

Electrical

CONNECTORS

Checking A Connector

Disconnect the connector and inspect both halves.

FIG. 5: If the connector is a round connector, make sure the coupling ring (1) is in good condition. If the coupling ring is damaged or missing, install a new coupling ring. Also make sure the strain relief is tight and in good condition. Tighten or replace the strain relief as necessary. Make sure all of the terminals in the connector are seated correctly. The ends of the all the terminals must be even with each other. Replace any terminals that are damaged or missing. Repair parts for the connectors are available from your dealer.

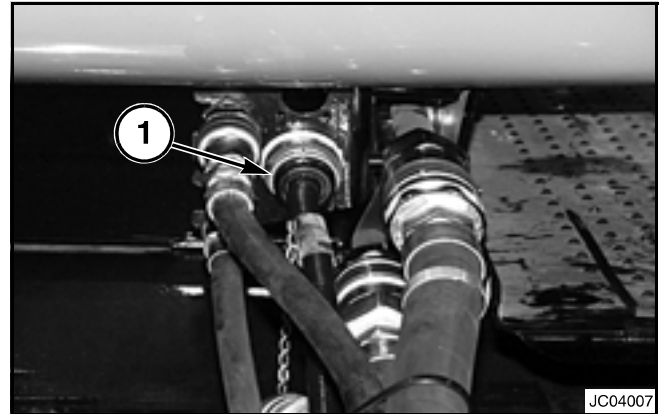


FIG. 5

FIG. 6: If the connector (1) is a flat connector, make sure the locking tabs for the cover at the rear of the connector are in good condition. Make sure the cover is fastened securely. If the cover is damaged or missing, replace the connector. Inspect the locking tabs that fasten the two halves of the connector together. If the tabs are damaged or missing, replace the connector. Make sure all of the terminals (2) in the connector are seated correctly. Make sure the wire seals are not damaged. The ends of all the terminals must be even with each other. Replace any terminals that are damaged or missing. Repair parts for the connectors are available from your dealer.

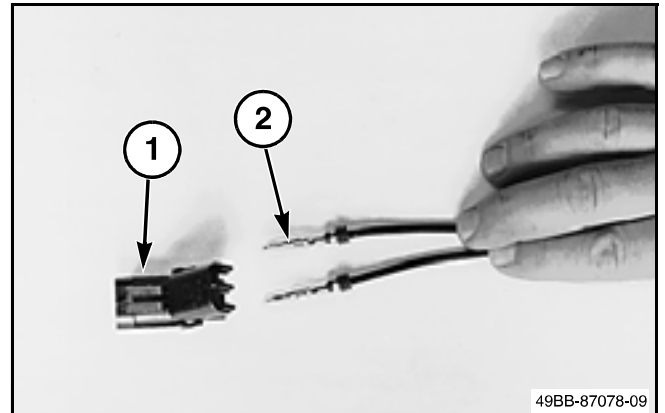


FIG. 6

Terminal Numbers

FIG. 7: The numbers for some of the terminals are located on the face of the connectors. In the following illustration all of the terminal numbers are shown in the pins (1) and sockets (2) as an example of the sequence in which the numbers are located on the terminals.

Dielectric Grease

Dielectric grease is used to protect electrical connections from short circuits caused by moisture. Apply the dielectric grease to the pins and sockets before connecting the connectors.

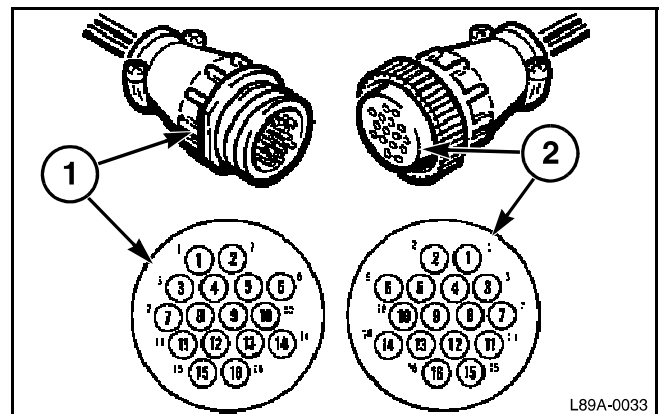


FIG. 7

Pin and Socket Replacement

FIG. 8: The pins (1) and sockets (2) have fingers (3) that push out against the inside of the body of the connector to hold the terminal in position.

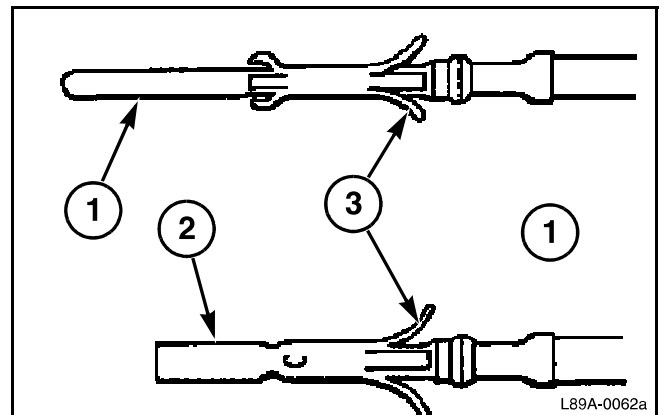


FIG. 8

Packard Connector

Release the cover at the rear of the connector.

Install the sleeve of the tool over the end of the terminal or the socket. Slowly push the sleeve all the way into the connector to push the fingers away from the body of the connector.

Rotate the sleeve to make sure the fingers are released from the body.

Slowly pull the wire to remove the terminal from the rear of the connector. Do not use excessive force.

Remove the tool from the connector.

Cut the wire at the end of the terminal or socket.

Strip the correct amount of insulation from the wire for the terminal being installed.

Install the new seal on the wire.

Put the new terminal on the wire and the seal. Crimp the new terminal onto the wire and the seal.

Slowly push the terminal into the connector to the correct depth. Pull the wire a small amount to make sure the fingers are engaged in the body of the connector.

Close the cover at the rear of the connector. Make sure the locks on the cover are engaged.

Apply dielectric grease to the pins and sockets in both halves of the connector. See Dielectric Grease in this division.