

# SECTION G

## INSTRUMENT PANEL—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

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## DIVISION II

### DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

#### 120-25 ELECTRIC CLOCK

The electric clock is mounted in the right of the instrument cluster. The clock wiring circuit is protected by the "CLOCK" fuse on the fuse block. Clock lighting is controlled by the rheostat in the lighting switch and is protected by the "INST. LTS." fuse on the fuse block.

##### a. Clock Time Reset and Automatic Regulation

The electric clock has a sweep-second hand and an automatic regulator. A reset knob extends through the glass at the bottom of the clock dial. To reset the time, pull the knob out and turn in either direction as required.

There is no regulator knob because regulation is accomplished

automatically by the action of resetting the time. If a clock is running fast, the action of turning the hands back to correct the time will automatically cause the clock to run slightly slower; if a clock is running slow, the action of turning the hands forward to correct the time will automatically cause the clock to run slightly faster (10 to 45 seconds per day). If clock varies over 10 minutes a day, the clock will never adjust sufficiently and must be disassembled for repair.

A lock-out feature prevents the regulator mechanism from being moved more than once during a rewind period (approximately 2 minutes), regardless of the number of times the clock reset is operated. After clock rewinds, if it is again reset, automatic regulation will take place.

##### b. Clock Service

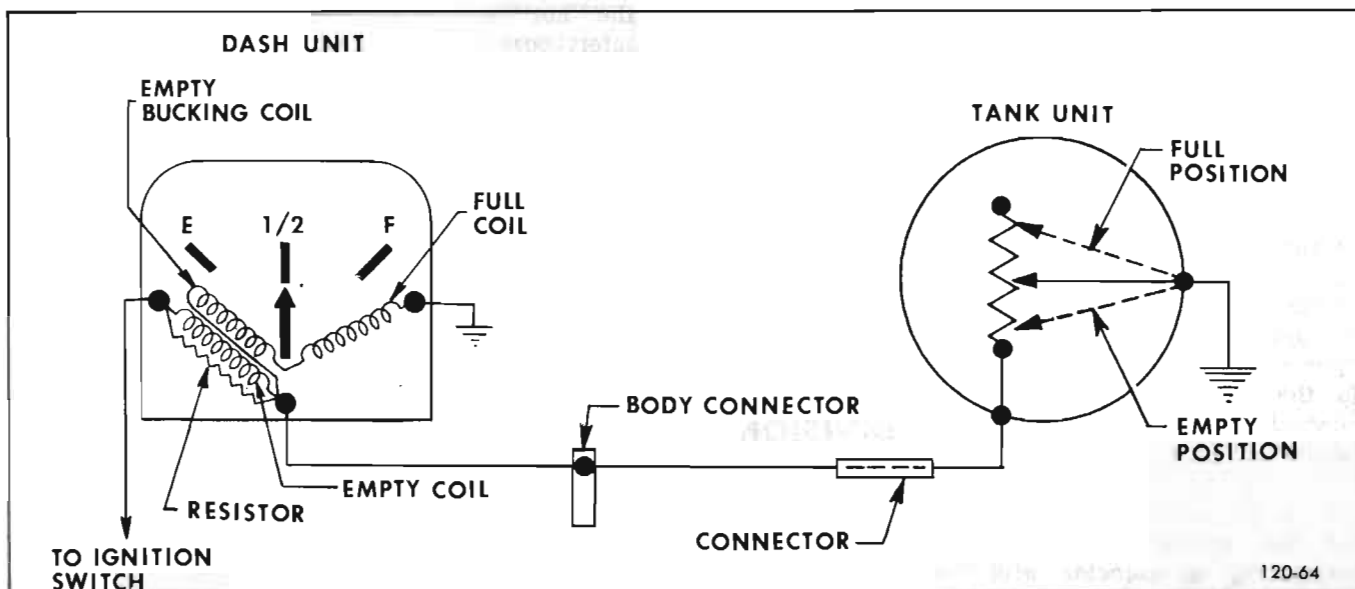
The clock manufacturers have established Authorized Service

Stations in many cities throughout the United States and Canada. These service stations are prepared to carry out terms of the manufacturer's warranty and also to perform any repairs made necessary through use of clock.

When a clock requires warranty service or repairs other than regulation, it should be removed by the Buick dealer and sent to the nearest authorized service station. The manufacturer's warranty is void if repairs have been attempted outside of an authorized service station.

#### 120-26 GASOLINE GAUGE SYSTEM—DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

The gasoline gauge system consists of a dash unit (located in the instrument cluster), a tank unit (located in the gasoline tank), a wire between these two units, and a wire to supply battery voltage to the dash unit. See Figure 120-64. The single tank unit terminal is connected to one dash



120-64

Figure 120-64—Gasoline Gauge Circuit

unit terminal with a tan wire. The other dash unit terminal is connected to the ignition switch with a pink wire so that voltage to energize the system is supplied only when the ignition switch is turned on. The dash unit has a balanced-type pointer; when the ignition is turned off, the pointer may come to rest any place on the dial.

The dash unit pointer is moved by changing the balance between the magnetic pull of three coils in the unit. This balance is controlled by action of the tank unit which contains a variable rheostat, the value of which varies with movement of a float and arm. The tank unit is mounted in the tank so that the float rises and falls on the surface of the gasoline. The float is adjusted to provide approximately 1 to 3 gallons reserve when the dash unit pointer is at the dot next to the "E" position.

When the ignition switch is "On" and the tank unit arm is in the full position (maximum resistance for the tan wire to ground), the current flow to ground is through the resistor, empty coil, the full coil and the bucking coil. Due to

the fact that the bucking coil opposes the empty coil, the full coil has the stronger magnetic pull, and the dash unit pointer is pulled to the "F" position. See Figure 120-64. When the tank unit arm is in the empty position (no resistance for tan wire to ground), the current flow is through the resistor, the empty coil and the tan wire to ground at the tank unit. The dash unit pointer is thus pulled to the "E" position.

## 120-27 SPEEDOMETER

### a. Speedometer Heads

The speedometer head has a magnetic speed indicator and a gear driven odometer. It is driven by a flexible cable connected to a worm gear in the transmission rear bearing retainer.

The speed indicating portion of the speedometer operates on the magnetic principle. There is a permanent magnet in the speedometer head which rotates at the same speed as the cable. This magnet exerts a pull on a speed cup causing it to move through an arc in direct ratio to the revolving

magnet speed. A pointer is attached to the speed cup spindle to indicate speed on the speedometer dial. A calibrated hair spring (part of speed cup) opposes the magnetic pull on the speed cup so the pointer indicates speed accurately; this spring also rotates the cup and pointer to zero when the car stops.

### b. Speedometer Safety-Buzzer

The safety-buzzer consists of a buzzer which may be adjusted by the driver to sound at any speed between 30 and 120 MPH by turning a knob at the bottom of the speedometer face. The speed at which the safety-buzzer is set is indicated by a special pointer with a yellow ball in the speedometer face.

The safety-buzzer electrical circuit starts at a 7.5 ampere fuse marked "E.BK-BZ.-CRUISE-CLUSTER" located on the fuse block. Since this fuse also protects the parking brake warning light, a functioning warning light indicates that this fuse is OK. This circuit is "hot" whenever the ignition switch is turned on.

From the fuse, a pink wire carries the current to a buzzer mounted on an accessory block under right side of instrument panel. After passing through the buzzer contacts, a very small amount of current goes through a resistor to ground and the rest of the current passes through a light blue with black stripe wire to the connector plug located on the speedometer case.

In the speedometer, current is conducted from the separate buzzer connector through a wire to an insulated pin in the lower end of the safety-buzzer pointer. As the speedometer pointer moves up to coincide with the safety-buzzer pointer, a light grounding hair spring on the lower end of the speedometer pointer

makes contact with the "hot" insulated pin on the safety-buzzer pointer.

This grounds the circuit, causing the buzzer to buzz. If the car speed is increased beyond the safety-buzzer setting, the insulated pin on the safety-buzzer pointer "picks-up" the hair spring as the speedometer pointer passes under the safety-buzzer pointer and the light grounding hair spring winds-up slightly.

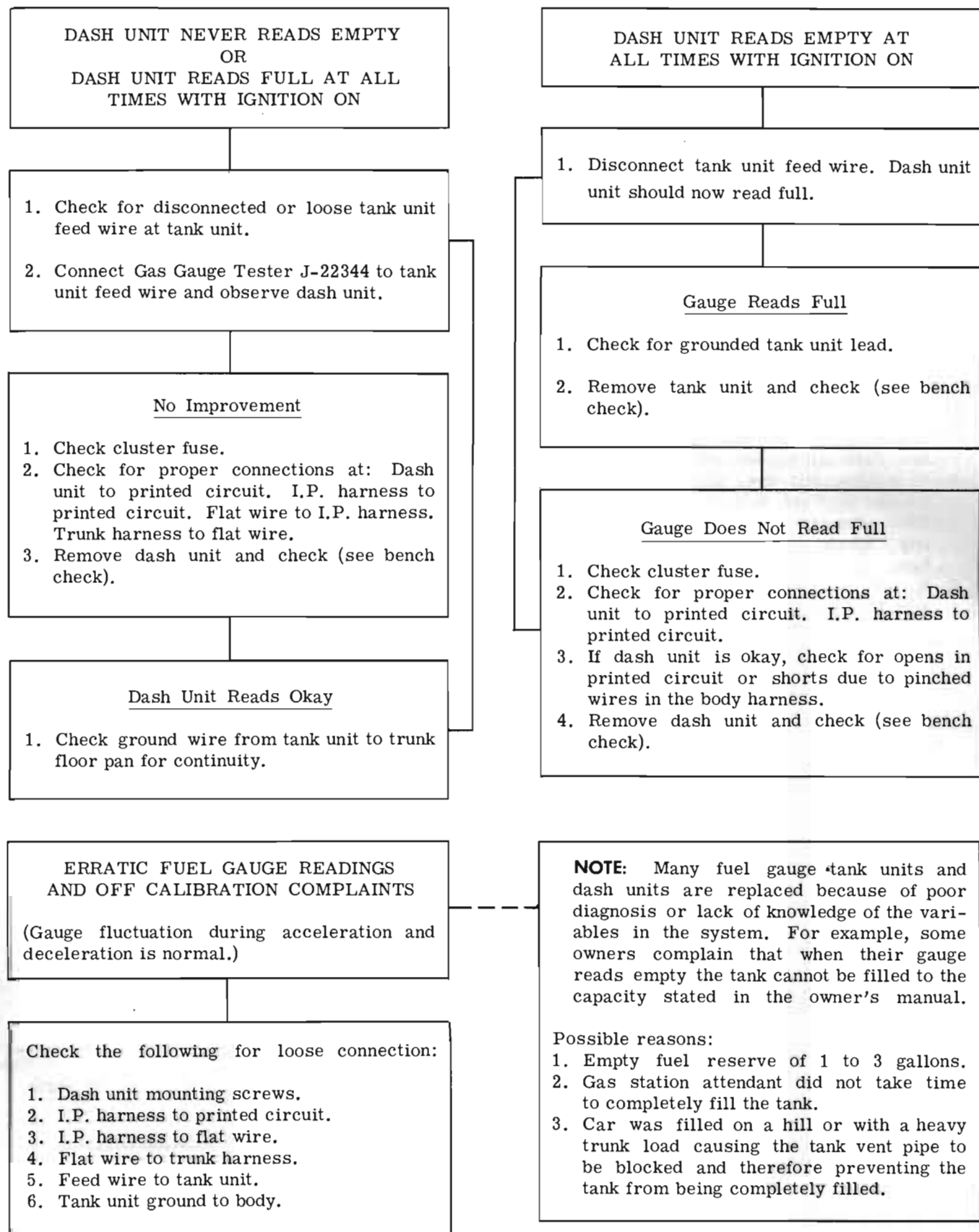
## **DIVISION IV TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS**

### **120-28 GASOLINE GAUGE— TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS**

If the gasoline gauge does not operate properly, the dash unit, tank unit wiring and the tank unit

should be separately tested to determine which is at fault. The units and wiring may be tested by using Gas Gauge Tester J-22344. To use the tester, disconnect the tan wire from the gas gauge tank unit terminal and plug the tester terminal into the end of the tan wire. Connect the other tester lead to a good ground. With the tester switched into the empty position, the gas gauge dash unit pointer should touch the empty line or rest slightly below; with the tester switched to the full position, the gas gauge dash unit pointer should touch the full line or rest slightly above it.

If the gas gauge system fails to pass these two tests, refer to the following chart to diagnose the trouble.



## DASH UNIT NEVER READS FULL

1. Connect Gas Gauge Tester J-22344 to tank unit feed wire and observe dash unit.

Dash Unit Reads Okay

1. Reconnect tank unit feed wire to tank unit.
2. Completely fill fuel tank.
3. Note dash unit pointer with engine running.
4. If pointer still does not go to full, disconnect feed wire to tank unit.
5. With ohmmeter check resistance of tank unit. Should read 88 to 92 ohm with a full tank.
6. If low resistance, check tank mounting area for damage.

Gauge Does Not Read Full

1. Check cluster fuse.
2. Check for proper connections at: Dash unit to printed circuit. I.P. harness to printed circuit.
3. If dash unit is okay, check for opens in printed circuit or shorts due to pinched wires in the body harness.
4. Remove dash unit and check (see bench check).

## DASH UNIT DEAD BETWEEN EMPTY AND FULL WITH IGNITION ON (SAME PLACE AT ALL TIMES)

1. Disconnect tank unit feed wire. With voltmeter, check feed wire voltage. Should read 3-4 volts.

No Voltage

1. Indicates open circuit on hot side of dash unit.
  - a. Check cluster fuse.
  - b. Check for proper connection at: Dash unit to printed circuit. I.P. harness to printed circuit.
2. If circuits are okay, remove dash unit and check (see bench check).

Voltage

1. Connect gas gauge checker to tank unit feed wire and observe dash unit.
2. If still dead, remove dash unit and check (see bench check).

**NOTE:** The dash unit may be any place with the ignition off.

## 120-29 SPEEDOMETER—TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS

### a. Checking Noisy Speedometer

1. Jack up rear wheels in a safe manner and close car windows to exclude outside noises.
2. With transmission in direct drive, run slowly from 0 to 50 MPH and back to 0, noting speed range where noise appears.
3. Apply brakes and shift transmission to park position, then run engine through same speed range as before.
4. If the noise continues even with the transmission output shaft stationary, something other than the speedometer installation is at fault.
5. If noise disappears with transmission stationary, check further for cause of noise by checking for proper installation of speedometer cable as shown in Figure 120-65 through 69.
6. If cable installation is okay, next remove inner cable from casing. Lay inner cable on clean paper to keep dirt from cable lubricant. Reconnect empty casing to speedometer and recheck for noise at various speeds. If noise still continues, noise is coming from transmission rather than from speedometer or cable.
7. If noise stops with inner cable removed, speedometer or cable is at fault. Inspect cable as described in subparagraph c.

### b. Inspection of Speedometer Cable and Casing

If the speedometer installation appears to be noisy or the speed

indicator wavers, inspect the cable casing for damage, sharp bends, for being out-of-position in the supporting clips. See Figures 120-65 through 69. If casing is in good condition and properly installed, remove inner cable for inspection. If casing is kinked, replace it.

1. Disconnect cable casing at speedometer head, then pull inner cable out of upper end of casing.

2. Inspect cable for worn spots or breaks. Check cable for kinks by holding one end vertically in each hand and turning cable slowly; if cable is kinked, the loop will "flop". Replace a cable which has kinks or bent tips.

3. Before installing a new inner cable, work AC spec. 640 speedometer cable lubricant into the cable thoroughly, then wipe off all excess lubricant. Since the speedometer casing has a Delrin (plastic) liner, this lubricant is used as a rust preventive only.

4. If noise is still present, install a new speedometer cable assembly.

5. If this does not correct noise, have speedometer head checked by a UMS Service Station.

### c. Trouble-Shooting Speedometer Safety Buzzer

#### 1. Buzzer Will Not Operate or Operates Intermittently.

- (a) Turn ignition switch on.

- (b) To check buzzer, stick a prod in terminal at buzzer connector with the blue wire and run jumper to ground. If buzzer now operates, circuit is OK through buzzer and trouble must be in wire to

speedometer or in speedometer. To check buzzer circuit up to speedometer, stick prod in buzzer connector at speedometer and run jumper to ground. If buzzer operates, circuit is OK to speedometer so trouble must be in speedometer.

- (c) If buzzer did not operate when buzzer connector was grounded (in Step b), trouble may be in buzzer circuit. Check "E.BK.-BZ.-CRUISE-CLUSTER" fuse on fuse block and replace 7.5 ampere fuse if necessary.

**NOTE:** Since this fuse also protects the parking brake warning light, a functioning warning light indicates that this fuse is OK.

- (d) Check buzzer circuit wiring connectors at fuse block and at buzzer.

- (e) Next eliminate buzzer as source of trouble by unplugging connector at buzzer. Then plug a known good buzzer onto the connector and ground buzzer.

#### 2. Buzzer Operates Continuously.

- (a) Check blue wire from buzzer to speedometer for ground.

- (b) Remove buzzer connector at speedometer. If buzzer stops, circuit is grounded inside speedometer and speedometer must be removed for repair. If buzzer still operates, however, buzzer unit is defective and must be replaced.

#### 3. Speedometer Defective.

A defective speedometer assembly must be sent to the nearest UMS Service Station for repairs.

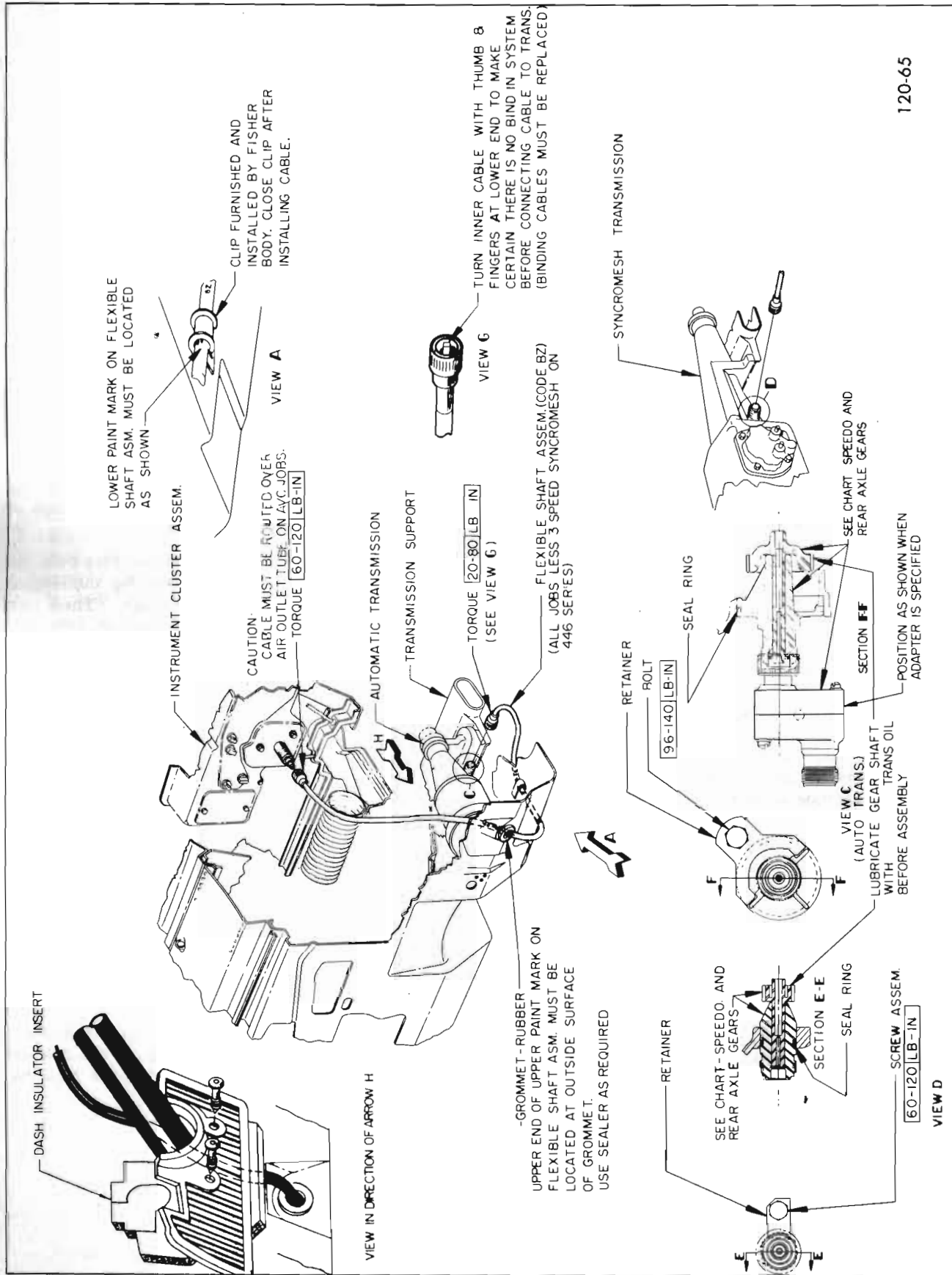


Figure 120-65—Speedometer Cable Installation - Lower Series Except 3 Speed Floor Manual Trans.

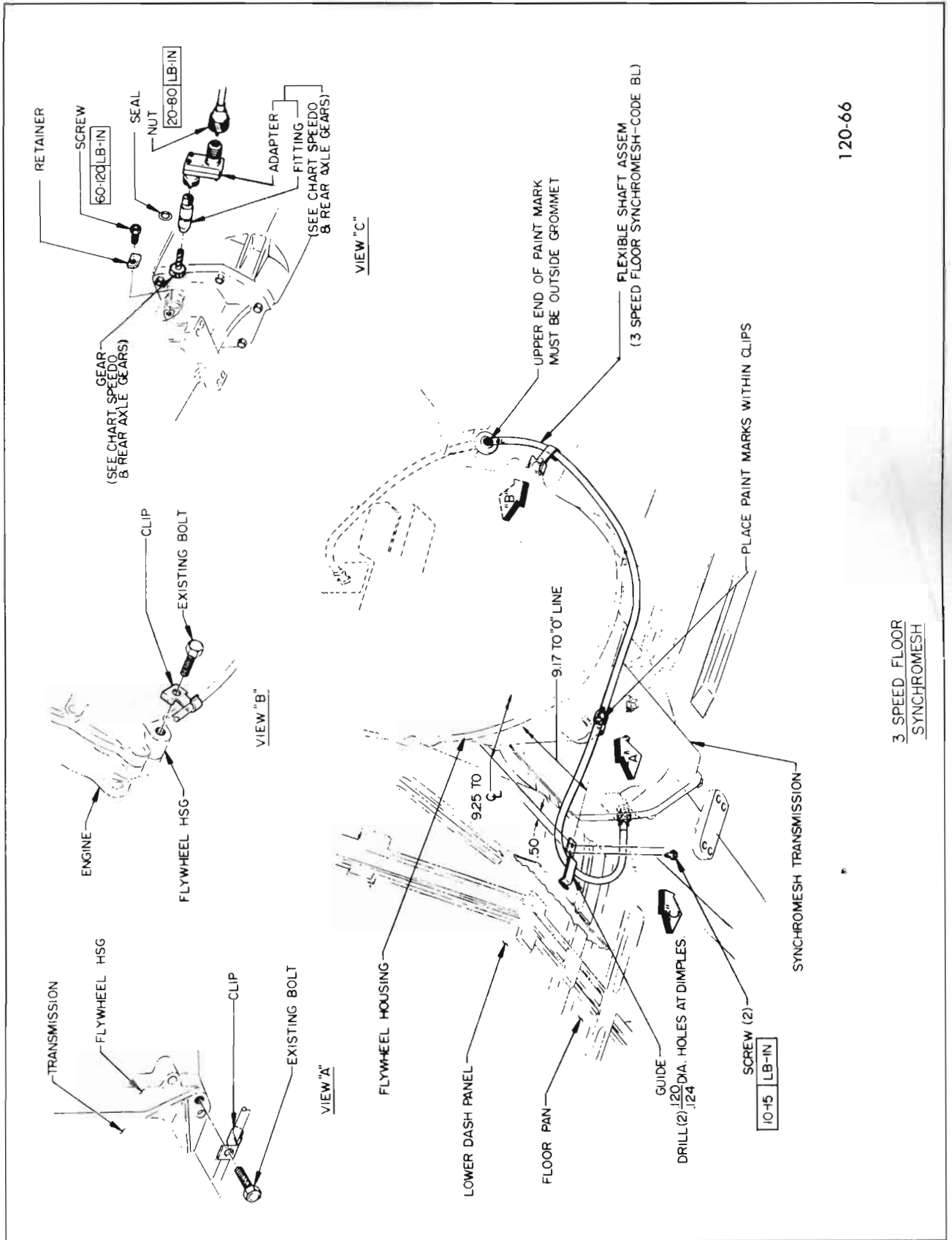


Figure 120-66—Speedometer Cable Installation - 3 Speed Floor Manual Trans.



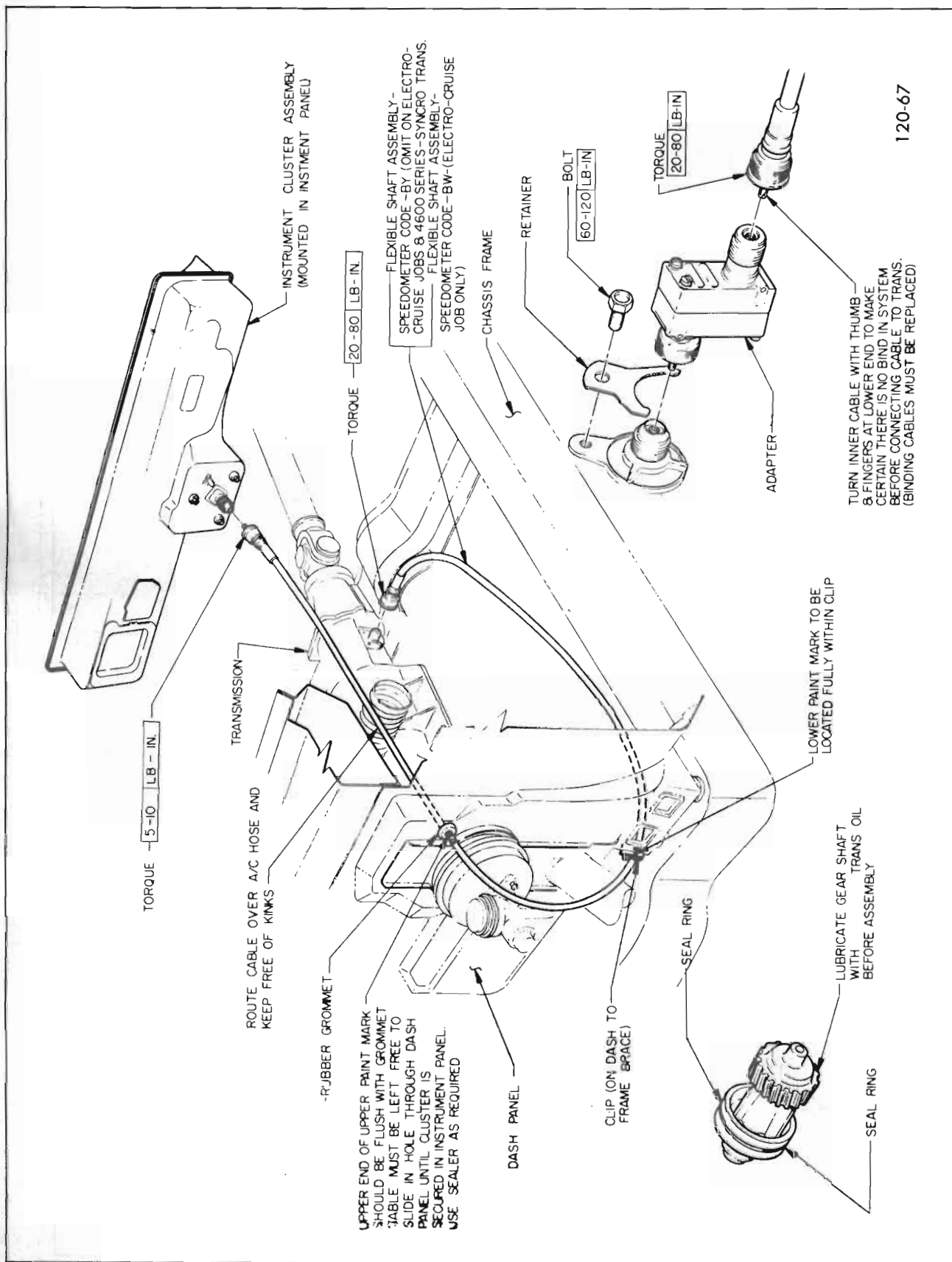
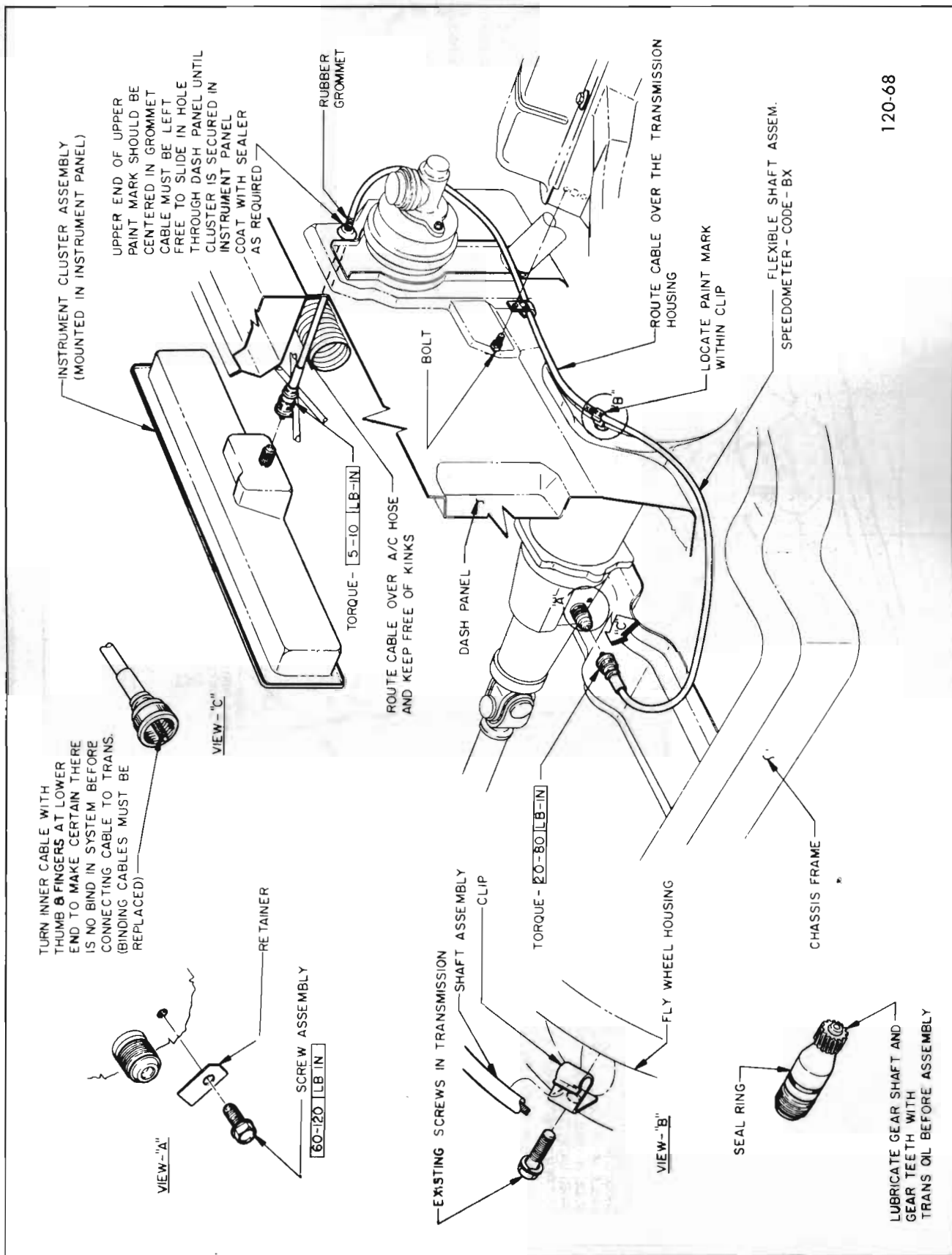


Figure 120-67—Speedometer Cable Installation - Upper Series Except Wildcat Manual Trans.



120-68

Figure 120-68—Speedometer Cable Installation - Wildcat Manual Trans.

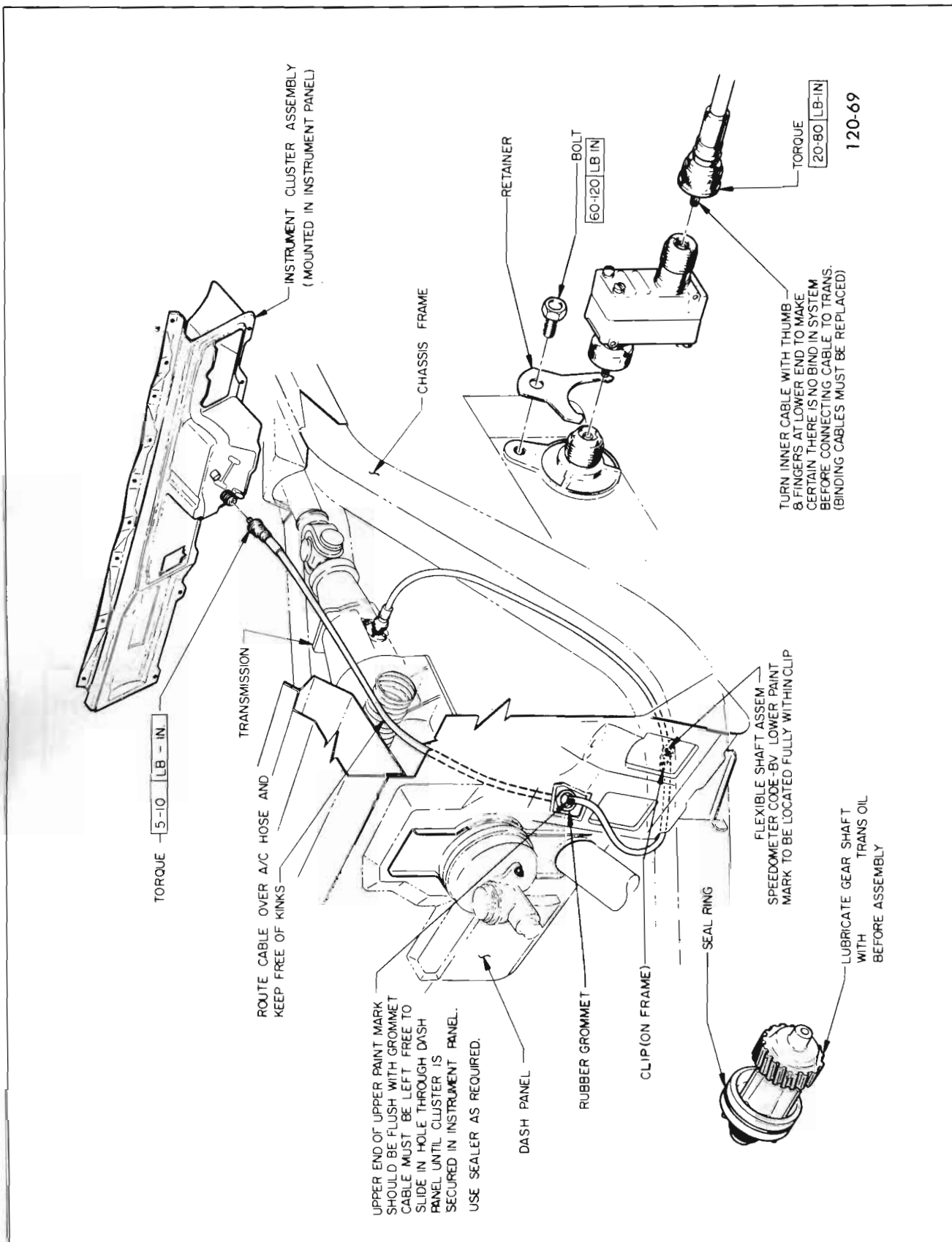


Figure 120-69—Speedometer Cable Installation - Riviera