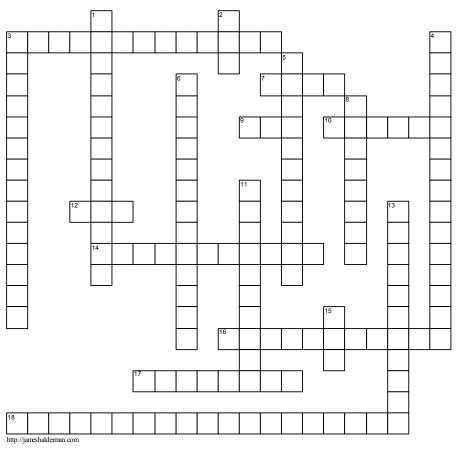
## **Lighting And Signaling Circuits**Chapter 32



ACROSS			light through special plastic that keeps the light rays parallel even if	4	Another name for HID headlights are
3	Theflasher is a device installed in a vehicle lighting system with the primary function of causing both the left and right turn	17 18	the plastic is tied in a knot.  Another name for a variable resistor is a  are	5 6	The number used on automotive bulbs is called the bulb, as recorded with the ANSI is a generic term
_	signal lamps to flash when the hazard warning switch activated.		constructed using a replaceable bulb and a fixed lens cover that is	·	primarily used for interior lights. When current that lacks a good
7	primarily use a control module that turns on either the low or high-beam headlights or separate daytime running lights	DC	part of the vehicle.		ground goes backward along the power side of the circuit in search of a return path to the battery, this reverse flow is called
	brake lights are frequently used for high-mounted stop lamps temperature is Celsius temperature plus 273 degrees.	1	The is a visual effect where an image remains on the retina of the eye for a short time after the image has been removed.	11	The is usually not noticeable unless one headlight arc tube assembly has been replaced due to a collision repair, and then
	A system that mechanically moves the headlights to follow the direction of the front wheels is called The trade number also identifies the	2	headlights produce a distinctive blue-white light that is crisper, deaner, and brighter than light produced by a halogen headlight.	13	the difference in color may be noticeable, also called stop lights, use the high-intensity filament
16	size, shape, number of filaments, and amount of light produced, measured in	3	The have an electronic flasher control circuit to operate the internal electromechanical relay.	15	of a double-filament bulb. The US regulation requires that the driver be alerted when a turn signal bulb is not working.