Emergency Brake Warning Switch Kit
Installation Instructions

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Wiring:

NOTE: The wiring instructions below are for a generic application. Your vehicle's wiring harness or your indicator light/buzzer may require additional components or wiring connections.

If you are not familiar with electrical principles and automotive wiring fundamentals, please consult a professional.

An emergency brake warning indicator circuit can be wired several different ways. It can be wired so that the micro switch provides the power for the indicator, or so that the micro switch provides the ground for the indicator. See Fig. 6 for illustrations of both of these wiring options.

The circuit can also be wired so that the micro switch provides the power or ground signal for a relay. A relay is usually not required for a simple indicator light or buzzer, and the almost unlimited variety of relay designs makes it impractical to cover those in these instructions.

NOTE: Disconnect the negative battery cable before making any wiring connections or modifications!

Step 4: Use Fig. 6 to determine which way the emergency brake warning indicator circuit is wired on your vehicle, or which way you want the circuit to be wired if you don't already have an existing circuit. If you are adding a new circuit to the vehicle for the emergency brake warning indicator, make sure the 12 volt source only supplies power with the ignition key turned on (switched power). Also, verify that the circuit is protected by a properly-sized fuse or circuit breaker.

Step 5: When making the connections below, use a wire crimping tool to crimp the supplied female spade connectors onto the wires at the micro switch.

If the circuit is designed for the micro switch to provide power to the indicator light/buzzer (Power Switch type in Fig. 6), install/connect a fused, switched 12 volt power wire to the common (COM) terminal on the micro switch. Install/connect a wire from the normally closed (NC) terminal on the micro switch to the input/power side of your indicator light/buzzer. Connect the ground side of your indicator light/buzzer to a good vehicle ground (this connection may already exist in your vehicle wiring harness).

If the circuit is designed for the micro switch to provide the ground (Ground Switch type in Fig. 6), install/connect a fused, switched 12 volt power source to the input/power side of your indicator light/buzzer (this connection may already exist in your vehicle wiring harness). Install/connect a wire from the ground side of your indicator light/buzzer to the common (COM) terminal on the micro switch. Install/connect a wire from the normally closed (NC) terminal on the micro switch to a good vehicle ground.

The normally open (NO) terminal on the micro switch will not be used. See Fig. 7 for a completed installation.
Wiring:

Power Switch type:

Fused, Switched 12V Power Source → COM Terminal → Micro Switch → NC Terminal → + → Indicator Light/Buzzer → − → Ground → Vehicle Ground

Ground Switch type:

Fused, Switched 12V Power Source → + → Indicator Light/Buzzer → − → Ground → COM Terminal → Micro Switch → NC Terminal → Vehicle Ground

Note: Some indicator lights/buzzers are non-directional, and will not have the (+) Input/Power or (-) Ground sides marked and both wires will be the same color. This type can usually be connected with power flowing in either direction. Some warning indicator lights/buzzers have extra connections or may require a relay. Consult the instructions that came with the indicator light/buzzer to determine what type of connections it requires.

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7