

## 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."

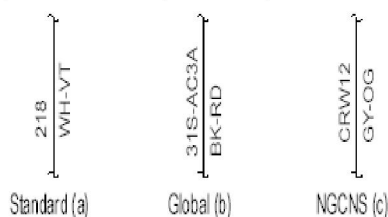
## Internal Name and Function Identification Numbers (6)

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)

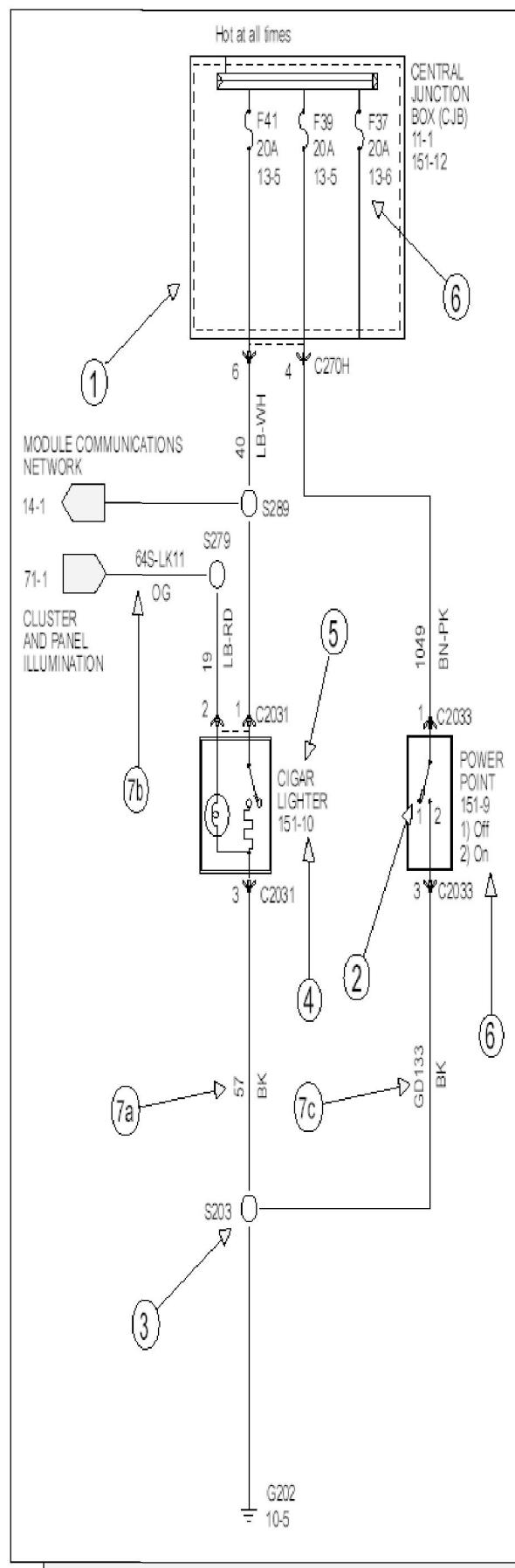
Ford Motor Company uses three different circuit numbering conventions: Standard Circuit Numbering System, Global Circuit Numbering System, and New Global Circuit Numbering System (NGCNS). With each, the circuit number (which identifies a specific circuit function) is followed by the wire color.

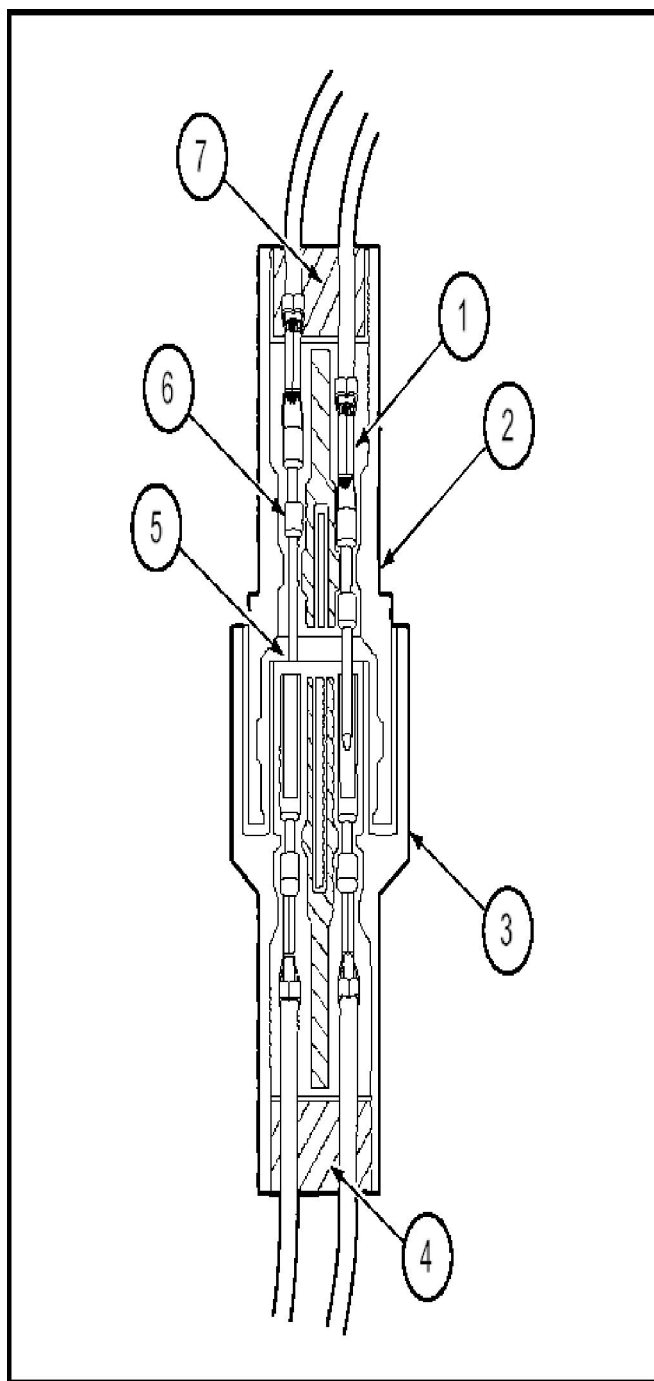
Examples:



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."





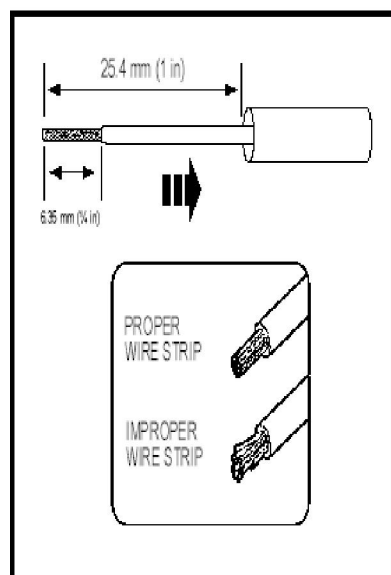
### Terminal not properly seated

- 1 = Locked terminal
- 2 = Male half
- 3 = Female half
- 4 = Seal
- 5 = Intermittent contact
- 6 = Unlocked terminal (Hidden by wire seal)
- 7 = Seal

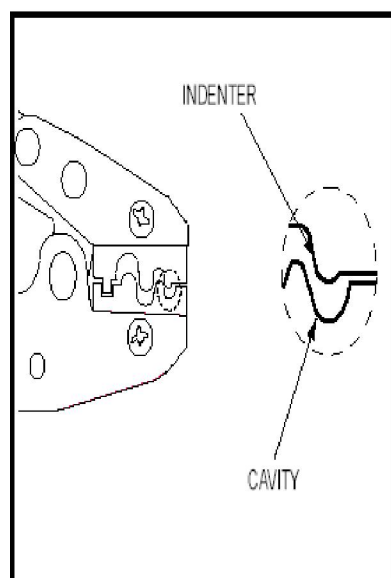
Check for unlocked terminals by pulling each wire at the end of the connector.

## Recommended splicing method - Crimp (For 8-22 AWG / 0.35-8.26mm Diameter Wire to Like Wire Diameter)

Note: Cut and splice one circuit at a time noting the original wire to connector pin locations. This will avoid miss-connections.

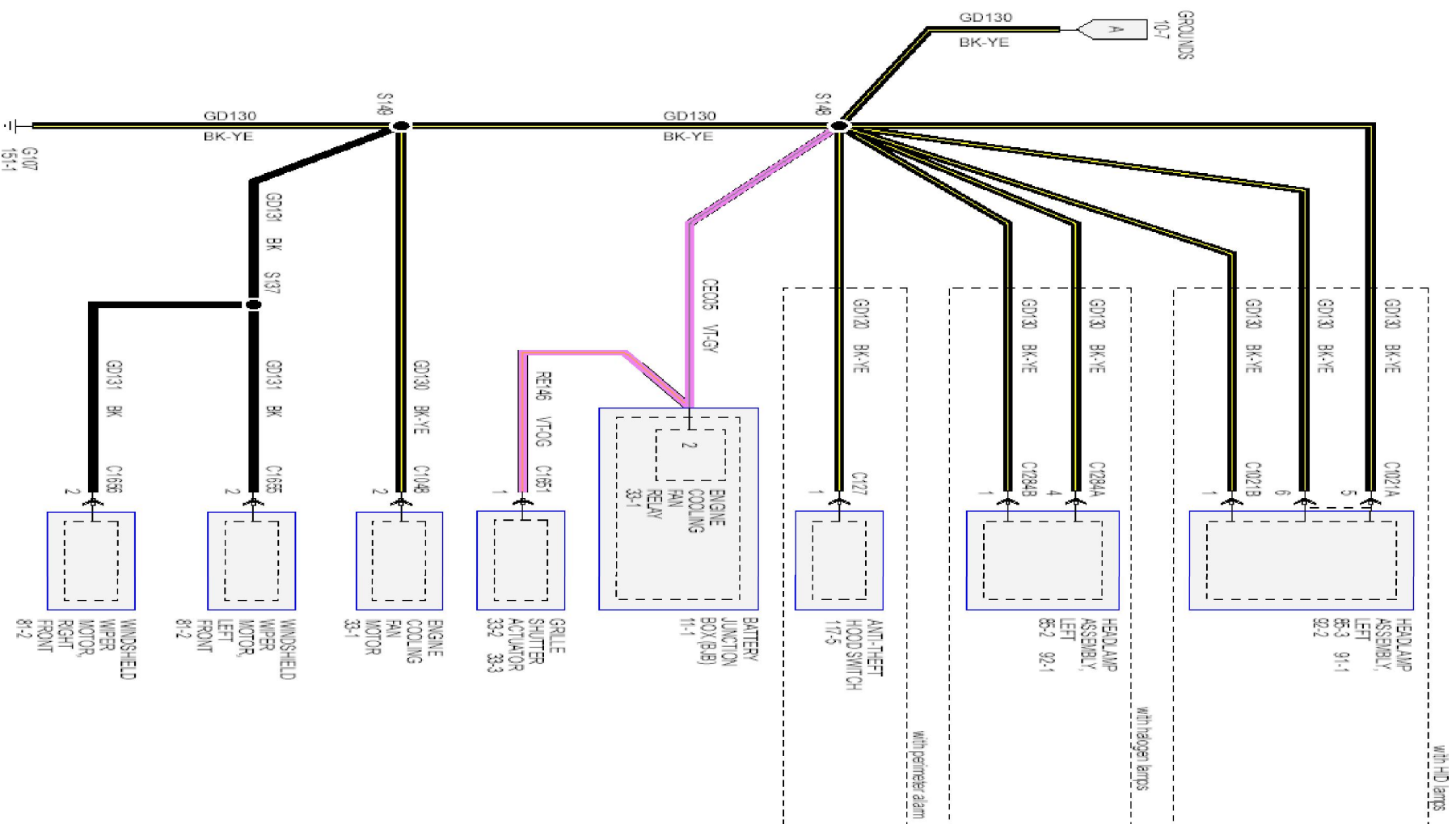


1. Disconnect battery ground cable.
2. Strip 6.35mm (1/4 in) of insulation from each wire end, taking care not to nick or cut wire strands.
3. Install heat shrink tubing.  
**NOTE:** Use Motorcraft heat shrinkable tubes:  
 Part # WT-56869 for 8 AWG  
 Part # WT-56816 for 10-12 AWG  
 Part # WT-56815 for 14-16 AWG  
 Part # WT-56814 for 18-22 AWG

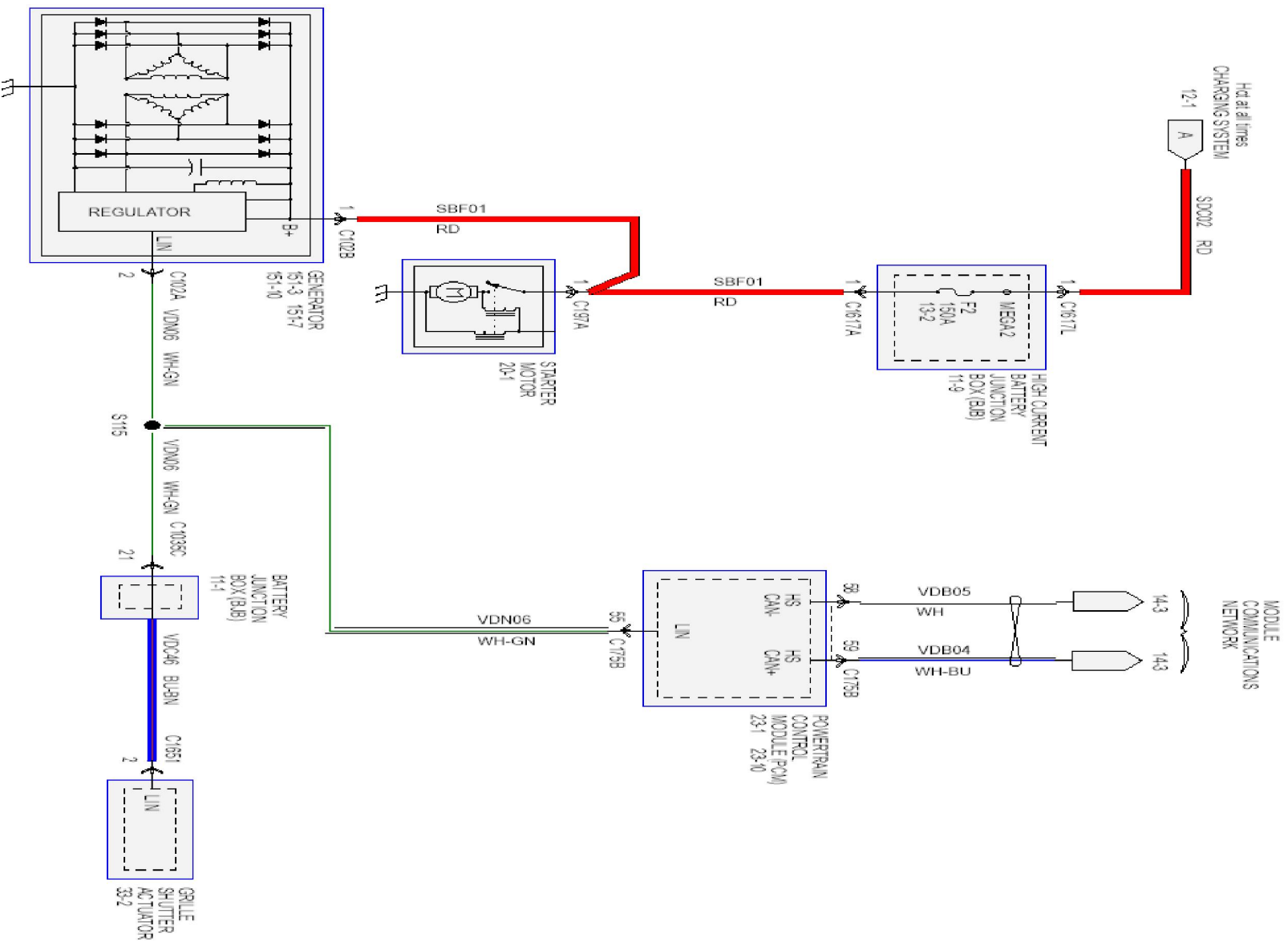


4. Select appropriate wire splice for the wires to be spliced.
5. Identify the appropriate crimping chamber on the Rotunda NAIAT-R5903 Pro-Crimper by matching the wire size on the dies with the wire size stamped on the butt splice.  
**NOTE:** Rotunda NAIAT-R5903 Pro-Crimper is the only tool that can be used with these splices.

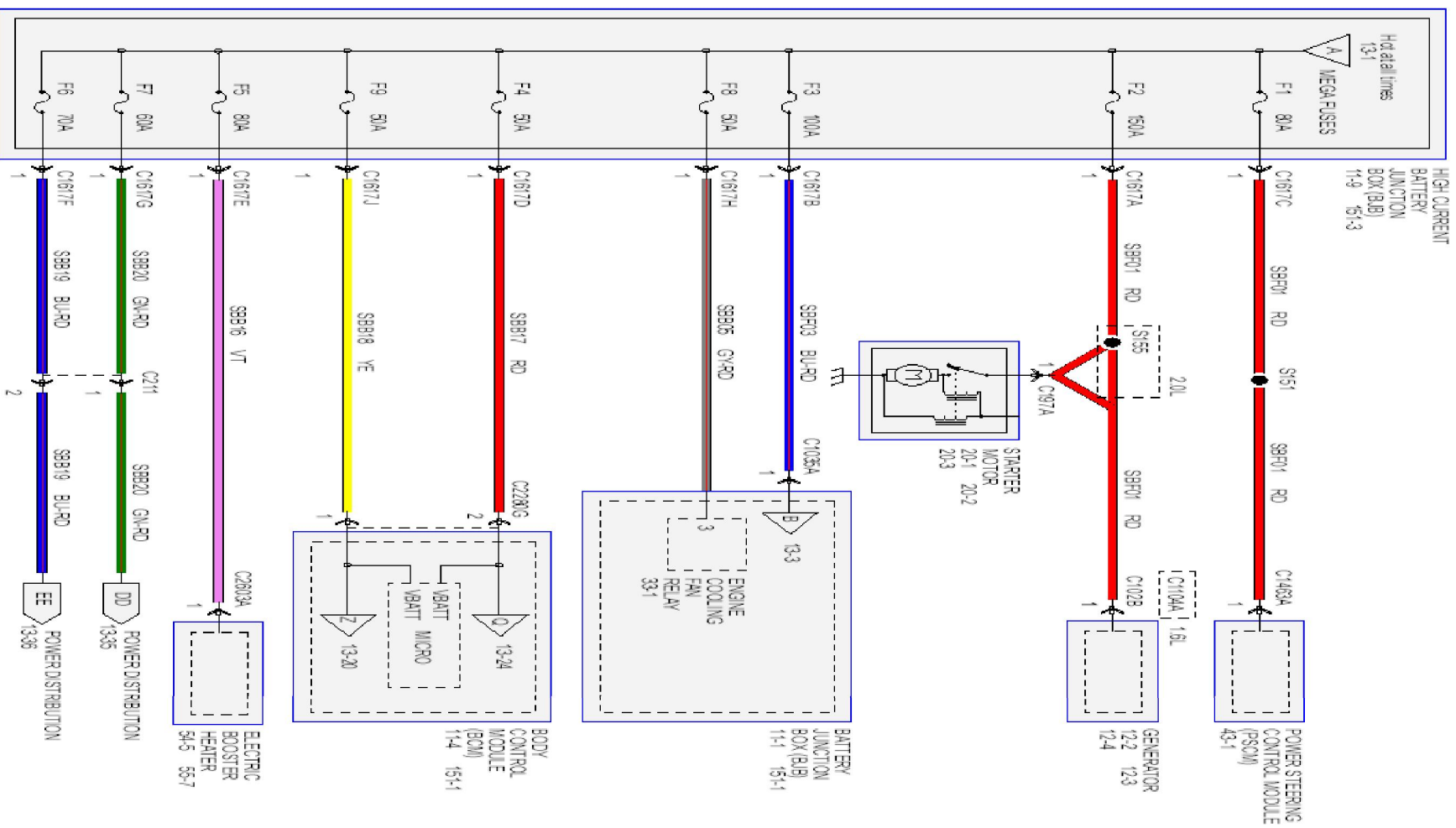
G107

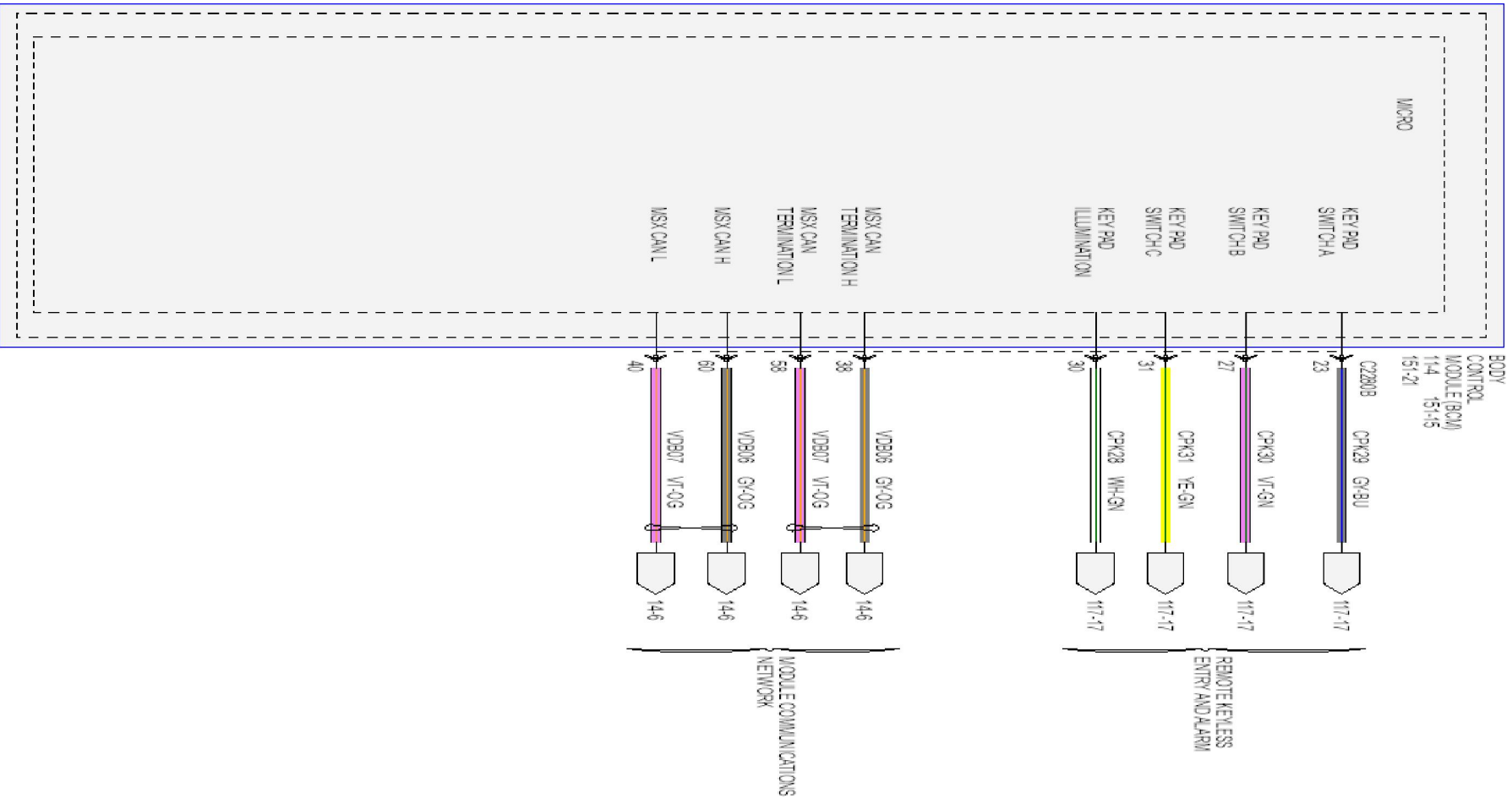


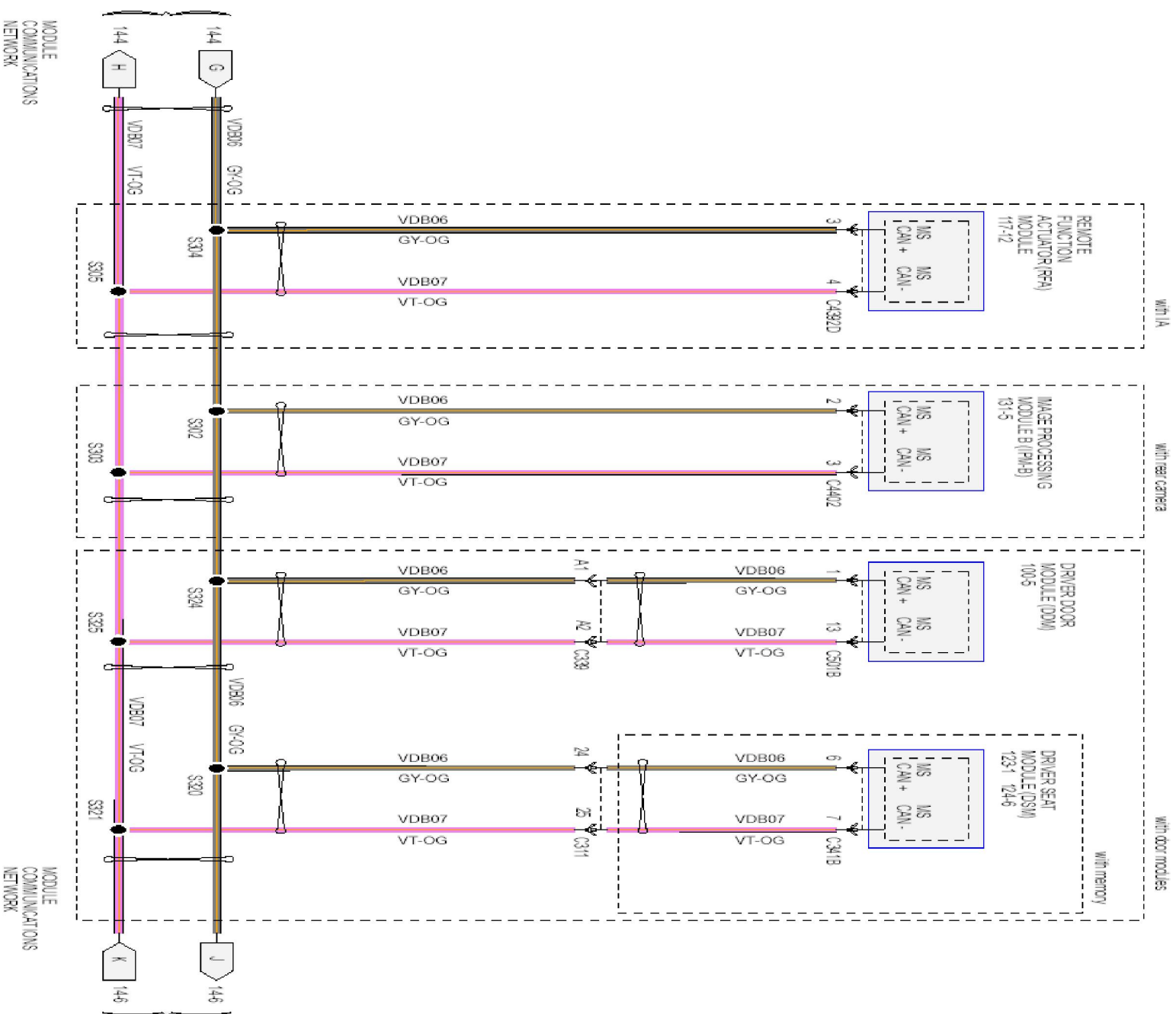
25L



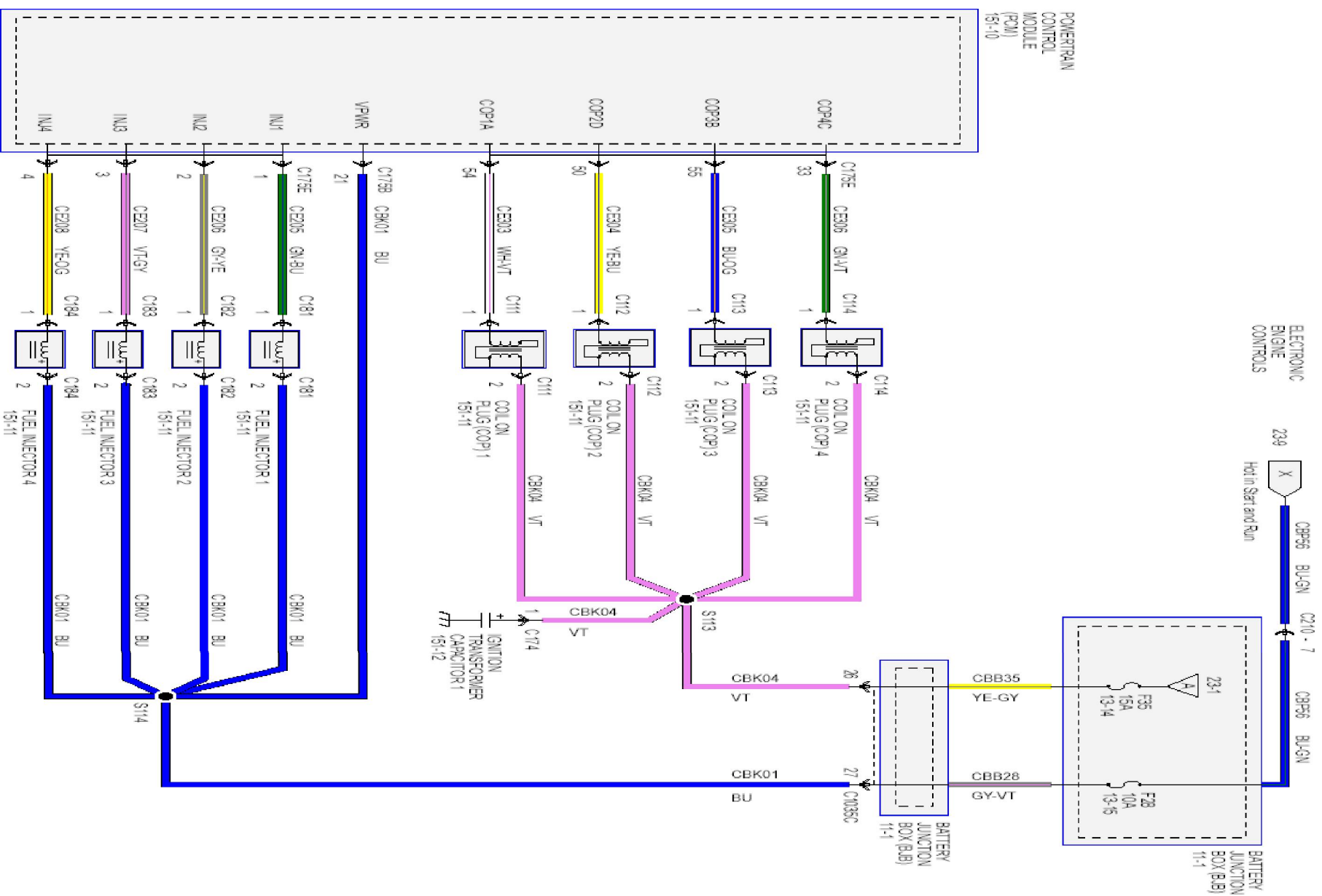
## MEGAFUSES

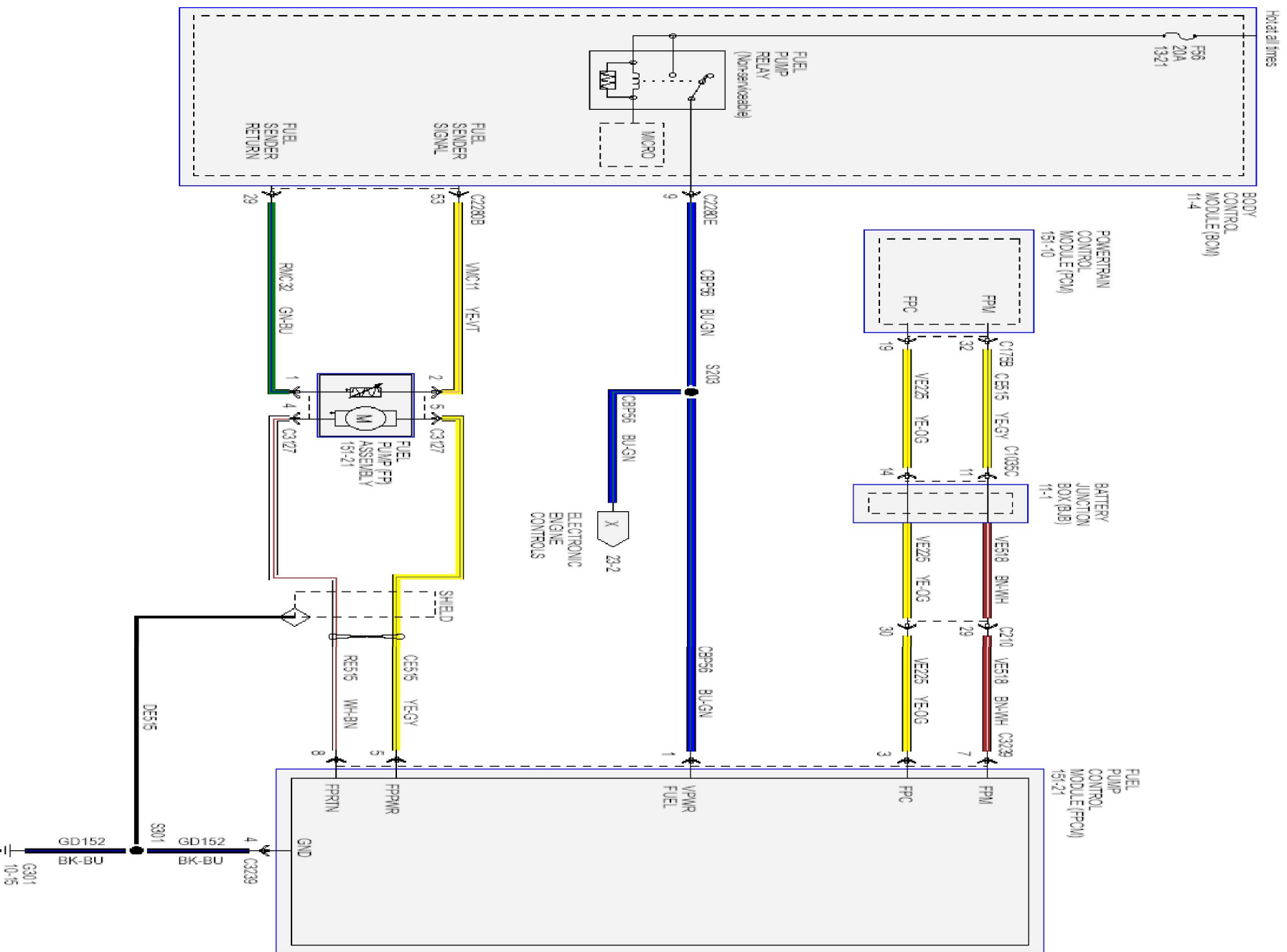


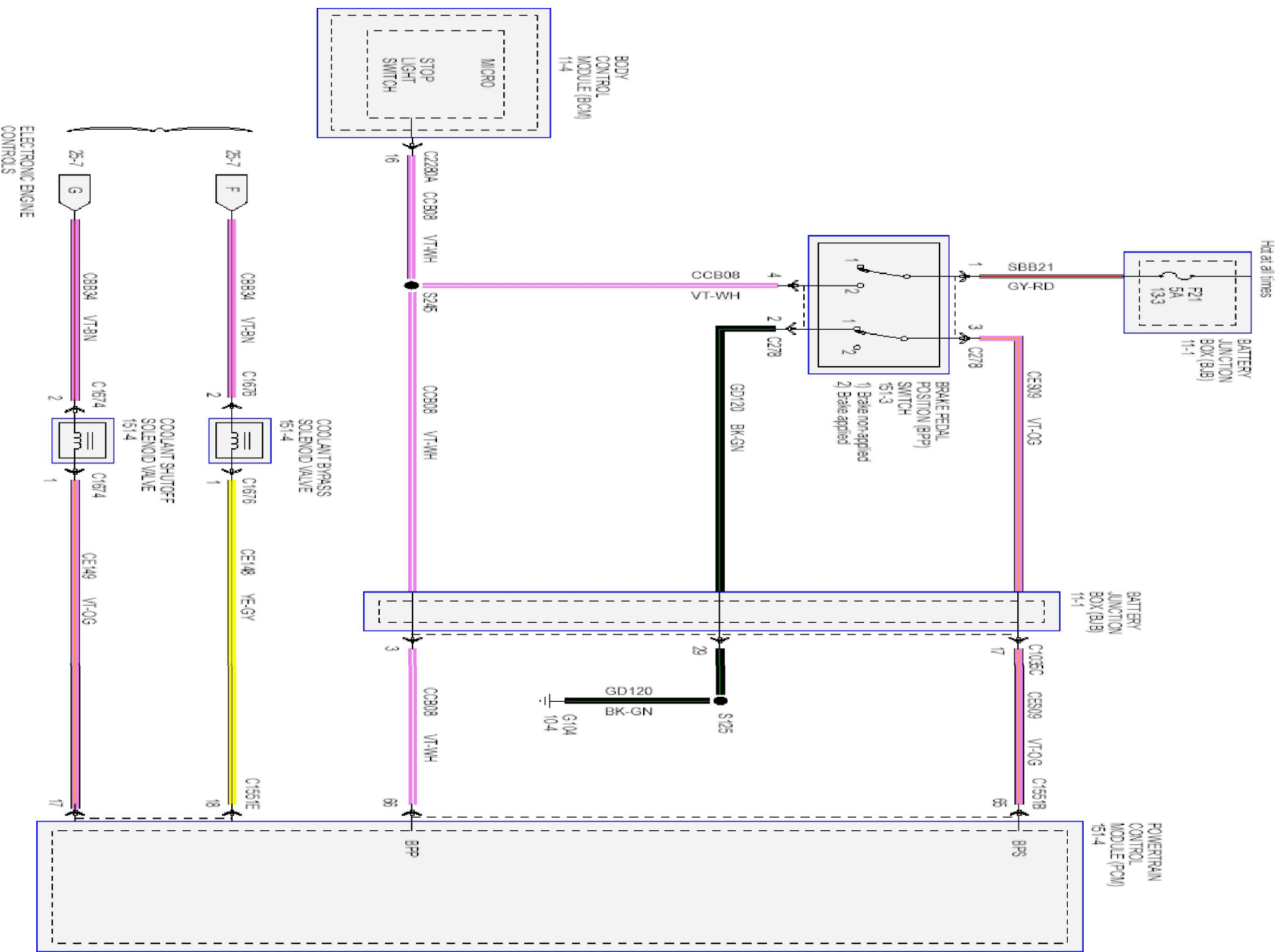


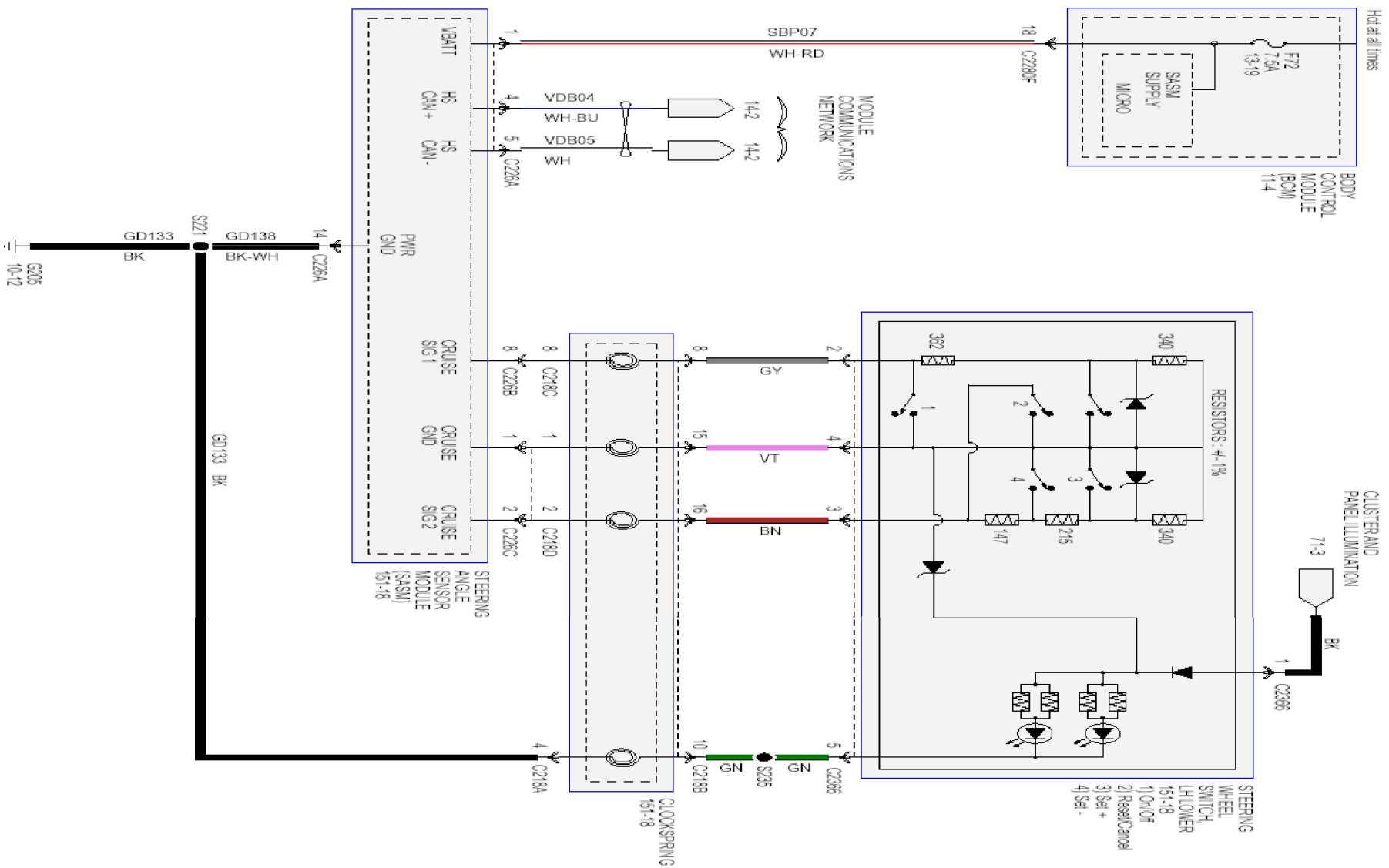




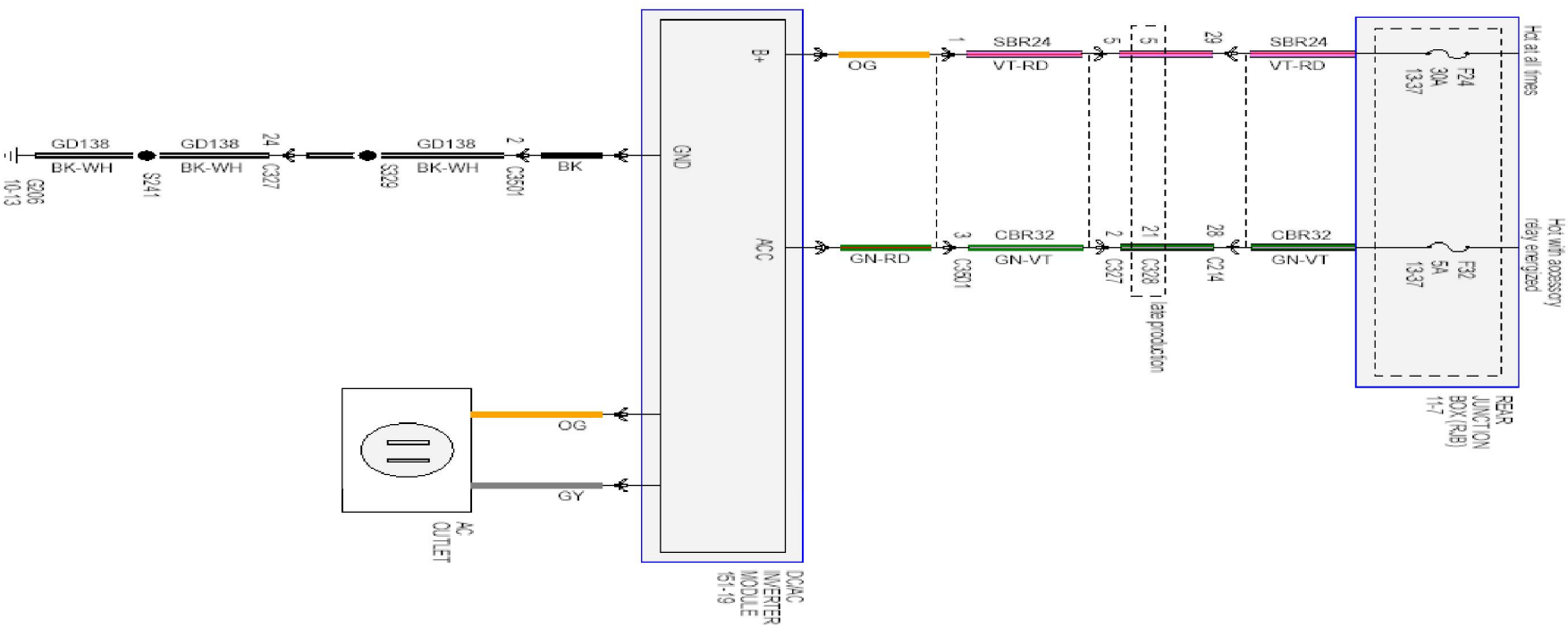


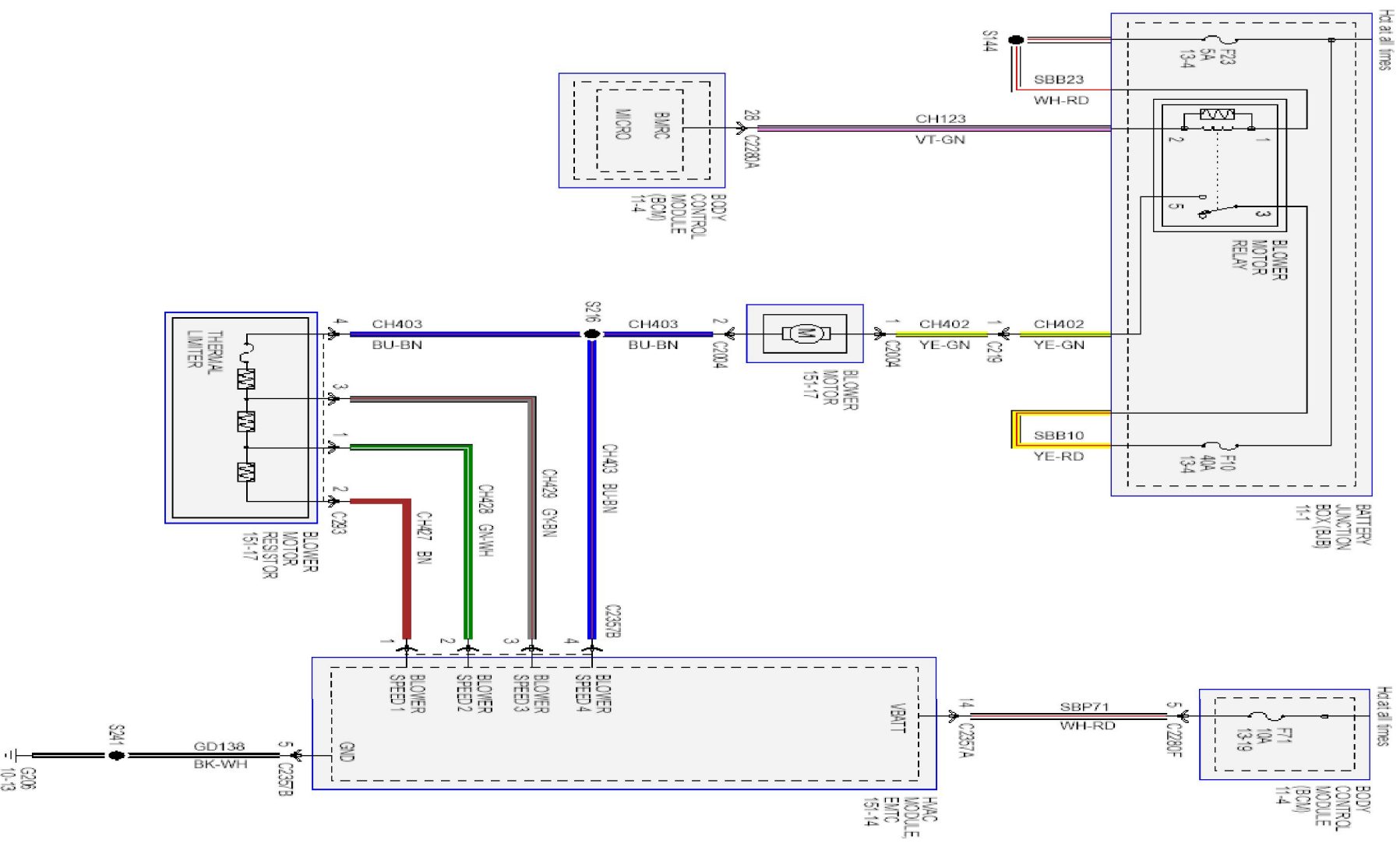






# WITH 110V POWER INVERTER





1.6L

