Turn Signal wiring diagrams

Recently I asked on FordBarn if anyone had wiring diagrams for the particular turn signal system (Everlasting) that I have mounted on my '29 Tudor.

I had many responses and have collected them in the pages that follow. Unfortunately I didn't retain the sources. :-(

In addition, I browsed the 'net and found a few more.

I haven't done anything yet with the information but plan on checking out and "prettying up" the wiring on my car.

Regards,

Bill Lee
01/17/2010

A note found on Early_CJ5.com forum:

“I bought a turn signal switch from Krage Motorsports (Brand name is Everlasting) and need a copy of the wiring diagram. Long story short, mechanic friend was installing a complete new wiring harness and turn signal switch in my 1960 CJ5. After 8 months he was "still working on it". I'm tired of waiting and I'm having someone else finish the work. The original mechanic lost the wiring diagram for the switch. The new shop has asked for the diagram.

Does anyone have a copy of the wiring diagram for the turn signal switch that Krage sells? I might just have to call Krage and ask them to send a copy.”

Response was

“Your in luck, I just wired the same switch into my 1971, with a painless harness.
Green to the right front signal
Yellow to the left front
Brown to the right rear
Orange to left rear
Red to the stop switch
Black & Blue to the Flasher “

The referenced vendor is http://www.jeepdoc.com/ and the turn signal in question appears to be the Everlasting and is part number 947348 (17232.01)

Also found the Everlasting listed on eBay, item #300369773557
From Dennis Oberer:

1. Be sure to change the flasher bulb inside the Signal Stat to 6 volt.
2. Power the unit from a NEGATIVE lead from the battery or your hot terminal block on the firewall.
3. Retain the original brown wire in the harness that feeds the tail lights (red part of the A lens).
4. DO NOT use the green wire from the original loom that runs from the stoplight switch to the LR tail light.
5. DO NOT use the green wire from the cross over loom from the LR to the RR tail light.
6. DO run new wires from the gray wire on the Signal Stat to your LR stop light bulb.
7. DO run new wire from the black wire on the Signal Stat to your RR stop light bulb.
8. Be sure to connect the flasher as per the sketch. Power to the X terminal, Blue wire to the F terminal and Yellow wire to the L terminal. L = load, F = flasher.
9. BE SURE to ground the Signal Stat. I ran a separate ground wire from the hose clamp that mounts the unit right to the A firewall. BE SURE THE GROUND IS SURE or the unit will not work.
10. Disconnect the green wire from the Stop Light Switch and connect the Yellow Wire from the Signal Stat to that terminal on the stop light switch.
NOTE: FLASHER AND FLASHER CONNECTOR ARE NOT INCLUDED WITH SWITCHES. USE NO. 9186 CONNECTOR ASSEMBLY WHEN REQUIRED.

How to wire Model 900, 901 and 910 Switch

1. Mount switch on steering column as shown in Fig. A.
2. Remove flasher from harness during wiring. Replace flasher only after wiring is completed and checked.
3. Wire as indicated in accompanying diagram.
4. Tape ends of unused wires to prevent shorts.
5. Replace flasher to complete installation.

How to wire Model 902 and 903 Switch

1. Mount switch on steering column as shown in Fig. A.
2. Remove flasher from harness during wiring. Replace flasher after wiring has been completed and checked.
3. Wire as indicated in accompanying diagram.
4. Replace flasher to complete installation.

How to wire Model 905 Switch

1. Mount switch on steering column as shown in Fig. A.
2. Wire turn signal and hazard warning functions as indicated for 900 Switch in Fig. B.
3. Disconnect ground cable from battery.
4. Wire headlight Hi/Lo beam circuit as indicated in accompanying diagram.
5. Replace ground cable to complete installation.

NOTE: USE NO. 9191 FOR REPLACEMENT HANDLE AND HI-LO BEAM SWITCH

Signal-Safe Series 905 Switches are protected by one or more U.S. patents: 2,217,296; 2,446,315; 2,407,840; 2,407,844; 2,443,877; 2,447,453; 2,447,455; 2,450,782; 2,825,045.

30493 SERVICE MAN: Give this instruction sheet to the vehicle owner.
NOTE: FLASHER AND FLASHER CONNECTOR ARE NOT INCLUDED WITH SWITCHES. USE NO. 9185 CONNECTOR ASSEMBLY WHEN REQUIRED.

How to wire Model 900, 901 and 910 Switch

1. Mount switch on steering column.
2. Remove flasher during wiring. Replace flasher only after wiring is completed and checked.
3. Wire as indicated in accompanying diagram A.
4. Tape ends of unused wires to prevent shorts.
5. Replace flasher to complete installation.

How to wire Model 902 and 903 Switch

1. Mount switch on steering column.
2. Remove flasher from harness during wiring. Replace after wiring has been completed and checked.
3. Wire as indicated in accompanying diagram B.
4. Replace flasher to complete installation.

How to wire Model 905 Switch

1. Mount switch on steering column.
2. Wire turn signal and hazard warning functions as indicated for 900 Switch in Fig. A.
3. Disconnect ground cable from battery.
4. Wire headlight Hi/Lo beam circuit as indicated on accompanying diagram C.
5. Replace ground cable to complete installation.

NOTE: USE NO. 9181 FOR REPLACEMENT HANDLE AND HI-LO BEAM SWITCH.

Serviceman: Give this instruction sheet to the vehicle owner.

Please Note: All switches are used with three prong flashers marked: (X) = power, (L) = load, (P) = pilot
INSTRUCTIONS

WIRING

Front Right

Indicator

Rear Right

Battery

Tail Switch

Stop Switch

Front Left

Right rear flasher lamp

Right front flasher lamp

Left rear flasher lamp

Left front flasher lamp

Black

Sky Blue

Dark Blue

Green

Orange

Red

Yellow

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

As each cord can be distinguishable by color, the wiring should be made according to the above drawing.

Speedway Motors Inc., P.O. Box 81906
Lincoln, NE 68501 (402) 323-3200
www.speedwaymotors.com
TURN SIGNAL INSTALLATION

LH Cowl Lt. (6 cp bulb)

Wire Connector

Yellow/Black (Cowl Lt Wire)

Electrical Switch

Wire Connector

Electrical Junction Box

Fuse

Amp Meter on Side

Red

22"

Brown

6 V Flasher

Yellow 42"

Blue 18"

Red 96"

Green 62"

Orange 76"

Gray 140"

Directional LT. Switch

White 97"

Hot Lead From Main Wiring Harness Remains

Stoplight Switch

Disconnect Original Harness, (Don't Remove) and Taps Off End

Left Stop Light 21 cp

Right Stop Light 21 cp

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This picture goes with the instructions on the next page.
TURN SIGNAL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR
18730 - 6 volt & 18740 - 12 volt FOR MODEL A FORDS WITH COWL
LIGHTS
You must have a cowl light wiring harness with 2 tail lites and a cross over
wire.
First, unhook the battery. Then select a position for the signal stat unit on the steering
column in an out-of-the-way place. On most cars, this is either just above the clamp on the gas
tank, or below the clamp on Model A’s with an indented firewall.

Follow the printed instructions for clamping the signal stat securely to the steering column.
Be sure that the unit is grounded; scrape the paint if necessary. The pilot light will not work if it is
not well grounded, although everything else will.

Run the main wire harness down the steering column, taping it with black electrical tape in
about three places.

Run the wire harness over the clutch pedal and use clamp 20690 at the screw that holds the
plate around the steering column and the brake and clutch pedals to hold the harness in place.
Remove the cowl kick panel on the driver’s side. Glue, stick or epoxy the flasher base to the
cowl. If your “A” has a pocket in the kick panel (roadster), position the flasher base out of the way
of the pocket.

Run the brown wire with the fuse from the flasher to the junction box on the firewall. Put
it on the stud that connects the wire from the ammeter. Secure the brown wire so that it is out of the
way on the inside firewall. Nothing should be unhooked from the terminal box. Connect the new
orange wire from the signal stat to the black with yellow tracer wire at the light body, located at
the base of the steering column, unplug the wire to the cowl lights and tape off. You must have a
cowl light wiring harness.

Run the remaining roll of colored wires out of the cowl and to the locations shown in the
wiring diagram. Unhook the original wires and plug in the new wires. Five new rubber wire
connectors are provided if needed. Leave the hot (green) wire on the switch.

Tape all of the unused ends of the original harness out of the way. You can hook
everything back up at any time if the turn signal is removed.

Hook the battery back up and you’ll have flashing turn signals,—with the cowl lights on or
off. If one light is dim, make sure the ground is good. You must have 21 CP bulbs in the rear stop
light, and it is recommended that 10 CP (18480 6 volt) or 12 CP (20480 12 volt) bulbs be used in the
cowl lights, as you will need the amperage. A stop light will flash with the brake on or off.
If the pilot light does not continue to flash, or if it does not work on hazard, you do not
have enough amperage on the flasher. Check the ground or bulb.

Just one problem with this unit—it is not self-canceling, so your co-pilot has a new job,
reminding you to pull the lever to neutral. You can put a buzzer in this unit. Radio Shack sells 6
volt and 12 volt buzzers, #273-054A and #273-055A, (less than $5). Wire the buzzer to the blue
wire at the flasher, and to ground. If this doesn’t work, reverse the black and red wires on the
buzzer. This depends on positive or negative battery grounding. Epoxy or stick the buzzer to the
cowl sheet metal or fire wall for a sounding board; it will make a lot of noise.

The hazard light will come in handy when you stop on the side of the road to help someone
fix a Chevy on your next tour. Good luck.
Fig. 18A. Wiring diagram showing the internal circuits of the model A Ford cars not equipped with cowl lamps, with two bulbs in each headlamp.

When starting to trace one of the several electrical circuits, begin with the positive (+) terminal of the battery or generator. The battery is the source of supply when the engine is not running, or generator is running very slowly. When the generator speed is increased to the point where its voltage becomes greater than the battery voltage, the relay points close and then the generator is the source of electrical current supply and also charges the battery. See Dyke’s Automobile Encyclopedia, pages 332, 448 and 427 explaining the principle of operation of the current cut-out (relay), how to trace circuits, etc.