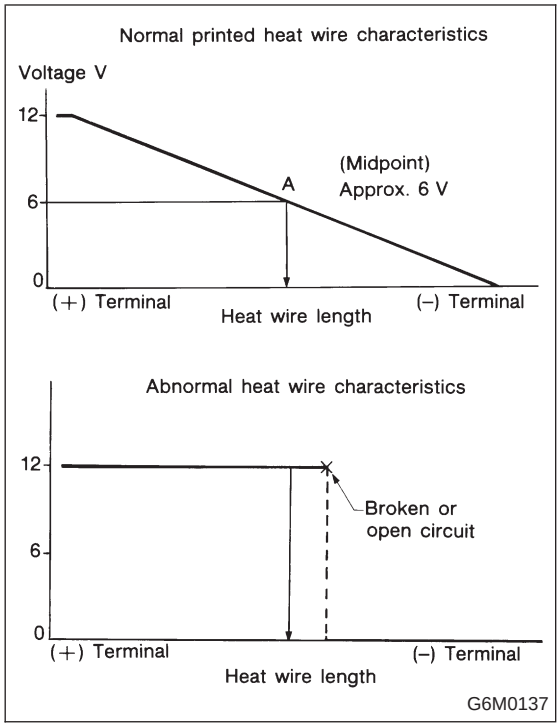
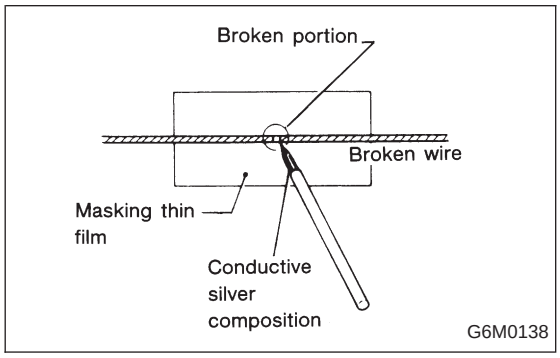


4) When tester indicates 12 volts when its probe reaches point “A”, a broken circuit occurs between point “A” and the negative terminal. Slowly move tester probe toward the negative terminal while contacting it on heat wire to locate point where tester indication changes abruptly (0 volts). This is the point where a broken circuit occurs.
When tester indicates 0 volts when its probe reaches point “A”, a broken circuit occurs between point “A” and the positive terminal. Locate a point where tester indication changes abruptly (12 volts) while slowly moving tester probe toward the positive terminal.



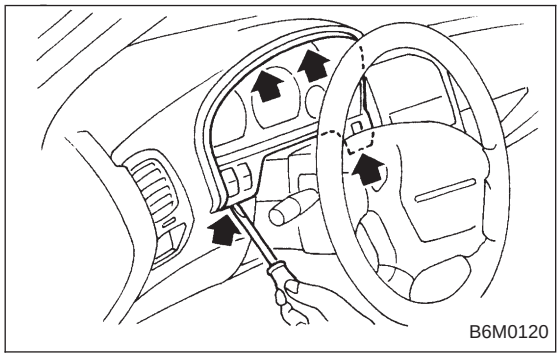
C: REPAIR

1) Clean broken wire and its surrounding area.
2) Cut off slit on (used) thin film by 0.5 mm (0.020 in) width and 10 mm (0.39 in) length.
3) Place the slit on glass along the broken wire, and deposit conductive silver composition (DUPONT No. 4817) on the broken portion.
4) Dry out the deposited portion.
5) Inspect the repaired wire for continuity.

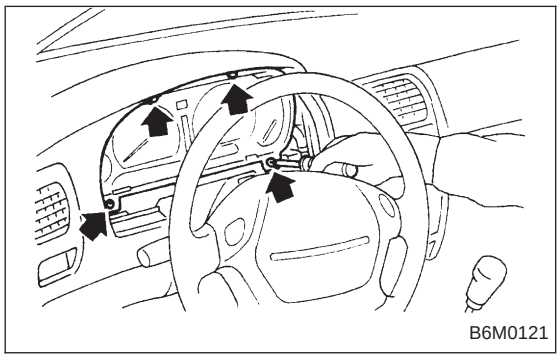
13. Combination Meter

A: REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

1. COMBINATION METER



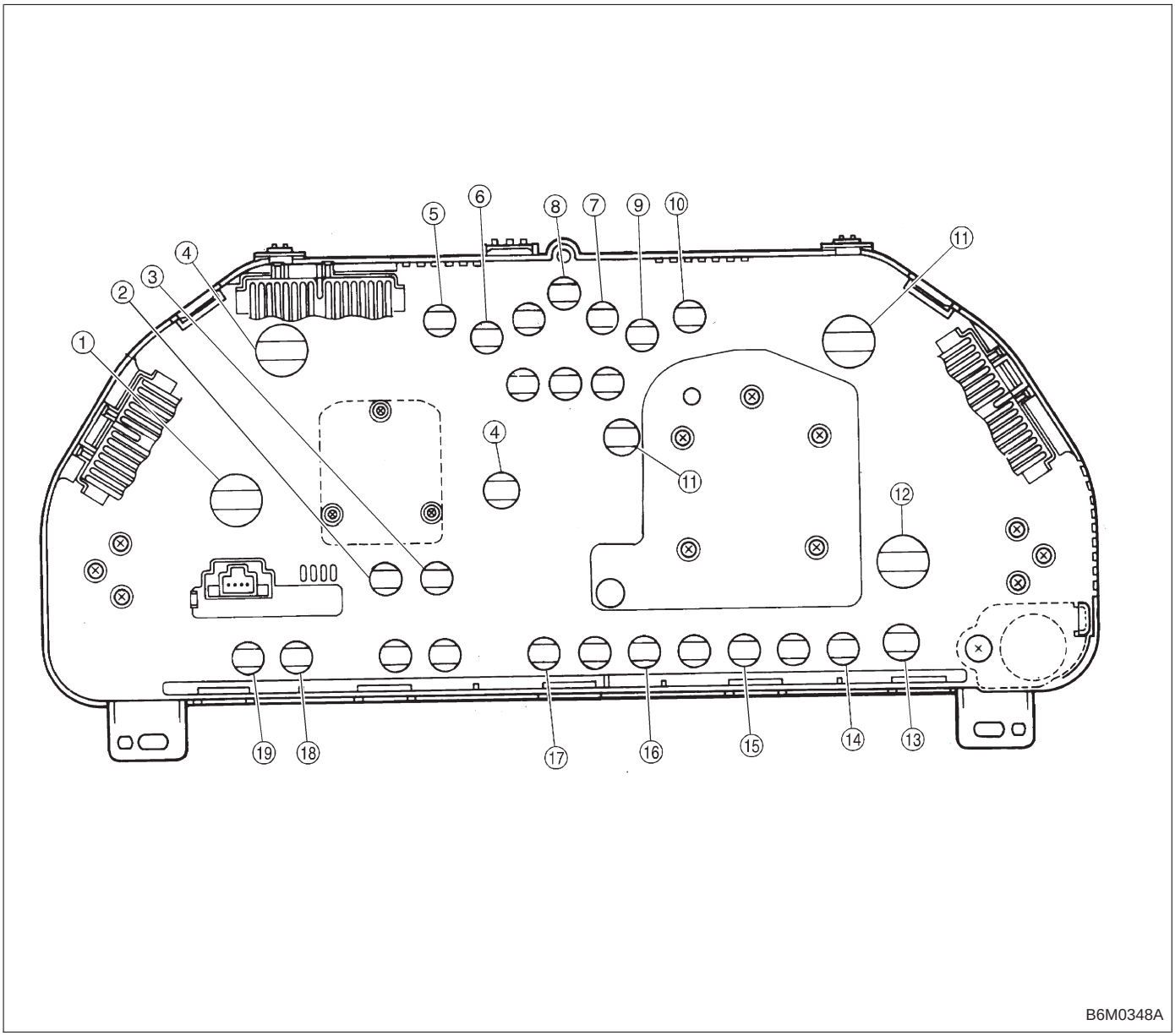
1) Move steering wheel fully down.
2) Remove screws which secure meter visor.
3) Remove visor from instrument panel.
4) Disconnect connectors from meter visor.



5) Remove screws which secure combination meter, and pull combination meter out.
6) Disconnect connectors from back of combination meter.

CAUTION:
When installing combination meter, be sure to connect connectors to backside of combination meter.

B: BULB REPLACEMENT



① Tachometer and temperature gauge illumination
② Oil pressure
③ CHECK ENGINE (Malfunction Indicator Light)
④ Tachometer illumination
⑤ Turn signal (RH)
⑥ Headlight beam
⑦ Door open
⑧ Seat belt
⑨ TCS (Operation indicator)
⑩ Turn signal (LH)
⑪ Speedometer illumination
⑫ Speedometer and fuel gauge illumination
⑬ Low fuel
⑭ Charge
⑮ Brake fluid level/parking brake
⑯ FWD
⑰ AT oil temperature
⑱ ABS
⑲ TCS (Warning)