Switches and Sensors Catalogue

Oil Pressure • Water Temperature • Coolant Temperature

Thermo Fan • Stop Light • Reverse Light





This section has been included to assist with the identification of Tridon's extensive range of engine oil pressure senders and sensors. Photographs and specification tables are shown for each Tridon part number. Each specification table contains spanner size, thread size, plug type, circuit diagram and pressure rating.

The Tridon oil pressure senders and sensors range has been developed to operate within original equipment manufacturer's specifications. As oil pressure values vary always refer to the vehicle application list to ensure correct part number selection.

Oil Pressure Senders And Sensors



The engine oil pressure sender/sensor is used to measure the integrity of the engine lubrication system. Normally located in the engine block, the oil pressure sender responds to changes in engine oil pressure modifying the signal from oil pressure instrumentation. This modified signal is used to determine the engine oil pressure via oil pressure light or gauge.

There are 3 main types of engine oil pressure senders and sensors; spring controlled diaphragm, thermal transducer and piezo-resistor.

Spring Controlled Diaphragm

- Contains a spring loaded diaphragm designed to open a set of contacts as pressure increases.
- For operation of oil pressure lights (only ON or OFF switch position).

Thermal Transducer

- Contains a diaphragm designed to close a set of contacts attached to a bimetal alloy leaf. The bimetal leaf deflects with changes in oil pressure.
 A corresponding bimetal leaf in the oil pressure gauge performs the same operation, registering the appropriate pressure reading.
- For operation of oil pressure gauges.

Piezo-Resistor

- Contains a semiconductor crystal, with special resistance properties. Changes in these properties occur when pressure is applied; the changes are then processed to operate an oil display.
- For operation of electronic oil pressure gauges.

Testing and Replacement

The engine oil pressure sender/sensor is an integral component in a vehicle engine warning system; a faulty engine oil pressure sender/sensor may provide incorrect warning signals leading to potential engine damage.

Engine oil pressure senders/sensors should be inspected regularly, the sender/sensor should be checked for any visible signs of contaminant. Note the engine oil itself, particularly old oil or incorrect oil levels may cause a sender/sensor to malfunction.

When an engine oil pressure sender/sensor malfunction or fault is suspected, the engine oil pressure sender/sensor should be checked and replaced by a trained professional.

Oil Pressure Sender/Sensor Testing Procedure

- 1. Check the oil pressure sender/sensor for visible faults or oil leaks.
- **2.** Check correct oil pressure sender/sensor operation;

Spring Controlled Diaphragm (oil pressure lights)

Measure continuity across the oil pressure sender/sensor contacts;

- Using an Ohmmeter, remove the terminal or plug, connect the Ohmmeter between the sender/sensor terminal and the vehicle earth (ground).
- With the engine OFF, the reading given should be zero (0) or show a closed circuit.
- Start the engine, as the oil pressure rises the reading given should become infinite or open circuit.

Thermal Transducer (oil pressure gauges)

Test the operation of the oil pressure gauge circuit;

- Remove the wiring plug or terminal, connect a potentiometer between terminal and vehicle earth (ground).
- with the ignition turned on, test the operation of the oil gauge starting the potentiometer at a high resistance (around 500Ω) then slowly reduce the resistance to 0Ω . The gauge should operate from low pressure to high or a maximum pressure. (Resistance values will vary between make and models, test procedure should be used as a guide only).

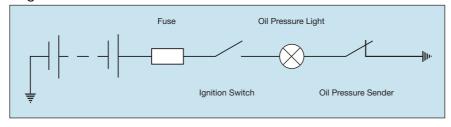
Piezo-Resistor (electronic oil pressure displays)

For testing procedures for a Piezo-resistor type sensor refer to Thermal transducer type tests.

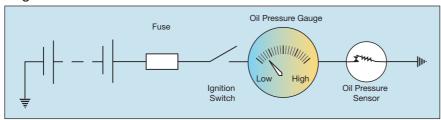
- **3.** Replace the sender/sensor if readings are not as shown above.
- **4.** Other oil pressure circuit tests include:
 - Gauge and light tests with a potentiometer.
 - Wiring tests, open and short circuits.
 - Available voltage (check fuses) voltage stabilizer or voltage regulator normally located in the instrument cluster.

The Tridon engine oil pressure sender/sensor range has been developed to operate with OEM specifications. As sender/sensor pressures values may vary, always refer to the Tridon Vehicle Application list to ensure correct part number selection.

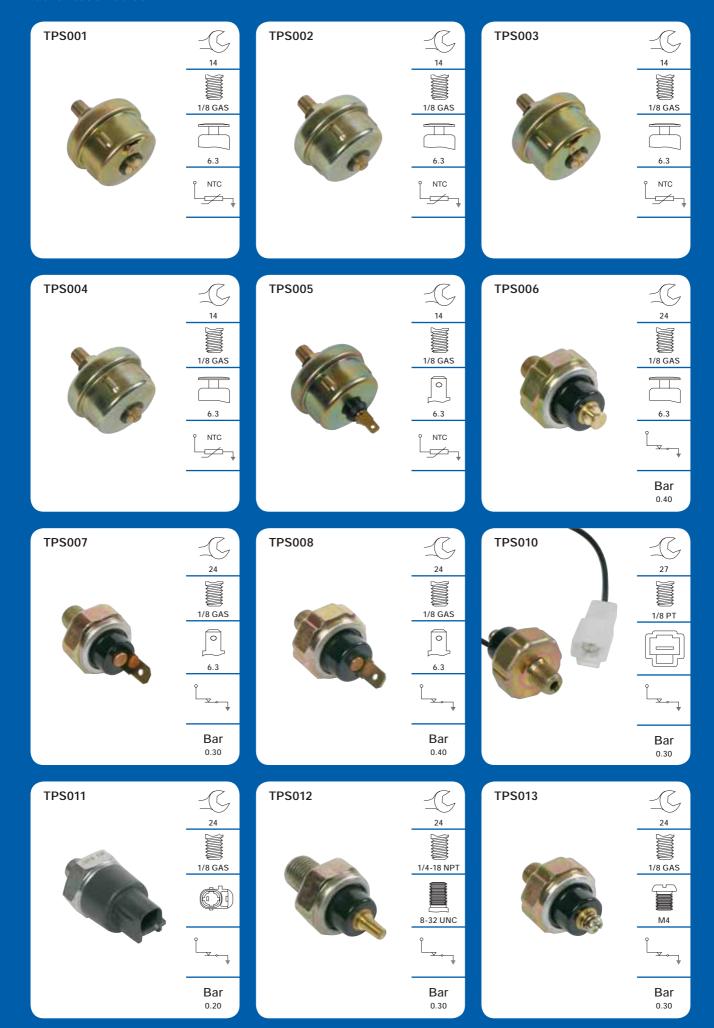
Engine Oil Pressure Sender Circuit

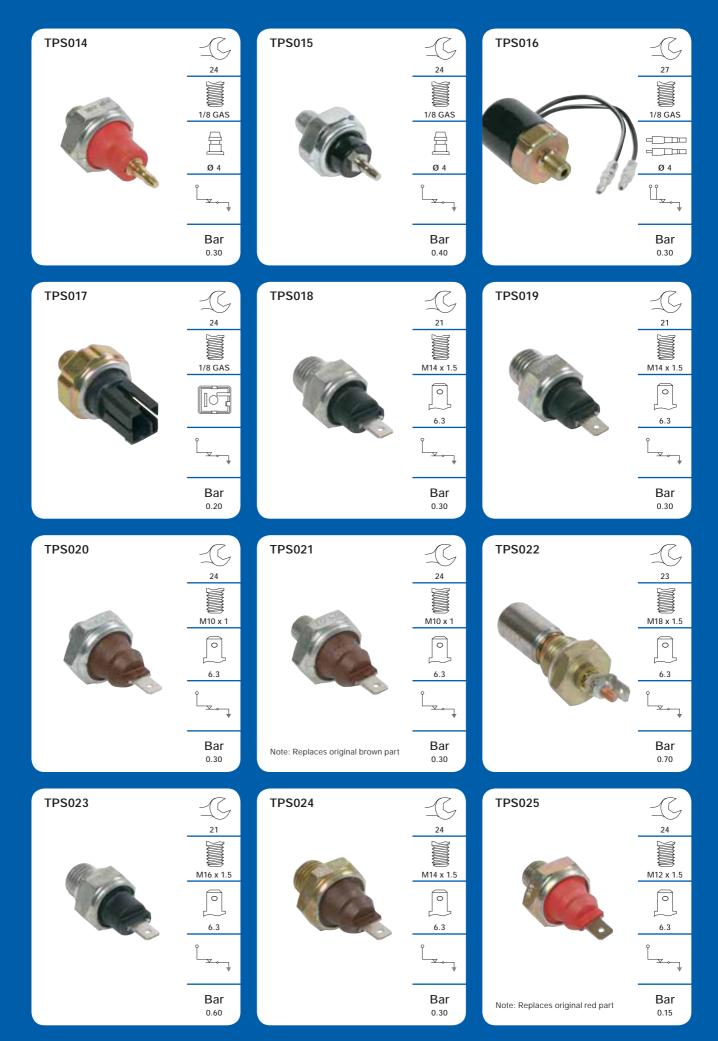


Engine Oil Pressure Sensor Circuit



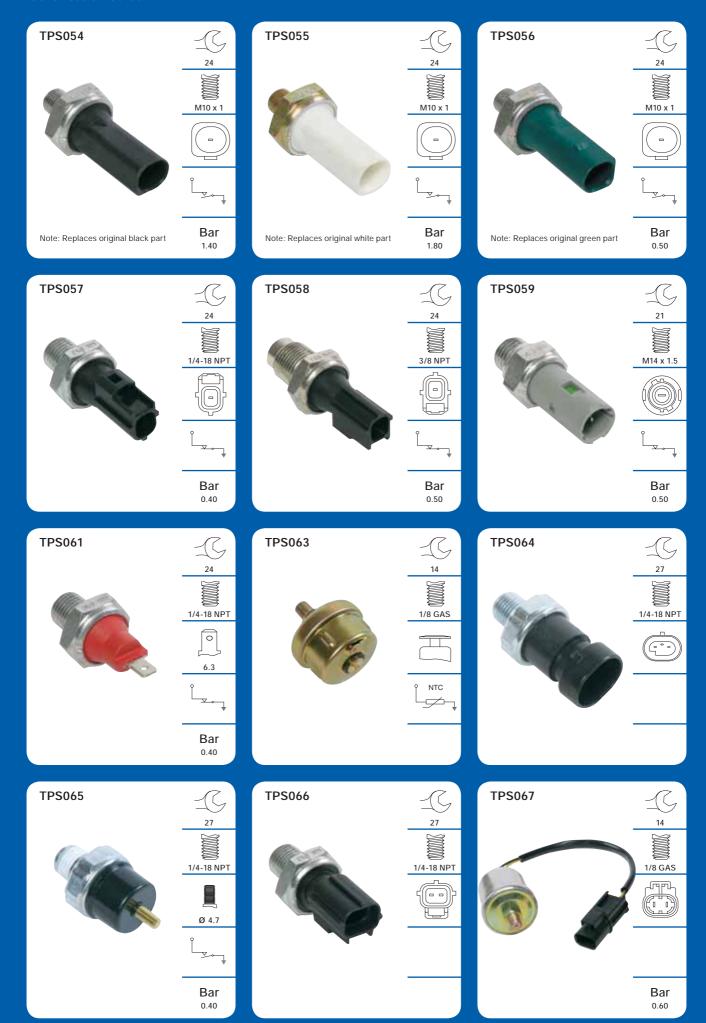
^{*} Test procedure values will vary between make and models and should be used a guide only.











Quick Reference Guide

Circuit Type N/C = Normally Closed N/O = Normally Open

Part No.	Spanner	Thread	Circuit Type	Pressure	Notes
TPS001	14	1/8 GAS	Oli Cult Type	11033410	Notes
TPS002	14	1/8 GAS			
TPS003	14	1/8 GAS			
TPS004	14	1/8 GAS			
TPS005	14	1/8 GAS			
TPS006	24	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.40	
TPS007	24	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.30	
TPS008	24	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.40	
TPS010	27	1/8 PT	N/C	0.20	
TPS011	24	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.30	
TPS012	24	1/4 - 18 NPT	N/C	0.30	
TPS013	24	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.30	
TPS014	24	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.30	
TPS015	24	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.40	
TPS016	27	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.30	
TPS017	24	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.20	
TPS018	21	M14 x 1.5	N/C	0.30	
TPS019	21	M14 x 1.5	N/C	0.30	
TPS020	24	M10 x 1	N/C	0.30	
TPS021	24	M10 x 1	N/C	0.30	Replaces original brown part
TPS022	23	M18 x 1.5	N/C	0.70	'
TPS023	21	M16 x 1.5	N/C	0.60	
TPS024	24	M14 x 1.5	N/C	0.30	
TPS025	24	M12 x 1.5	N/C	0.15	Replaces original red part
TPS026	24	M12 x 1.5	N/C	0.35	Replaces original brown and blue parts
TPS027	24	1/8 - 27 NPT	N/C	0.50	
TPS029	24	1/4 - 18 NPT	N/C	0.40	
TPS030	24	M10 x 1	N/O	1.80	Replaces original white part
TPS031	24	M10 x 1	N/O	1.40	Replaces original black part
TPS032	24	1/8 - 27NPT	N/C	0.50	
TPS033	24	1/8 - 27 NPT	N/C	0.30	
TPS034	24	M14 x 1.5	N/C	0.50	
TPS038	24	M14 x 1.5	N/C	0.50	
TPS039	24	M12 x 1.5	N/C	0.30	
TPS040	24	M10 x 1	N/O	0.30	
TPS041	24	1/8 - 27 NPT	N/C	0.35	
TPS042	24	M10 x 1	N/O	0.90	Replaces original brown and grey parts
TPS043	21	M14 x 1.5	N/C	0.30	
TPS044	24	M12 x 1.5	N/C	0.40	
TPS045	24	M10 x 1	N/C	0.30	Replaces original light blue part
TPS046	24	M10 x 1	N/O	2.50	
TPS047	21	M16 x 1.5	N/C	0.50	
TPS048	24	M10 x 1	N/C	0.50	
TPS049	24	1/8 GAS	N/C	0.40	
TPS050	21	M16 x 1.5	N/C	0.50	
TPS051	24	M10 x 1	N/O	0.70	Replaces original brown part
TPS052	24	M10 x 1	N/C	0.25	Replaces original dark blue part
TPS053	24	M10 x 1	N/O	0.90	Replaces original grey part
TPS054	24	M10 x 1	N/O	1.40	Replaces original black part
TPS055	24	M10 x 1	N/O	1.80	Replaces original white part
TPS056	24	M10 x 1	N/O	0.50	Replaces original green part
TPS057	24	1/4 - 18 NPT	N/C	0.40	
TPS058	24	3/8 NPT	N/C	0.50	
TPS059 TPS061	21	M14 x 1.5 1/4 - 18 NPT	N/C N/C	0.50	
	14	1/4 - 18 NP1 1/8 GAS	IN/C	0.40	
TPS063 TPS064	27	1/4 - 18 NPT			
TPS065	27	1/4 - 18 NPT	N/O	0.40	
TPS066	27	1/4 - 18 NPT	IV/O	0.40	
TPS067	14	1/4 - 18 NP1 1/8 Gas		0.60	
153007	14	1/0 Gas		0.00	

TRIDON >

This section has been included to assist with the identification of Tridon's extensive range of water temperature senders. Photographs and specification tables are shown for each Tridon part number. Each specification table contains spanner size, thread size, plug type and circuit diagram.



The water temperature sender is used to measure the integrity of the engine cooling system. Located on the engine side of the thermostat in the cooling system, the water temperature sender responds to changes in engine coolant temperature modifying the signal from engine temperature instrumentation. This modified signal is used to determine the engine coolant temperature via water temperature light or gauge.

The most common type of water temperature sender is a thermistor type sender unit, containing semiconductor materials which respond to coolant temperature changes. Most commonly used are thermistors with a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), which respond with decreasing resistance as the temperature increases. This decrease in resistance creates a higher current flow through the bimetal leaf located inside the temperature gauge, indicating the appropriate engine temperature reading.



Testing and Replacement

The water temperature sender is an integral component in a vehicle engine warning system; a faulty water temperature sender may provide incorrect warning signals leading to possible engine overheating and potential engine damage.

Water temperature senders should be inspected at regular service intervals, the sender should be checked for any visible signs of contaminant and conductivity. Note the coolant itself, particularly old coolant, incorrect coolant levels or mixture may cause the sender to malfunction.

When a water temperature sender malfunction or fault is suspected, the sender should be checked and replaced by a trained professional.

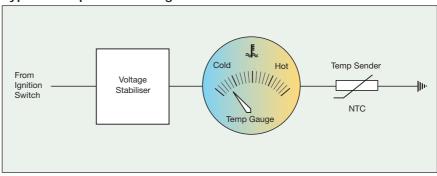


Water Temperature Sender Testing Procedures

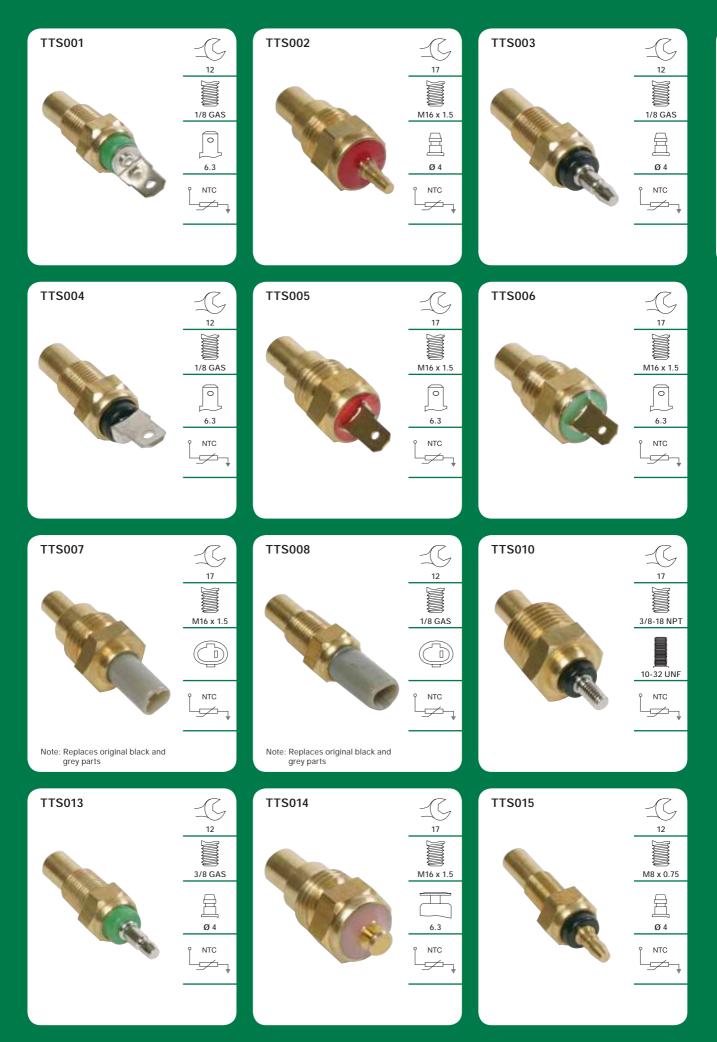
- 1. Remove the water temperature sender from the vehicle.
- **2.** Check the water temperature sender for visible contaminant, conductivity or leaks.
- **3.** Check correct water temperature sender operation;
 - Suspend the sender in a beaker filled with water so that the bulb is covered.
- Using an Ohmmeter, measure the resistance across the terminals (or terminal to the body of the sender).
- Heat the water until a simulated engine operating temperature is achieved (80°C 90°C). The sender is designed to respond to the change in temperature (as the water temperature increases the sender resistance will decrease or has a negative temperature coefficient NTC).
- At low temperatures the resistance values may be several thousand ohms (Ω) and reduce to as low as a few hundred ohms (Ω) at normal engine operating temperatures.
- **4.** Other water temperature circuit tests include:
 - Gauge and light tests with a potentiometer.
 - Wiring tests, open and short circuits.
 - Available voltage (check fuses) voltage stabilizer or voltage regulator, normally located in the instrument cluster.

The Tridon engine water temperature sender range has been developed to operate with OEM specifications. As sender values may vary, always refer to the Tridon Vehicle Application list to ensure correct part number selection.

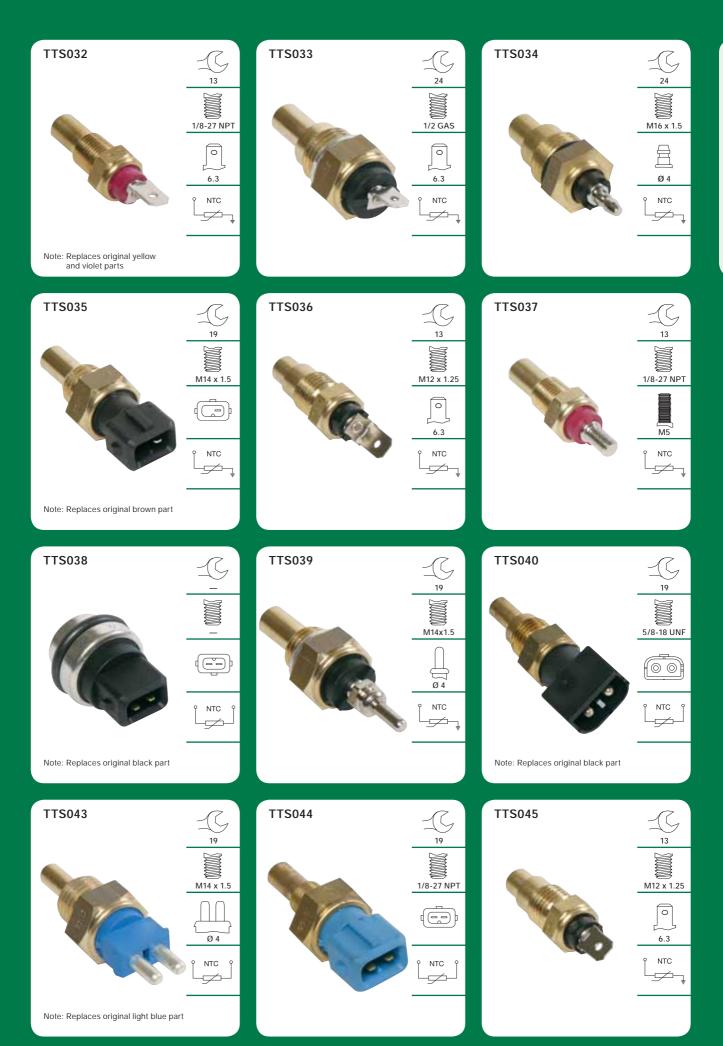
Typical Temperature Gauge Circuit

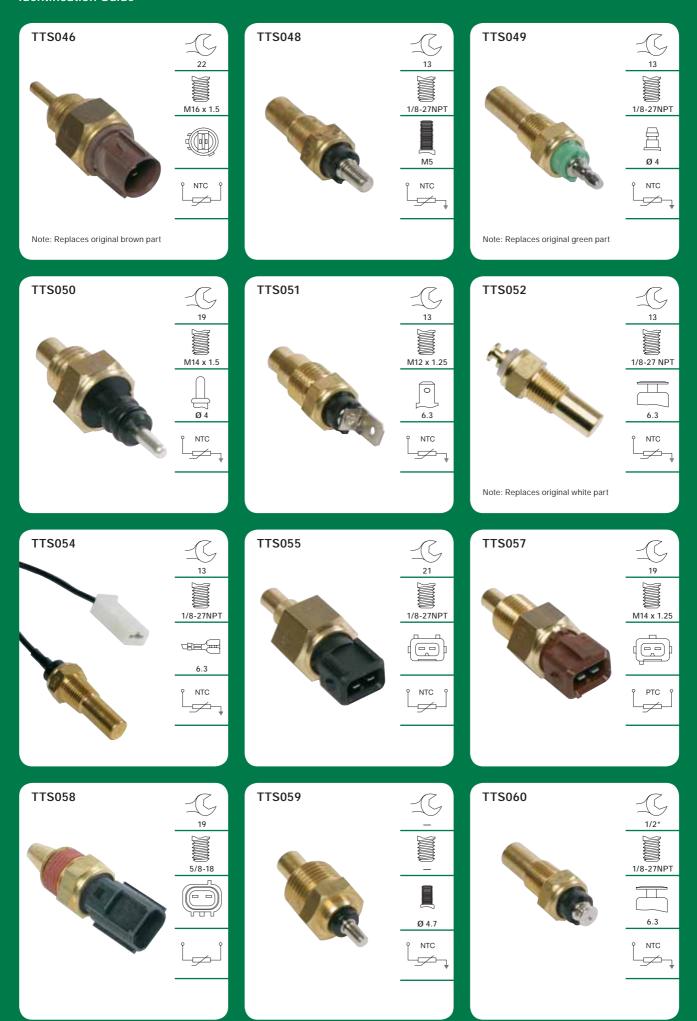


^{*} Test procedure values will vary between make and models and should be used a guide only.













Quick Reference Guide

		1	1	
Part No.	Spanner	Thread	Temp Ratings	Notes
TTS001	12	1/8 GAS		
TTS002	17	M16 x 1.5		
TTS003	12	1/8 GAS		
TTS004	12	1/8 GAS		
TTS005	17	M16 x 1.5		
TTS006	17	M16 x 1.5		
TTS007	17	M16 x 1.5		Replaces original black and grey parts
TTS008	13	1/8 GAS		Replaces original black and grey parts
TTS010	17	3/8 - 18 DRYSEAL THREAD		
TTS013	12	1/8 GAS		
TTS014	17	M16 x 1.25		
TTS015	12	M8 x 0.75		
TTS017	17	M16 x 1.5		
TTS018	17	M16 x 1.5		
TTS020	17	M16 x 1.5		
TTS021	13	M12 x 1.25		B 1
TTS023	13	1/8 - 27 NPT		Replaces original white part
TTS024	13	1/8 - 27 NPT		
TTS025	19	M14 x 1.5		
TTS027	19	5/8 - 18 UNF		
TTS028	17	M16 x 1.5		
TTS029	19	5/8 - 18UNF		
TTS030	13	M 8 x 0.75		
TTS031	17	M16 x 1.5		Danie a a prisinal wells
TTS032	13	1/8 - 27 NPT		Replaces original yellow and violet part
TTS033	24	1/2 Gas		
TTS034	17	M16 x 1.5		
TTS035	19	M14 x 1.5		Replaces original brown part
TTS036	13	M12 x 1.25		
TTS037	13	1/8 - 27NPT		
TTS038	-	-		Replaces original black part
TTS039	19	M14 x 1.5		
TTS040	19	5/8 - 18UNF		Replaces original black part
TTS043	19	M14 x 1.5		Replaces original light blue part
TTS044	19	1/8 - 27 NPT		
TTS045	13	M12 x 1.25		
TTS046	22	M16 x 1.5		Replaces original brown part
TTS048	13	1/8 - 27 NPT		Danielana adalah masa masa
TTS049	13	1/8 - 27 NPT		Replaces original green part
TTS050	19	M14 x 1.5		
TTS051	13	M12 x 1.25		Daniela da antoire il coloite orant
TTS052	13	1/8 - 27 NPT		Replaces original white part
TTS054	13	1/8 - 27 NPT		
TTS055	21	1/8 - 27 NPT		
TTS057	19	M14 x 1.25		
TTS058	19	3/8 - 18 DRYSEAL THREAD		
TTS060	1/2"	1/8 - 27NPT		
TTS061	1/2"	1/8 - 27NPT		
TTS062	1/2"	1/8 - 27NPT		
TTS063	1/2"	1/8 - 27NPT		
TTS064	1/2"	1/8 - 27NPT	11000	
TTS501	22	M14 x 1.5	110°C	
TTS503	21	3/8 Gas	60°C	Danie a a anisinal whit
TTS504	-	-	120°C	Replaces original white part
TTS505	-	- N410 1	60°C	Replaces original red part
TTS506	19	M10 x 1	90°C	
TTS507	-	-	110°C	
TTS508	-	-	107°C / 112°C	Doulogoo original brayer was t
TTS509	-	-	112°C / 120°C	Replaces original brown part
TTS510	-	- M14 v 1 2F	102°C / 115°C	Replaces original grey part
TTS511	20	M14 x 1.25	60°C	Replaces original violet ring
TTS512	20	M14 x 1.25	120°C	Replaces original blue with yellow ring
TTS513	19	M10 x 1	100°C	B. I
TTS514	-	- M14 1 .0F	95°C	Replaces original blue with white ring
TTS515	20	M14 x 1.25	115°C	Replaces original part with grey ring
TTS516	22	M14 x 1.5	100°C	
TTS517	-	-	95°C	Replaces original dark blue - white and yellow parts
TTS518	-	-	100°C	Replaces original black part with dark blue ring
TTS519	24	M12 x 1.5	120°C	
TTS520	22	M18 x 1.5	115°C	



This section has been included to assist with the identification of Tridon's extensive range of engine coolant sensors. Photographs and specification tables are shown for each Tridon part number. Each specification table contains spanner size, thread size, plug type and circuit diagram.

The Tridon coolant sensor range has been developed to operate within original equipment manufacturer's specifications. As Tridon coolant sensor circuits vary always refer to the Tridon vehicle application list to ensure the correct part number selection.



The coolant temperature sensor is a device designed to respond to changes in coolant temperature, this response causes a change in signal voltage which is returned to the vehicle computer (ECU). The registered change in voltage signal is then processed by the ECU to determine the engine temperature. The coolant temperature sensor is crucial for the control of temperature based functions performed ECU (e.g. ignition, instrumentation, fuel metering and transmission shifting).

There are two types of coolant temperature sensors, the thermocouple type and more commonly used thermistor type, normally located in the water jacket of the engine cylinder head or intake manifold. The thermistor type contains conductive materials which respond to coolant temperature changes. Two types of conductive material are used; material with a positive temperature coefficient (PTC), where the resistance increases as the temperature increases. Alternatively and more commonly used is material with a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), which responds with decreasing resistance as the temperature increases.

The coolant temperature sensor is critical to many temperature based functions performed by the ECU, these include;

- Electronic fuel injection system.
 - Changes to injector pulse width.
 - Operation idle speed solenoid.
- Ignition Timing systems.
 - Changes to spark timing.
- Variable valve timing.
- Transmission control.
- Electric cooling fan switching control (if separate fan switch is not used).

Testing and Replacement

The coolant temperature sensor is an integral component in a vehicle engine management system; a faulty coolant temperature sensor can result in poor engine performance including difficult starting, poor fuel economy, possible overheating and potential engine damage.

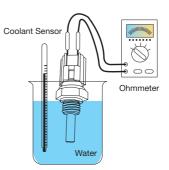
Coolant temperature sensors should be inspected every 20,000 kilometres, the sensor should be checked for any visible signs of contaminant and conductivity. Note the coolant itself, particularly old coolant, incorrect coolant levels or mixture may cause the sensor to malfunction.

When a coolant temperature sensor malfunction or fault is suspected the coolant temperature sensor should be checked and replaced by a trained professional.



Coolant Temperature Sensor Testing Procedures

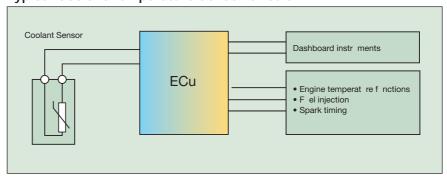
- 1. Remove the coolant temperature sensor from the vehicle.
- **2.** Check the coolant temperature sensor for visible contaminant, conductivity or leaks.
- **3.** Check correct coolant temperature sensor operation;
- Suspend the sensor in a beaker filled with water so that the bulb is covered.



- Using an Ohmmeter, measure the resistance across the terminals, (or terminal to the body of the sender).
- Heat the water until a simulated engine operating temperature is achieved (80°C 90°C). The sensor is designed to respond to the change in temperature (as the water temperature increases the sensor resistance will decrease or has a negative temperature coefficient NTC).
- At low temperatures the resistance values may be several thousand ohms (Ω) and reduce to as low as a few hundred ohms (Ω) at normal engine operating temperatures.

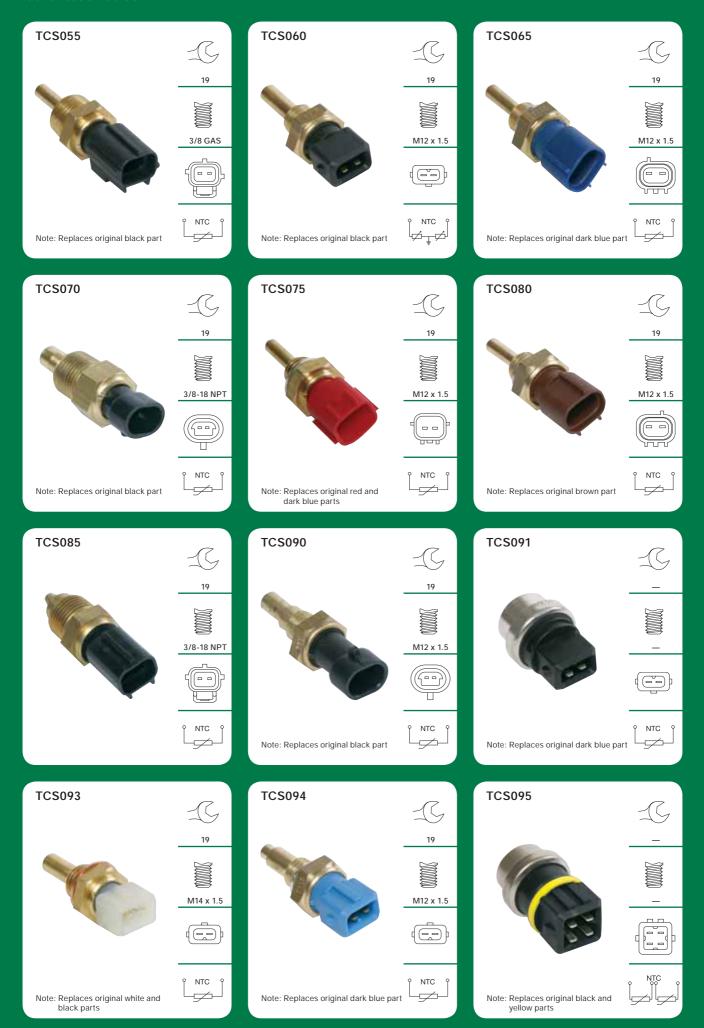
The Tridon coolant temperature sensor range has been developed to operate with OEM specifications. As coolant temperature sensor values may vary, always refer to the Tridon Vehicle Application list to ensure correct part number selection.

Typical Coolant Temperature Sensor Circuit



 $^{^{\}star}$ Test procedure values will vary between make and models and should be used a guide only.













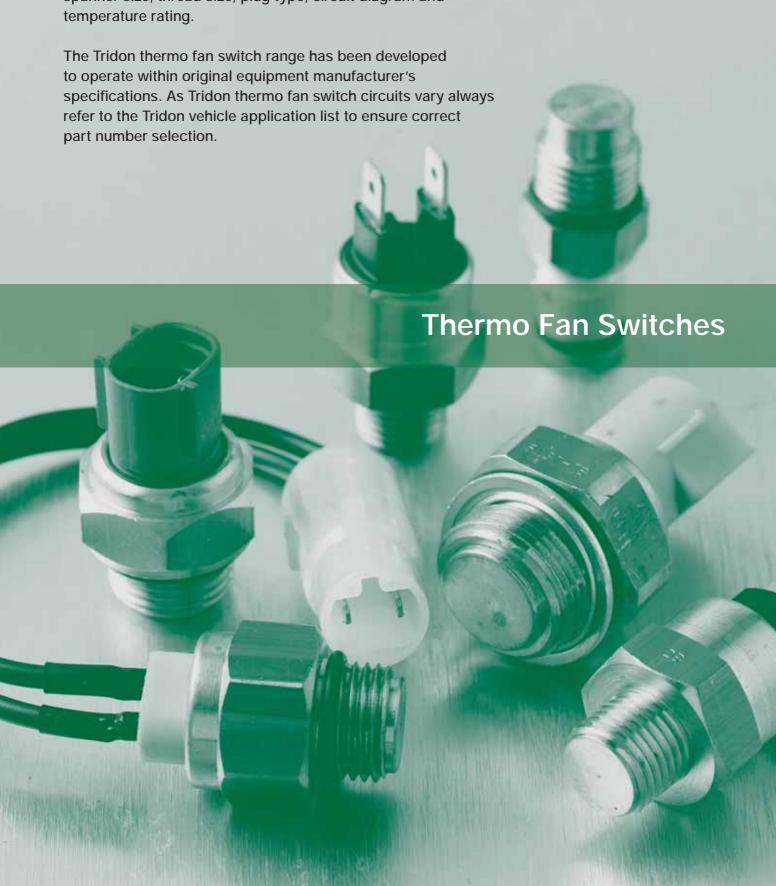


Quick Reference Guide

Part No.	Spanner	Thread	Notes
TCS011	25	3/8 -18 Dry Seal	Notes
TCS020	22	M16 x 1.5	Replaces original black part
TCS022	17	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original black part
TCS024	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original green part
TCS026	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original white part
TCS029	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original white and black part
TCS030	17	3/8 Gas	Replaces original black part
TCS032	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original green and grey parts
TCS035	19	3/8 Gas	Replaces original green part
TCS040	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original dark blue part
TCS045	19	M12 x 1.5	
TCS050	19	3/8 Gas	Replaces original black part
TCS055	19	3/8 Gas	Replaces original black part
TCS060	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original black part
TCS065	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original dark blue part
TCS070	19	3/8 - 18 NPT	Replaces original black part
TCS075	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original red and dark blue parts
TCS080	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original brown part
TCS085	19	3/8 - 18 NPT	
TCS090	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original black part
TCS091	-	-	Replaces original dark blue part
TCS092	19	M10 x 1	
TCS093	19	M14 x 1.5	Replaces original white and black parts
TCS094	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original dark blue part
TCS095	-	-	Replaces original black and yellow parts
TCS096	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original green part
TCS097	22	M14 x 1.5	Replaces original black part
TCS098	19	M10 x 1	Replaces original white part
TCS099	19	M14 x 1.5	Replaces original black part
TCS100	22	M14 x 1.5	Replaces original black part
TCS101	-	-	
TCS102	19	M12 x 1.5	
TCS103	-	-	Replaces original black part
TCS104	-	-	Replaces original green part
TCS105	-	-	Replaces original dark blue and green parts
TCS106	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original black part
TCS107	22	M12 x 1.5	
TCS108	22	M12 x 1.5	
TCS109 TCS110	19 21	M12 x 1.5	
TCS110	21	IVITZ X 1.3	
TCS111	19	_	
TCS112	21	M12 x 1.5	
TCS114	-	-	
TCS115	21	M12 x 1.5	
TCS116	17	M16 x 1.5	
TCS117	19	M12 x 1.5	
TCS118	19	M12 x 1.5	
TCS119	-	M12 x 1.5	
TCS120	17	M12 x 1.5	
TCS121	19	1/8 - 27 NPT	Replaces original black and red parts
TCS124	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original grey part
TCS125	-	M12 x 1.5	
TCS126	19	3/8 Gas	
TCS127	19	1/8 - 27 NPT	
TCS128	19	M12 x 1.5	Replaces original black, grey, red and
103128	17	IVIIZ X 1.5	dark blue parts

TRIDON >

This section has been included to assist with the identification of Tridon's extensive range of thermo fan switches. Photographs and specification tables are shown for each Tridon part number. Each specification table contains spanner size, thread size, plug type, circuit diagram and temperature rating.





The thermo fan switch is a mechanical switching device designed to respond to changes in coolant temperature allowing the operation of the electric radiator thermo fan(s).

Switching control is achieved through a bimetal alloy leaf, which deflects with changes in temperature opening or closing a set of contacts. Each switch is calibrated to specific ON/OFF temperature ratings.

There are many different circuit functions of the thermo fan switch with variations depending on vehicle manufacturer's specifications.

Common triggering operations are as follows:

Single Speed Fan

- Normally closed between terminals.
- Normally open between terminals.
- Normally closed between earth and terminals.
- Normally open between earth and terminals.







Dual Speed Fans

- Double circuit, normally open.
- Double circuit one normally closed, one normally open.
- Independent circuits, normally open.







Testing and Replacement

The thermo fan switch is an integral component in a vehicle cooling system; a faulty fan switch can cause possible overheating and potential damage to an engine.

Thermo fan switches should be inspected at regular service intervals. The switch should be checked for any visible signs of contaminant and conductivity. Note that the coolant itself, particularly old coolant, incorrect coolant levels or mixture may cause the thermo fan switch to malfunction.

When a thermo fan switch malfunction or fault is suspected the thermo fan switch should be checked and replaced by a trained professional.

Thermo Fan Switch Testing Procedure

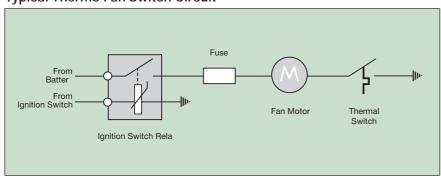
- 1. Remove the thermo fan switch from the vehicle.
- **2.** Check the thermo fan switch for any visible signs of contaminant, conductivity or leaks.
- **3.** Check correct thermo fan switch operation;
 - Suspend the switch in a beaker filled with water so that the bulb is covered.
 - Using an Ohmmeter, measure for continuity across the switch terminals (or terminal to the body of the sender).
 - Heat the water until the simulated fan switch operating temperature is achieved (ON/OFF temperature values located in fan switch identification guide).
 - When the correct ON switching temperature is achieved a change in the Ohmmeter will be reading given; an indication switching between the contacts (0Ω or infinite depending to the type of switch).
 - Allow the water to cool, as the water temperature reaches the OFF switching temperature the Ohmmeter will return to the original reading (opposite of the previous step).
- **4.** Replace the thermo fan switch if the readings are not as shown above.

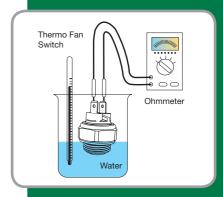
Note:

- Thermo fan switch temperature ranges and switching types may vary.
- Some vehicles have more than one thermo fan switch and more than one thermo fan.
- Please refer to vehicle applications and diagrams for correct thermo fan switch application.
- **5.** Other thermo fan circuit tests include;
 - Correct thermo fan motor operation.
 - Wiring tests, open and short circuits.
 - Relay operation.
 - Available voltage (check fuses).

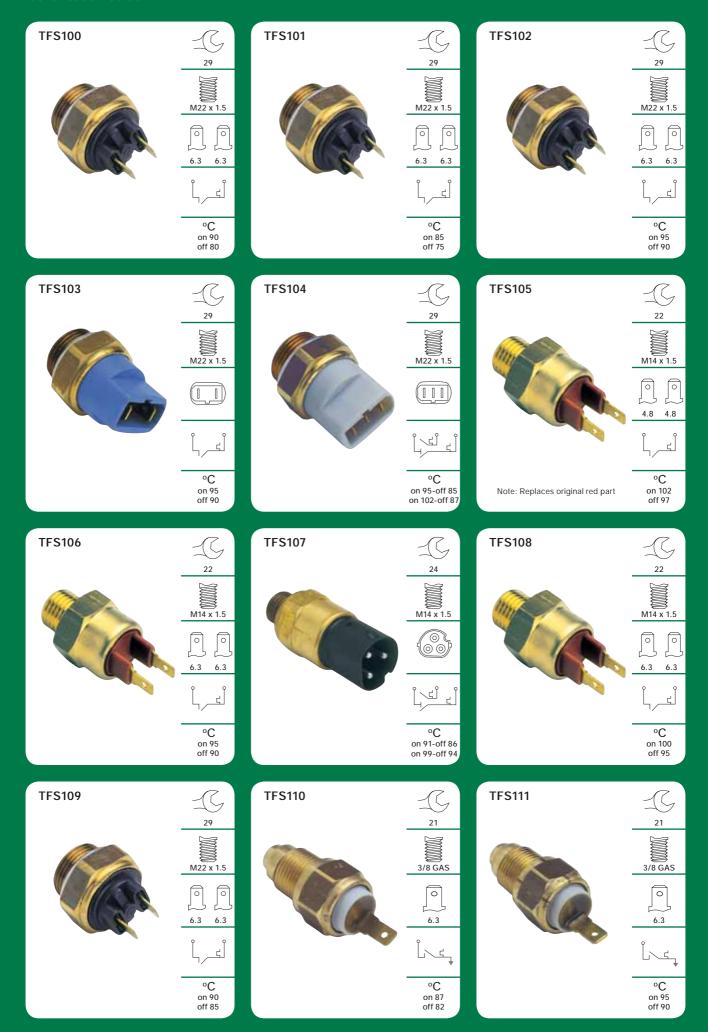
The Tridon thermo fan switch range has been developed to operate with OEM specifications. As thermo fan switch temperature values may vary, always refer to the Tridon Vehicle Application list to ensure correct part number selection.

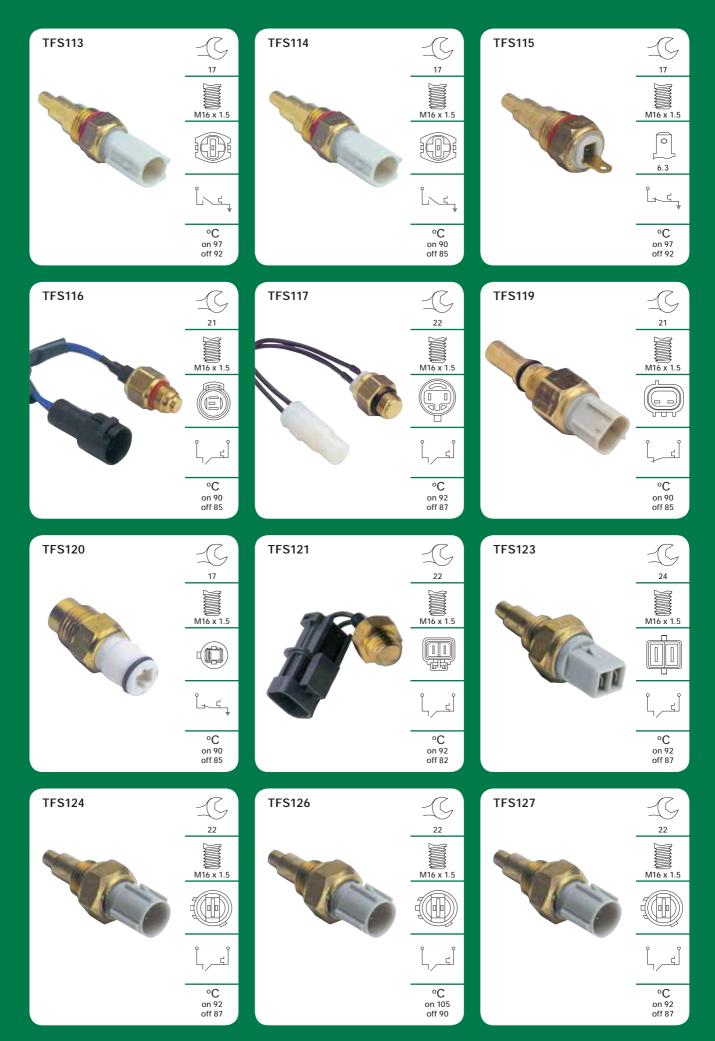
Typical Thermo Fan Switch Circuit





^{*} Test procedure values will vary between make and models and should be used a guide only.



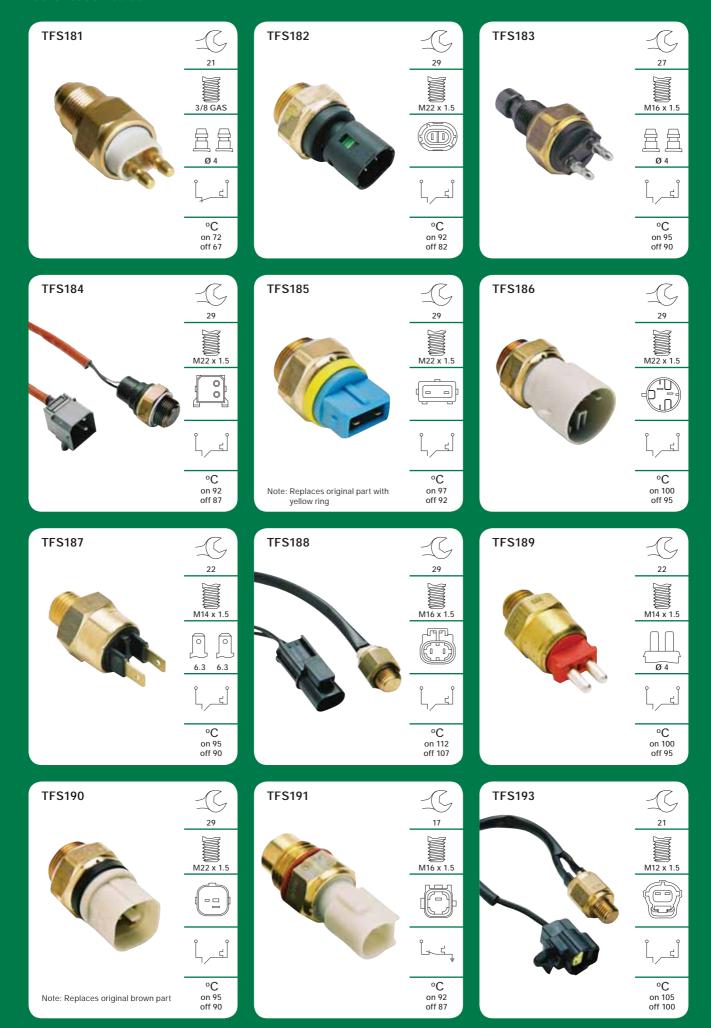




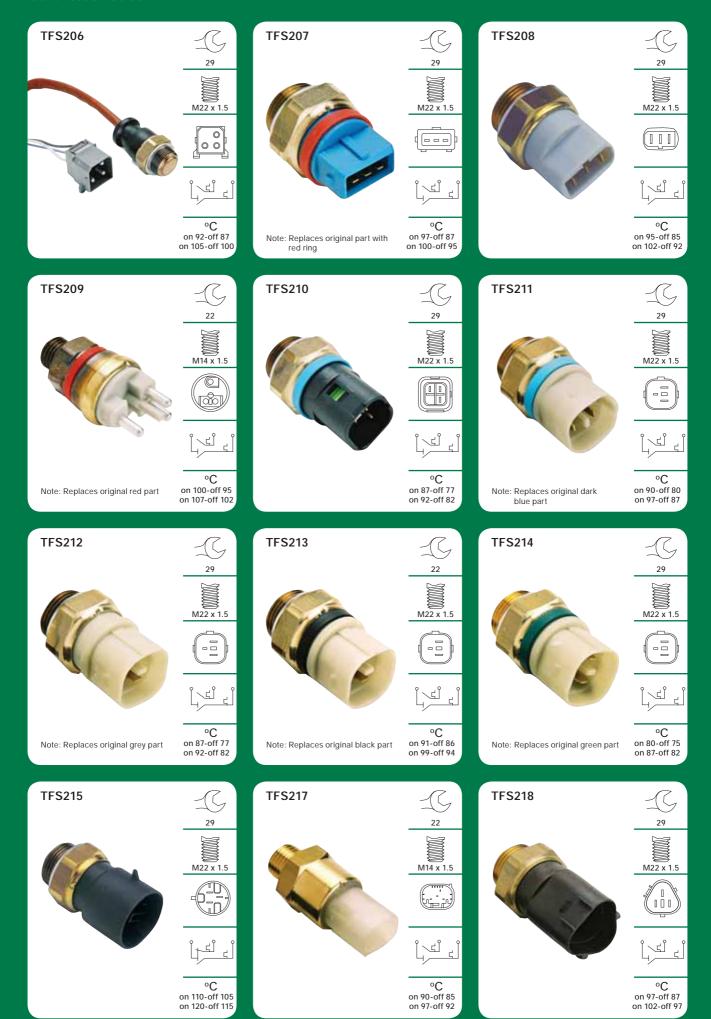














Thermo Fan Switch Style Variations

This section has been included to assist with Tridon thermo fan switch selection. Each thermo fan switch style includes corresponding Tridon part number with temperature range, photograph and specification table.



































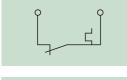
Quick Reference Guide

				لْحِياً	لِّيْ		الم الم	لَحْمَا	الحالياً المالية
Tridon Part No.	Style type, Common Thread, Plug and Circuit	Terminals	Temp °C on-off	N/O Term	N/C Term	N/O Ground	N/C Ground	Dual N/O-N/O	Dual N/C-N/O
TFS100	Α	2	90-80	Х					
TFS101	Α	2	85-75	Х					
TFS102	Α	2	95-90	Х					
TFS103		2	95-90	Х					
TFS104	0	3	95-85 and 102-87					Х	
TFS105		2	102-97	Х					
TFS106	В	2	95-90	Х					
TFS107		3	90-86 and 99-94					Х	
TFS108	В	2	100-95	Х					
TFS109	Α	2	90-85	Х					
TFS110	С	1	87-82			Х			
TFS111	С	1	95-90			Х			
TFS113	D	1	97-92			Х			
TFS114	D	1	90-85			Х			
TFS115	E	1	97-92				Χ		
TFS116		2	90-85	Х					
TFS117		2	92-87	Х					
TFS119	F	2	90-85		Х				
TFS120	G	1	90-85				Χ		
TFS121		2	92-82	Х					
TFS123		2	92-87	Х					
TFS124	Н	2	92-87	Х					
TFS126	Н	2	105-90	Х					
TFS127		2	92-87	Х					
TFS128	Н	2	92-77	Х					
TFS129		2	112-107	Х					
TFS130		2	95-90	Х					
TFS131	1	2	92-87	Х					
TFS132		2	85-80	Х					
TFS133		2	90-85	Х					
TFS134		2	85-80	Х					
TFS135	Α	2	92-87	X					
TFS136	E	1	90-85				Χ		
TFS137	J	1	107-102			X			
TFS138	J	1	97-92			Х			
TFS139		1	85-80			Х			
TFS140		2	85-80	Х					
TFS141		2	85-80	X					
TFS142		2	85-80	Х					
TFS143		2	85-80	Х					
TFS144		2	95-85	Х					
TFS145	Α	2	102-97	X					
TFS146		2	115-110		Х				
TFS147		2	115-105	Х					
TFS148		2	95-90	X					

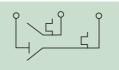
				لْہےا	لِّحَا	لُـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		لْحَالًا	لِحْالًا
Tridon Part No.	Style type, Common Thread, Plug and Circuit	Terminals	Temp °C on-off	N/O Term	N/C Term	N/O Ground	N/C Ground	Dual N/O-N/O	Dual N/O-N/O
TFS150		1	90-85				Х		
TFS151		1	95-90				Х		
TFS152		2	90-85		Х				
TFS153	G	1	85-80				Х		
TFS154	J	1	105-100			Х			
TFS155		1	50-45				Х		
TFS156		2	87-82	Х					
TFS157	К	2	100-95	Х					
TFS158	Q	2	100-95	Х					
TFS159		1	50-45				Х		
TFS160	J	1	110-105			Х			
TFS161		3	105-100 and 120-115						Х
TFS162	Р	2	100-95	Х					
TFS163	N	3	95-90 and 105-100					Х	
TFS164	M	3	95-90 and 120-115						Х
TFS165	M	3	105-100 and 120-115						Х
TFS166	N	3	100-95 and 105-100					Х	
TFS167		3	110-105 and 120-115						Х
TFS168		2	90-85	Х					
TFS169	1	2	85-80	Х					
TFS170	Α	2	92-87	Х					
TFS171	Α	2	87-77	Х					
TFS173		2	95-90	Х					
TFS174		1	92-87			Х			
TFS175		2	92-87	Х					
TFS176		2	92-82	Х					
TFS179		2	95-90	Х					
TFS181		2	72-67		Х				
TFS182		2	92-82	Х					
TFS183	I	2	95-90	Х					
TFS184		2	92-87	Х					
TFS185		2	97-82	Х					
TFS186		2	100-95	Х					
TFS187		2	95-90	Х					
TFS188		2	112-107	Х					
TFS189		2	100-95	Х					
TFS190		2	95-90	Х					
TFS191		1	92-87				Х		
TFS193		2	105-100	Х					
TFS194		1	90-85			Х			
TFS195		1	90-85			Х			
TFS196		1	97-92			X			
TFS197	F	2	95-90		Х				
TFS198		2	95-90	Х					
TFS199		2	90-85	Х					

				لْہےا				لُحْمَا	لِحْالًا
Tridon Part No.	Style type, Common Thread, Plug and Circuit	Terminals	Temp °C on-off	N/O Term	N/C Term	N/O Ground	N/C Ground	Dual N/O-N/O	Dual N/C-N/O
TFS200	L	1	92-87			Х			
TFS201		2	110-105		Х				
TFS202	L	1	100-95			Х			
TFS203		1	95-90			Х			
TFS204		1	90-85				Х		
TFS205	0	3	87-77 and 92-82					Х	
TFS206		3	92-87 and 105-100					Х	
TFS207		3	97-87 and 100-95					Х	
TFS208	0	3	95-85 and 102-92					Х	
TFS209		3	100-95 and 107-102					Х	
TFS210		3	87-77 and 92-82					Х	
TFS211		3	90-80 and 97-87					Х	
TFS212		3	87-77 and 92-82					Х	
TFS213		3	95-90 and 102-97					Х	
TFS214		3	80-75 and 87-82					Х	
TFS215	M	3	110-105 and 120-115						Х
TFS217		3	90-85 and 97-92					Х	
TFS218		3	97-87 and 102-97					Х	
TFS219	Note 1	4	95-90 and 102-97						
TFS220	К	2	95-85	Х					
TFS221	Р	2	87-82	Х					
TFS222		2	102-97	Х					
TFS223		2	100-95	Х					
TFS224	N	3	95-90 and 105-100					Х	
TFS225	Q	2	95-90	Х					
TFS226		1	105-100			Х			
TFS228		2	95-90	Х					

Single Circuit



F – Normally closed between terminals



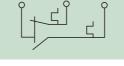
Double Circuit

N,O – Double circuit normally open



A,B,H,I,K,P,Q

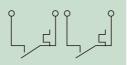
- Normally open
between terminals



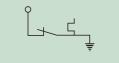
M – Double circuit one normally closed the other open



C,D,J,L – Normally open between ground and terminal



Note 1: TFS219 only - Two independant circuits normally open



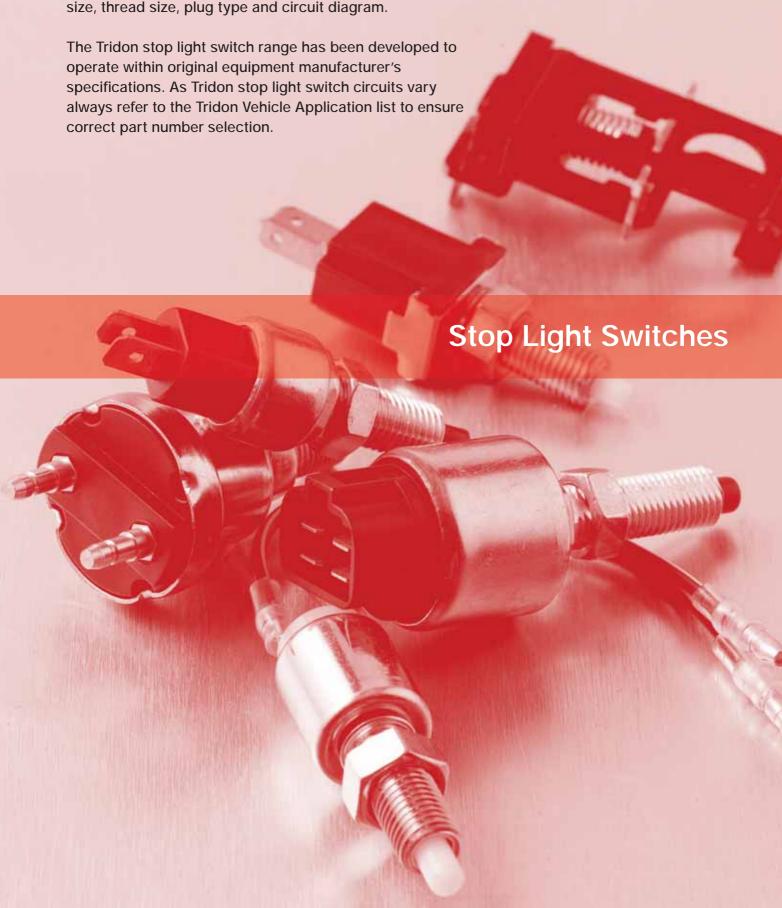
E,G – Normally closed between ground and terminal Temperature Conversion $^{\circ}F = (^{\circ}C \times 1.8) + 32$

Refer to page 106-107 for common switch combinations with temperature variations.



This section has been included to assist with the identification of Tridon's extensive range of stop light switches.

Photographs and specification tables are shown for each Tridon Part number. Each specification table contains spanner size, thread size, plug type and circuit diagram.





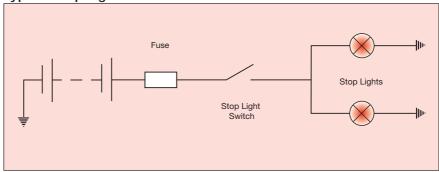
Function

The stop light switch is a mechanical device whose primary function is to control circuit switching for the operation of the vehicles stop lights. Normally located within the brake pedal assembly, the stop light switch is activated by the application of the brake pedal, closing a set of contacts allowing current to flow through the stop light circuit.

A secondary function for the stop light switch is used on vehicles with cruise control. The stop light switch is used to interrupt the cruise control circuit, disengaging the cruise control when the brake is applied. This circuit uses a secondary set of contacts which open when the brake pedal is applied.



Typical Stop Light Circuit

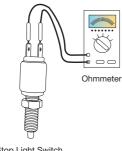


Testing and Replacement

When a stop light switch malfunction or fault is suspected, the stop light switch should be checked and replaced by a trained professional.

Stop Light Switch Testing Procedure

- 1. Ensure correct plunger adjustment.
 - The stop light switch plunger should be slightly compressed when the brake pedal is in a resting position.
 - When the brake pedal is applied the plunger should release.



- **2.** Check correct stop light switch operation.
 - Using an Ohmmeter, measure for continuity across the stop light switch terminals.
 - With the plunger depressed (the brake pedal in a resting position), the reading should be infinite or open circuit.
 - As the plunger is slowly released (application of the brake pedal), the reading should become zero (0Ω) , or show a closed circuit between the contacts.
- 3. Replace the stop light switch if the readings are not as shown above.

Note:

For vehicles with cruise control, the stop light switch may have more than two terminals and contain more than one circuit; refer to vehicle applications and diagrams for correct stop light switch application.

- **4.** Other stop light circuit tests include;
 - Faulty or blown stop light globes.
 - Wiring tests, open and short circuits.
 - Available voltage (check fuses).

The Tridon stop light switch range has been developed to operate with OEM specifications. As switch circuits and operation may vary, always refer to the Tridon Vehicle Application list to ensure correct part number selection.

and models and should be used a guide only













Quick Reference Guide

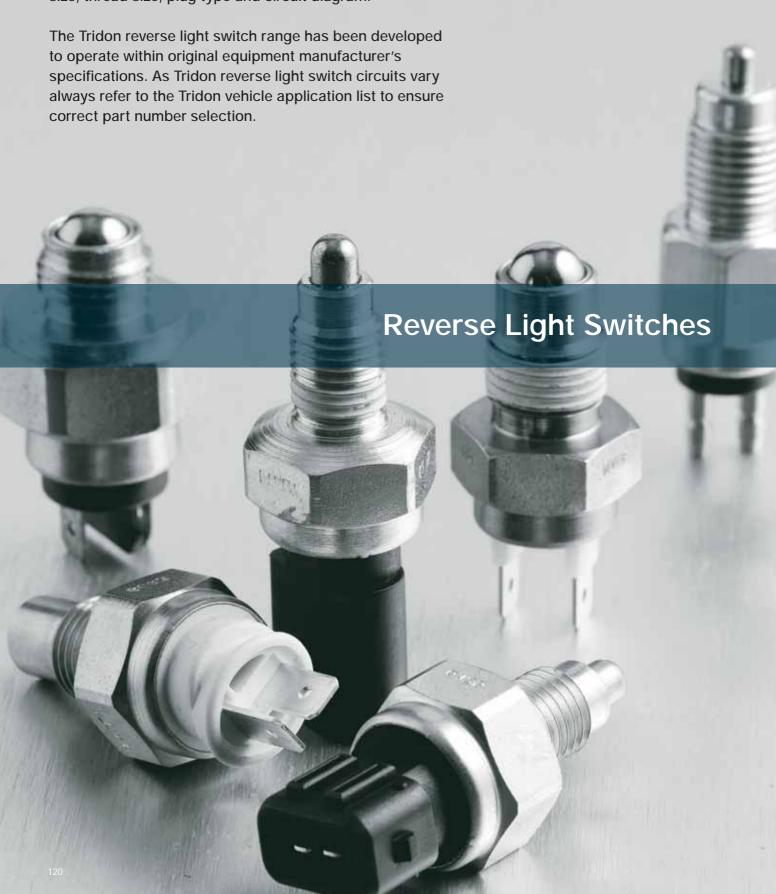
Circuit Type N/C = Normally Closed N/O = Normally Open

Part	Spanner	Thread	Circuit
No.			Туре
TBS001	14	M10 x 1.25	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS002	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS003	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS004	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS005	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS006	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS007	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS008	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS009	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS010	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS011	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS012	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS014	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS015	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS016	14	M10 x 1.25	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS017	14	M10 x 1.25	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS018	14	M10 x 1.25	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS019	14	M10 x 1.25	Dual N/C - N/C
TBS020	14	M10 x 1.25	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS021	14	M12 x 1.5	N/C
TBS022	-	M12 x 1.75	N/C
TBS023	17	M12 x 1	N/C
TBS024	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS025	-	1/2 - 20 UNF	N/C
TBS026	-	-	N/C
TBS027	22	-	N/C
TBS028	-	-	N/C
TBS029	-	-	N/C
TBS030	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS031	-	-	N/C
TBS032	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS033	17	M12 x 1	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS034	-	M16 x 1.5	N/C

Part No.	Spanner	Thread	Circuit Type
TBS035	-	-	Dual N/C - N/C
TBS036	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS037	22	M12 x 1.5	N/C
TBS038	-	M12 x 1.5	N/C
TBS039	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS040	-	-	N/C
TBS041	14	M10 x 1.25	N/C
TBS042	14	M10 x 1.25	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS043	-	-	N/C
TBS044	22	1/8 - 27 NPT	N/O
TBS045	14	-	N/C
TBS046	-	-	N/C
TBS047	-	-	N/C
TBS048	-	M10 x 1.5	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS049	-	M12 x 1.5	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS050	-	-	N/C
TBS051	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS052	-	-	N/C
TBS053	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS054	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS055	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS056	-	-	N/C
TBS057	-	-	N/C
TBS058	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS059	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS060	-	-	N/O
TBS061	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS064	-	-	N/O
TBS065	-	-	Dual N/O - N/C
TBS068	-	-	N/O
TBS069	-	-	N/O
TBS070	-	-	N/O
TBS071	22	M10 x 1	N/O

TRIDON >

This section has been included to assist with the identification of Tridon's extensive range of reverse light switches. Photographs and specification tables are shown for each Tridon part number. Each specification table contains spanner size, thread size, plug type and circuit diagram.



Function

The reverse light switch is a mechanical device whose primary function is to control circuit switching for the operation of the vehicle reverse lights. Normally located within the gearbox (manual transmission), the reverse light switch is activated when reverse gear is selected. There are commonly two different switch circuit types, which may vary depending on vehicle manufacturer's specifications.

Common Switch Circuits

Normally Open Contacts.



■ Normally Closed Contacts.



Testing and Replacement

When a reverse light switch malfunction or fault is suspected, the reverse light switch should be checked and replaced by a trained professional.

Reverse Light Switches Testing Procedure

- **1.** Remove the reverse light switch from the vehicle.
- 2. Check the reverse light switch for visible faults or oil leaks.
- **3.** Check correct reverse light switch operation, using an Ohmmeter, measure for continuity across the reverse light switch terminals.

Normally CLOSED circuit type reverse light switch.

- With the plunger depressed, the reading should be infinite or open circuit.
- Slowly release the plunger to the resting position, the reading should become zero (0Ω) , or show a closed circuit between the contacts.



Testing Procedure (cont.)

Normally OPEN circuit type reverse light switch.

- With the plunger depressed, the reading should be zero (0Ω) , or show a closed circuit between the contacts.
- Slowly release the plunger to the resting position, the reading should be infinite or open circuit.

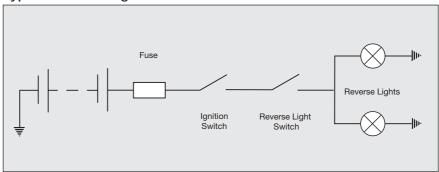


Reverse Light Switches

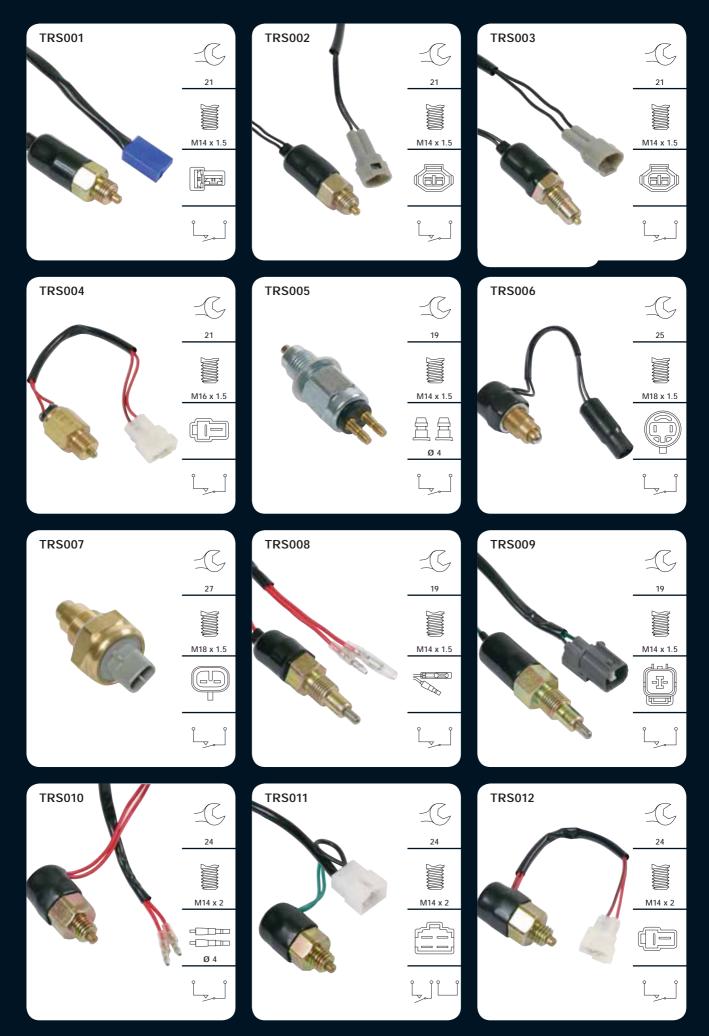
- **4.** Replace the reverse light switch if the readings are not as shown above.
- **5.** Other reverse light circuit tests include;
 - Faulty or blown reverse light globes.
 - Wiring tests, open and short circuits.
 - Available voltage (check fuses).

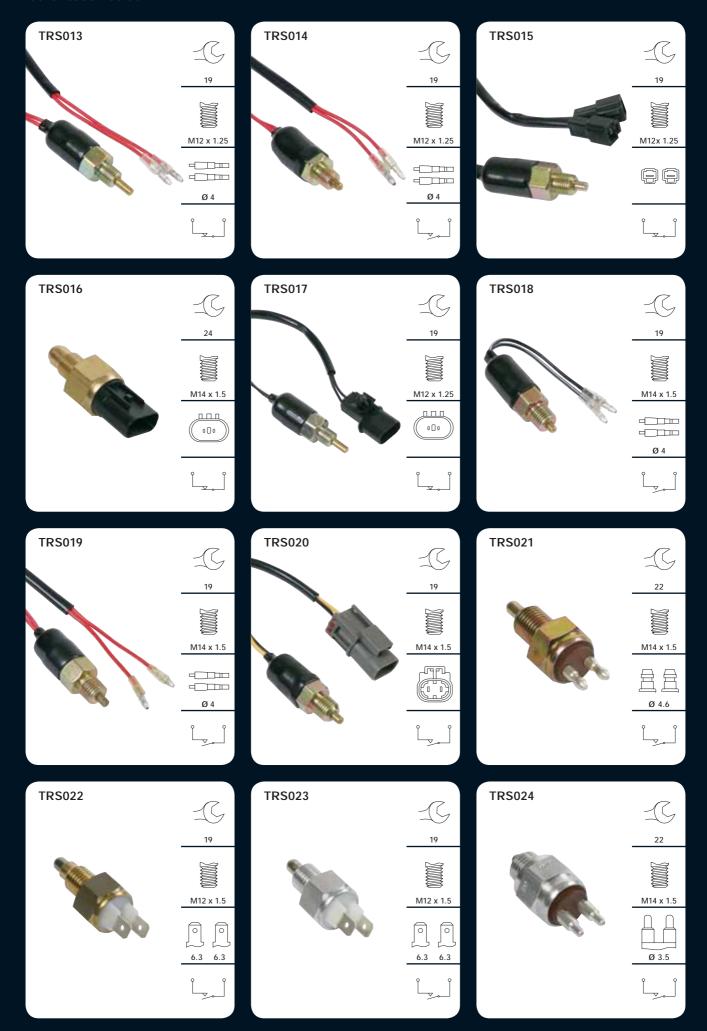
The Tridon reverse light switch range has been developed to operate with OEM specifications. As switch circuits and operation may vary, always refer to the Tridon Vehicle Application list to ensure correct part number selection.

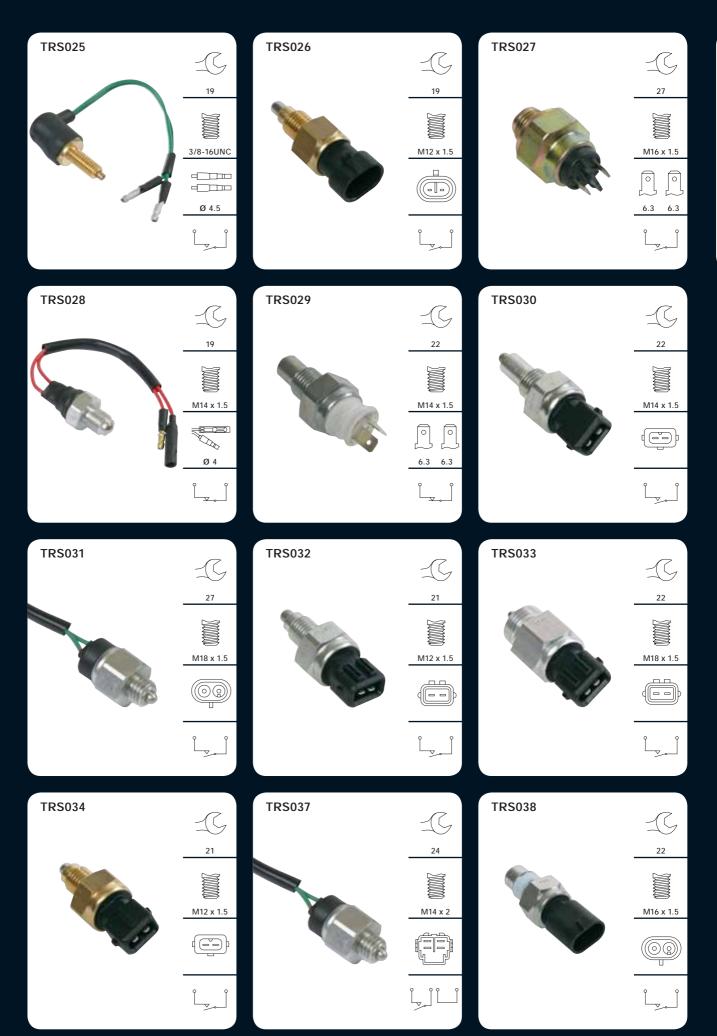
Typical Reverse Light Circuit

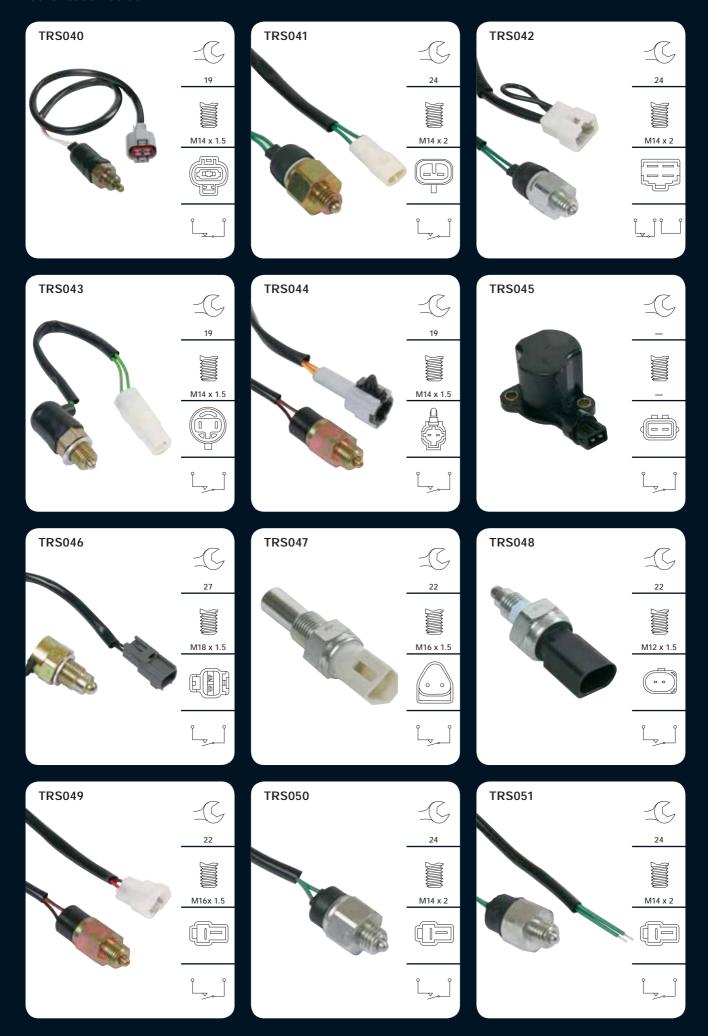


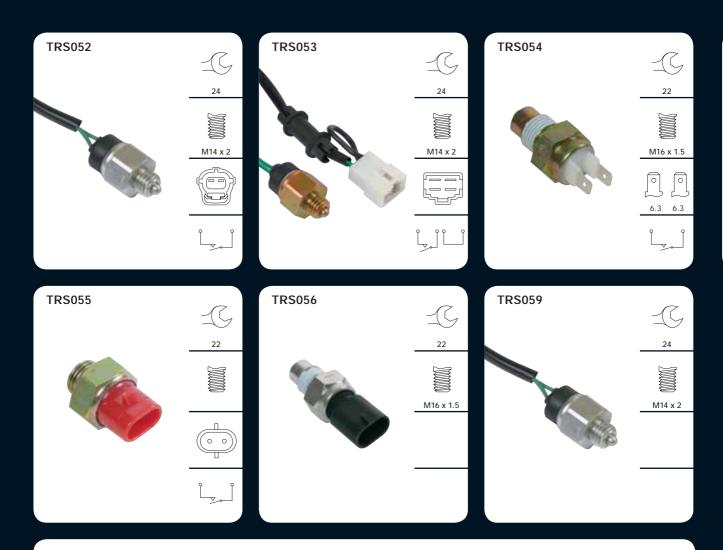
^{*} Test procedure values will vary between make and models and should be used a guide only.











Quick Reference Guide

Circuit Type N/C = Normally Closed N/O = Normally Open

Part No.	Spanner	Thread	Circuit Type
TRS001	21	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS002	21	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS003	21	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS004	21	M16 x 1.25	N/O
TRS005	19	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS006	25	M18 x 1.5	N/O
TRS007	27	M18 x 1.5	N/O
TRS008	19	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS009	19	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS010	24	M14 x 2.0	N/O
TRS011	24	M14 x 2.0	N/O
TRS012	24	M14 x 2.0	N/O
TRS013	19	M12 x 1.25	N/C
TRS014	19	M12 x 1.25	N/O
TRS015	19	M12 x 1.25	N/C
TRS016	24	M14 x 1.5	N/C
TRS017	19	M12 x 1.25	N/C
TRS018	19	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS019	19	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS020	19	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS021	22	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS022	19	M12 x 1.5	N/O
TRS023	19	M12 x 1.5	N/O
TRS024	22	M14 x 1.5	N/C
TRS025	19	3/8 - 16 UNC	N/O
TRS026	19	M12 x 1.5	N/O
TRS027	27	M16 x 1.5	N/O

		N/O =	Normally Open
Part No.	Spanner	Thread	Circuit Type
TRS028	19	M14 x 1.5	N/C
TRS029	22	M14 x 1.5	N/C
TRS030	22	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS031	27	M18 x 1.5	N/O
TRS032	21	M12 x 1.5	N/O
TRS033	22	M18 x 1.5	N/O
TRS034	21	M12 x 1.5	N/O
TRS037	24	M14 x 2	N/O
TRS038	22	M16 x 1.5	N/O
TRS039	21	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS040	19	M14 x 1.5	N/C
TRS041	24	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS042	24	M14 x 2	N/C
TRS043	19	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS044	19	M14 x 1.5	N/O
TRS045	-	-	N/O
TRS046	27	M18 x 1.5	N/O
TRS047	22	M16 x 1.5	N/O
TRS048	22	M12 x 1.5	N/O
TRS049	22	M16 x 1.5	N/O
TRS050	24	M14 x 2	N/O
TRS051	24	M14 x 2	N/O
TRS052	24	M14 x 2	N/O
TRS053	24	M14 x 2	N/O
TRS054	22	M16 x 1.5	N/O
TRS055	22		N/O



Alphabetical Index

	page
Coolant Temperature Sensors	86
Function - Coolant Temperature Sensors	87
Function - Oil Pressure Senders and Sensors	68
Function - Reverse Light Switches	121
Function - Stop Light Switches	112
Function - Thermo Fan Switches	94
Function - Water Temperature Senders	77
Guarantee	1
dentification Guide - Coolant Temperature Sensors	89
dentification Guide - Oil Pressure Senders and Sensors	70
dentification Guide - Reverse Light Switches	123
dentification Guide - Stop Light Switches	114
dentification Guide - Thermo Fan Switches	96
dentification Guide - Water Temperature Senders	79
Merchandising	4
Dil Pressure Senders and Sensors	67
Packaging	3
Product Range	2
Quick Reference Guide - Coolant Temperature Sensors	92
Quick Reference Guide - Oil Pressure Senders and Sensors	75
Quick Reference Guide - Reverse Light Switches	127
Quick Reference Guide - Stop Light Switches	119
Quick Reference Guide - Thermo Fan Switches	108
Quick Reference Guide - Water Temperature Senders	85
Replacement - Coolant Temperature Sensors	87
Replacement - Oil Pressure Senders and Sensors	68
Replacement - Reverse Light Switches	121
Replacement - Stop Light Switches	112
Replacement - Thermo Fan Switches	94
Replacement - Water Temperature Senders	77
Reverse Light Switches	120
Stop Light Switches	111
Style Variations - Thermo Fan Switches	106
Festing - Coolant Temperature Sensors	87
Testing - Oil Pressure Senders and Sensors	68
Testing - Reverse Light Switches	121
Testing - Stop Light Switches	112
Testing - Thermo Fan Switches	94
Festing - Water Temperature Senders	77
Thermo Fan Switches	93
/ehicle Application List	5
Nater Temperature Senders	76