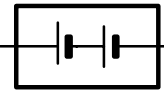
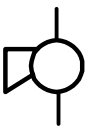
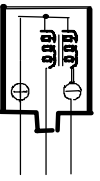
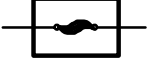
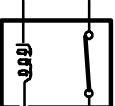
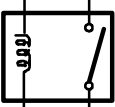
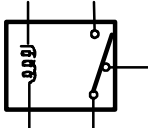
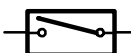
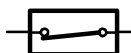
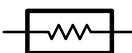
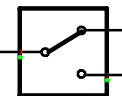
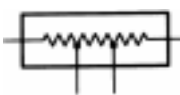
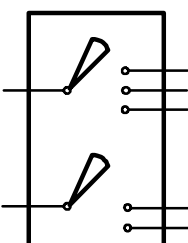
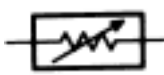
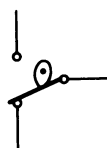
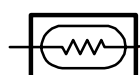
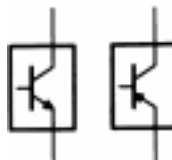
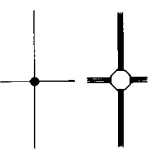
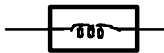


GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS

 BATTERY Stores chemical energy and converts it into electrical energy. Provides DC current for the auto's various electrical circuits.	HEADLIGHTS Current flow causes a headlight filament to heat up and emit light. A headlight may have either a single (1) filament or a double (2) filament. 1. SINGLE FILAMENT  2. DOUBLE FILAMENT 
 CAPACITOR (Condenser) A small holding unit for temporary storage of electrical voltage.	
 CIGARETTE LIGHTER An electric resistance heating element.	HORN An electric device which sounds a loud audible signal. 
 CIRCUIT BREAKER Basically a reusable fuse, a circuit breaker will heat and open if too much current flows through it. Some units automatically reset when cool, others must be manually reset.	IGNITION COIL Converts low-voltage DC current into high-voltage ignition current for firing the spark plugs. 
 DIODE A semiconductor which allows current flow in only one direction.	
 DIODE, ZENER A diode which allows current flow in one direction but blocks reverse flow only up to a specific voltage. Above that potential, it passes the excess voltage. This acts as a simple voltage regulator.	LIGHT Current flow through a filament causes the filament to heat up and emit light. 
 DISTRIBUTOR, IIA Channels high-voltage current from the ignition coil to the individual spark plugs.	LED (LIGHT EMITTING DIODE) Upon current flow, these diodes emit light without producing the heat of a comparable light. 
 FUSE A thin metal strip which burns through when too much current flows through it, thereby stopping current flow and protecting a circuit from damage.  FUSIBLE LINK A heavy-gauge wire placed in high amperage circuits which burns through on overloads, thereby protecting the circuit. (for Medium Current Fuse)  (for High Current Fuse or Fusible Link.)	METER, ANALOG Current flow activates a magnetic coil which causes a needle to move, thereby providing a relative display against a background calibration. 
	METER, DIGITAL Current flow activates one or many LED's, LCD's, or fluorescent displays, which provide a relative or digital display. 
 GROUND The point at which wiring attaches to the Body, thereby providing a return path for an electrical circuit; without a ground, current cannot flow.	MOTOR A power unit which converts electrical energy into mechanical energy, especially rotary motion. 

 RELAY 1. NORMALLY CLOSED  2. NORMALLY OPEN Basically, an electrically operated switch which may be normally closed (1) or open (2). Current flow through a small coil creates a magnetic field which either opens or closes an attached switch.	 SPEAKER An electromechanical device which creates sound waves from current flow.
 RELAY, DOUBLE THROW A relay which passes current through one set of contacts or the other.	SWITCH, MANUAL  1. NORMALLY OPEN  2. NORMALLY CLOSED Opens and closes circuits, thereby stopping (1) or allowing (2) current flow.
 RESISTOR An electrical component with a fixed resistance, placed in a circuit to reduce voltage to a specific value.	SWITCH, DOUBLE THROW  A switch which continuously passes current through one set of contacts or the other.
 RESISTOR, TAPPED A resistor which supplies two or more different non-adjustable resistance values.	SWITCH, IGNITION  A key operated switch with several positions which allows various circuits, particularly the primary ignition circuit, to become operational.
 RESISTOR, VARIABLE or RHEOSTAT A controllable resistor with a variable rate of resistance. Also called a potentiometer or rheostat.	SWITCH, WIPER PARK  Automatically returns wipers to the stop position when the wiper switch is turned off.
 SENSOR (Thermistor) A resistor which varies its resistance with temperature.	TRANSISTOR  A solidstate device typically used as an electronic relay; stops or passes current depending on the applied voltage at "base."
 SHORT PIN Used to provide an unbroken connection within a junction block.	WIRES  (1) NOT CONNECTED  (2) SPLICED Wires are always drawn as straight lines on wiring diagrams. Crossed wires (1) without a black dot at the junction are not joined; crossed wires (2) with a black dot or octagonal (○) mark at the junction are spliced (joined) connections.
 SOLENOID An electromagnetic coil which forms a magnetic field when current flows, to move a plunger, etc.	