

ponents on your vehicle, or to assist you in their installation. Some of the most common measurements include length (in. or cm/mm), torque (ft. lbs., inch lbs. or Nm) and pressure (psi, in. Hg, kPa or mm Hg). In most cases, we strive to provide the proper measurement as determined by the manufacturer's engineers.

Though, in some cases, that value may not be conveniently measured with what is available in your toolbox. Luckily, many of the measuring

devices which are available today will have two scales so the Standard or Metric measurements may easily be taken. If any of the various measuring tools which are available to you do not contain the same scale as listed in the specifications, use the accompanying conversion factors to determine the proper value.

The conversion factor chart is used by taking the given specification and multiplying it by the necessary conversion factor. For instance, looking

at the first line, if you have a measurement in inches such as "free-play should be 2 in." but your ruler reads only in millimeters, multiply 2 in. by the conversion factor of 25.4 to get the metric equivalent of 50.8mm. Likewise, if the specification was given only in a Metric measurement, for example in Newton Meters (Nm), then look at the center column first. If the measurement is 100 Nm, multiply it by the conversion factor of 0.738 to get 73.8 ft. lbs.

SERIAL NUMBER IDENTIFICATION

The official vehicle identification number is stamped onto a metal tab fastened to the instrument panel and visible through the driver's side of the windshield from the outside. The vehicle identification number contains 17 digits. The VIN is used for title and registration purposes and indicates the vehicle manufacturer, country of origin, type of restraint system, assembly line, series, body type, engine, model year, and consecutive unit number. It is important for servicing and ordering parts to be certain of the vehicle and engine identification.

Vehicle Identification Plate

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is stamped on a metal plate that is fastened to the instrument panel adjacent to the windshield. It can be seen by looking through the lower corner of the windshield on the driver's side.

The VIN is a 17-digit combination of numbers and letters. The first three digits represent the world manufacturer identifier. Using the example in the figure, the number and letter combination 2FA signifies Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd. The fourth digit indicates the type of passenger restraint system; in the example, the letter C stands for active belts and a driver's side air bag. The fifth digit is a constant, the letter P signifying passenger car. The sixth and seventh digits indicate the body style. The eighth digit is the engine code: F for the 5.0L engine, or in this case W for the 4.6L engine. The ninth digit is a check digit for all vehicles. The 10th digit indicates the model year: K for 1989, L for 1990, M for 1991, N for 1992, P for 1993, R for 1994 and so on. The 11th digit is the assembly plant code, the letter X represents St. Thomas,

Ontario, Canada. The 12th through 17th digits indicate the production sequence number.

The Vehicle Certification Label is attached to the left front door lock panel. The upper half of the label contains the name of the manufacturer, month and year of manufacture, Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR), and the certification statement. The lower half of the label contains the VIN and a series of codes indicating exterior color, body type, interior trim type and color, radio type, sun roof type (if any), as well as axle, transmission, spring, district and special order codes.

Engine Number

▶ See Figure 33

The engine identification code is located in the VIN at the 8th digit. The VIN can be found on the Vehicle Certification Label and on the VIN

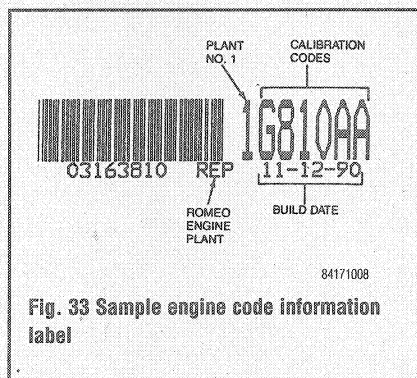


plate attached to the instrument panel. See the Engine Identification chart for engine VIN codes.

There is also an engine code information label located on the engine. This label contains the engine calibration number, engine build date and engine plant code. On the 3.8L and 5.0L engines, the label is located on the side of the right rocker arm cover. On the 4.6L engine, the label is located on the front of the engine.

Transmission/Transaxle Number

▶ See Figures 34 and 35

The transmission identification code can be found in the space marked TR on the Vehicle Certification Label. There is also an identification tag located on the transmission case which contains the transmission model code, build date code, serial number and assembly part number prefix and suffix.

All 1989-92½ vehicles are equipped with a 4-speed Automatic Overdrive (AOD) transmission. Beginning in February 1992, an electronically controlled Automatic Overdrive (AODE) transmission replaced the AOD transmission.

Drive Axle

The Plant Code on the axle identification tag is the official service identifier. The axle identification tag is located under the cover-to-carrier bolt in the 12 o'clock position. The Plant Code for a particular axle assembly will not be duplicated.

LINCOLN VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION CHART

Engine Code						Model Year	
Code	Liters	Cu. in. (cc)	Cyl.	Fuel Sys.	Eng. Mfg.	Code	Year
E	5.0-HO	302 (4943)	8	SFI	Ford	H	1988
F	5.0	302 (4943)	8	SFI	Ford	K	1989
W	4.6	281 (4593)	8	SFI	Ford	M	1991
4	3.8	232 (3802)	6	MFI	Ford	N	1992
V	4.6	281 (4593)	8	SFI	Ford	P	1993
						R	1994
						S	1995
						T	1996
						V	1997
						W	1998
						X	1999
						Y	2000

SFI - Sequential Fuel Injection

MFI - Multi-port Fuel Injection