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If the headlight lights but does not light brightly, the trouble may be that the headlight is of improper wattage or the dynamo is not supplying sufficient current. However, the trouble may also be caused by a short or a component drawing too much current in some other part of the electrical system.

Tail light trouble

If the tail light does not go on when the circuit is closed, the filament is probable burned out. However, if the bulb is good, check the fuses, wiring, ignition switch, headlight switch fuse and battery.

BRAKE LIGHT CIRCUIT

The brake light circuit is shown in Fig. 600. When the ignition switch is turned on, the brake light goes on whenever the circuit is closed by either the front or rear brake light switch. The same bulb is used for both the brake and tail lights as explained in the preceding section.

The front brake light switch is a pressure switch installed in the brake fluid line, and is operated by fluid pressure when the brake lever is pulled. The front brake light switch never requires adjustment and so is not designed to be adjusted. It can not be disassembled for repair and must be replaced when defective.

The rear brake light switch is a plunger type switch actuated by a spring attached to the rear brake pedal. It can be adjusted by changing its position higher or lower in the mounting bracket (See Pg. 19).

The brake light failure indicator switch is in the brake light circuit as a warning device to indicate during vehicle operation whether or not the brake light is functioning properly. Brake light failure may be due to a burned out bulb or some other failure in the brake light circuit.

Brake light circuit inspection involves the front brake light switch, rear brake light switch, brake light, brake light failure indicator switch, brake light failure indicator light, and wiring.

Brake Light Circuit

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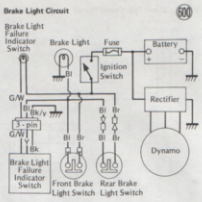

Front brake light switch inspection

- Disconnect the front brake light switch leads from the switch.
- Set an ohmmeter to the R x 1 range, connect the meter to the switch terminals, and determine whether or not there is continuity whenever the front brake lever is squeezed. If there is no continuity, replace the switch.

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NOTE (when the front brake light switch is replaced with a new one):

1. If brake fluid spills when the switch is replaced, painted or chromed surfaces may become damaged. If any fluid spills on the fender or elsewhere, wipe it up immediately.
2. Apply a small amount of a non-permanent locking agent to the switch threads before mounting the switch. However, so that no locking agent will get mixed in with the brake fluid, do not apply any on the lower fourth of the threads.
3. After the switch has been installed, bleed the front brake lines.

Rear brake light switch inspection

- Disconnect the rear brake light switch leads under the fuel tank.