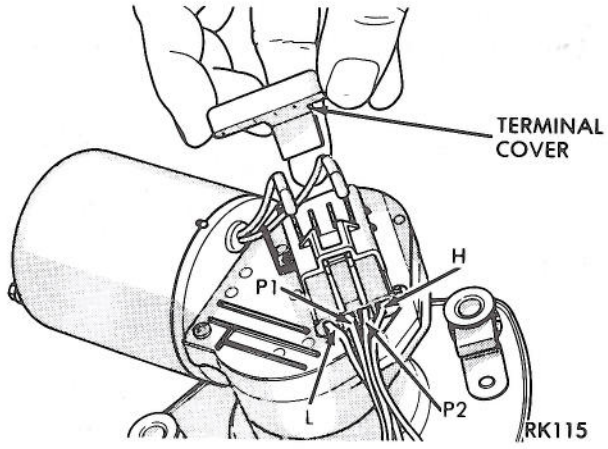

Fig. 1—Wiper Motor Terminal Cover

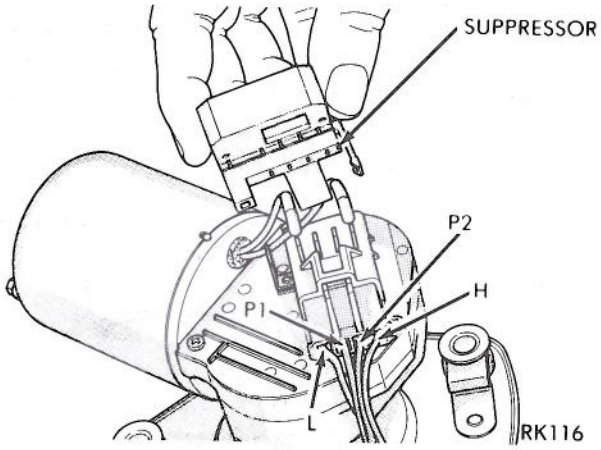

Fig. 2—Wiper Motor Terminal Suppressor

wiring, refer to the proper service manual section. If motor has a radio suppressor, disconnect before testing.

Wiper Motor Wiring Connectors

To gain access to the wiper motor wiring terminals, remove terminal cover (Fig. 1) or suppressor (Fig. 2) as required.

Condition

Motor will not run in any switch position.

Procedure

(1) Check for a blown fuse in the fuse block.

(a) If fuse is good proceed to step No. 2.

(b) If fuse is defective replace and check motor operation in all switch positions.

(c) If motor is still inoperative and the fuse does not blow proceed to step No. 2.

(d) If replacement fuse blows proceed to step No. 5.

(2) Place switch in low speed position.

(3) Listen to motor. If you cannot hear it running, proceed to Step No. 4. If you can hear it running, check motor output shaft. If output shaft is not turning, replace motor assembly. If it is turning, drive link to output shaft or linkage is not properly connected. Replace worn parts and/or properly connect drive link to the motor output shaft.

(4) Connect a voltmeter or a test lamp between motor Terminal L and ground strap (Figs. 3 and 4). If there is no voltage, check wiring and switch. If there is approximately 12 volts at Terminal "L" or test lamp lights, problem is:

(a) An open ground circuit. Make sure the ground strap is making good contact, and the motor mounting is free of paint and nuts are tight.

(b) A faulty motor assembly.

(5) Disconnect motor wiring connector and replace fuse.

(a) If fuse does not blow, motor is defective.

(b) If fuse blows, switch or wiring is at fault.

Condition

Motor runs slowly at all speeds.

Procedure

(1) Disconnect wiring harness connector at

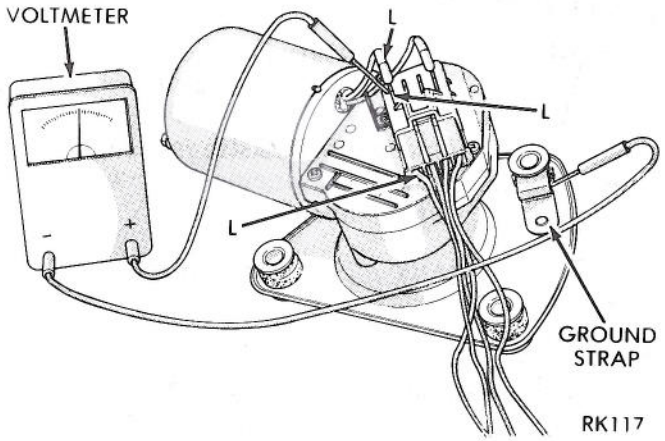

Fig. 3—Voltmeter Between Terminal "L" and Ground

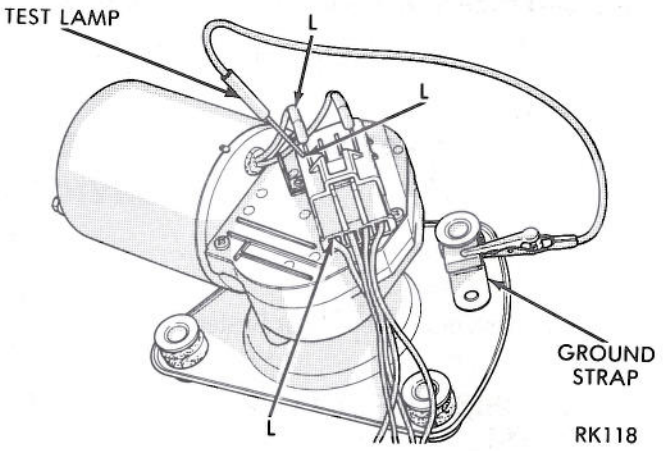

Fig. 4—Test Lamp Between Terminal "L" and Ground