

SECTION 10-H

SIGNAL SYSTEMS

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10-52 HORNS AND CONTROL CIRCUIT

a. Horns and Relay

Two Delco-Remy electrically operated vibrator type horns are mounted in front and to the left of the radiator. Both horns are operated simultaneously by a horn relay which is controlled by the horn button on steering wheel. The upper horn is high pitched and the lower horn is low pitched, so that together they produce a pleasant blended tone.

The horn relay is an electrical switch which closes the circuit between the battery and the horns when the horn button is pressed, and opens the circuit when the button is released. The relay permits control of the horns with a small amount of current passing through the horn button contacts. The high current required by the horns would cause arcing and burning of these contacts.

When the horn button contacts are closed, a small amount of current flows through the relay winding to ground at the horn button. This magnetizes the relay core, which attracts the flat steel relay armature. The armature has a contact point which makes contact with a stationary point to close the horn circuit. When horn button is released, current stops flowing through relay winding so that the core loses its magnetism; the armature spring then causes contact points to be separated.

b. Horn Buttons

The horn button used with the *Series 4400* standard steering wheel has a cap with a rubber retainer in its rim which snaps over the rim of a contact cup mounted in the wheel hub. The cap may be pried out with a thin bladed tool and the contact cup and other parts may then be removed by removing the attaching screws and insulating spacer bushings.

The horn button used with the DeLuxe steering wheel has a large operating ring mounted over the wheel hub and spokes. To remove the

horn operating parts, (1) remove the monogram and bezel assembly by prying carefully under bezel, (2) unscrew and remove the adjusting nut, (3) remove the contact plate and spring, with the two insulators, (4) remove steering wheel nut, (5) remove contact spacer and cushion, (6) remove horn ring. See Figure 10-68.

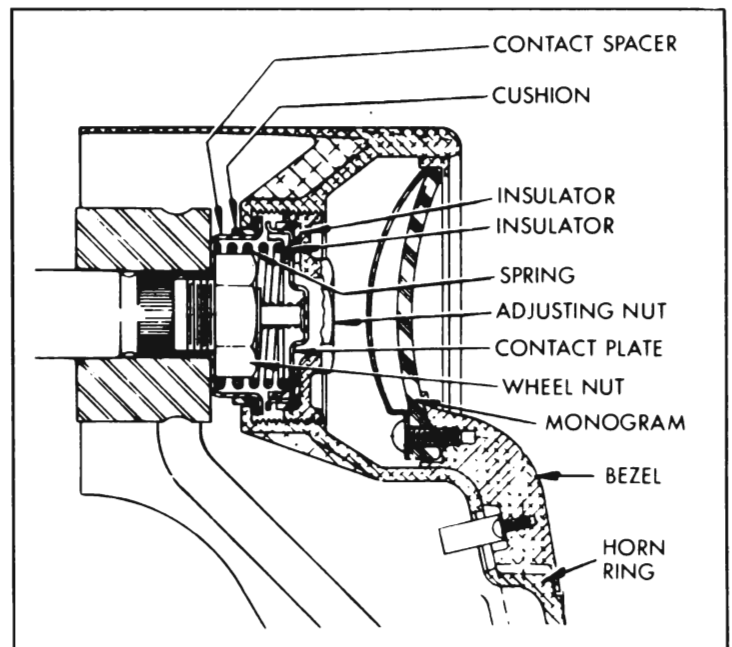


Figure 10-68—Horn Operating Ring Installation

Install horn operating ring by reversing the procedure for removal. The steering wheel nut is self-locking and does not require a lock-washer. When the contact adjusting nut is being installed, turn it down until contact is made and horns blow, then back nut off $\frac{1}{4}$ turn to provide proper clearance between contact plate and spacer.

c. Adjustment of Horns

When horns fail to blow, first check wiring circuit (par. 10-12, c) and relay (par. 10-53) before attempting to adjust horns. If horns are at fault, or tone is poor, adjust each horn for specified current draw as follows:

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1. Remove horn from car.
2. Connect an ammeter in series with horn and a *fully charged* 12 volt battery to measure current draw while horn is blowing. Current draw for each horn (either high or low note) should be between 7 and 11 amperes at 12.0 volts.
3. Adjust to specified current draw if necessary, by turning adjusting screw clockwise to decrease or counterclockwise to increase current draw. See figure 10-69.

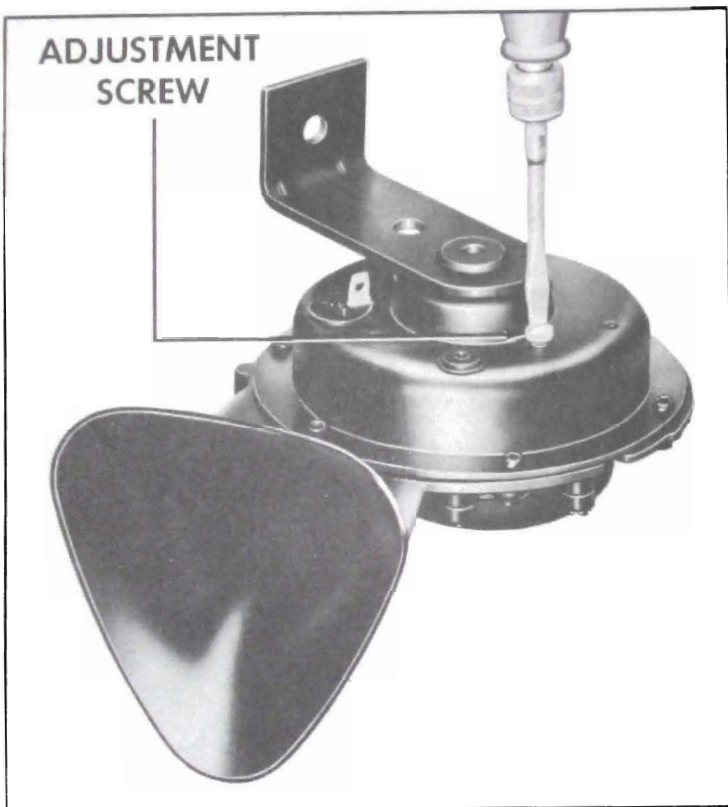


Figure 10-69—Horn Current Draw Adjustment

Increasing the current draw increases the horn volume. Too much current will cause a high cut-in voltage, which will cause a sputtering sound and may cause horn to stick in cold weather.

4. After each horn has been adjusted individually, sound both horns together to check for proper blend of tone.
5. When horns are reinstalled connect a voltmeter between each horn terminal and ground to check voltage while both horns are blowing (par. 10-12, c). This should be between 7 and 11 volts.

10-53 TROUBLE-SHOOTING HORN RELAY

There are two basic troubles which may be caused by a defective horn relay. If neither

horn will blow at all, this trouble may be caused by the relay points not making contact. Or if horns will not stop blowing, this trouble may be caused by relay points sticking.

To check for a defective horn relay follow the procedure in subparagraph a or b below.

a. Horns Will Not Blow

1. Try eliminating horn relay as cause of trouble by breaking circuit at connector on steering column jacket under instrument panel and grounding wire. If horns now blow, relay is OK, but horn control circuit in steering column jacket has an open circuit. Reconnect wire on jacket connector and check horn button contacts.

2. If horns still do not blow, unplug double connector from horn relay part of junction block assembly, which is mounted on left fender skirt. See figure 10-70. Then plug a known good relay and junction block assembly onto the connector and press base of new assembly against old junction block stud for a source of current. Have helper try blowing horns.

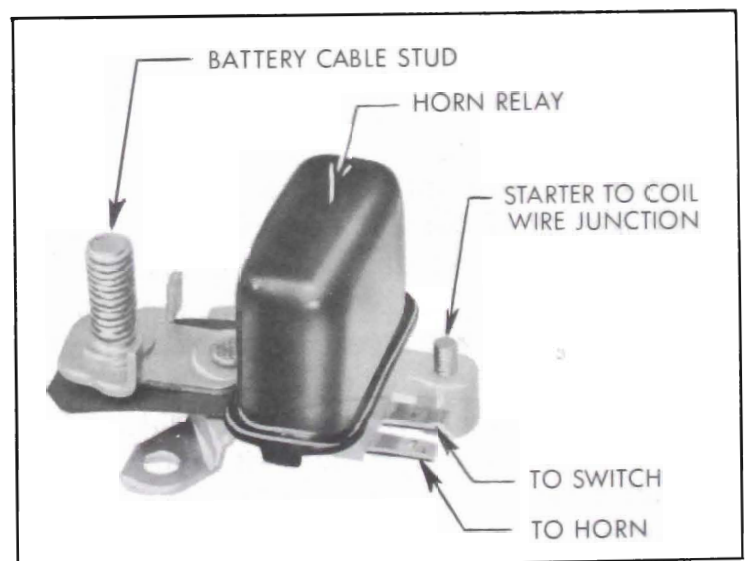


Figure 10-70—Horn Relay and Junction Block Assembly

3. If horns will now blow, old relay is defective and must be replaced. However, if horns still will not blow with substitute relay, trouble is elsewhere than at horn relay. See paragraph 10-12.

b. Horns Will Not Stop Blowing

1. Pull wire from connector on jacket. If horns stop blowing, relay is OK, but horn control circuit in jacket is grounded. See paragraph 10-12 (c).

2. If horns still do not stop blowing, unplug double connector from horn relay. Then plug a known good relay onto the connector and make contact with junction block stud as in step 2 above.

3. If horns now stop blowing, old relay contacts are sticking and relay and junction block assembly must be replaced. However, if horns still do not stop blowing, control circuit is grounded between relay and connector on jacket.

10-54 DIRECTION SIGNAL LAMPS AND SWITCH

a. Direction Signal Lamps and Indicators

The front direction signal light is produced by the 32 CP filament in the bulb mounted in the front parking lamp. The rear direction signal light is produced by the 32 CP filament in the bulb of the rear lamp assembly. This filament also serves as a stoplight.

When the ignition switch is turned on and the direction signal switch is manually operated to indicate a turn, the front and rear signal lights flash on and off on the side of car for which a turn is indicated. The flashing of signal lights is caused by a flasher which is connected into the proper signal circuit by contacts made in the direction switch when switch is set for a turn. There are two circuits within the flasher; one supplies impulses for the front and rear signal lights *on either side*, and the other circuit supplies impulses for *either* indicator bulb on the instrument panel.

When the direction signal lights are flashing, a signal indicator bulb on instrument panel also flashes, producing a green light to indicate the direction for which the signal has been set.

b. Direction Signal Switch Operation

The direction signal switch is mounted on the steering column jacket under the instrument panel. Its actuating mechanism is enclosed in a housing on the steering column just below the steering wheel. Movement of the actuating mechanism is transmitted to the signal switch through a Bowden wire which runs down the outside of the steering column jacket.

The control lever is threaded to screw into a lever plate. When the lever is moved up or down, it causes the lever plate to rotate around a pivot screw. This motion is transmitted to the Bowden wire through a nylon bell crank which changes the rotating motion of the lever plate

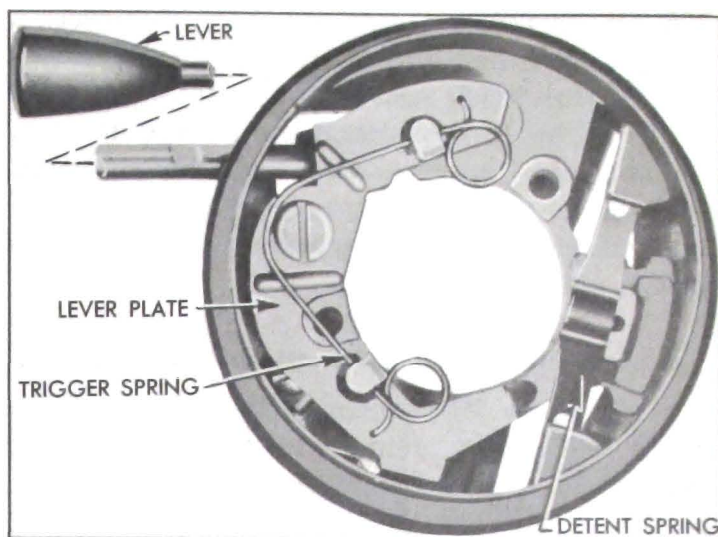


Figure 10-71—Direction Signal Actuator

into lengthwise motion of the wire. A detent spring mounted in the housing bears against a nylon roller mounted on the lever plate to hold the plate in whatever position it may set. Bosses in the housing provide stops for the plate when set for either turn. See figure 10-71.

The Bowden wire has a loop in its lower end which engages a bakelite pin projecting from the under side of the sliding part of the direction signal switch. The movement of the Bowden wire and switch slide is not adjustable, therefore any adjustment must be made by moving the switch housing up or down the steering column jacket. See subparagraph d for the adjustment procedure.

The trip or cancellation mechanism for returning the switch to the "off" position after a turn is completed consists of a trigger spring on the lever plate and two switch centering pins on the steering wheel hub. The pins extend down through the lever plate, but when the switch is in the "off" position the lever plate is centered so that the pins cannot contact the trigger spring as the steering wheel is turned.

When the control lever is moved clockwise to set the switch for a right turn the lever plate is moved down, thereby moving the switch handle down and also bringing the upper loop of the trigger spring into the path of the centering pins. As the steering wheel is turned right and a centering pin contacts the trigger spring the spring yields to permit the pin to pass without interference. As the wheel is turned left at completion of the right turn, the centering pin pushes the loop of trigger spring against a stop on the lever plate, and this forces the lever plate and switch back to the "off" position.

A similar action but in the opposite direction takes place when the switch is set for a left turn. If the switch is erroneously set to indicate a turn in one direction and the turn is made in the opposite direction, the opposite centering pin will contact the trigger spring and return the switch to the "off" position as the wrong turn is started.

c. Trouble-Shooting Direction Signal System

1. *No Signal Anywhere.* If there is no signal at *any* front, rear, or indicator light, first check fuse on fuse block marked "DIR. SIGNAL". Since this fuse also protects stop light system, functioning stop lights indicate that fuse is OK.

If fuse checks OK, next eliminate flasher unit by substituting a known good flasher. If new flasher does not cure trouble, check signal system wiring connections at fuse block and at signal switch.

2. *Signals One Direction Only.* If signal works properly on one side, but there is no signal at front, rear, or indicator light on other side, adjust direction signal switch. See subparagraph d below. If trouble cannot be corrected by adjustment, replace switch.

3. *Signal Too Rapid One Direction.* If there is an abnormally rapid signal at one light and other light does not light, check for a burned-out light bulb or an open circuit in wire to bulb not lighting.

When a front or rear signal bulb is burned-out, *indicator light* for that direction will flash once briefly and then remain off. This immediately notifies driver when any signal light quits operating.

d. Direction Signal Switch Adjustment

Whenever a direction signal switch is installed, it must be properly adjusted. Incorrect adjustment of the switch is indicated if the direction signal system operates in one direction only.

The directional signal switch is mounted on the steering column jacket under the instrument panel. It is actuated by a Boden wire from the actuator assembly on the upper end of the steer-

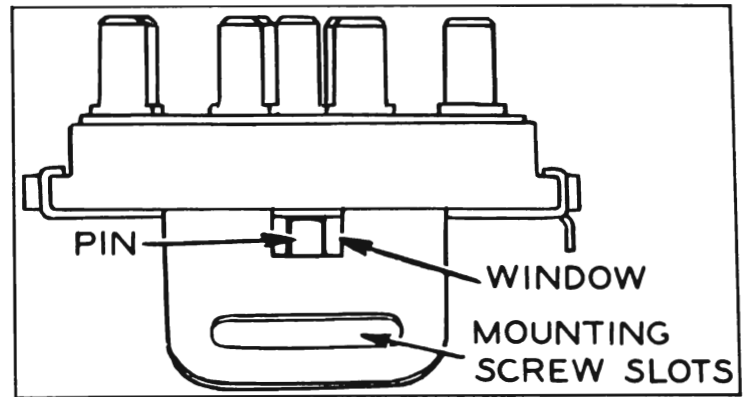


Figure 10-72—Checking Direction Signal Switch Adjustment

ing column. A loop in the lower end of the Boden wire fits over a pin which projects from the switch. The movement of the Boden wire is not adjustable, therefore any adjustment necessary must be made by moving the switch housing up or down the steering column jacket.

Adjust direction signal switch as follows:

1. Place direction signal control lever in center position.

2. Loosen two switch mounting screws and move switch up or down steering column jacket until pin projecting from switch is centered in window. See figure 10-72. Pin can be accurately centered by holding a light in back of switch while sighting through window. Tighten switch mounting screws.

3. To recheck adjustment, turn on ignition switch, place control lever in each position, and check all signal lights.

e. Direction Signal Lamp Circuits

Since the direction signal lights are independent of the headlamp lighting switch and thermo circuit breaker, the wiring circuits are protected by a "DIR. SIGNAL" fuse on the fuse block under the cowl. The flasher is also mounted on the fuse block, which serves as a terminal block between the signal switch and the chassis wiring.

Figures 10-73, 10-74, and 10-75 show the direction signal circuits when signal switch is set for No Turn, Right Turn, and Left Turn. Direction signal switch wiring is also shown in the chassis wiring circuit diagrams in Section 10-J.

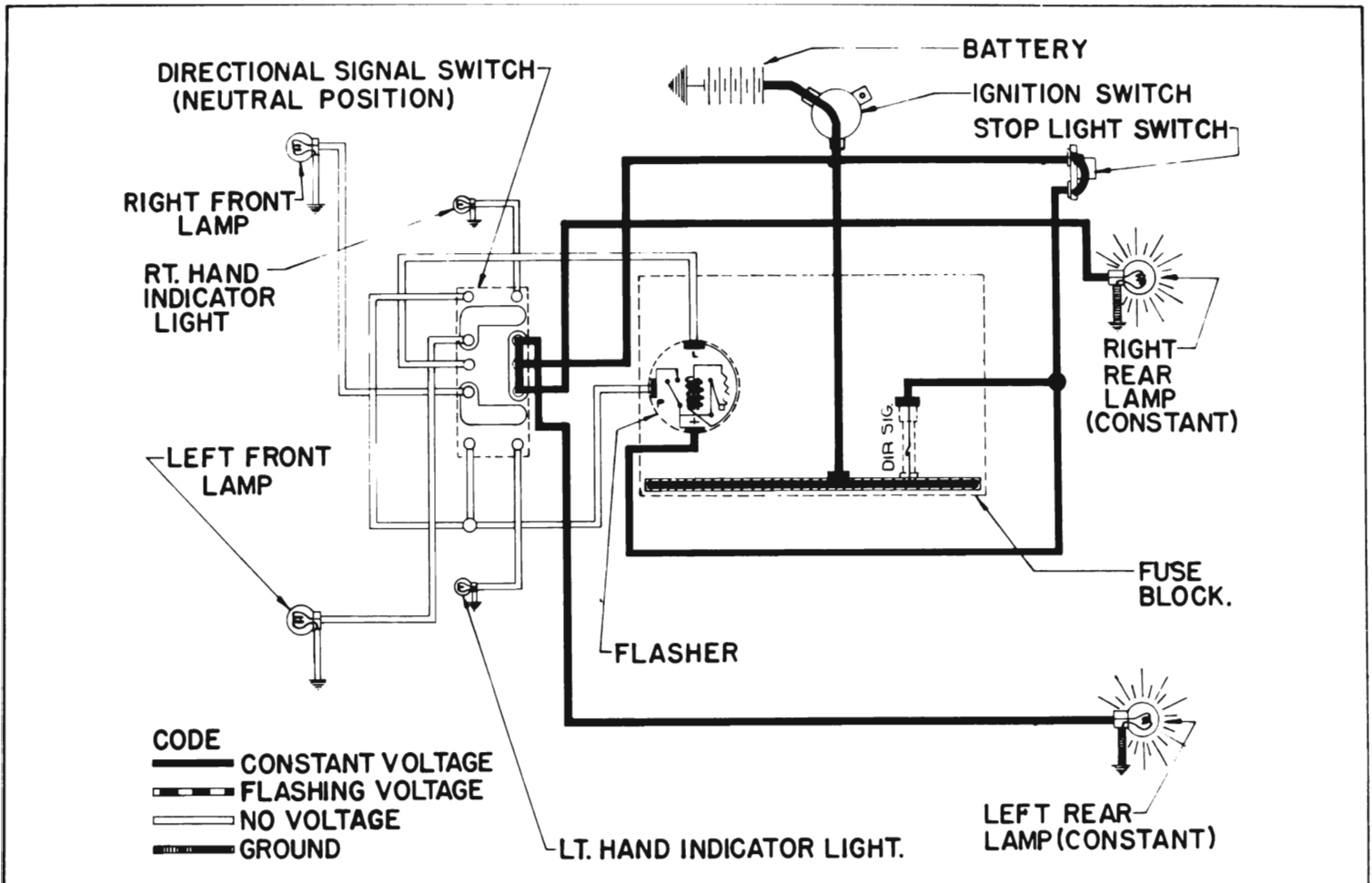


Figure 10-73—Direction Signal Lamp Circuit Diagram—No Turn Indicated (Stop Lights On)

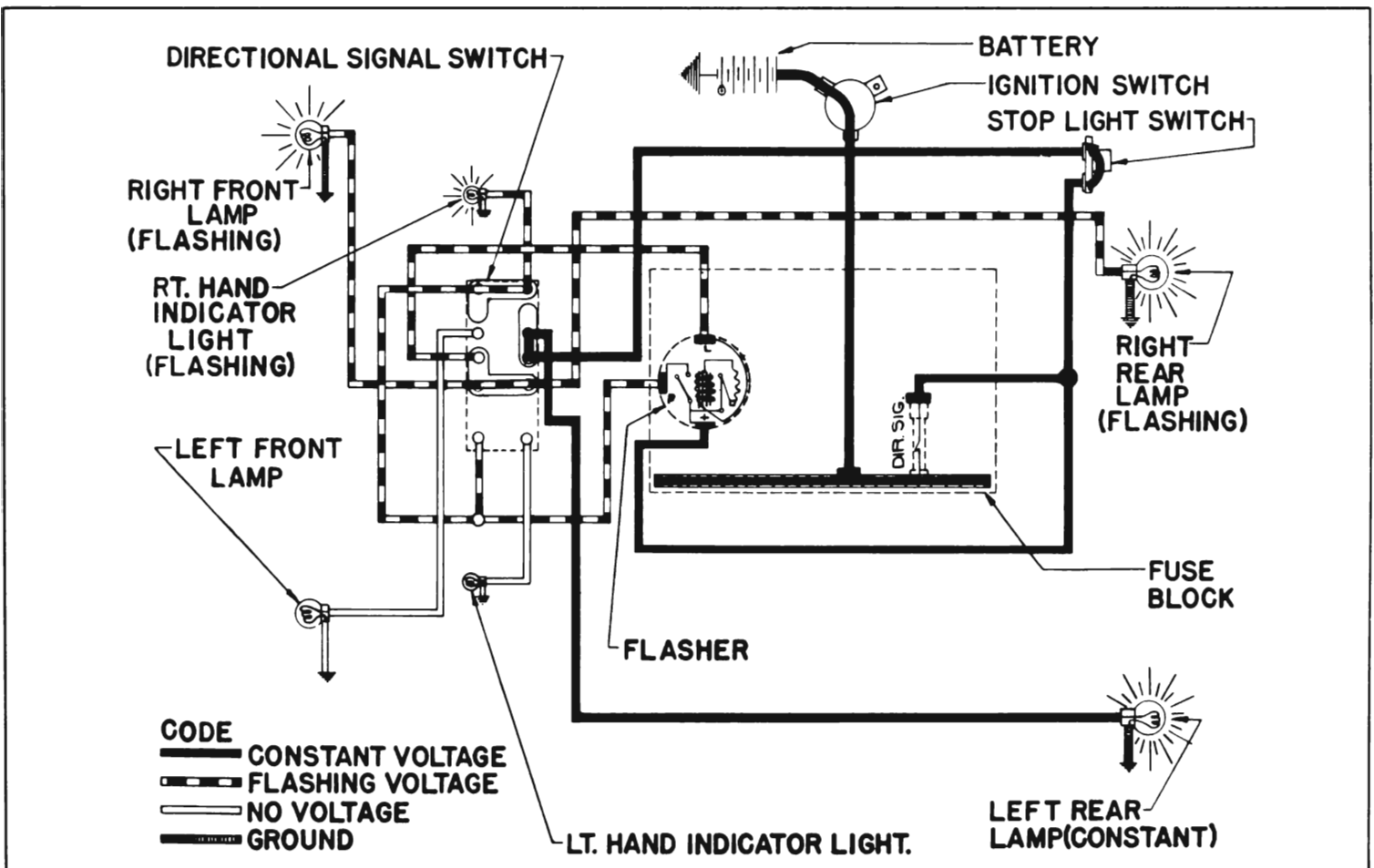


Figure 10-74—Direction Signal Lamp Circuit Diagram—Right Turn Indicated (Left Stop Light On)

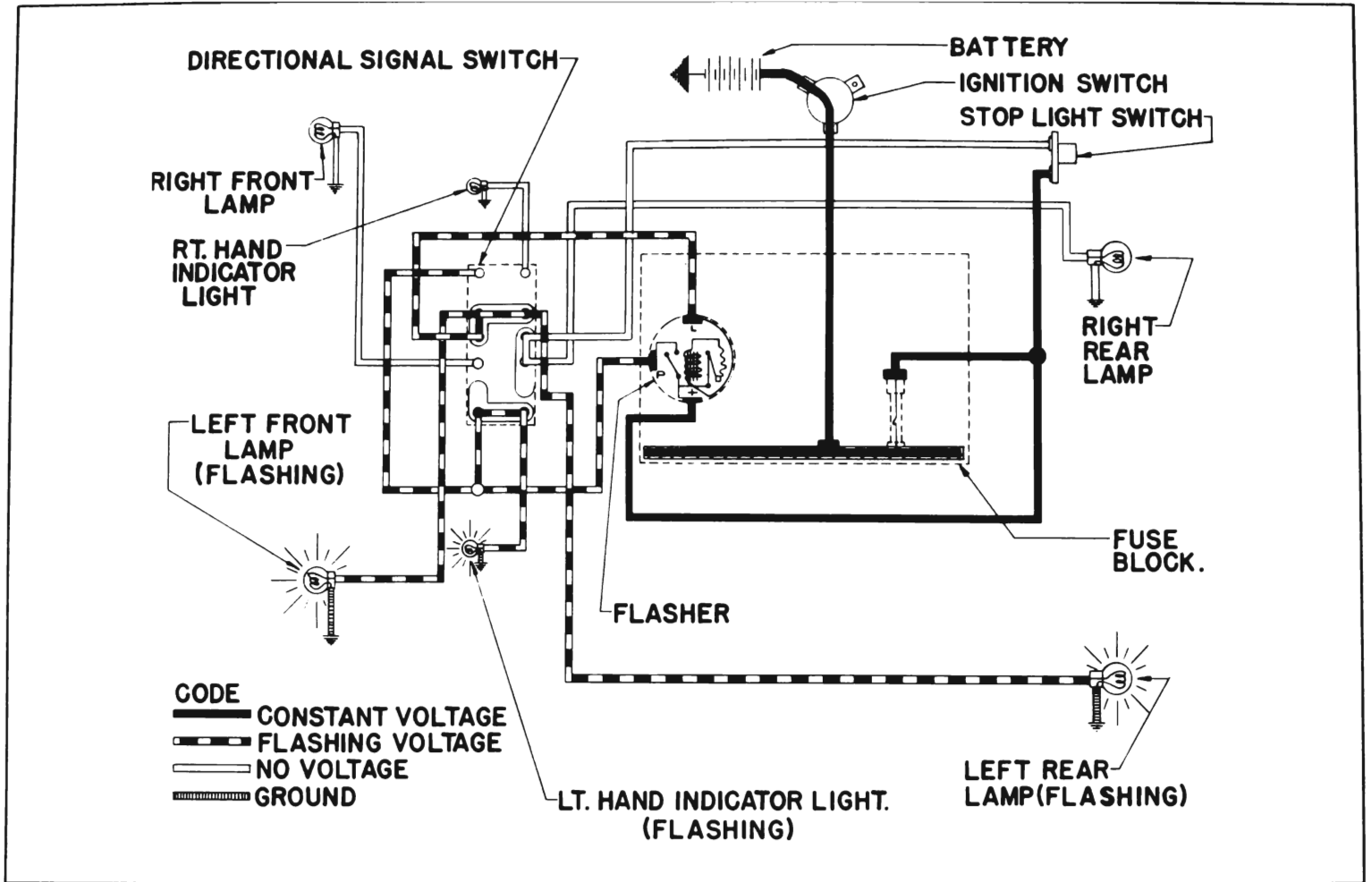


Figure 10-75—Direction Signal Lamp Circuit Diagram—Left Turn Indicated (Stop Lights Off)