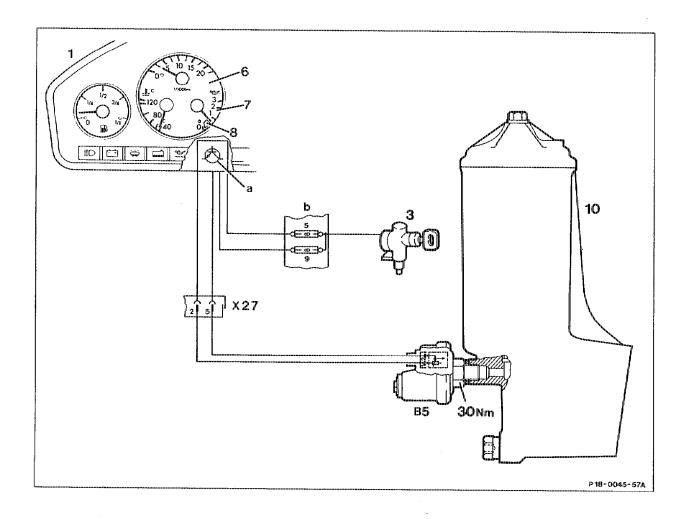
Model 129



The two-pin oil pressure sensor (B5) in the oil filter (10) converts the engine oil pressure into an ohmic resistance. As the oil pressure rises, the ohmic resistance increases. Resistance and engine speed are supplied as input signals to the microprocessor (a) in the electrical base plate of the instrument panel unit (1).

The microprocessor (a) analyzes the two input signals relative to the stored characteristic curve as from an engine speed of $> 1000 \pm 60$ rpm. Depending on the respective analyses, the angle position of the oil pressure pointer in the instrument cluster (6) is controlled over the scale (7) with the figures 0, 1, 2 and 3.

If the oil pressure drops at a certain engine speed so that the resistance falls below a certain level, the oil pressure pointer moves to the bottom stop (0) and the warning lamp (8) lights up.

The oil pressure pointer also drops to the bottom stop (0) if the wiring has an open circuit, although the warning lamp (8) is not activated.

The oil pressure sensor (B5) is connected to ground at the base plate and to the microprocessor (a) via the plug connection (X27).

Voltage is supplied for the base plate via the ignition lock (3), the fuse and relay box (b) and fuses 5 and 9.