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1993

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Mustang



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Electrical & Vacuum Troubleshooting Manual

ELECTRICAL AND VACUUM TROUBLESHOOTING MANUAL FPS-12121-93

FORD PARTS and SERVICE DIVISION

Quality is Job 1

Ford Parts and Service Division has developed a new format for the 1993 Mustang EVTM. Our goal is to provide accurate and timely electrical and vacuum service information.

1993 EVTM FEATURES

- "CIRCUIT OPERATION" descriptions (CELL 7) that explain how each circuit works. These descriptions are designed to be used in conjunction with the Electrical Schematic.
- Schematic pages now contain COMPONENT LOCATION references to full-view illustrations.
- "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; for connectors with ten or more cavities, a circuit function chart is provided.
- NOTES, CAUTIONS and WARNINGS that contain important safety information.
- Full view "COMPONENT LOCATION VIEWS" (CELL 151) to help locate on-vehicle components.
- Circuit voltages have been added to schematic pages to help simplify troubleshooting.
 Starting with this edition of the EVTM nonessential troubleshooting hints have been deleted.
- 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 have been assigned for all electrical connectors. "C" numbers are listed in numerical order in the "LOCATION INDEX" (CELL 152).

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 87150 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 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 containing important information appear in boxes on text pages.

- 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 now contain references to full-view illustrations. These references

are reverse-text blocks located next to each component and connector and refer the user to the appropriate illustration page and zone.

Schematic pages now 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.

Connector face information specific to a certain cell is now 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. Component Connectors with 10 or more terminals are accompanied by a pinout chart that lists the function of all circuitry associated with that component.

"CIRCUIT OPERATION" (Cell 7) contains descriptions of HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS for each system as well as references to the appropriate diagnostic section of the Service Manual. The beginning of each section has a reverse-text block identifying the page on which the corresponding schematic appears.

"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.

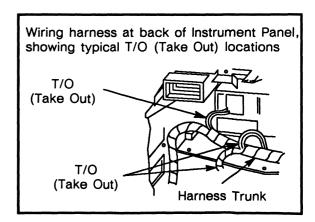
"COMPONENT LOCATION VIEWS" (Cell 151) contains full-view illustrations which show the location of all components and connectors in the vehicle.

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.



HELPFUL REMINDERS (CONTINUED)

- 2. If a connector serves the same purpose in two separate versions (e.g., EFI/Carb), but is physically different, two connector numbers are used. However, if a connector serves the same purpose in two separate versions (e.g., EFI/Carb) 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 (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 Parts and 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 park 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.
- To avoid injury, always remove rings, watches, loose hanging jewelry and 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 of How the Circuit Works 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 after How the Circuit Works.

Step 3. Test the 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.

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HOW TO FIND ELECTRICAL CONCERNS

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

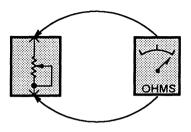


Figure 1-Resistance Check

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

TEST LAMP

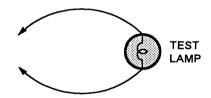


Figure 2-Test Lamp

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

Uses: Voltage Check, Short Check.

SELF-POWERED TEST LAMP

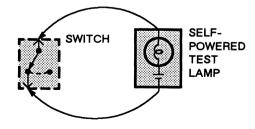


Figure 3-Continuity Check

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.

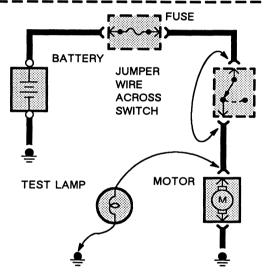


Figure 4—Switch Circuit Check and Voltage Check

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).

HOW TO FIND ELECTRICAL CONCERNS (CONTINUED)

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).

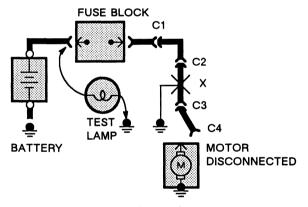


Figure 5—Short Check

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.
- 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.)
- 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.

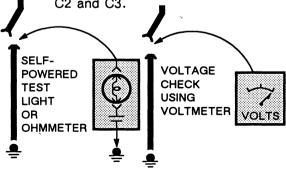


Figure 6—Ground Check

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).

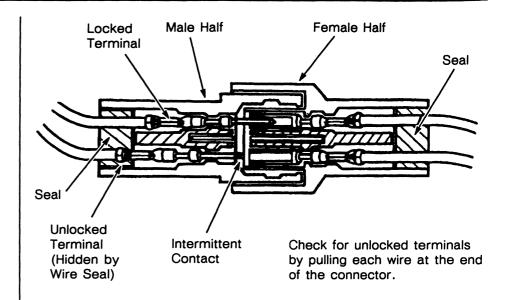
Turn off power to the circuit. Connect one lead of a Self-Powered Test Lamp or Ohmmeter to the wire in question and the other lead to a known ground. If the bulb glows, the circuit ground is OK (Figure 6).

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.

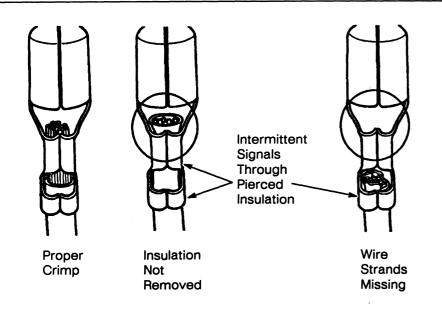
For example, if the lo beam headlamps work, but the high beams and the indicator lamp don't work, then power and ground paths must be good. Since the dimmer switch is the component that switches this power to the high beam lights and indicator, it is most likely the cause of failure.

TROUBLESHOOTING WIRING HARNESS AND CONNECTOR HIDDEN CONCERNS

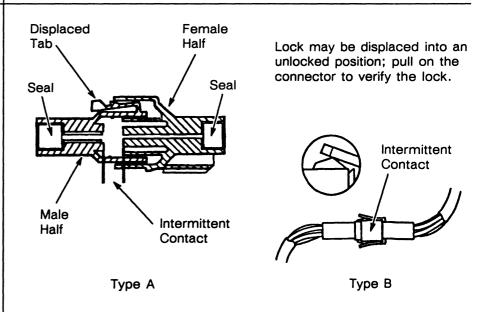
The following illustrations are known examples of wiring harnesses, splices and connectors that will create intermittent electrical concerns. The concerns are hidden and can only be discovered by a physical evaluation as shown in each illustration.



TERMINAL NOT PROPERLY SEATED



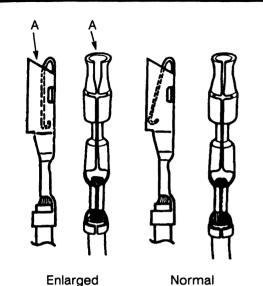




PARTIALLY MATED CONNECTORS

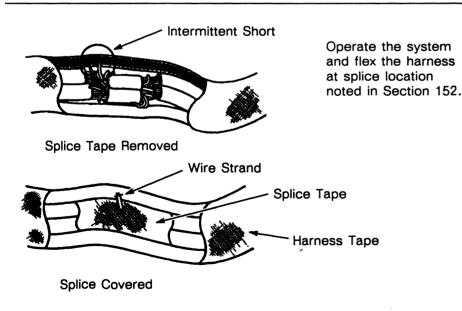
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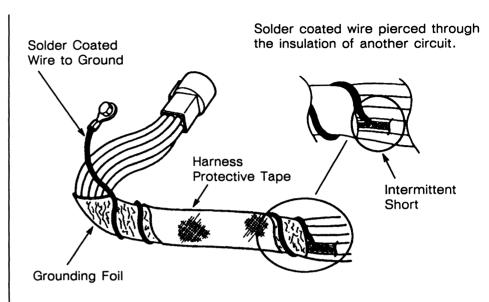


Any probe entering the terminal may enlarge the contact spring opening creating an intermittent signal. Insert the correct mating terminal (Location A) from the service kit and feel for a loose fit.

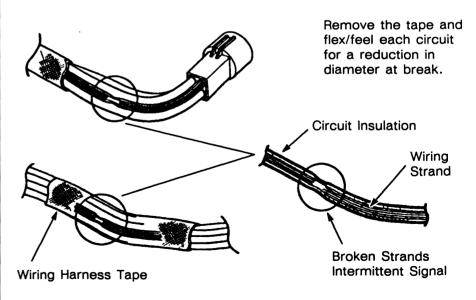
DEFORMED (ENLARGED) FEMALE TERMINALS



ELECTRICAL SHORT WITHIN THE HARNESS



ELECTRICAL SHORT INSIDE THE HARNESS



BROKEN WIRE STRANDS IN HARNESS

2-7 HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

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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 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.

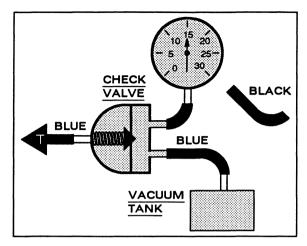


Figure 1 - System Supply Test

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

- 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.
- Pump Vacuum Tester. Check that all components operate correctly and vacuum holds.
- Replace component if vacuum does not hold.

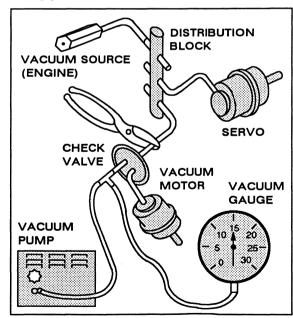


Figure 2 – Testing For Leaks In Typical Vacuum System

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

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SAE J1930 NOMENCLATURE STANDARDS

Certain Ford component names have been changed in this EVTM to conform to Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) directive J1930.

SAE J1930 standardizes automotive component names for all vehicle manufacturers.

A table lists new 1993 SAE J1930 component names and the obsolete 1992 component names.

1993 MUSTANG COMPONENT NAMES	1992 MUSTANG COMPONENT NAMES
Barometric Pressure (BARO) Sensor	Barometric Absolute Pressure (BAP) Sensor
Brake On/Off (BOO) Switch	Stop Lamp Switch
Canister Purge (CANP) Solenoid	Canister Purge Solenoid
Clutch Pedal Position (CPP) Switch #1	(2.5L) Clutch Pedal Switch (5.0L) Clutch Engage Switch (CES)
Clutch Pedal Position (CCP) Switch #2	Clutch Switch
Constant Control Relay Module	Integrated Relay Control Module
Crankshaft Position (CKP) Sensor	Crankshaft Position Sensor
Data Link Connector (DLC) C198	VIP Test Connector C198
Data Link Connector (DLC) C199	VIP Test Connector C199
Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO2S)	Heated Exhaust Gas Oxygen (HEGO) Sensor
Idle Air Control (IAC) Valve	Idle Air Bypass Valve
Ignition Control Module (ICM)	Distributorless Ignition System (DIS) Module
Ignition Control Module (ICM)	TFI Ignition Module
Inertia Fuel Shut-off Switch	Inertia Switch
Intake Air Temperature (IAT) Sensor	Air Charge Temperature (ACT) Sensor
Left Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO2S)	Left Heated Exhaust Gas Oxygen (HEGO) Sensor
Park/Neutral Position Switch	Neutral Gear Switch (NGS)
Park/Neutral Position Switch	Backup/Neutral Safety Switch
PCM Power Relay	EEC Power Relay
Power Steering Pressure (PSP) Switch	Power Steering Pressure Switch
Powertrain Control Module (PCM)	Electronic Engine Control (EEC) Module
Right Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO2S)	Right Heated Exhaust Gas Oxygen (HEGO) Sensor
Secondary Air Injection Bypass (AIRB) Solenoid	Thermactor Air Bypass (TAB) Solenoid
Secondary Air Injection Diverter (AIRD) Solenoid	Thermactor Air Diverter (TAD) Solenoid
Starter Clutch Pedal Position (SCPP) Switch	Clutch Interrupt Switch
Throttle Position (TP) Sensor	Throttle Position Sensor

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DASHED COMPONENT

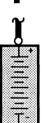
BOX

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

LOCATION



COMPONENT WITH **CONNECTORS**



BATTERY



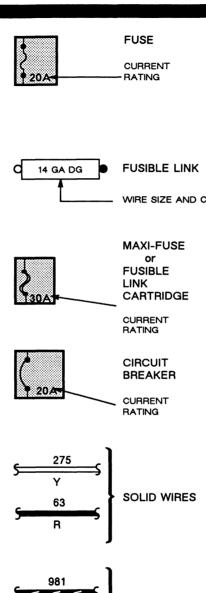
SCREW TERMINAL ON COMPONENT

SEALED

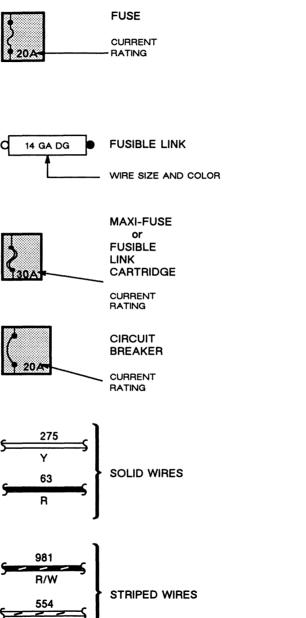


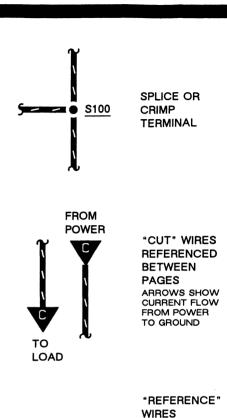
ELECTRONIC COMPONENT ANY CIRCUITRY SHOWN INSIDE THE **BOX IS A FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT ONLY** AND IS NOT EXACT

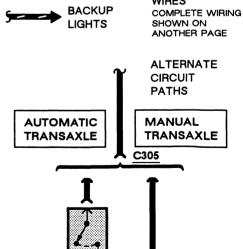




Y/BK



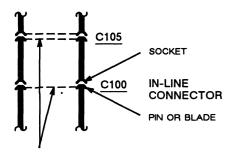




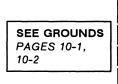
HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL 2-10

1993 MUSTANG

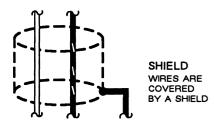
ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS



SINGLE OR DOUBLE 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 OR CHOKE



MOTOR



HEATING ELEMENT



THERMISTOR



RHEOSTAT OR POTENTIOMETER



SOLENOID



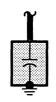
SWITCH



GANGED SWITCHES CONTACTS MOVE AT THE SAME TIME



DIODES
CURRENT FLOWS
IN DIRECTION OF
ARROW ONLY



CAPACITOR



r 🕭

TRANSISTOR



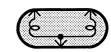
GAUGE



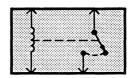
LIGHT EMITTING DIODE (LED)



LIGHT BULB



DUAL FILAMENT LIGHT BULB

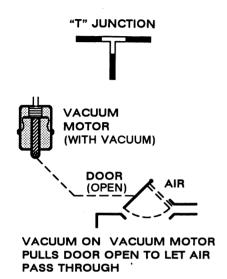


RELAY
CONTACTS
CHANGE POSITION
WITH CURRENT
THROUGH COIL

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL 2-11

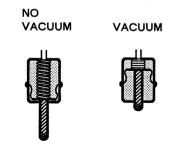
1993 MUSTANG

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

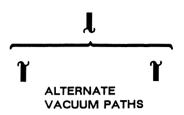
COMPONENT



SERVO MOTOR



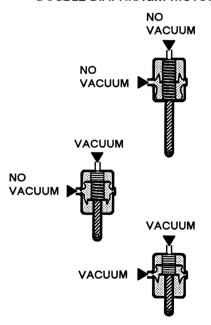
Some vacuum motors, such as the Servo Motor in the Speed Control, can position the actuating arm at any position between fully extended and fully retracted. The Servo is operated by a control valve that applies varying amounts of vacuum to the motor. The higher the vacuum level, the greater the retraction 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 system diagrams are fully explained on those pages.

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.

7-1 CIRCUIT OPERATION

1993 MUSTANG

SECTION 10

GROUNDS

HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The ground circuits show how many different systems may share a common ground point.

While all of the ground circuits shown are shown complete, additional ground circuits may exist in the vehicle. Any ground circuit not shown in Cell 10 is shown complete in the appropriate system schematic.

All wires are 57 (BK) unless otherwise noted.

SECTION 12

CHARGING SYSTEM HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Alternator is belt-driven by the engine. Field current is supplied from the Integral Alternator Regulator (IAR), mounted on the rear of the Alternator, to the rotating field of the Alternator, through two brushes and two slip rings.

The Alternator produces power in the form of alternating current. The alternating current is rectified to direct current by six diodes. The Alternator Regulator automatically adjusts the Alternator field current to maintain the Alternator output voltage within prescribed limits to correctly charge the Battery. The Alternator is self-current limiting.

The regulator voltage control circuit is turned on when the Ignition Switch is in START or RUN and voltage is applied to Regulator terminal I through a resistor in parallel with the Charge Indicator. When the Ignition Switch is OFF, the control circuit is turned OFF and no field current flows to the Alternator.

The Charge Indicator is connected across the terminals of a 500-ohm resistor in the Instrument Cluster. Current passes through the Indicator when the Ignition Switch is in START or RUN and there is no voltage at terminal S. When voltage at terminal S rises to a preset value, the regulator switching circuits stop the

flow of current into terminal I and the indicator turns OFF.

System voltage is "sensed" at Regulator terminal A. The regulator switching circuits turn the warning indicator ON to indicate a system fault if terminal A voltage is excessively high or low or if the voltage at terminal S is below a preset value.

A Fuse Link is included in the charging system wiring on all models. The Fuse Link prevents damage to the wiring harness and Alternator if the wiring harness should become grounded or if a booster battery is improperly connected to the charging system.

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 14-00 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 13

POWER DISTRIBUTION HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Power Distribution circuits show how several systems may receive power through the same fuse, circuit breaker or fuse link. The circuits shown also indicate whether a particular fuse, circuit breaker or fuse link receives power directly from the Battery or through the Ignition Switch contacts.

CIRCUIT OPERATION 7-2

1993 MUSTANG

SECTION 13 (cont'd)

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 18-01 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 20

STARTING SYSTEM HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Battery, Starter Motor, Starter Relay and Ignition Switch make up the Starting System. On vehicles with automatic transmis-

sions, the Park/Neutral Position Switch must be closed (PARK or NEUTRAL) to operate the Starter Motor. On vehicles with manual transmissions, the Starter Clutch Pedal Position (SCPP) Switch must be closed (clutch fully depressed) to operate the Starter Motor.

Turning the Ignition Switch to START sends current through the Starter Relay coil and the relay operates. Current from the Battery then flows directly through the Starter Relay to the Starter Motor to start the engine.

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 03-06 of the Service Manual.

IGNITION SYSTEM

HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

DISTRIBUTION IGNITION (DI) SYSTEM (5.0L)

The Distributor Ignition (DI) System contains an Ignition Control Module (ICM), which is mounted on the side of the Distributor.

When the engine is cranking or running:

 The pickup in the Distributor provides the signal input through the Ignition Control Module (ICM) to the Powertrain Control Module (PCM), which returns a signal to the Ignition Control Module (ICM). The Ignition Control Module switches current on and off in the primary circuit of the ignition coil, according to the signal from the Powertrain Control Module (PCM).

 Each interruption of primary current makes the Ignition Coil secondary circuit

SECTION 21

produce an open circuit high-voltage pulse of up to 40,000 volts.

High-voltage pulses are transmitted to the Distributor, which sends them to fire the spark plugs.

Two signal circuits, 395 (GY/O) and 929 (PK), are connected between the Ignition Control Module (ICM) and the Powertrain Control Module (PCM).

CIRCUIT OPERATION 7-4

1993 MUSTANG

SECTION 21 (cont'd)

For further diagnostic information, refer to the Powertrain Control/Emissions Diagnosis Manual.

SECTION 23

ELECTRONIC ENGINE CONTROL (2.3 EFI)

HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Electronic Engine Control System uses a Powertrain Control Module (PCM) to control fuel flow, exhaust gas recirculation (EGR), ignition system functions, evaporative emission, idle speed, A/C cutout, and engine cooling.

Fuel Flow

The 2.3L Multiport Fuel Injection System (MFI) is classified as a multi-point, pulse time, fuel injection system. A metered amount of fuel is injected into each cylinder in accordance with engine demand. The PCM Module determines the required fuel flow rate from various engine sensors.

The Fuel Pump supplies fuel under pressure to the Fuel Injectors. When the Ignition Switch is turned to RUN or START, voltage is applied to the Fuel Pump from the Constant Control Relay Module through the Inertia Fuel Shut-off Switch. The Inertia Fuel Shut-off Switch is a safety device which cuts off voltage to the Fuel Pump in the event of a collision. Once the Iner-

tia Fuel Shut-off Switch opens, it must be reset manually.

NOTE: If the engine does not operate after a collision, it may be that the Inertia Fuel Shut-off Switch has opened. To reset the switch, put your finger through the hole in front of the trunk trim line and push down on the plunger.

WARNING

If you see or smell gasoline, do not reset the Inertia Fuel Shut-off Switch.

Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR)

The EGR Vacuum Regulator controls the EGR valve movement. The PCM Module receives data from various sensors and also checks the existing valve position through the EGR Valve Position Sensor. The PCM Module calculates if the present EGR flow should be increased, maintained or decreased, and determines how to operate the EGR Valve to control emissions.

Canister Purge

The carbon canister collects fuel vapors from the fuel tank to be burned later in the engine. The Canister Purge (CANP) Solenoid is controlled by the PCM Module. When the PCM Module grounds the Canister Purge (CANP) Solenoid, the vapors are released to the engine for burning.

Ignition

The PCM System has a special Electronic Ignition (EI) System that has no centrifugal or vacuum advance mechanisms. Instead, all ignition timing is controlled by the PCM Module.

Powertrain Control Module (PCM) Inputs

The Powertrain Control Module (PCM) uses information from various sensors to determine engine operating conditions.

Mass Air Flow (MAF) Sensor

The Mass Air Flow (MAF) Sensor directly measures the mass of the air flowing into the engine. The sensor output is used by the PCM Module to calculate the injector pulse width for proper air/fuel ratio.

7-5 CIRCUIT OPERATION

1993 MUSTANG

SECTION 23 (cont'd)

A4LD Transmission

The A4LD Transmission is an electronically controlled four speed automatic transmission. The Powertrain Control Module (PCM) uses inputs from various sensors to control the operation of the A4LD Transmission.

The A4LD Transmission has self-test capabilities much like those in other electronic control systems.

The Constant Control Relay Module (CCRM) supplies power to the PCM and PCM system related components. When the Ignition Switch is turned to RUN or START, voltage is applied to the 3-4 Shift Solenoid and the Torque Converter Clutch (TCC) Solenoid.

The Throttle Position (TP) Sensor is a potentiometer. The sensor output is a DC voltage that varies with throttle angle. By monitoring the TP Sensor output and other sensors, the PCM calculates the proper transmission line pressure, shift scheduling, and Torque Converter Clutch.

The Profile Ignition Pickup (PIP) signal is produced by Electronic Ignition (EI). It sends RPM and Crankshaft position information to the PCM to determine shift scheduling and torque converter operation.

The 3-4 Shift Solenoid provides gear selection of third and fourth gears by controlling the pressure to the shift valves.

The Torque Converter Clutch (TCC) Solenoid provides the torque converter clutch control by shifting the converter clutch control valve to apply or release the torque converter clutch.

The Vehicle Speed Sensor generates an AC signal that is proportional to vehicle speed.

The PCM uses this speed signal and other inputs to determine the shift scheduling and converter clutch control.

The Brake On/Off (BOO) Switch is used to prevent converter clutch operation when the brake has been depressed.

This input is ignored if the Throttle Position Sensor indicates more than one third throttle position.

The Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor is a thermistor in which resistance decreases as engine coolant temperature increases. The PCM measures the voltage drop across the Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor and uses this information to help calculate fuel delivery, spark timing and EGR control and clutch converter operation.

Idle Air Control (IAC) Valve

The Idle Air Control (IAC) Valve controls engine idle speed by regulating the amount of air allowed to pass around the throttle plates. This permits the PCM Module to make idle speed corrections to prevent engine stall during cold engine warm-ups as engine load changes.

Barometric Pressure (BARO)

The Barometric Pressure (BARO) Sensor measures the barometric pressure and provides this information as a variable frequency signal to the PCM Module.

Throttle Position (TP) Sensor

The Throttle Position (TP) Sensor is a potentiometer. The sensor output is a DC voltage that varies with throttle plate angle. By monitoring the Throttle Position (TP) Sensor output, the PCM Module calculates fuel delivery requirements based on driver demand and assists automatic transmission operation.

Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO2S)

The Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO2S) provides a voltage for regulating the air/fuel ratio to the PCM Module by sensing the oxygen content of the exhaust gases. Too much oxygen indicates a lean mixture, while too little oxygen indicates a rich mixture.

Power Steering Pressure (PSP) Switch

The Power Steering Pressure (PSP) Switch is used to indicate increased engine load to the PCM Module. The switch will signal increased engine load to the PCM Module when power steering fluid pressure increases (when the steering is turned from lock to lock). The PCM Module will then increase engine idle speed to prevent engine stall.

SECTION 23 (cont'd)

Engine Coolant Temperature (ECT) Sensor

The Engine Coolant Temperature (ECT) Sensor is a thermistor whose resistance decreases as engine coolant temperature increases and increases as engine coolant temperature decreases (Negative Temperature Coefficient). The PCM Module measures the voltage drop across the Engine Coolant Temperature (ECT) Sensor and uses this information to calculate fuel delivery, spark timing, EGR and automatic transmission operation.

Intake Air Temperature (IAT) Sensor

The Intake Air Temperature (IAT) Sensor is a thermistor whose resistance decreases as manifold air temperature increases and increases as manifold air temperature decreases (Negative Temperature Coefficient). The PCM Module measures the voltage drop across the Intake Air Temperature (IAT) Sensor and uses this information to calculate fuel delivery, spark timing and EGR control.

Vehicle Speed Sensor (VSS)

The Vehicle Speed Sensor (VSS) generates an AC signal that is proportional to vehicle speed. The AC signal is sent to the PCM Module and is used for engine management and automatic transmission operation.

Constant Control Relay Module (CCRM)

The Constant Control Relay Module (CCRM) supplies power to the A/C Clutch, Electric Cooling Fan, Fuel Pump and PCM Module. Their functions are integrated into the module.

For further diagnostic information, refer to the Powertrain Control/Emissions Diagnosis Manual.

ELECTRONIC ENGINE CONTROL (5.0L)

HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Electronic Engine Control System uses a Powertrain Control Module (PCM) to control fuel flow, exhaust gas recirculation (EGR), ignition system functions, evaporative emission, idle speed, A/C cutout, and air management.

Fuel Flow

Fuel injectors, mounted in the intake manifold at the intake port, meter the flow of fuel into the engine. The PCM Module fires the injectors.

Fuel is supplied to the engine by an in-tank Electric Fuel Pump. When the Ignition Switch is turned to the RUN position, voltage is applied to the Fuel Pump Relay Coil. The Coil is grounded by the PCM Module and the relay contacts close. Voltage is now applied to the Fuel Pump.

When the Fuel Pump Relay is grounded by the PCM Module and the Inertia Fuel Shut-off Switch is closed, power is supplied to the Fuel Pump. Fuel flow is produced by the Fuel Pump, and fuel pressure is built up in the fuel delivery system. Fuel pressure is controlled by a fuel pressure regulator.

SECTION 24

NOTE: If the engine does not operate after a collision, it may be that the Inertia Fuel Shutoff Switch has opened. To reset the switch, put your finger through the hole in front of the trunk trim line and push down on the plunger.

WARNING

If you see or smell gasoline, do not reset the Inertia Fuel Shut-off Switch.

7-9 CIRCUIT OPERATION

1993 MUSTANG

SECTION 33

COOLING FANS

HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Cooling Fan System consists of a onespeed fan and an electric motor. The Electric Cooling Fan operates only when the Ignition Switch is in RUN.

The Constant Control Relay Module and the Powertrain Control Module (PCM) control the Electric Cooling Fan.

The Electric Cooling Fan turns on when the engine temperature is higher than normal (on at 102°C, off at 99°C), or A/C is on and vehicle speed does not provide enough airflow (on at 52 mph or below, off at 45 mph).

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 03-03 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 37

SHIFT LOCK

HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

With the Ignition Switch in RUN, the Shift Lock Actuator prevents the driver from shifting the automatic transmission out of PARK unless the brake pedal is depressed.

NOTE:

If the gear selector cannot be shifted out of Park with the Ignition Switch in RUN and the brake pedal depressed, follow these steps:

- Turn Ignition Switch to OFF
- Move shift lever to NEUTRAL
- Start the engine
- Shift into DRIVE

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 17-05 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 44

HORN/CIGAR LIGHTER HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

Horn

A Horn Switch is mounted in each of the upper steering wheel spokes. With a Horn Switch depressed, the Horn Relay is energized and current flows from Fuse 16 through the Horn Relay contacts to the Low and High Pitch Horns. The horns sound.

Cigar Lighter

Voltage is applied, at all times, through Fuse 16 to the Cigar Lighter. When the Cigar Lighter is depressed, the contacts close and current flows through the heating element to ground.

For further diagnostic information, refer to Sections 11-04 and 13-06 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 46

AIR BAG RESTRAINT SYSTEM HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Air Bag Restraint System consists of a driver air bag, an Air Bag Diagnostic Module and Crash Sensors.

Air Bag Diagnostic Module

The Air Bag Diagnostic Module contains a microcomputer that monitors electrical system components and connections. The assembly performs a self-check of the microcomputer's internal circuits and energizes the Air Bag Indicator lamp during prove out and whenever a fault occurs. Eleven different faults can be detected and translated into a coded lamp display. If certain faults occur, the system will be

disarmed by a firing disarm device built into the Diagnostic Module. If a system fault exists and the lamp is malfunctioning, an audible tone will be heard, indicating the need for service.

Sensors

The Sensor assembly is an electrical switch that reacts to impacts according to direction and force. It discriminates between impacts that require air bag inflation and impacts that do not require air bag inflation. When an impact occurs that requires air bag inflation, the sensor contacts close, completing the electrical circuit, and the system then operates.

Four crash sensors are mounted in the vehicle. At least two sensors, one safing, one

forward, must be activated to inflate the air bag.

Warning

Do not attempt to diagnose or troubleshoot air bag circuitry without consulting the shop manual. Improper troubleshooting could cause the air bag to fire inadvertently, causing injury.

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 01-20 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 60 (cont'd)

If the oil level is adequate, the Indicator will turn off when the Ignition Switch is released to the RUN position. If the oil level is low (approximately 1.4 liters [1.5 quarts] or less), the Relay will ground circuit 208 (GY) to turn on the lamp. The lamp remains on until the Ignition Switch is turned to the OFF position.

Check Low Coolant Indicator (5.0L)

The Low Coolant Switch, mounted on the recovery bottle, is used to illuminate the Low Coolant Indicator. Located in the instrument cluster, the Indicator informs the driver of a low coolant condition. When the ignition is turned to the START or RUN position, the CHECK COOLANT light illuminates for a couple of seconds and then turns OFF after the engine is started, which indicates adequate coolant fill.

The Low Coolant Indicator illuminates when the coolant level drops 2 inches below the FULL COLD mark, located on the side of the recovery bottle. When indicating a low coolant condition, the Low Coolant Indicator stays illuminated. The CHECK COOLANT light stays illuminated until the coolant is filled to the FULL HOT mark and the vehicle ignition is turned to the OFF position and then cycled back to START or RUN.

After the Ignition Switch is turned off, five minutes will pass before the Relay will take a new reading. This delay allows time for oil drainback to prevent false readings. If the engine is restarted during this 5 minute period, the last reading will be indicated.

Low Coolant Level

When the Ignition Switch is turned to the RUN position, the CHECK COOLANT light will illuminate for a couple of seconds and then turn off when the engine is started, indicating adequate coolant fill. If the coolant level in the recovery bottle is low (below the FULL COLD line when the engine is cold), the CHECK COOLANT light will illuminate, delay for about five seconds, then turn back on, indicating a low coolant condition. When indicating a low coolant condition, the CHECK COOLANT light will latch to the ON position. The CHECK COOL-ANT light will remain on until the coolant is filled to the FULL HOT line and the vehicle ignition is turned to the off position and then cycled back on.

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 13-01 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 64

VEHICLE SPEED SENSOR (VSS) HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Vehicle Speed Sensor (VSS) is a small signal generator that is turned by a gear inside

the transmission assembly. The Vehicle Speed Sensor (VSS) produces a signal that is proportional to vehicle road speed.

The Vehicle Speed Sensor (VSS) supplies this signal to the components that require ve-

hicle speed information including the Speed Control Amplifier (on Speed Control equipped vehicles) and Powertrain Control Module (PCM).

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 17 (Test DP) in the Powertrain Control/Emissions Diagnosis Manual.

7-15 CIRCUIT OPERATION

1993 MUSTANG

SECTION 66

WARNING CHIME HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

Key Warning

The Warning Chime sounds when the driver's door is open and the key is in the Ignition Switch, and keeps sounding until the door is closed or the key is removed. When the driver's door is open, power is supplied to the Warning Chime Module through circuit 159 (R/PK). When the key is in the ignition, ground is supplied to the Warning Chime Module through circuit 158 (BK/PK).

Fasten Belts

When the Ignition Switch is turned to the START or RUN position, power is supplied through circuit 640 (R/Y) to the Warning Chime Module, which supplies power through circuit 450 (DG/LG) to illuminate the Fasten Belts indicator for approximately six seconds.

If the driver's safety belt is not fastened, ground is supplied from the Seat Belt Switch through circuit 85 (BR/LB) to the Warning Chime Module and it sounds during the six sec-

onds that the Fasten Belts Indicator is illuminated.

Lights On

The Warning Chime will sound when opening the driver's door with the Main Light Switch in PARK or HEAD, until the door is closed or the Headlamps are turned OFF. When the driver's door is open, power is supplied through circuit 159 (R/PK) to the Warning Chime Module. When the Main Light Switch is in PARK or HEAD, power is supplied through circuit 14 (BR) to the Warning Chime Module.

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 13-09 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 71

INSTRUMENT ILLUMINATION HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

Voltage is applied, at all times, to the Main Light Switch through Fuse 4. When the Main Light Switch is set to PARK or HEAD, voltage is applied through Fuse 13 to the Instrument Illumination Lamps. The Instrument Panel Dimming Rheostat adjusts the voltage applied to the Instrument Illumination Lamps.

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 13-01 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 81

INTERVAL WIPER/WASHER HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

The Interval Wiper/Washer allows the driver to select LO speed, HI speed or Interval wipe.

With the wipers in the interval position, wipes are spaced two to ten seconds apart.

The Interval Wiper/Washer Switch has a momentary Washer Switch, a four-position

Wiper Switch and a Variable Resistor which sets interval time.

SECTION 81 (cont'd)

Washer Operation

Pushing the wiper/washer control knob sends current from Fuse 2 through the Washer Switch to the Washer Pump.

LO/HI Speed Wiper Operation

When the Wiper Switch is in the LO or HI position, section A of the Wiper Switch powers the interval override input so that the Electronic Switch and the Governor Relay are pulled in continuously. Wiper Motor current then flows through Fuse 2 and the energized Governor Relay contacts to the L terminal of the Wiper Motor. Power is applied to the H terminal of the Wiper Motor through section B of the Wiper Switch for HI speed operation.

Interval Wiper Operation

During interval operation, the wipers make single wipes at lo speed separated by a variable length pause.

When first switched to INT position, section B of the Wiper Switch activates the Interval Timer. The Interval Timer momentarily closes the Electronic Switch, energizing the Governor Relay. Current flows to the Wiper Motor L terminal through the contacts of the energized Governor Relay. Ground is connected to terminal C of the Wiper Motor.

As the Wiper Motor turns, the Wiper Motor Switch changes from the grounded PARK posi-

tion contact, which is not powered, and the Wiper Motor stops. After a pause (controlled by the variable resistor), the Interval Timer pulls in the Governor Relay to start another wipe.

When parking is complete, the Wiper Motor is braked to a stop by shunting the L and C terminals through the Wiper Motor Switch. Braking takes place when the Wiper Motor Switch moves to the PARK position. The Wiper Motor L terminal is connected to terminal C through the PARK contact of the Wiper Motor Switch and the deenergized contact of the Governor Relay.

For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 01-16 of the Service Manual.

SECTION 85

HEADLAMPS HOW THE CIRCUIT WORKS

Power to operate the Headlamps flows through the Main Light Switch and the Dimmer

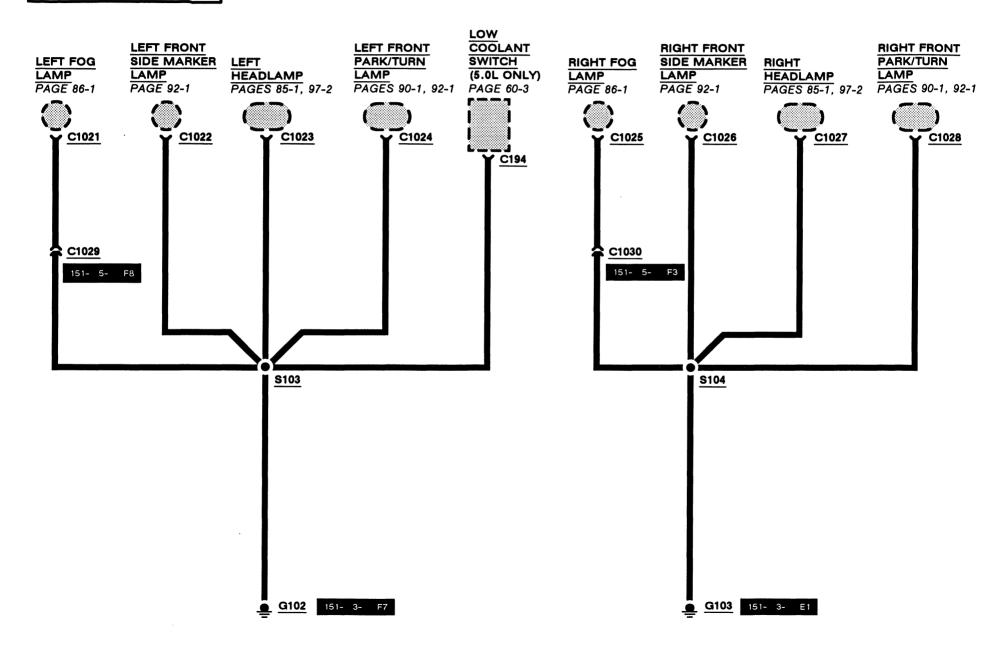
Switch. When the Dimmer Switch lever is pulled partway toward the driver, the Flash-to-pass Switch closes, providing power to the Hi Beam Headlamps from Fuse 10.

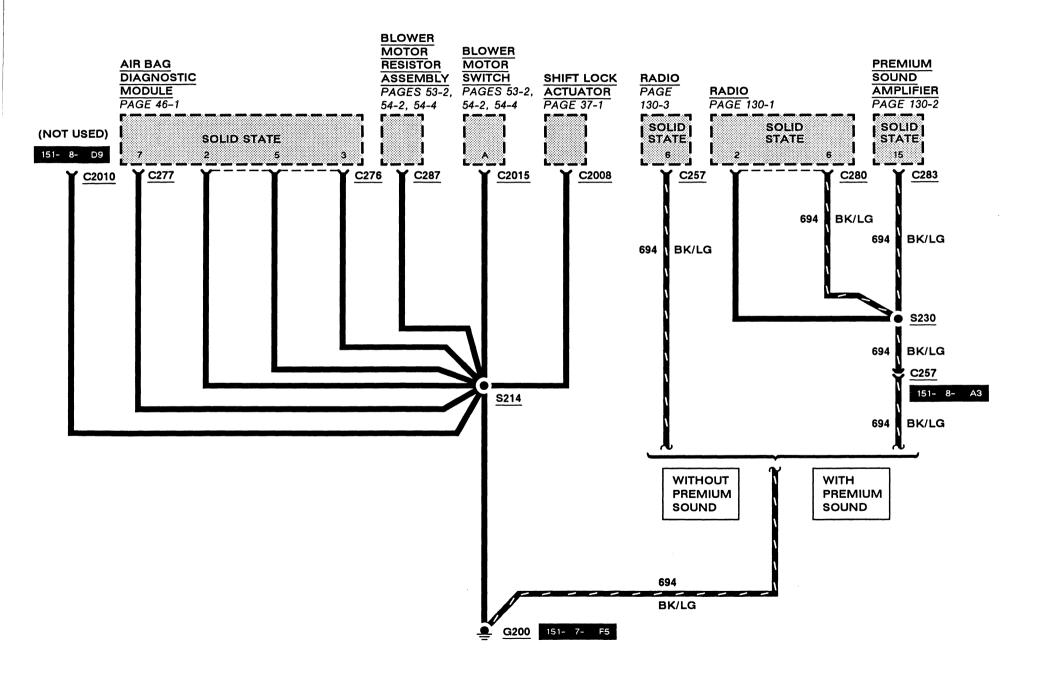
For further diagnostic information, refer to Section 17-01 of the Service Manual.

10-1 GROUNDS

1993 MUSTANG

For Circuit Operation, refer to page 7-1.

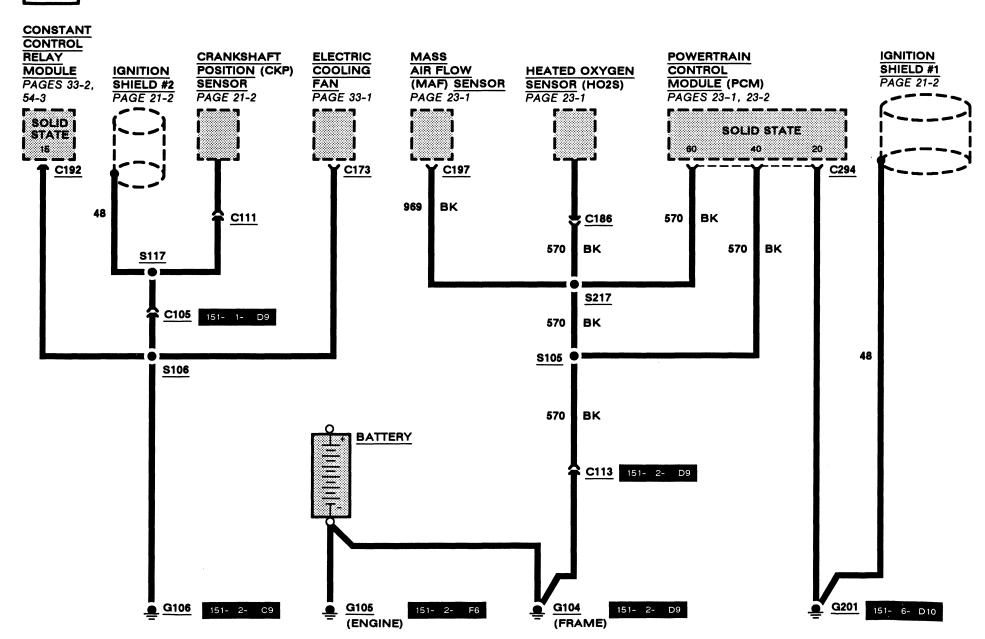


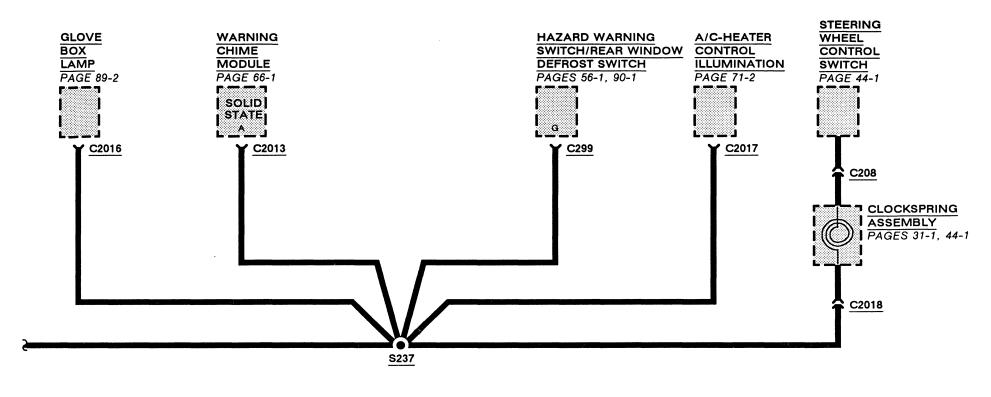


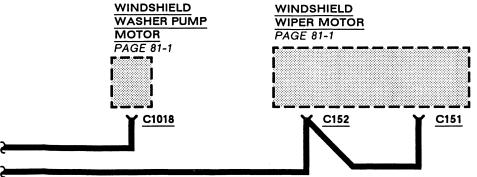
10-3 GROUNDS

1993 MUSTANG

2.3L





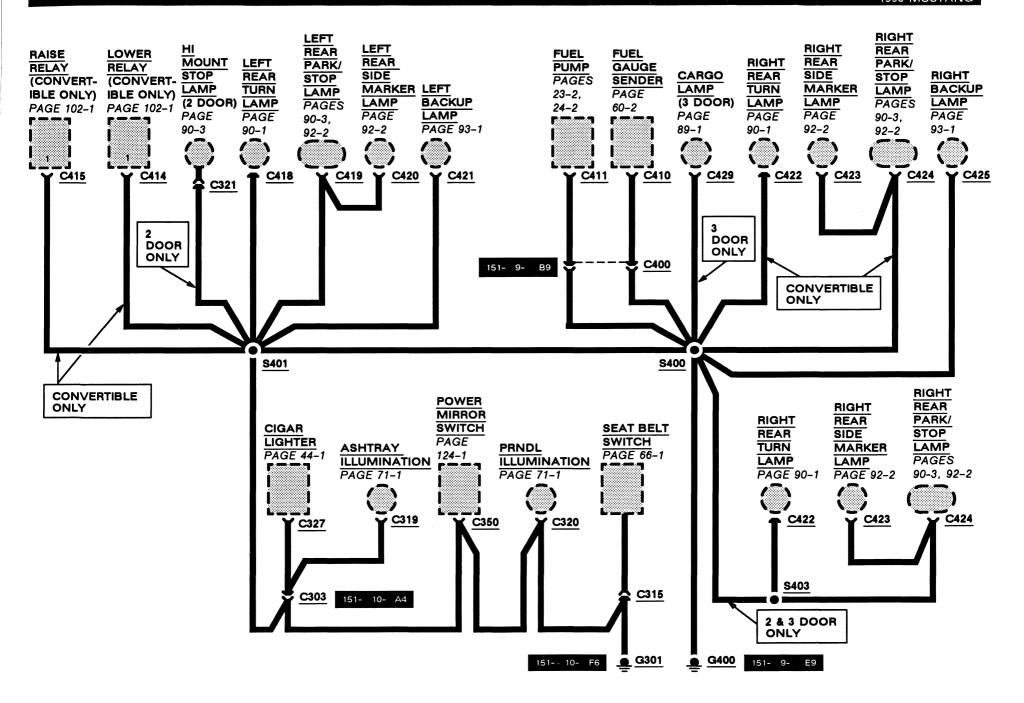


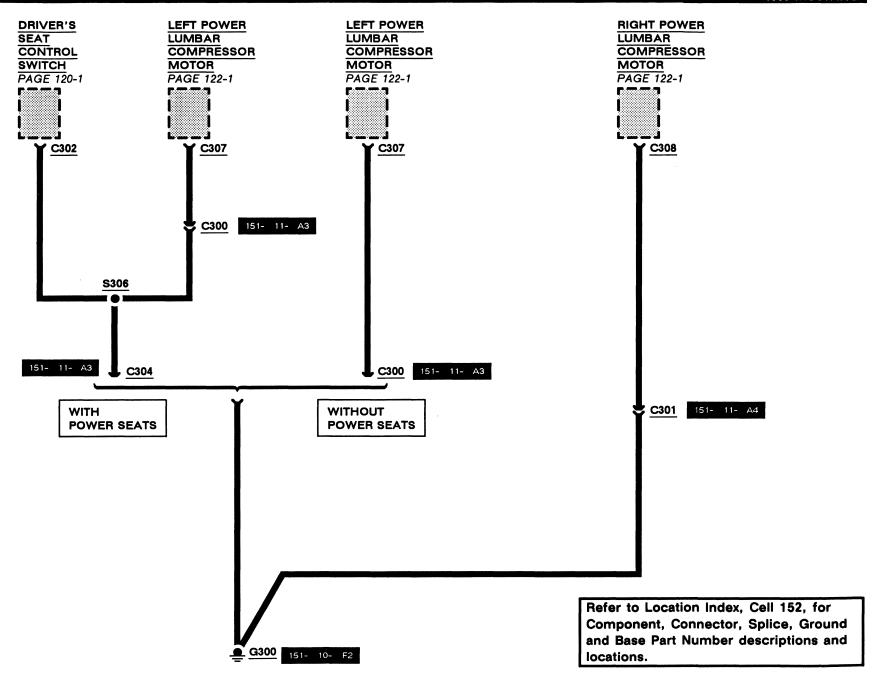
10-7 GROUNDS

1993 MUSTANG 2 AND 3 DOOR **CONVERTIBLE** WITH POWER **WINDOWS** WITHOUT POWER **WINDOWS** MASTER WINDOW/ **MASTER WINDOW/** DOOR LOCK **LEFT DOOR** DOOR LOCK **CONTROL SWITCH CONTROL SWITCH LOCK SWITCH** PAGES 100-3, 110-1 PAGE 110-2 PAGES 100-1, 110-3 C502 C505 C507 S500 **S500** G500 G500 151- 11- F2

151- 11- F2

151- 11- F2





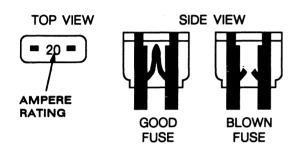
11-1 CIRCUIT PROTECTION/FUSE PANEL

1993 MUSTANG

CIRCUIT PROTECTION DEVICES

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

BLADE TYPE FUSE

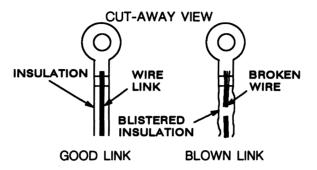


Blade type fuses have a transparent plastic housing. To check a fuse, pull it from the fuse panel and look at the fuse element through the housing. Always replace a blown fuse with a new fuse that has the same ampere rating.

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



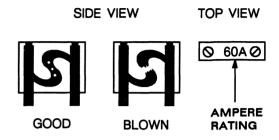
Fusible links are short lengths of wire that are smaller in diameter than the wires they are protecting. Fusible link wire is covered with a special thick, non-flammable insulation. An overload condition causes the insulation to blister. If the overload condition continues, the wire link will melt. To 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 COLO		
20 GA	Blue	
18 GA	Brown or Red	
16 GA	Black or Orange	
14 GA	Green	
12 GA	Gray	

MAXI-FUSE CARTRIDGE



Maxi-fuse cartridges have a transparent colored plastic housing. To check a maxi-fuse cartridge, look at the fuse element through the side of the housing.

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

The ampere rating of a maxi-fuse cartridge can also be determined by following the color code shown here:

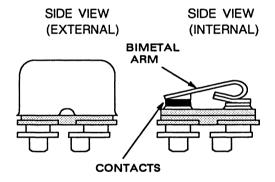
FUSIBLE LINK CARTRIDGE COLOR CODING	
AMPERE RATING	HOUSING COLOR
30	Light Green
40	Amber
50	Red
60 Blue	

CIRCUIT BREAKER

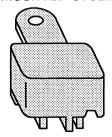
Some circuits are protected by circuit breakers (abbreviated "c. b." in fuse chart). They can be Fuse Panel mounted or in-line. Like fuses, they are rated in amperes.

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, opening the contacts. Current flow is broken. A circuit breaker can be the cycling or non-cycling type.

FUSE PANEL MOUNTED CYCLING TYPE

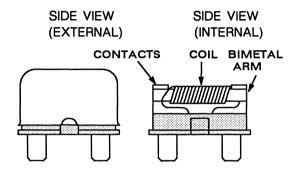


IN-LINE MOUNTED CYCLING TYPE

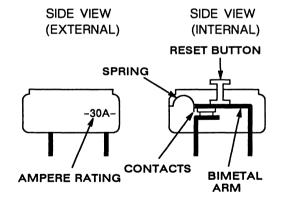


In the cycling type, the bimetal arm cools and straightens out. This cycle repeats as long as the overcurrent exists and power is applied.

FUSE PANEL MOUNTED NON-CYCLING TYPE



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.

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 bimetal arm. This keeps the arm in the open position until power is removed.

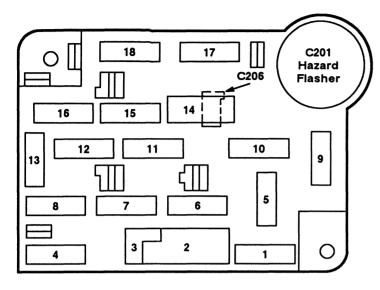
In the second type, a spring pushes the bimetal arm down and holds the contacts together. When an overcurrent condition exists and the bimetal arm heats up, the bimetal arm bends enough to overcome the spring and the contacts snap open. The contacts stay open until the reset button is pushed and the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



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 CIRCUIT PROTECTION/FUSE PANEL

1993 MUSTANG



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

Power Distribution

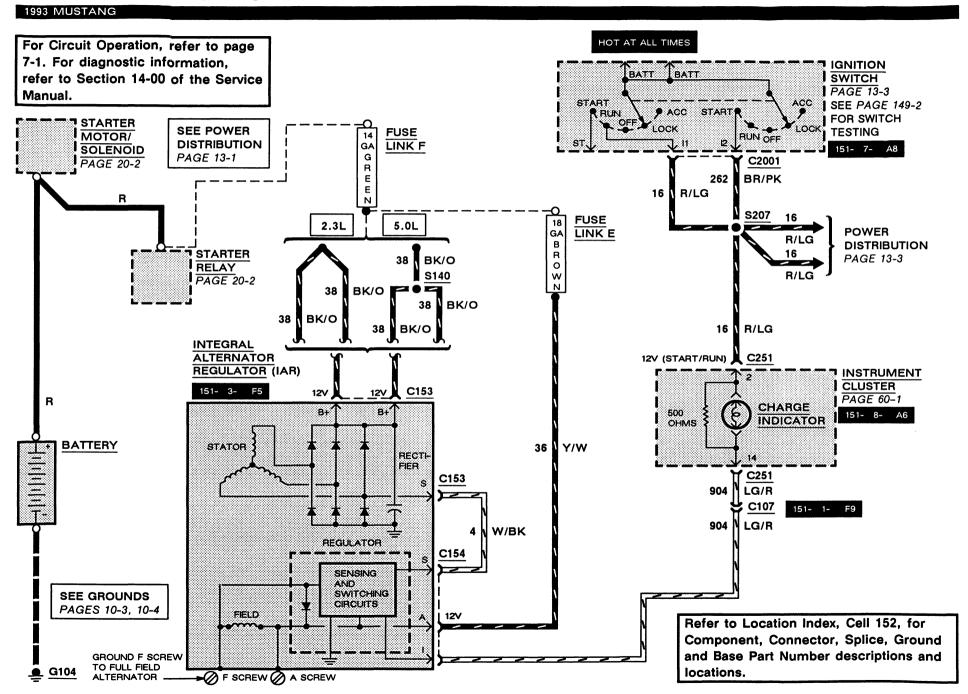
The Alternator and Battery are connected together at the Starter Relay hot terminal. Other circuits originate at the Starter Relay hot terminal and are protected by fuse links. Low power circuits are also protected by fuses.

The Ignition Switch and Headlamp Switch are powered at all times, as are fuses 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 16. The other fuses are powered through the Ignition Switch or the Main Light Switch.

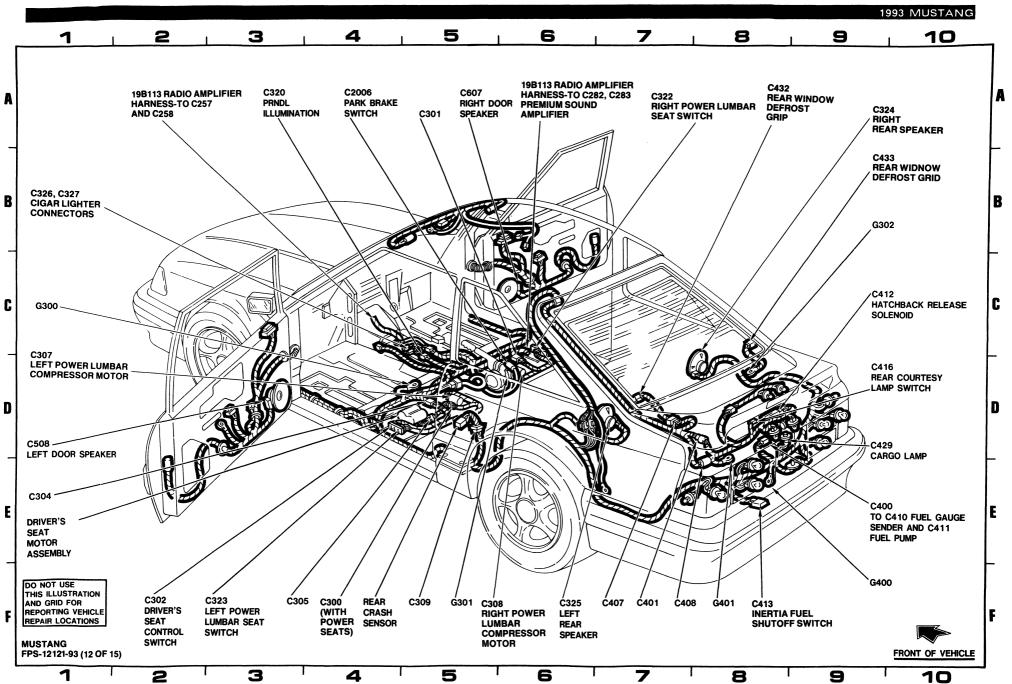
Position 3 is not used.

Fuse Position	Amps	Circuits Protected
1	15	Turn/Stop/Hazard Lamps, Speed Control, Shift Lock
2	15	Interval Wiper/Washer
3	_	(Not Used)
4	15	Exterior Lamps, Instrument Illumination, Warning Chime
5	15	Turn Signals, Backup Lamps, Rear Window Defrost, Convertible Top, Daytime Running Lamps (DRL), Shift Lock
6	20	Instrument Illumination, A/C-Heater, Trunk Lid Release, Speed Control
7	15	Air Bag Restraint System
8	15	Courtesy Lamps, Radio, Warning Chime, Power Mirror
9	30	A/C-Heater
10	20	Flash-to-Pass, Daytime Running Lamps (DRL)
11	15	Radio
12	15	Convertible Top
13	5	Instrument Illumination
14	20 c.b.	Power Windows
15	15	Fog Lamps
16	20	Cigar Lighter, Horn
17	20	Premium Sound Amplifier
18	15	Instrument Cluster, Air Bag Restraint System, Warning Chime, Low Oil Level Warning Relay

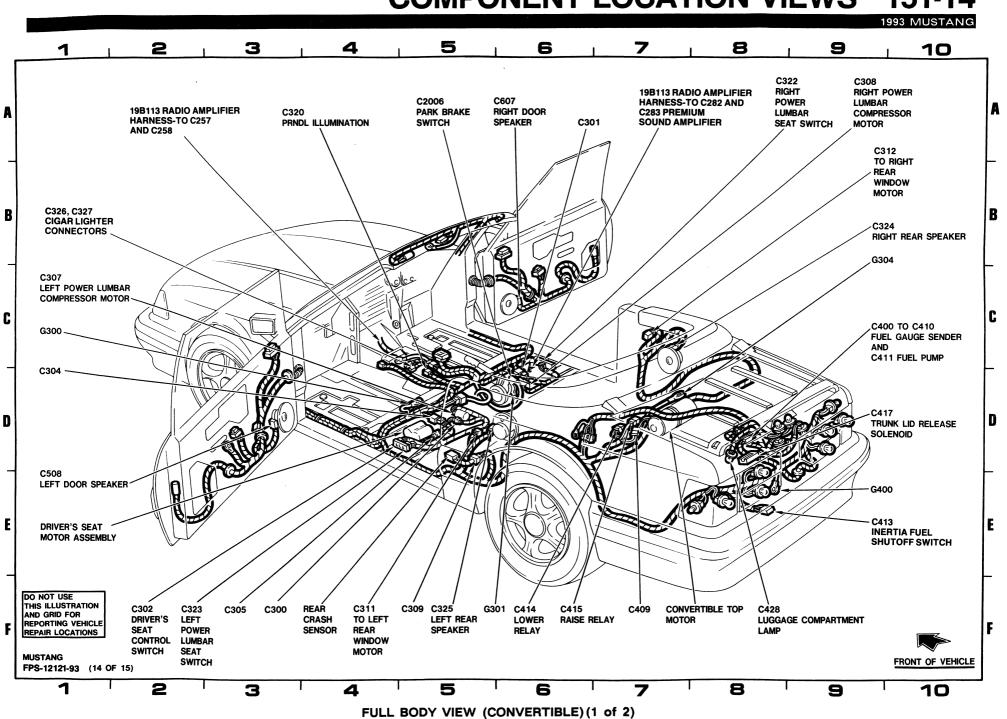
12-1 CHARGING SYSTEM



COMPONENT LOCATION VIEWS 151-12



COMPONENT LOCATION VIEWS 151-14



152-1 LOCATION INDEX

Component	Base Part No.	Location	Connector	Page Zone	Connector Page
A4LD Transmission	7005	Under center of car, on transmission	C157	151- 2- A5	
A/C Clutch Diode (2.3L)	14A604	RH side of engine compartment, taped			
		to engine harness		151- 3- C1	
A/C Clutch Diode (5.0L)	14A604	LH side of engine compartment, taped			
		to air conditioner jumper harness		151- 4- F6	
A/C Clutch Field Coil (2.3L)	19703	Lower RH front of engine, part of A/C			
		compressor assembly	C159	151- 3- D1	
A/C Clutch Field Coil (5.0L)	19703	Top LH front of engine, part of A/C			
		compressor assembly	C159	151- 4- F5	
A/C-Heater Control Assembly	19980	Center of I/P	C285	151- 7- F2	
A/C-Heater Control Illumination	18549/19980	Center of I/P, on A/C-heater control			
		assembly	C2017	151- 7- A3	
Air Bag Diagnostic Module	14B056	Behind lower center of I/P	C276, 277	151- 8- E1	46–3
Ashtray Illumination	15055	Center console, in ashtray	C319	151-10- C1	
Backup Lamp Switch	15520	LH side of manual transmission	C161	*	
Backup Lamps	13465	Rear of car, on respective sides	C421, C425	151-11- F8	
Barometric Pressure (BARO) Sensor					
(2.3L)	12B583	Top center of safety wall	C163	151- 1- A6	
Barometric Pressure (BARO) Sensor					
•		Top center of safety wall	C163	151- 4- A5	
Blower Motor	19805				
		plenum	C286	151- 7- B1	
Blower Motor Resistor Assembly	19A706				
		plenum	C287	151- 7- C1	
Blower Motor Switch	19A642	Center of I/P	C2015	151- 7- A4	
Brake Fluid Level Switch (2.3L)	2L414	LH rear of engine compartment, on brake			
		fluid reservoir	C164	151- 3- B9	
Brake Fluid Level Switch (5.0L)	2L414	LH rear of engine compartment, on brake			
		fluid reservoir	C164	151- 5- A8	
Brake On/Off (BOO) Switch	13480	Behind LH side of I/P, on brake pedal			
		support	C2011	151- 7- F4	
⋆ No Figure Available					

[★] No Figure Available

•	•	3	n	и)	•	R.	п.)

					1993 MUSTANG
Component	Base Part No.	Location	Connector	Page Zone	Connector Page
Canister Purge (CANP) Solenoid					
(2.3L)	9C915	RH side of engine compartment, forward			
		of shock tower	C1032	151- 1- C1	
Canister Purge (CANP) Solenoid (5.0L)	9C915	Lower RH front of engine compartment	C1032	151- 5- E1	
Cargo Lamp	13776	Center rear of cargo area	C429	151-12- D9	
Center Line Crash Sensor (2.3L)	14B006	Top center of upper radiator support	C166	151- 2- F5	
Center Line Crash Sensor (5.0L)	14B006	Top center of upper radiator support	C166	151- 5- F5	
Cigar Lighter	15052	Center console, in ashtray	C326, C327	151-10-C1	
Clockspring Assembly	14A664	In top of steering column, below steering			
		wheel	C2010, C2018	151- 8- D9	
Clutch Cycling Pressure Switch (2.3L)	19E561	RH rear corner of engine compartment,			
		on A/C accumulator	C167	151- 3- A2	
Clutch Cycling Pressure Switch (5.0L)	19E561	RH rear corner of engine compartment,			
		on A/C accumulator	C167	151- 4- A2	
Clutch Pedal Position (CPP) Switch #1	11A152	Behind LH side of I/P, on clutch pedal			
		support	C290	151- 7- A6	
Clutch Pedal Position (CPP) Switch #2	9A837	Behind LH side of I/P, on clutch pedal			
		support	C291	151- 7- F6	
Clutch Pedal Position (CPP) Switch #2					
Jumper	9D821	Behind center of I/P, on I/P support			
		brace	C291	151- 7- F6	
Constant Control Relay Module	12B581	Mounted on side of RH front strut tower	C192	151- 3- A1 .	33–3
Convertible Top Motor	533A00	Behind top center of rear seat	C409	151-14- F7	
Convertible Top Switch	13A350	Top LH side of I/P, right of instrument			
		cluster	C2023	151- 7- A7	
Coolant Temperature Sender (2.3L)	10884	LH rear of engine, below oil pressure			
		switch	C168	151- 3- A6	
Coolant Temperature Sender (5.0L)	10884	Top LH front of engine, LH side of distributor	C168	151- 4- A5	
Crankshaft Position (CKP) Sensor	6C315	Center front of engine, near timing			
		chain cover	C111, C112	151- 1- F5 .	21–5

152-3 LOCATION INDEX

1993 MUSTANG							
		Base				Page	Connector
Component		Part No.	Location		Connector	Zone	Page
Data Link Conne							
(2.3L)				e compartment, mounted			
	10 -1 -181		on rear of str	ut tower	C198	151- 2- A9	23–6
Data Link Conne							
(5.0L)							
				ut tower			
(2.3L)							
				ut tower	C199	151- 2- A9	23–6
	ctor (DLC) C199						
(5.0L)				e compartment, mounted			
				ut tower			
	Lamps (DRL) Module			a to samoul ser HR			
				ont fender, below horns			
	Lamps (DRL) Module			I lo epie H.I prinsii			
				ont fender, below horns			97-3
				nield header			
				nield neader			
				ont seat			100 0
				seat			
				ont fender, below horns			120- 2
				ont fender, below horns			
				e compartment, on rear	0170	151- 4- 69	
EGR vacuum ne	guiator Solemola (2.3L)	95472		e compartment, on rear	C171	151 1 D1	
ECR Vacuum Po	gulator Solonoid (5 OL)	0.1450			A339777		
EGR Vacuum ne	guiator Soleriold (S.UL)	90459		e compartment, on rear			
ECP Valvo Positi	on Sensor (2.31.)	06428			MAN (10.1		
EGN VAIVE POSITI	UII 36118UI (2.3L)	30420		engine, on rear or intake			
ECP Valve Positi	on Sensor (5 OL)	96428		engine, on rear of intake	01/2	101- 1- MO	
EGH VAIVE POSILI	UII 3611801 (3.0L)	30420			C172	151_ /_ A2	
			mamiliola		01/2	151- 4- A3	

	Base			Page	Connector
Component	Part No.	Location	Connector	Zone	Page
Electric Cooling Fan	8K621	Center front of engine compartment,			
		behind radiator	C173	151- 3- F4	
Engine Compartment Lamp	15702	Underside of engine compartment hood	C158	151- 3- A9	
Engine Coolant Temperature (ECT)					
Sensor (2.3L)	12A648	RH rear of engine, below throttle body	C174	151- 1- A3	
Engine Coolant Temperature (ECT)					
Sensor (5.0L)	12A648	Top RH front of engine, RH side of fuel			
		injector No. 1	C174	151- 4- E1	
Engine Indicator Diode	14A604	Behind LH side of I/P, taped in main			
		harness, near speed control amplifier		151- 8- F8	
Fog Lamp Switch	11654	Top LH side of I/P, left of instrument			
		cluster	C298	151- 7- B9	
Fog Lamps	15200	Lower front of car, on respective sides	C1021, C1025	151- 5- F7	
Front Park/Turn Lamps	13200	Front of car, on respective sides	C1024, C1028	151- 3- F8	
Front Side Marker Lamps	15A424	Front of respective front fenders	C1022, C1026	151- 3- F9	
Fuel Gauge Sender	9H307	Below rear of car, top LH side of fuel tank .	C410	151- 9- B9	
Fuel Injectors (2.3L)	9F593	Top of each cylinder	C178, C179		
			C180, C181	151- 1- F4	
Fuel Injectors (5.0L)	9F593	Top of each cylinder	C178, C179		•
[14] 			C181, C182		
			C183, C184		
			C185	151- 4- B9	
Fuel Pump	9350	Below rear of car, top RH side of fuel tank .	C411	151- 9- B9	
Fuel Pump Relay	14N089	RH side of engine compartment, on lower			
		front of wheel well	C103	151- 5- D1	24–7
Fuse Link A (2.3L)	14526	Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay		151- 3- D9	
Fuse Link A (5.0L)	14526	Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay		151- 4- D9	
Fuse Link B (2.3L)	14526	Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay		151- 3- D9	
Fuse Link B (5.0L)	14526	Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay		151- 4- D9	
Fuse Link C (2.3L)	14526	Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay		151- 3- D9	
Fuse Link C (5.0L)	14526	Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay		151- 4- D9	
Fuse Link D	14526	Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay		151- 4- D9	

152-5 LOCATION INDEX

1993 MUSTANG				<u></u>	
Component	Base Part No.	Location	Connector	Page Zone	Connector Page
		LH side of engine compartment, taped			<u>go</u>
(2.02)	14020	to dash panel to headlamp junction			
		harness, behind battery		151- 3- F6	
Fuse Link F (5.0L)	14526	LH side of engine compartment, behind			
1 000 Link L (0.0L) 11111111111111		battery		151- 4- F9	
Fuse Link F (2.3L)	14526	Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay			
• •		Front of LH fender apron, at starte relay			
• •		Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay			
• •		Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay			
•		Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay			
		Front of LH fender apron, at starter relay			
		RH rear corner of engine compartment,			
		taped to engine harness	1	51- 2- B1	
Fuse Link K (5.0L)	14526	RH rear corner of engine compartment,			
(0.02)		taped to engine harness	1	51- 4- A1	
Fuse Link N (2.3L)	14526	LH rear corner of engine compartment,			
,		taped to main harness	1	51- 2- A9	
Fuse Link N (5.0L)	14526	LH rear corner of engine compartment,			
		taped in main harness	1	51- 4- B9	
Fuse Panel	14A067				
		column	C206 1	51- 7- E9	
Glove Box Lamp	14413	RH side of I/P, in glove box	C2016 1	51- 8- B1	
Hatchback Release Solenoid		_			
		assembly (C412 1	51-12- C9	
Hazard Flasher	13350	Behind LH side of I/P, on fuse panel	C 20 1 1	51- 7- F8	
Hazard Warning Switch	13A350	Top LH side of I/P, RH side of instrument			
•		cluster (C299 1	51- 7- A6	90–4
Headlamps	13005	Front of car, on respective sides	C1023, C1027 . 1	51- 3- F9	
Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO2S)	9F472	Lower RH rear of engine, in exhaust			
, ,		manifold	C186 1	51- 1- C1	
Heater Control Assembly	18549	Center of I/P	0285 1	51- 7- F2	
Hi Mount Stop Lamps (2 Door)	13A613	Center of rear package tray	0321 1	51-10- E9	

			,		1993 MUSTANC
Component	Base Part No.	Location	Connector	Page Zone	Connector Page
Hi Mount Stop Lamps (3 Door)	13A613	In center of rear spoiler	C430	151-13- C9	
Hi Mount Stop Lamps (Convertible)	13A613	Center rear of trunk lid	C431	151-15- A9	
Horn Relay	13853	Behind RH center of I/P, above warning			
		chime module	C187	151- 7- A3 .	44–2
Horns (2.3L)	13A803	In front of LH front fender, near windshield			
		washer fluid reservoir	C188, C189	151- 2- E9	
Horns (5.0L)	13A803	In front of LH front fender, near windshield			
		washer fluid reservoir	C188, C189	151- 5-E10	
Idle Air Control (IAC) Valve (2.3L)	9F715	Top rear of engine, above valve cover	C190	151- 1- A5	
Idle Air Control (IAC) Valve (5.0L)	9F715	Top RH side of engine, forward of throttle			
		body	C190	151- 4- C1	
gnition Coil	12029	LH side of engine compartment, on front			
		of strut tower	C191	151- 5-C10	
Ignition Control Module (ICM) (2.3L)	12A199	Top LH front of engine, forward of intake			
		manifold	C155, C156	151- 2- A2 .	21–5
Ignition Control Module (ICM) (5.0L)	12A297	Center front of engine, on LH side of			
		distributor	C155, C156	151- 4- F4 .	21–5
Ignition Key Warning Switch	11A127	Top RH side of steering column, part			
		of ignition lock cylinder	C2026	151- 7- A9	
Ignition Suppression Resistor	14A601	LH rear corner of engine compartment,			
		taped to engine harness		151- 4- A8	
Ignition Switch	11572	Top RH side of steering column	C2001	151- 7- A8 .	13–12
In-line Circuit Breaker (2.3L)	14A065	Front of LH fender apron, on starter relay		151- 3- B9	
In-line Circuit Breaker (5.0L)	14A065	Front of LH fender apron, on starter relay		151- 4- C9	
Inertia Fuel Shut-off Switch	9341	Lower LH center rear of trunk	C413	151- 9- E9	
Instrument Cluster	10849	Top LH side of I/P	C250, C251	151- 8- A6 .	60–4
Instrument Panel Dimming Rheostat Intake Air Temperature (IAT) Sensor	11691	LH side of I/P, left of steering column	C2022	151- 8- C9	
(2.3L)	12A697	RH side of engine compartment, on air			
		cleaner assembly	C160	151- 1- E1	

152-7 LOCATION INDEX

1993 MUSTANG					
Component	Base Dort No.	Landing	0	Page	Connector
Component	Part No.	Location	Connector	Zone	Page
Intake Air Temperature (IAT) Sensor	40400				
(5.0L)	12A69/	Top LH front of engine, behind coolant temperature sender	C160	151- 4- F8	
Integral Alternator Regulator (IAR)					
(2.3L)	10300/10346	Top LH front of engine	C153, C154	151- 3- F5	12–2
Integral Alternator Regulator (IAR)		· ·			
(5.0L)	10300/10346	RH front of engine	C153, C154	151- 4- F2	12–2
Interval Governor	6C625	Behind LH side of I/P, LH side of steering			
		column brace	C2002	151- 8- F9	81–2
Left Dash Speaker	18808	Behind top LH corner of I/P	C2025	151- 8- B9	
Left Door Lock Motor	218A42	In rear of LH front door	C503	151-11- E1	
Left Door Lock Switch	14A509	Center of LH front door, on armrest	C507	151-11- E1	110– 5
Left Door Speaker	18808	In lower front of LH front door	C508	151-10- D1	
Left Forward Crash Sensor (2.3L)	14B005	LH side of upper radiator support, behind			
		headlamp	C177	151- 2- F8	
Left Forward Crash Sensor (5.0L)	14B005	LH side of upper radiator support, behind			
		headlamp	C177	151- 5- F8	
•		In front of LH front door jamb			
		In lower front of LH front door	C504	151-11- F3	
Left Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO2S)	9F472	Lower LH rear of engine, in exhaust			
		manifold			
•		Under RH side of LH front seat			
		On LH side of LH front seat			
		Top front of LH front door			
		LH side of rear package tray			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		LH front of cargo area	C325	151-12- F6	
Left Rear Speaker (Convertible)	18971	·			
		panel			
		In front of LH rear quarter panel			
•		At LH vanity mirror			
•		Center rear of trunk lid			
License Lamps (3 Door)	13550	Center rear of hatchback	C426, C427	151-13- E9	

					1993 MUSTANG
Component	Base Part No.	Location	Connector	Page Zone	Connector Page
		LH front of engine compartment, in coolant			<u>. ugo</u>
		reservoir	C194	151- 4- F9	
Low Oil Level Sensor	6C624				
		oil pan	C195	151- 5- A6	
Low Oil Warning Relay	6C625	Behind LH side of I/P, LH side of steering			
		column brace	C200	151- 8- D9	60–5
Lower Relay	9345	Behind top center of rear seat, LH side			
		of convertible top motor	C414	151-14- F6	102– 2
Luggage Compartment Lamp (2 Door)	19B516	Center rear of trunk lid	C428	151- 9- D9	
Luggage Compartment Lamp					
(Convertible)	19B516	LH rear of trunk lid	C428	151-14- F8	
Main Light Switch	11654	Top LH side of I/P, LH side of instrument			
		cluster	C2005	151- 7- B9	13–12
• • •		Center of roof			
Map Lamp (Convertible)	13776	Center of windshield header	C900	151-15- A4	
Mass Air Flow (MAF) Sensor (2.3L)	12B579	RH side of engine compartment, on rear			
		of air cleaner assembly	C197	151- 1- D1	
Mass Air Flow (MAF) Sensor (5.0L)	12B579	RH side of engine compartment, on air			
		intake assembly	C197	151- 4- D1	
Master Window/Door Lock Control					
•	14A509	Center of LH front door, on armrest	C502	151-11- D1	100– 4
Master Window/Door Lock Control					
		Center of front LH door, on armrest		151-15- C1	100– 4
Multi-function Switch	13K359	Inside top of steering column			
	_			151- 8- A8	90–4
•		RH rear of engine compartment	C1000	151- 2- A4	
Oil Pressure Sender	9D290	•			
		filter			
		LH rear of engine, below valve cover	C1002	151- 3- A5	
Park Brake Switch	15852				
		rear of park brake lever assembly	C2006	151-10- F6	

152-9 LOCATION INDEX

Component	Base Part No.	Location	Connector	Page Zone	Connector Page
Park/Neutral Position Switch (Automatic)	7A247	LH side of automatic transmission	C162	*	
Park/Neutral Position Switch (Manual) .	7A247	Top front of manual transmission	C117 15	51-11- B1	
PCM Power Relay	12A646	Behind RH cowl panel, on bracket, above			
		powertrain control module (PCM)	C293 15	51- 6- A6	24–8
Power Mirror Switch	17B676	On center console	C350 15	51- 9- D1	124– 2
Power Steering Pressure (PSP) Switch	3N824	Lower LH side of engine, near power			
		steering pump	C1003 15	51- 1- F7	
Powertrain Control Module (PCM)					
(2.3L)	12A650	Behind RH cowl panel	C294 15	51- 6- F7	23–5
Powertrain Control Module (PCM)					
(5.0L)	12A650	Behind RH cowl panel	C294 15	51- 6- F7	24–6
•		Below RH front seat			130– 5
		Top RH side of engine, right of valve cover .			
		Center console, near gearshift lever			
•		Center of I/P	•		
•		Center of I/P	C257, C258 15	51- 8- F4	130– 4
Radio Noise Capacitor	18801	Top RH front of engine, near secondary			
		coil (LH)	C1006 15	51- 2- F4	•
Raise Relay	9345	Behind top center of rear seat, LH side			
		of convertible top motor			102– 2
		Center rear of hatchback			
		In lower front of LH rear quarter panel			46–3
·		Rear of car, on respective sides			
•		Rear of car, on respective sides	·		
-		Rear of car, on respective sides	C418, C422 15	51-11- F9	
Rear Window Defrost Control Relay	18C641				
		fuse panel			56–2
		Inside rear window	C432, C433 15	51- 9- A8	
Rear Window Defrost Switch	13A350	· ·			
		cluster	C2020 15	51- 7- A7	
. No Ciorno Arrelloblo					

^{*} No Figure Available

	MI		

				·····	1993 MUSTANG
Component	Base Part No.	Location	Connector	Page Zone	Connector Page
Right Dash Speaker	18808	Behind top RH corner of I/P	C2024	151- 8- A2	
Right Door Lock Motor	218A42	In rear of RH front door	C603	151-11- B9	
Right Door Lock Switch	14A265	Center of RH front door, on armrest	C606	151-11- A8	110- 5
Right Door Speaker	18808	Lower front of RH front door	C607	151-10- A5	
Right Forward Crash Sensor (2.3L)	14B004	RH side of upper radiator support, behind headlamp	C176	151- 2- F3	
Right Forward Crash Sensor (5.0L)	14B004	RH side of upper radiator support, behind			
, ,		headlamp	C176	151- 5- F2	
Right Front Courtesy Lamp Switch	13713	In front of RH front door jamb	C296	151- 6-C10	
Right Front Window Motor	23394	In lower front of RH front door	C604	151-11- B9	
Right Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO2S) .	9F472	Lower RH rear of engine, in exhaust			
		manifold	C1005	151- 5- A4	
Right Power Lumbar Compressor Motor	65530	Under LH side of RH front seat	C308	151-10- B9	
Right Power Lumbar Seat Switch	14C715	On RH side of RH front seat	C322	151-10- B9	
Right Power Mirror	17682	Top front of RH front door	C608	151-11- A5	
Right Rear Speaker (2 Door)	18971	RH side of rear package tray	C324	151-10- D9	
Right Rear Speaker (3 Door)	18932	RH front of cargo area	C324	151-12- A9	
Right Rear Speaker (Convertible)	18971	Front of RH rear quarter panel, in trim			
		panel	C324	151-14- B9	
Right Rear Window Motor	23394	In front of RH rear quarter panel	C312	151-14- A9	
Right Vanity Mirror Lamp	17A679	At RH vanity mirror	C916	151- 9- A3	
Switch	14A265	Center of RH front door, on armrest	C602	151-11- A6	100– 5
Seat Belt Switch	10B924	Inside LH front seat belt buckle assembly	C315	151-10- A4	
(AIRB) Solenoid	95448	RH rear of engine compartment, on rear			
		of strut tower	C1013	151- 5- B1	
Secondary Air Injection Diverter					
(AIRD) Solenoid	95448	RH rear of engine compartment, on rear			
		of strut tower	C1014	151- 5- A1	

152-11 LOCATION INDEX

1993 MUSTANG			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Base			Page	Connector
Component	Part No.	Location	Connector	Zone	Page
Secondary Coil (LH)	12029	. Top RH front of engine, right of valve			
		cover	C1007	151- 2- E1	
Shift Lock Actuator	3F719	. Top RH side of steering column, near			
		ignition switch	C2008	151- 8- A7	
Speed Control Amplifier	9D843	. Behind LH side of I/P, near top of cowl			
		panel	C214, C215	151- 7- F7	31–3
Speed Control Servo (2.3L)	9C735	. In rear of LH front fender		151- 3- A9	31–3
Speed Control Servo (5.0L)	9C735	In rear of LH front fender		151- 4- A9	31–3
SPOUT Check Connector C1009 (2.3L)	14A464	. Top LH front of engine, near ignition			
		control module (ICM)	C1009 1	151- 2- E9	
SPOUT Check Connector C1009 (5.0L)	14A464	LH front of engine, taped to engine			
		harness, near distributor	C1009 1	51- 4- F5	
Starter Clutch Pedal Position (SCPP)					
Switch	11A152	Behind LH side of I/P, on clutch pedal			
		support	C288 1	51- 7- A5	
Starter Motor/Solenoid (2.3L)	11001	Lower RH rear of engine	1	51- 3- A4	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Lower RH rear of engine			
Starter Relay (2.3L)	11450	Front of LH fender apron	1	51- 3- C9	
Starter Relay (5.0L)	11450	Front of LH fender apron	1	51- 4- C9	
Steering Column Air Bag	043B13	In center of steering wheel	C2009 1	51- 6- F6	
Steering Wheel Control Switch	9C888	Center of steering wheel	C208 1	51- 6- A5	
Tachometer Service Connector C1001	14A624	LH front of engine, near ignition control			
		module (ICM)	C1001 1	51- 2- A6	
Throttle Position (TP) Sensor (2.3L)	9B989	Top rear of engine, on throttle body	C1031 1	51- 1- A5	
Throttle Position (TP) Sensor (5.0L)	9B989	Top RH side of engine, on rear of throttle			
		body	C1015 1	51- 5- A3	
Trunk Lid Release Solenoid (2 Door)	14030	Center rear of trunk lid, near latch			
		assembly	C417 1	51- 9- C9	
Trunk Lid Release Solenoid					
(Convertible)	14030	Center rear of trunk lid, near latch			
		assembly	C417 1	51-14- D9	
Trunk Lid/Hatchback Release Switch	19B514	RH side of I/P, in glove box	C2019 1	51- 7- A1	

Splice	Location
S600 (With Power Windows)	Window regulator right front door harness, near T/O to right window/door lock control switch
S600 (Without Power Windows)	Right front door lock harness, near T/O to C606
S601 (With Power Windows)	Window regulator right front door harness, near T/O to right window/door lock control switch
S601 (Without Power Windows)	Right front door lock harness, near T/O to C606

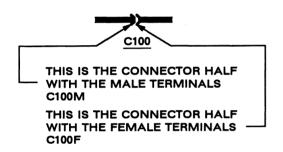
153-1 HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBER

1993 MUSTANG

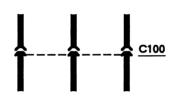
HOW TO IDENTIFY A BASIC HARNESS NUMBER BY USING A "C" NUMBER

Understand these symbols before you use the following listing:

THIS MEANS A HARNESS CONNECTION

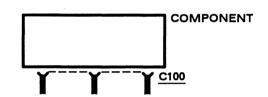


THE DASHED LINE MEANS THAT ALL OF THESE TERMINALS ARE IN THE SAME CONNECTION



THE UPPER FEMALE TERMINALS ARE IN C100F; THE LOWER MALE TERMINALS ARE IN C100M

THIS MEANS A COMPONENT CONNECTION



THE F AND M IS NOT USED WITH THE "C" NUMBER

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 basic harness part number.
- 2. If the problem is **not** in a connector (such as a short or broken wire), then choose a connector **located on the same harness** that has the problem. Identify the "C" number of that connector. Locate the "C" number in the following listing and read the basic part number of the harness that has the problem.

HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBER 153-2

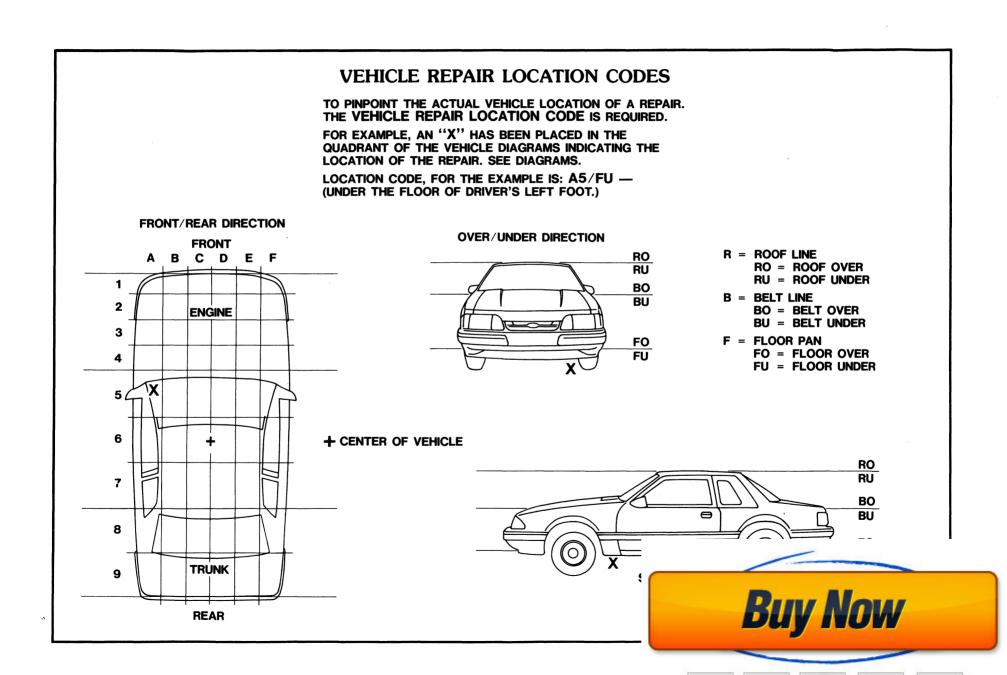
	6					1993 MUSTAING
Connector	Wire	Connector	Wire	Connector	Wire	
Number	Assembly	Number	Assembly	Number	Assembly	
C100 (F)	. 12A581	C154	. 14290	C183	. 9D930	C1016 7E443
C100 (M)		C155	12A690	C184	. 9D930	C1018 14401
C100 (M)		C156	12A690	C185	. 9D930	C1019 14401
C101 (F)		C157	12A690	C186	12A581	C1020 12A581
C101 (M)	. 12A581	C158	15A702	C187	14401	C1021 P.I.A.
C102 (F)	. 15A702	C159	19D887	C188	14290	C1022 14290
C102 (M)	14401	C160 (2.3L)	12A581	C189	14290	C1023 14290
C103	. 12A581	C160 (5.0L)	. 9D930	C190 (2.3L)	12A690	C1024 14290
C104 (F)	9D930	C161	. 15525	C190 (5.0L)	. 9D930	C1025 P.I.A.
C104 (M)	. 12A581	C162	. 7C078	C191	12A581	C1026 14290
C105 (F)	. 12A690	C163	12A581	C192	12A581	C1027 14290
C105 (M)	. 12A581	C164	. 14401	C193	12A690	C1028 14290
C106 (F) (Automatic	c) 7C078	C165	. 9D930	C194	14290	C1029 14290
C106 (F) (Manual)	15525	C166 (F)	P.I.A.	C195	12A690	C1030 14290
C106 (M)	7E443	C166 (M)	12A581	C197	12A581	C1031 12A581
C107 (F)	14290	C167	12A581	C198	12A581	C1032 12A581
C107 (M)	14401	C168 (2.3L)	12A690	C199	12A581	C200 14401
C108 (F)	14290	C168 (5.0L)	. 9D930	C1000	12A581	C201 14401
C108 (M)	14401	C170	. 14401	C1001	. 9D930	C203 (F) 14405
C110 (F) (2.3L)	. 12A690	C171	12A581	C1002	12A690	C203 (M) 14401
C110 (F) (5.0L)	. 12A581	C172	. 9D930	C1003	12A581	C204 (F) 14A200
C110 (M)	14401	C173	12A581	C1004	12A690	C204 (M) 14401
C111	. 12A690	C174 (2.3L)	12A581	C1005	12A690	C205 (F) 14401
C112	. 12A690	C174 (5.0L)	. 9D930	C1006	12A690	C205 (M) 14334
C113	. 12A581	C176 (F)	P.I.A.	C1007	12A690	C206 14401
C117	7E443	C176 (M)	12A581	C1008	P.I.A.	C207 (F) 14405
C118 (F)	9D930	C177 (F)	P.I.A.	C1009 (2.3L)	12A690	C207 (M) 14401
C118 (M)	. 12A581	C177 (M)	. 14401	C1009 (5.0L)	12A581	C208 P.I.A.
C119 (F)	9D930	C178	. 9D930	C1011	12A690	C212 (F) 7E443
C119 (M)		C179	. 9D930	C1012	12A581	C212 (M) 14401
C151	14401	C180	. 9D930	C1013	12A581	C213 (F) 14401
C152	14401	C181	. 9D930	C1014	12A581	C213 (M) 12A581
C153	14290	C182	. 9D930	C1015	. 9D930	C214 P.I.A.

153-3 HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBER

1993 MOSTANO						
Connector	Wire	Connector	Wire	Connector	Wire	
Number C215	Assembly	Number C228 (F) (With	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Number</u> C270	Assembly	C2012 14401
		Power Windows)	14630	C276		C2012 14401
C216 (F)		C228 (F) (Without	14030	C277		C2014 14A200
C216 (M)		Power Windows And	Door	C280		C2014 14A200
C217 (F)				C281		C2016 14401
C217 (M)		Locks)				
C221 (F) (Without		C228 (M)		C282		C2017 14401
Power Windows) .	14025	C229 (F)		C283		C2018 14401
C221 (F) (With	44004	C229 (M)	14405	C285		C2019 14401
Power Windows) .		C230 (F) (Without	4 400=	C286		C2020 14401
C221 (M)		Power Windows)	14025	C287		C2022 14401
C222 (F) (Without		C230 (F) (With		C288		C2023 14401
Power Windows) .	14024	Power Windows)	14631	C289		C2024 14401
C222 (F) (With		C230 (F) (Without		C290	= .	C2025 14401
Power Windows) .		Power Windows And		C291		C2026 14401
C222 (M)		Door Locks)		C293		C300 (F) (Without
C224 (F)		C230 (M)	14405	C294		Power Seats) 14B084
C224 (M)		C231 (F) (Without		C296		C300 (F) (With
C225 (F)		Power Windows)	14024	C297		Power Seats) 14B723
C225 (M)		C231 (F) (With		C298		C300 (M) 14405
C227 (F) (Without		Power Windows)		C299		C301 (F) 14B084
Power Windows) .	14025	C231 (M)		C2001		C301 (M) 14405
C227 (F) (With		C250		C2002		C302 14B723
Power Windows) .	14631	C251		C2005		C303 (F) 14A318
C227 (F) (Without	t	C257 (F)		C2006		C303 (M) 14405
Power Windows Ar	nd	C257 (M)	. 19B113	C2007		C304 (F) 14B723
Door Locks)	19A044	C258 (F)	14401	C2008	. 14401	C304 (M) 14405
C227 (M)	14401	C258 (M)	. 19B113	C2009	P.I.A.	C305 14B723
C228 (F) (Without	t	C268	14401	C2010	. 14401	C307 14B084
Power Windows) .	14024	C269	14401	C2011	. 14401	C308 14B084

HARNESS CAUSAL PART NUMBER 1

Connector Number	Wire Assembly	Connector Number	Wire Assembly	Connector Number	Wire Assembly
C309 (F)		C410		C507	
C309 (M)	14405	C411	. 9A340	C508 (Without	
C311	14405	C412	. 13412	Power Windows)	14025
C312	14405	C413	. 14405	C508 (With	
C315	14405	C414	. 14405	Power Windows)	14631
C319	14A318	C415	. 14405	C509 (Without	
C320	14405	C416	. 13412	Power Windows)	14025
C321 (F)	14405	C417	19B516	C509 (With	
C321 (M)	P.I.A.	C418	. 14405	Power Windows)	14631
C322	14B084	C419	. 14405	C602	14630
C323	14B084	C420	. 14405	C603 (Without	
C324	14405	C421	. 14405	Power Windows)	14024
C325	14405	C422	. 14405	C603 (With	
C326	14A318	C423	. 14405	Power Windows)	14630
C327	14A318	C424	. 14405	C604	14630
C350	14405	C425	. 14405	C606	14024
C400 (F)	14405	C426	. 13412	C607 (Without	
C400 (M)	9A340	C426	19B516	Power Windows)	14024
C401 (F)	13B440	C427	. 13412	C607 (With	
C401 (M)	13412	C427	19B516	Power Windows)	14630
C403 (F)	13B440	C428	19B516	C608 (Without	
C403 (F)	19B516	C429	. 14405	Power Windows)	14024
C403 (M)	14405	C430	. 13412	C608 (With	
C405 (F)	13B440	C431	19B516	Power Windows)	14630
C405 (F)	19B516	C432	18C618	C900	14334
C405 (M)	14405	C433	18C619	C916	14334
C406 (F)	18C618	C502	. 14631	C916	14335
C406 (M)	14405	C503 (Without		C917	14334
C407 (F)	13B440	Power Windows)	. 14025	C917	14335
C407 (M)	18C619	C503 (Without		C918	14335
C408 (F)	13B440	Power Windows)	. 14631	C926	14335
C408 (M)	13412	C504	. 14631	C927	14334
C409	14405	C505	. 14631		



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