

## CABLE AND HOUSING

### Removal

It is recommended that anytime a cable is to be replaced that the motor assembly be removed also for ease of replacement.

(1) After motor has been disconnected, remove corbin clamp from cable housing then slide cable and housing out of connector.

### Installation

(1) Insert cable and housing into connector and

install corbin clamp.

(2) Synchronize left hand and right hand side adjuster positions.

(3) Install motor assembly.

## HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL TRANSMISSIONS

Transmissions are not removable and no maintenance is required. If transmission fails replace entire seat adjuster assembly.

## POWER WINDOW LIFT

### INDEX

	Page		Page
Bench Repair of Regulator and Motor .....	154	Motor Replacement .....	153
Assembly .....	154	Switch Voltage Test .....	152
Disassembly .....	154	Switch Test .....	152
Gear and Pinion Replacement and Lubrication ...	153	Window Lift Motor Test .....	152
General Information .....	152		

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Front and rear door window lift motors are of the permanent magnet type. A positive and negative battery connection to either of the two motor terminals will cause the motor to rotate in one direction. Reversing current through these same two connections will cause the motor to rotate in the opposite direction.

Each individual motor is grounded through the master switch by a black wire attached to the left cowl panel.

It is necessary that the window be free to slide up and down in the glass channels or tubes and tracks. If the window is not free to move up and down, the window lift motor will not be able to move the glass.

The most positive way to determine if the glass is free is to disconnect the electric window regulator lift arm sliders from the glass lift channels and then slide the window up and down by hand.

A less positive method is to shake the glass in the door, (with glass positioned between the up and down stop positions). If the glass will move slightly from side to side, front to rear, and up and down, then there is a good chance that the window is not bound tight in the tracks.

## SWITCH VOLTAGE TEST

The following wiring test sequence determines whether or not voltage is continuous through the body harness to switch.

(1) After removing switch from trim panel for testing purposes, carefully separate multiple terminal block on wiring harness from switch body.

Connect one lead of test light to black wire terminal and touch other test light lead to tan wire terminal. If the test light comes on, the wiring circuit between the battery and switch is functional. If light does not come on, check 30 amp main fuse (circuit breaker) or for a broken wire.

### Switch Test

(1) If the failure is in the right or a rear door, connect jumper wires to that switch connector as shown in (Fig. 1).

(2) Check operation of window motor by making jumper connections on the left front main switch connector, as shown in (Fig. 1). If the failure is in the left front door, it is not necessary to disconnect or jump any other switch.

(a) If the window motor operates using jumper wires, a switch is the cause of failure.

(b) If the window motor does not operate using jumper wires, perform the "Window Lift Motor Test".

## WINDOW LIFT MOTOR TEST

(1) Connect positive (+) lead (from a test battery) to either of the two motor terminals.

(2) Connect negative (-) lead (from test battery) to remaining motor terminal.

(3) The motor should now rotate in one direction to either move window up or down.

(a) If window happens to already be in full "Up" position and motor is connected so as to rotate in "Up" direction no movement will be observed.