74202 ADAPTER KIT

Plug-In Harness Installation

Follow the Isolation Module Installation Instructions included with the harness kit until connecting to the vehicle lighting connectors.

Plug-In Adapter Installation

1. Disconnect the vehicle driver-side male and female front lighting connector.

NOTE: Use dielectric grease on all electrical connections to prevent corrosion. Fill receptacles and lightly coat ring terminals and blades before assembly.

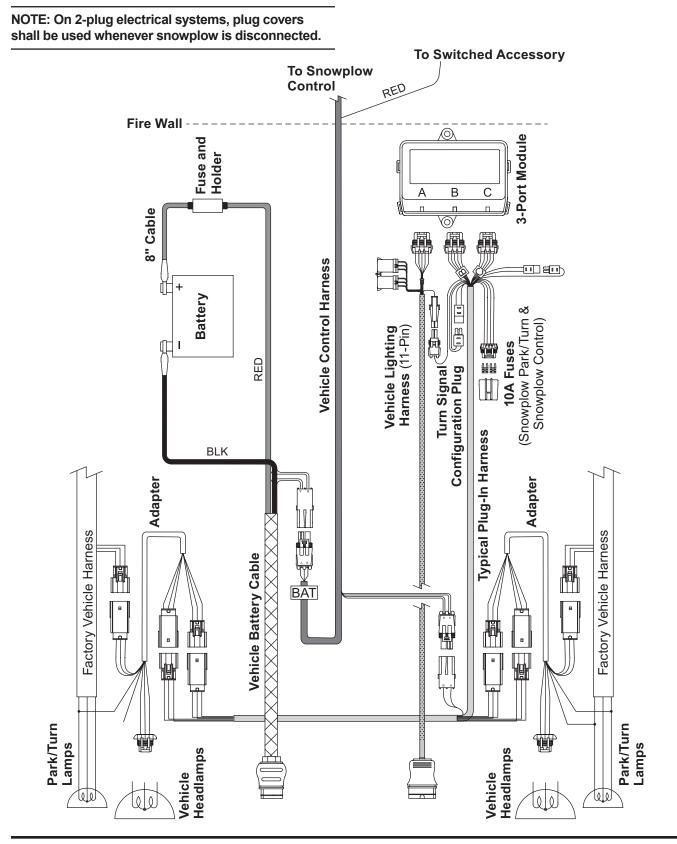
- 2. Connect the plug-in adapter black male and female connectors to the plug-in harness male and female connectors.
- 3. Connect the plug-in adapter gray male and female connectors to the vehicle male and female vehicle lighting connectors.

- 4. Repeat on the passenger's side.
- 5. Locate the turn signal wire on each side of the vehicle. Splice the "TURN" wire from the adapter into the signal wire on the corresponding side following the instructions in the Recommended Splicing Procedure section.
- 6. Splice the "PARK" wire from the adapter into the parking light wire following the instructions in the Recommended Splicing Procedure section.

NOTE: Only the adapter "PARK" wire on the *green* leg of the plug-in harness is spliced in. The adapter "PARK" wire coming from the *blue* leg of the plug-in harness does not need to be connected.

7. After completely checking all vehicle and plow lighting functions, secure harnesses with cable ties away from any sharp edges and hot or moving parts.

TYPICAL 2-PLUG, 3-PORT MODULE SYSTEM DIAGRAM



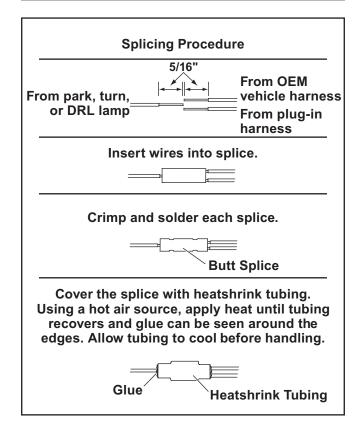
RECOMMENDED SPLICING PROCEDURE

- 1. Locate wire to be spliced into.
- 2. Cut wire at least 1-1/2" from any other splice, connector, or terminal. If wires are covered by tubing or braid, remove enough of it to achieve the minimum clearance required.
- 3. Strip away 5/16" of insulation from the ends of the wires to be spliced.
- 4. Slide two wires into one end of the supplied parallel splice.
- Place a piece of heatshrink tubing (3/16" x 1-1/4" long) over the remaining wire to be spliced. Cut tubing into 1-1/4" lengths if required.
- Insert the wire into the open end of the splice and crimp using an appropriate crimp tool. One or two crimps may be necessary to ensure a good connection. No wire strands should be visible outside of the splice.
- 7. Preheat a soldering tool for at least one minute to help promote even solder flow.
- 8. Apply heat to the splice. Avoid heating too close to the insulation. Apply solder to the wires. Use just enough solder to produce an even flow through the splice. Use rosin core solder ONLY. Do not use acid core solder.

NOTE: Avoid using an excessive amount of solder, as it can result in wicking. Wicking occurs when solder travels up the wire core. This may cause the wire to become stiff or brittle, which could lead to a broken or open circuit.

- 9. Check the circuits for continuity.
- 10. Cover the splice with heatshrink tubing. The tubing should extend beyond the splice on both sides.
- 11. Using a hot air source, starting in the center and working out to either side, apply heat until the tubing recovers and glue can be seen around the edges. Allow the tubing to cool before handling.

NOTE: The splices supplied will accommodate 18-gauge wires as shown. For larger gauge wires, cut the wire, strip the ends 3/8" to 1/2", and twist together. Apply solder to the splice and cover with heatshrink tubing.



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