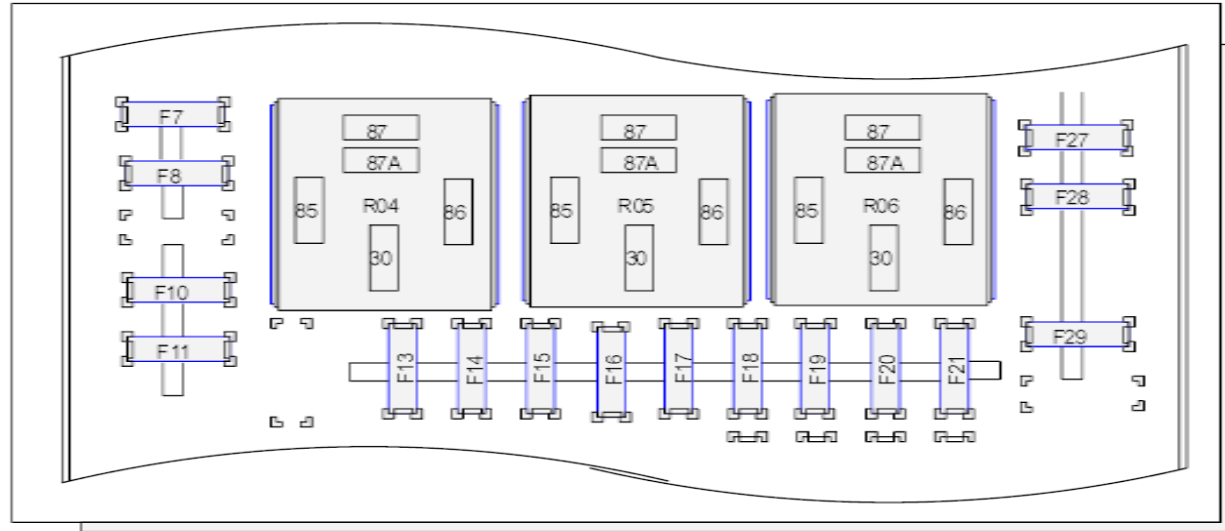
NOTE: Refer to cell 150 "Connector Views" for circuit functions.

The wire identification consists of a basic color and possibly a stripe, and is determined directly from the wire's circuit number. In the schematics, the wire colors are indicated next to the wires. The colors are abbreviated using the international norm IEC 757. The abbreviations are listed in cell 4 "Symbols."



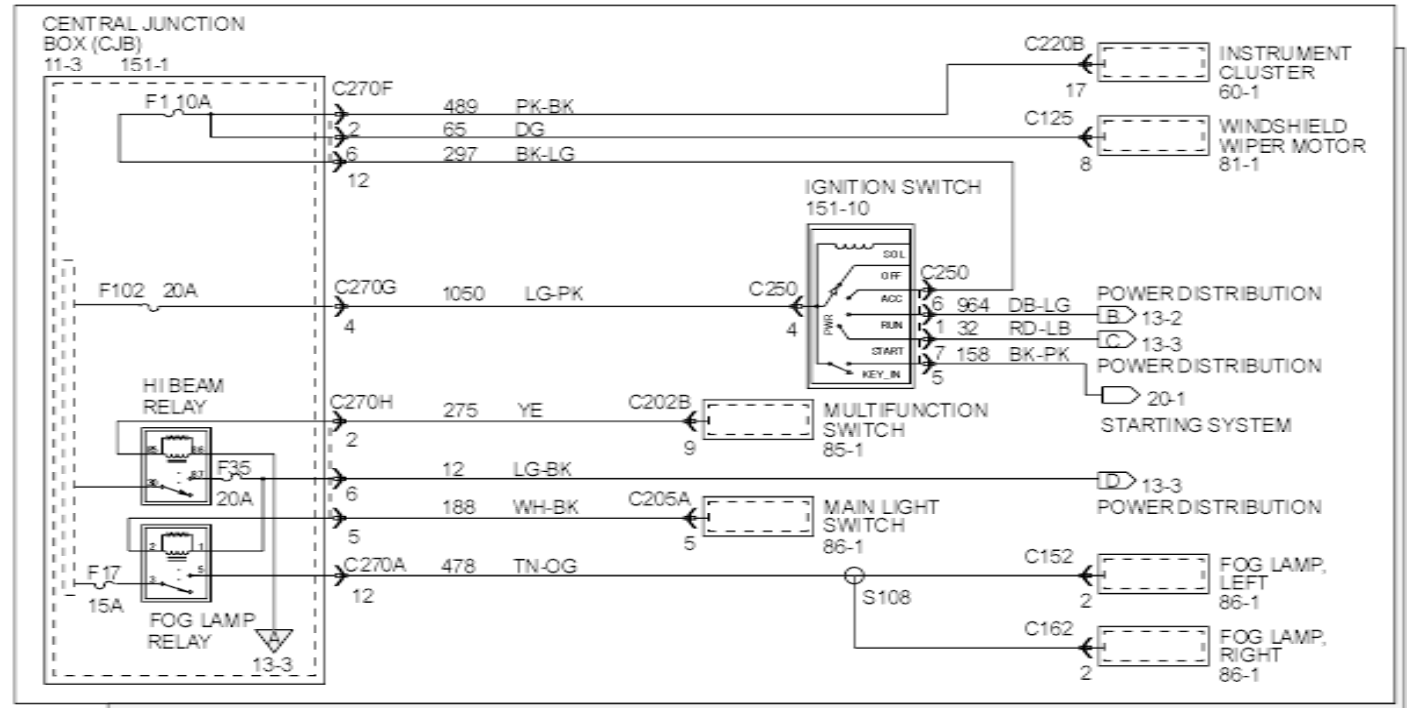
Fuse and Relay Information

Cell 11 "Fuse and Relay Information" contains a view of the fuse/relay box in which fuses and relays are identified, numbered and named. Fuse and relay numbering and naming follow the indication of the fuse panel cover. In addition, for all removable relays, pin positions are added to illustrate proper orientation.



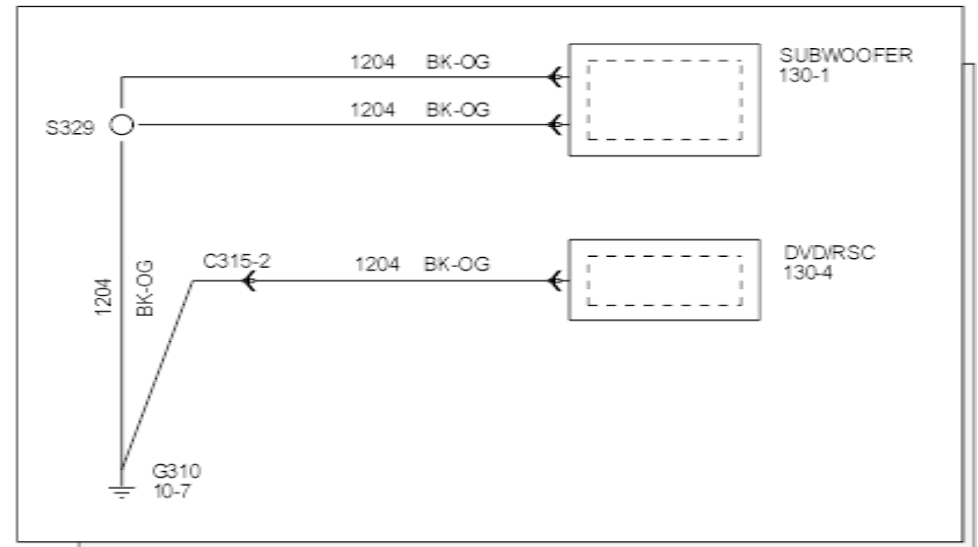
Power Distribution

Cell 13 "Power Distribution" shows the current feed circuits. The current path is shown from the battery to the ignition switch and to all fuses. It also shows the circuits protected by each fuse. The circuit is traced from the fuse to the component. All details (wires, splices, connectors) between the fuse and the first component are shown.



Ground Distribution

Cell 10 "Grounds" contains the schematic that shows the complete details for each ground connection or main ground splice. This is useful in diagnosing a problem affecting several components at once (poor ground connection or ground splice). All details (wires, splices, connectors) between the ground point and the component are shown. These ground connection details are shown here in order to keep the individual cell schematics as uncluttered as possible.



Component and Connector Information

Cell 150 "Connector Views" show the views of the pins and/or cavities of all connectors. The pin and cavity sides are shown separately as if the connector were disconnected. The color of the connector housing is indicated next to the connector number when available. The harness causal number is located above the connector view and below the connector number. The circuit function charts are located below each connector. The wiring harness designations are listed in cell 152 "Component Location Charts."

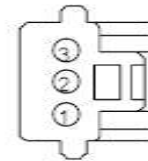
Cell 151 "Component Location Views" shows the components and their connecting wires as they can be found on the vehicle.

Cell 152 "Component Location Charts" helps the user find where the various items depicted on the schematic can physically be found on the vehicle. A brief written description of the location is given, along with a reference to the component location views.

C904 (GY)

14290

REAR DOME/MAP LAMP (13M614)



Pin	Circuit	Gauge	Circuit Function	Qualifier
1	53 (BK-LB)	20	Courtesy lamp switch to courtesy lamp	
2	57 (BK)	20	Ground circuit	
3	705 (LG-OG)	20	Battery saver lamp feed	

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.