WIRING HARNESS

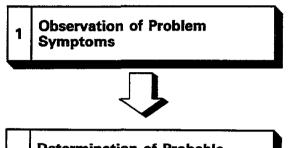
N08DAAB

TROUBLESHOOTING

The most important point in troubleshooting is to determine "Probable Causes". Once the probable causes are determined, parts to be checked can be limited to those associated with such probable causes. Therefore, unnecessary checks can be eliminated. The determination of the probable causes must be based on a theory and be supported by facts and must not be based on intuition only.

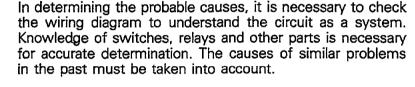
TROUBLESHOOTING STEPS

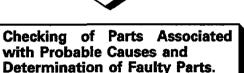
If an attempt is made to solve a problem without going through correct steps for troubleshooting, the problem symptoms could become more complicated, resulting in failure to determine the causes correctly and making incorrect repairs. The four steps below should be followed in troubleshooting.



Observe the symptom carefully. Check if there are also other problems.







Troubleshooting is carried out by making step by step checks until the true cause is found. Always go through the procedures considering what check is to be made where for the best results.



Repair and Confirmation

After the problems are corrected, be sure to check that the system operates correctly. Also check that new problems have not been caused by the repair.

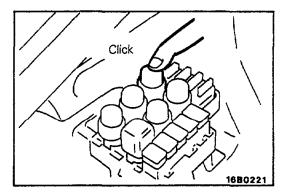
INFORMATION FOR DIAGNOSIS

This manual contains the cable diagrams as well as the individual circuit drawings, operational explanations, and troubleshooting hints for each component required to facilitate the task of troubleshooting. The information is compiled in the following manner:

- (1) Cable diagrams show the connector positions, etc., on the actual vehicle as well as the harness path.
- (2) Circuit drawings show the configuration of the circuit with all switches in their normal positions.
- (3) Operational explanations include circuit drawings of voltage flow when the switch is operated and how the component operates in reaction.
- (4) Troubleshooting hints include numerous examples of problems which might occur, traced backward in a common-sense manner to the origin of the trouble. Problems whose origins may not be found in this manner are pursued through the various system circuits.

Remarks

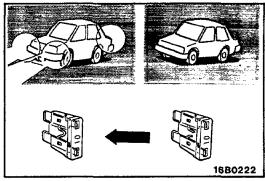
Components of ECI, ETACS, ECS, etc. with ECU do not include 3 and 4 above. For this information, refer to a manual which includes details of these components.



INSPECTION

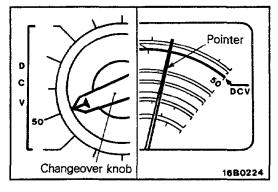
1. Visual and aural checks

Check relay operation, blower motor rotation, light illumination, etc. visually or aurally. The flow of current is invisible but can be checked by the operation of the parts.



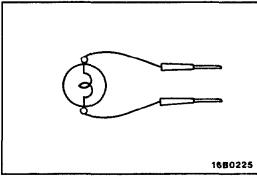
2. Simple checks

For example, if a headlight does not come on and a faulty fuse or poor grounding is suspected, replace the fuse with a new one or ground the light to the body by a jumper wire to deter mine which part is responsible for the problem.



3. Checking with instruments

Use and appropriate instrument in an adequate range and read the indication correctly. You must have sufficient knowledge and experience to handle instruments correctly.

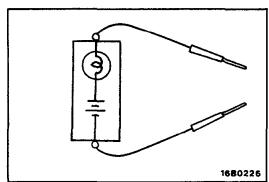


INSPECTION INSTRUMENTS

In inspection, make use of the following instruments.

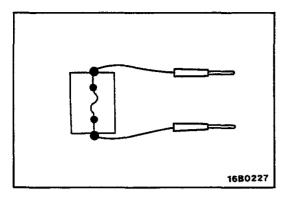
1. Test lamps

A test lamp consists of a 12 V bulb and lead wires. It is used to check voltages or shortcircuits.



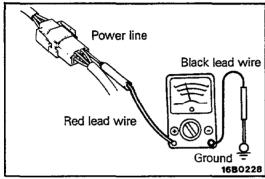
2. Self-power test light

A self-power test light consists of bulb, battery and lead wires connected in series. It is used to check continuity or grounding.



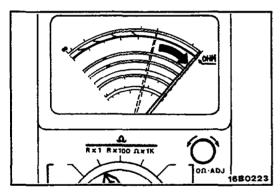
3. Jumper wire

A jumper wire is used to close an open circuit. Never use one to connect a power supply directly to a load.



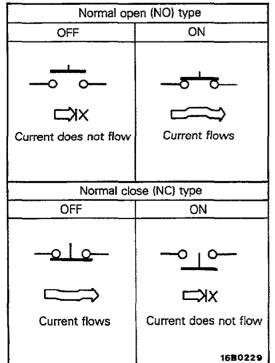
4. Voltmeter

A voltmeter is used to measure the circuit voltage. Normally, the positive (red lead) probe is applied to the point of voltage measurement and the negative (black lead) probe to the body ground.



5. Ohmmeter

An ohmmeter is used to check continuity or measure resistance of a switch or coil. If the measuring range has been changed, the zero point must be adjusted before measurement.

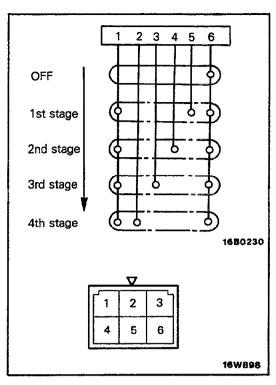


CHECKING SWITCHES

In a circuit diagram, a switch is represented by a symbol and in the idle state.

1. Normal open or normal close switch

Switches are classified into those which make the circuit open and those which make the circuit closed when off.



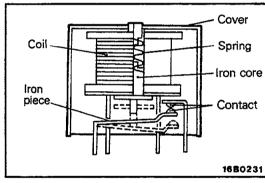
2. SWITCH CONNECTION

This figure illustrates a complex switch. The switch plates indicated by solid lines move in the direction of the arrow when operated. The continuity between terminals at each position is as indicated in the table below.

Terminal No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
OFF						
1st stage	0				- O-	-0
2nd stage	0-			$\frac{1}{2}$		$-\circ$
3rd stage	b					\Box
4th stage	\overline{o}	$\overline{}$				-0

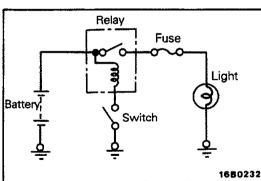
NOTE

O-O denotes continuity between terminals.



CHECKING RELAYS

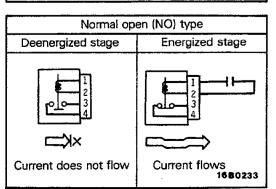
 When current flows through the coil of a relay, its core is magnetized to attract the iron piece, closing (ON) the contact at the tip of the iron piece. When the coil current is turned off, the iron piece is made to return to its original position by a spring, opening the contact (OFF).

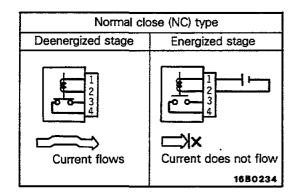


- 2. By using a relay, a heavy current can by turned on and off by a switch of small capacity. For example, in the circuit shown here, when the switch is turned on (closed), current flows to the coil of the relay. Then, its contact is turned on (closed) and the light comes on. The current flowing at this time to the switch is the relay coil current only and is very small.
- 3. The relays may be classified into the normal open type and the normal close type by their contact construction.

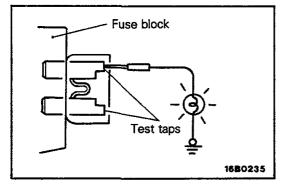
NOTE

The deenergized state means that no current is flowing through the coil and the energized state means that current is flowing through the coil.





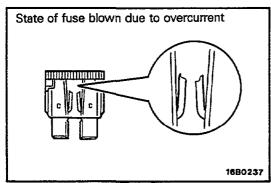
When a normal close type relay as illustrated here is checked, there should be continuity between terminals (1) and (2) and between terminals 3 and 4 when the relay is deenergized, and the continuity should be lost between terminals 3 and 4 when the battery voltage is applied to the terminals 1 and 2. A relay can be checked in this manner and it cannot be determined if a relay is okay or faulty by checking its state only when it is deenergized (or energized).



CHECKING FUSES

A blade type fuse has test taps provided to allow checking of the fuse itself without removing it from the fuse block. The fuse is okay if the test light comes on when its one lead is connected to the test taps (one at a time) and the other lead is grounded.

(Change the ignition switch position adequately so that the fuse circuit becomes live.)

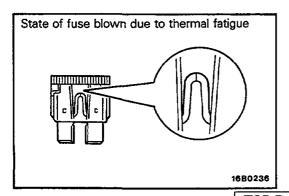


CAUTIONS IN EVENT OF BLOWN FUSE

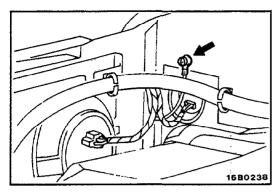
When a fuse is blown, there are two probable causes as follows: One is that it is blown due to flow of current exceeding its rating. The other is that it is blown due to repeated on/off current flowing through it. Which of the two causes is responsible can be easily determined by visual check as described below.

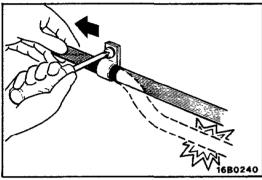
(1) Fuse blown due to current exceeding rating

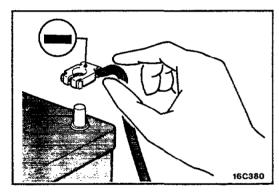
The illustration shown the state of a fuse blown due to this cause. In this case, do not replace the fuse with a new one hastily since a current heavy enough to blow the fuse has flowed through it. First, check the circuit for shorting and check for abnormal electric parts. Only after the correction of such shorting or parts, fuse of the same capacity should be used as a replacement. Never use a fuse of lager capacity than the one that has blown. If such a fuse is used, electric parts or wirings could be damaged before the fuse blows in the event an overcurrent occurs again.



(2) Fuse blown due to repeated current on/off The illustration shown the state of a fuse blown due to repeated current on/off. Normally, this type of problem occurs after fairly long period of use and hence is less frequent than the above type. In this case, you may simply replace with a new fuse of the same capacity.







CHECKING CABLES AND WIRES

- 1. Check connections for looseness, rust and stains.
- 2. Check terminals and wires for corrosion by battery electrolyte, etc.
- Check terminals and wires for open circuit or impending open circuit.
- 4. Check wire insulation and coating for damage, cracks and degrading.
- 5. Check conductive parts of terminals for contact with other metallic parts (vehicle body and other parts).
- 6. Check grounding parts to verify that there is complete continuity between attaching bolt(s) and vehicle body.
- 7. Check for incorrect wiring.
- 8. Check that wirings are so clamped as to prevent contact with sharp corners of the vehicle body, etc. or hot parts (exhaust manifold, pipe, etc.).
- Check that wirings are clamped firmly to secure enough clearance from the fan pulley, fan belt and other rotating or moving parts.
- 10. Check that the wirings between the fixed parts such as the vehicle body and the vibrating parts such as the engine are made with adequate allowance for vibrations.

HANDLING ON-VEHICLE BATTERY

When checking or servicing does not require power from the on vehicle battery, be sure to disconnect the cable from the battery (–) terminal. This is to prevent problems that could be caused by shorting of the circuit. Disconnect the (–) terminal first and reconnect it last.

Caution

- 1. Before connecting or disconnecting the negative cable, be sure to turn off the ignition switch and the lighting switch.
 - (If this is not done, there is the possibility of semiconductor parts being damaged.)
- 2. After completion of the work steps [when the battery's negative (-) terminal is connected], warm up the engine and allow it to idle for approximately five minutes under the conditions described below, in order to stabilize engine control conditions, and then check to be sure that the idling is satisfactory.
 - For 3.0L Engine models: If the engine rpm is high, switch OFF the ignition switch, and then, after switching it ON again, let the engine idle for 2 or 3 minutes.

This will cause the engine rpm to decrease about 100 rpm, so repeat this procedure until the prescribed idling speed is reached.

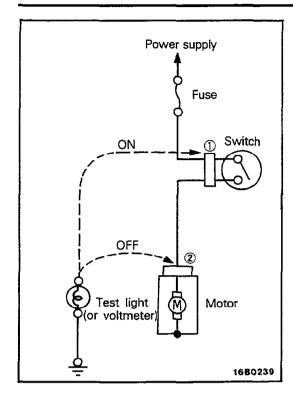
Engine coolant temperature: 85-95°C (185-203°F)

Lights, accessories: OFF

Transmission: neutral position (Automatic transmis-

sion models: "N" or "P").

Steering wheel: neutral (center) position

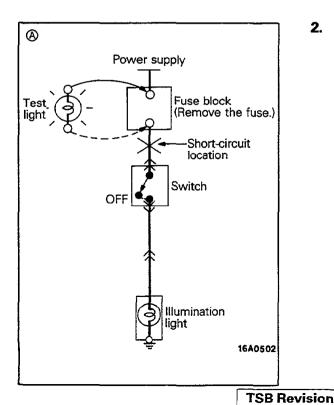


TROUBLESHOOTING

A circuit consists of the power supply, switch, relay, load, ground, etc. There are various methods to check a circuit including an overall check, voltage check, shortcircuit check and continuity check. Each of these methods is briefly described in the following.

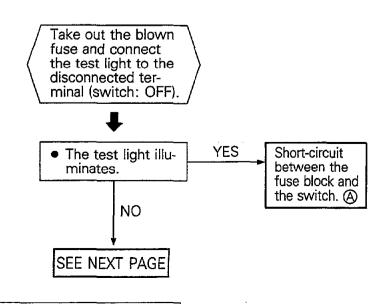
1. VOLTAGE CHECK

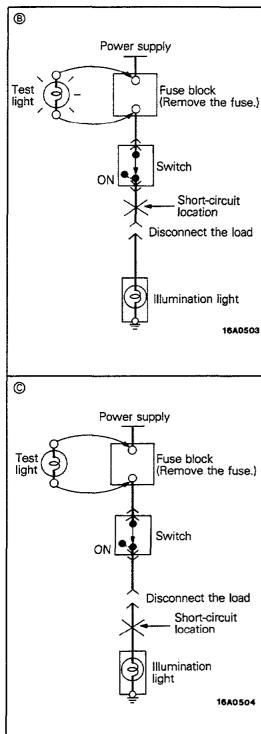
- (1) Ground one lead wire of the test light. If a voltmeter is used instead of the test light, ground the grounding side lead wire.
- (2) Connect the other lead wire of the test light to the power side terminal of the connector ①. The test light should come on or the voltmeter should indicate a voltage.
- (3) Then, connect the test light or voltmeter to the connector ②. The test light should not come on, or the voltmeter should indicate no voltage. When the switch is turned on in this state, the test light should come on, or the voltmeter should indicate a voltage, with the motor starting to run.
- (4) The circuit illustrated here is normal but if there is any problem such as the motor failing to run, check voltages beginning at the connector nearest to the motor unit the faulty part is identified.

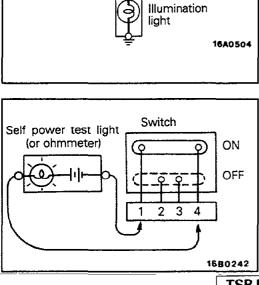


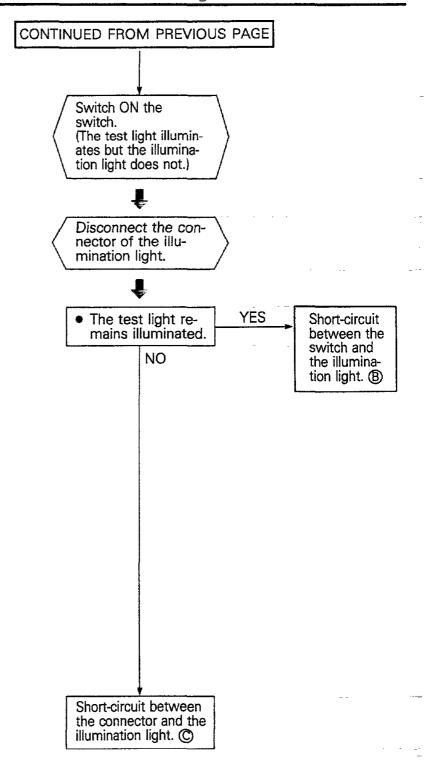
2. CHECKING FOR A SHORT-CIRCUIT

Because the fuse has blown, it is probable that there is a short-circuited circuit. Follow the procedures below to narrow down the short-circuit location.









3. CHECKING CONTINUITY

- (1) When the switch is in the OFF position, the self power test light should come on or the ohmmeter should read 0 Ω only when the terminals 2 and 3 are interconnected.
- (2) When the switch is in the ON position, the self power test light should come on or the ohmmeter should read 0 Ω only when the terminals 1 and 4 are interconnected.

HOW TO READ WIRING DIAGRAMS

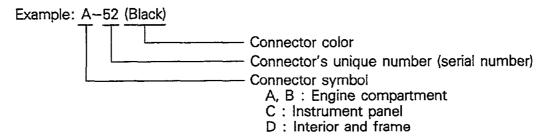
NOSDBAE

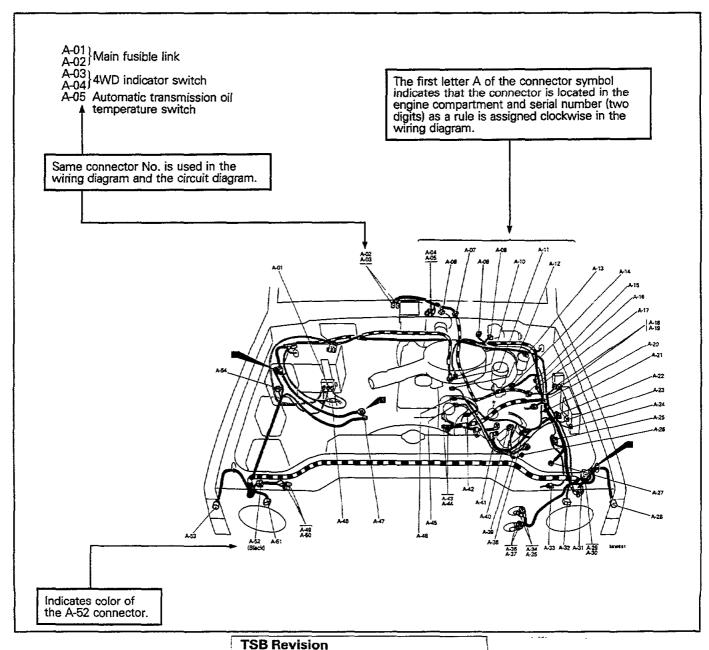
HOW TO READ CONFIGURATION DIAGRAMS

(1) Connector symbols

A wiring diagram shows the installed condition of each connector in a schematic style. The connectors are shown and classified as follows, depending on their locations and are marked by connector symbols.

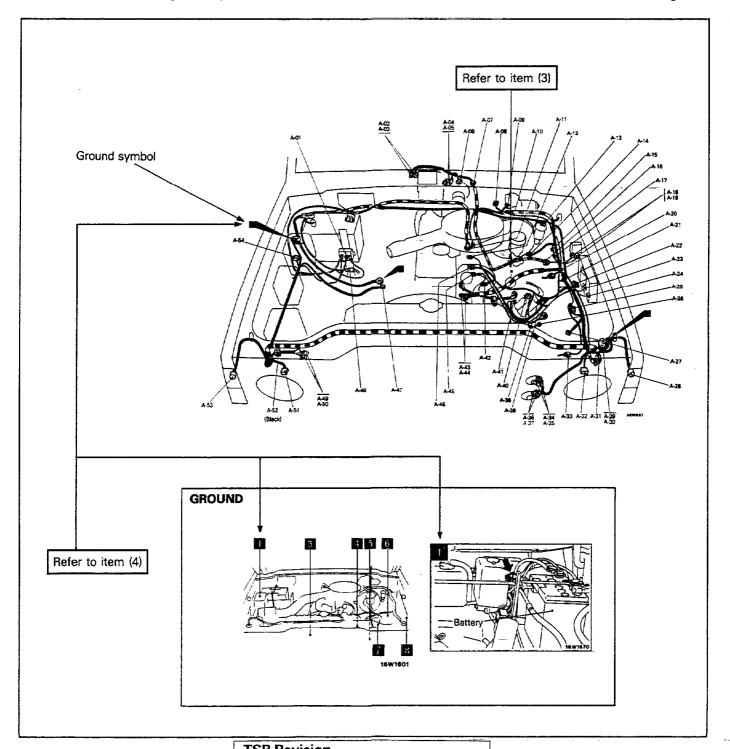
In case connectors of the same shape (same number of wires) are centralized, their colors are indicated for identification.





- (2) Identification of connectors differing according to different vehicle specifications Without wiring harness connectors, the inter-device or-wiring harness connectors which vary in shape or position on different vehicle specifications are given the specification-dependent connector identification symbol (lower case alphabet) after a serial number. For detailed information on this specification-dependent symbol, refer to Item (8) under "HOW TO READ CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS".
- (3) Indication of standard mounting positions of harnesses

 The standard mounting positions of harnesses are shown with the mark ★ in wiring harness configuration diagrams.
- (4) Indication of ground point
 The position of ground points are shown in wiring harness configuration diagrams. For detailed information on the ground portion, refer to ELECTRICAL SYSTEM PARTS LOCATION (Grounding).

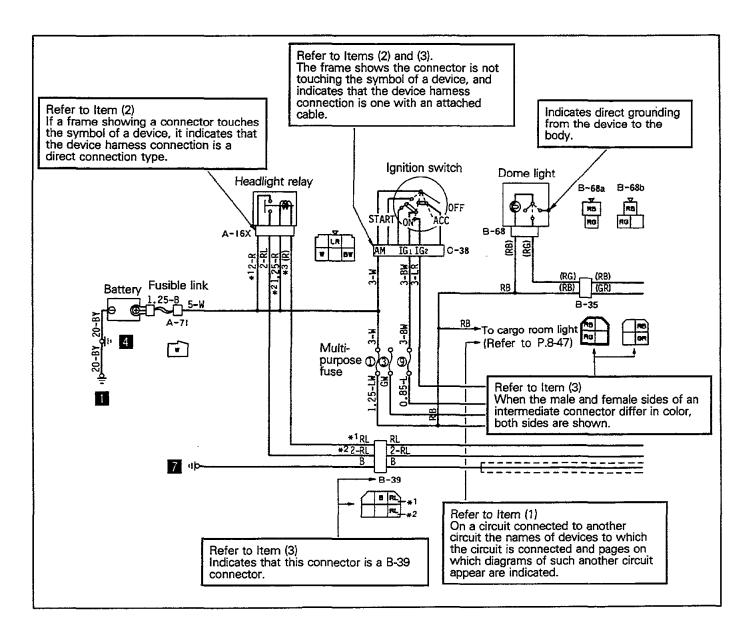


HOW TO READ CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

The circuit diagrams are functionally separated.

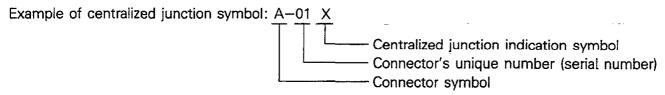
- (1) Indication of circuit connected to another circuit

 When the circuit in a circuit diagram connected to another circuit in a different diagram the page
 number of that different diagram is indicated so that it can be referred to.
- (2) Indication of device connections The circuit diagram shows whether a device harness connection is one with an attached cable or is a direct connection type.
- (3) Indication of connectors in circuit diagrams A connector in a circuit diagram is shown in a frame and is assigned a connector symbol. This symbol corresponds to the symbol in a wiring harness configuration diagram so that the connector location can be known easily. An intermediate connector has its female side only shown as a rule. However both of the male and female sides are shown when they differ in wiring color.

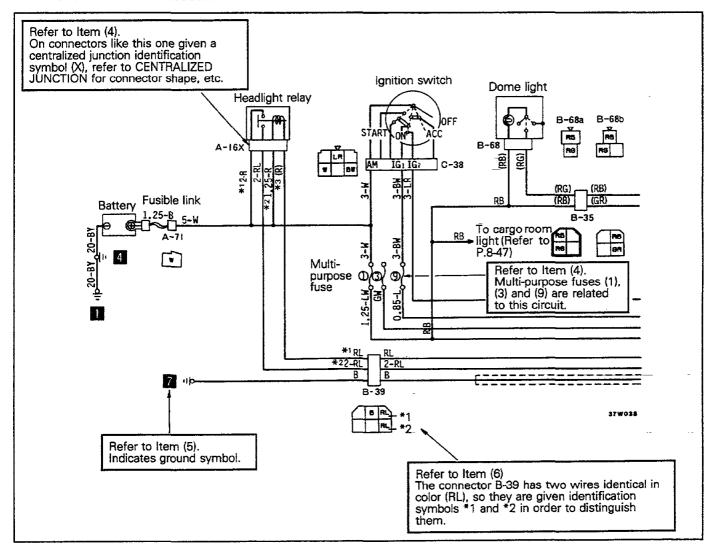


(4) Indication of fuses, fusible links and centralized relays

The fuses and fusible links in a circuit diagram are indicated by a wave symbol (~) and a double wave symbol (~), respectively. At a centralized junction, the fuses are given fuse numbers and centralized relays are given connector symbols.



- (5) Indication of ground point The ground point in a circuit diagram is marked by a ground symbol, making it possible for you to refer to a wiring harness configuration diagram and to ELECTRICAL SYSTEM PARTS LOCATION (Grounding).
- (6) Indication of wires In a circuit diagram, the wire diameter and wire color are shown for each wire. If there are several wires of the same color in a connector, their wire color indication symbols should be such symbols as *1 and *2 for identification.



- (7) Indication of shielded cables
 - A shielded cable used, for example, in an electronic control circuit for prevention of malfunctions that may otherwise be caused by radio interference is indicated by a solid line sandwiched between dashed lines (_____).
- (8) Indication of specification-dependent connectors

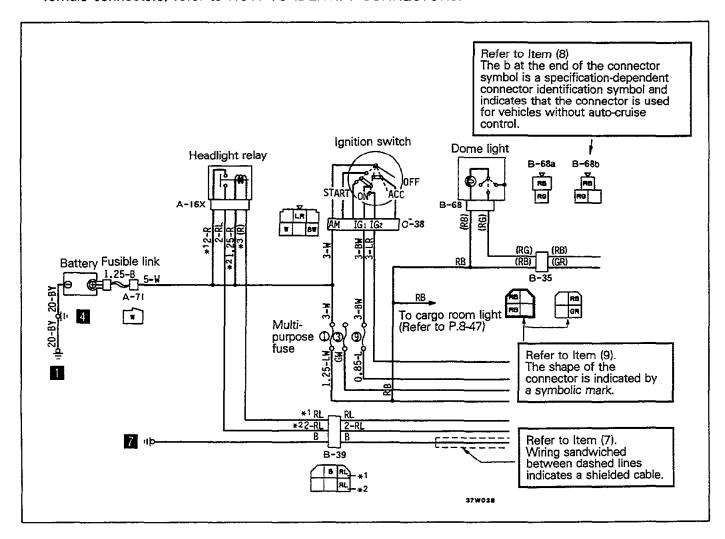
With regard to harness connectors, the inter-device and harness connectors which vary in shape or position on different vehicle specifications, such as those with rear wipers and turbocharger and those without turbocharger, are given a specification-dependent connector identification symbol (lower case alphabet) following the connector symbol.

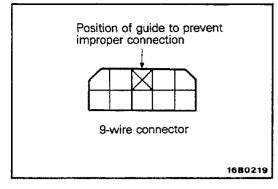
Example: A-01a

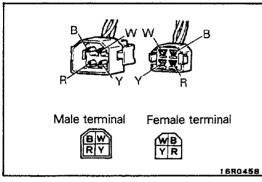
Specification - dependent connector identification symbol

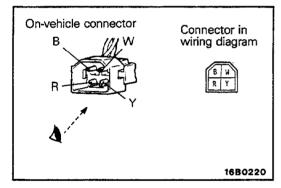
- a: Vehicles with auto-cruise control
- b : Vehicles without auto-cruise control
- c : Vehicles with a power window
- d: Vehicles without a power window
- (9) Shapes of connectors

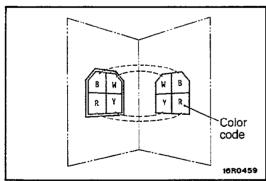
The connector shapes are indicated by simplified symbolic marks. For distinction between male and female connectors, refer to HOW TO IDENTIFY CONNECTORS.

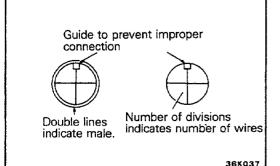












IDENTIFYING CONNECTORS

In circuit diagrams, the connectors are indicated by symbolic marks which show the number of their wires and whether they are male or female connectors.

- (1) Number of connector wires
 - The number of divisions in the connector diagram indicates the number of wires. A cross in a division, however, indicates the position of a guide to prevent improper connection. The connector shown here, therefore, is a 9-wire connector.
- (2) Identification of male and female connectors
 Connectors drawn with double outer lines are male, and
 those with single outer lines are female.

(3) Connector direction

The connector marks show on-vehicle connectors as viewed from the direction shown here.

(4) Identification of connector terminals

The color codes of a pair of connectors (male and female), if viewed at their joining surfaces, will appear symmetrical as illustrated here. When the connectors are connected, their joining surfaces are put together in the way a book is closed so the terminals of identical codes are connected together.

NOTE

The color codes of male and female connectors are not always identical.

(5) Identification of sealed connectors Identification of round, sealed connectors (water-proof pin terminal connectors) used in radiator fan motor circuits, turbo circuits, etc. is accomplished by the same method as described above.

SYMBOLIC MARKS

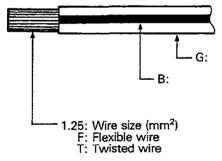
Various equipment is indicated symbolically in circuit diagrams as shown below.

Battery	Body ground	Single hub	Resistor	Diode	Capacitor
O 0	<u>ه</u>	6	*	†	+
Fuse	Equipment ground	Dual hub	Variable resistor	Zener diode	Crossing of wires without connection
Fusible link	Motor M	Speaker	Coil	Transistor	Crossing of lines with connection

WIRE COLOR CODES

Wire colors are identified by the following color codes.

Example: 1.25 - GB



- (1) No code indicates 0.5 mm² (.0008 in.²).
- (2) Cable color code in parantheses indicates 0.3 mm² (.0005 in.²).

Code	Wire color	Code	Wire color
В	Black	LI	Light blue
Br	Brown	0	Orange
G	Green	P	Pink
Gr	Gray	R	Red
L	Blue	Y	Yellow
Lg	Light green	W	White

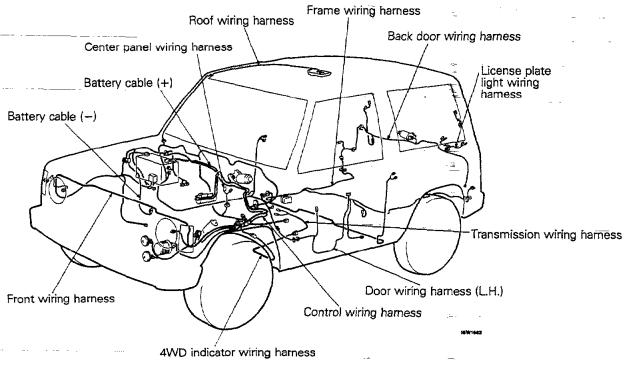
NOTE

If a cable has two colors the first of the two color code characters indicates the basic color (color of the cable coating) and the second indicates the marking color.

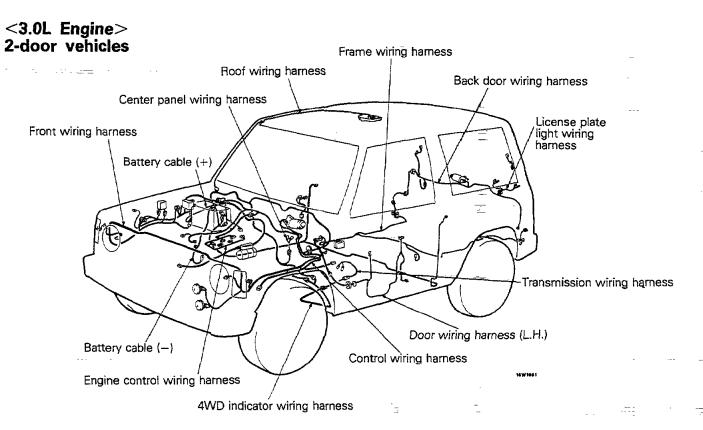
OVERALL WIRING DIAGRAM

N080C--

<2.6L Engine>



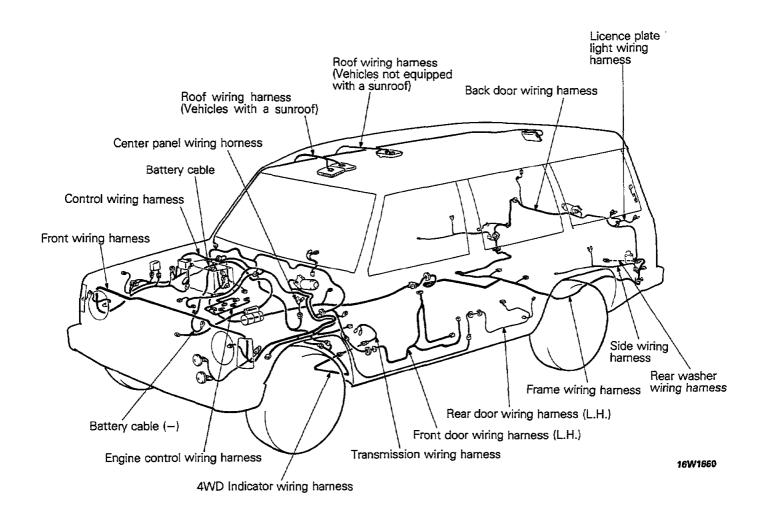
Remark This diagram shows the main wining harness



Remark
This diagram shows the main wiring harnesses.

TSB Revision

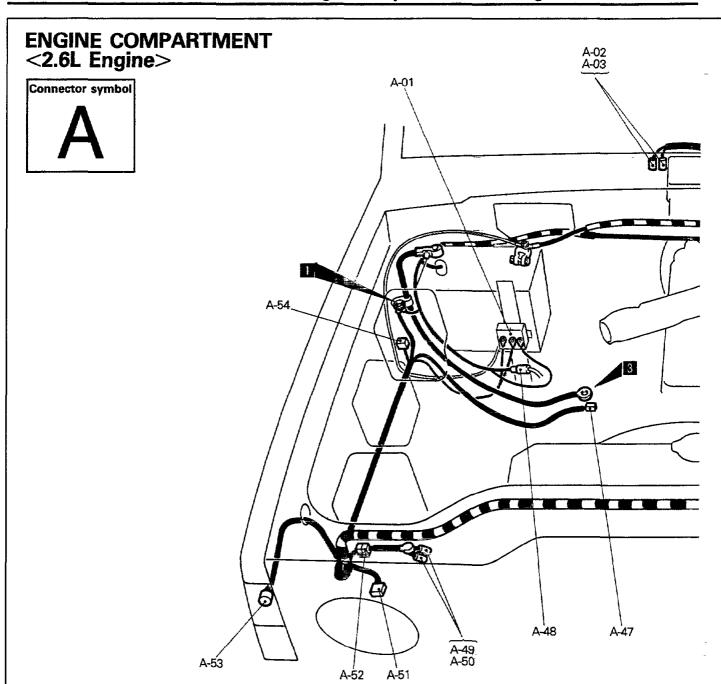
<3.0L Engine> 4-door vehicles



Remarks

This diagram shows the main wiring hamesses.
The dotted line (....) is applicable to models equipped with the dual air conditioner system.

TSB Revision



A-01 Main fusible link A-02 A-03 4WD indicator switch A-04 Back-up light switch

A-06 Pulse generator A-07 4WD indicator wiring harness and transmission wiring hamess combination

A-08 Air conditioner solenoid valve

A-09 Front wiper motor

A-10 A-11 Starter

A-12 Engine coolant temperature gauge unit

A-13 Checker A-14 Brake fluid level sensor

A-15 Front wiring harness and fusible link combination

A-16 Front wiring harness and 4WD indicator wiring harness combination

A-17 Front wiring harness and fusible link combination

A-18 Sub fusible link

A-20 Carburetor assembly

A-21 Control wiring harness and air conditioner wiring harness combination

A-22 Front wiring harness and control wiring harness combination

A-23 Device box

A-24 Auto choke relay

A-25 Front wiring harness and air conditioner wiring harness combination

A-26 Condenser fan motor relay A-27 Headlight washer motor

A-28 Front combination light (L.H.)

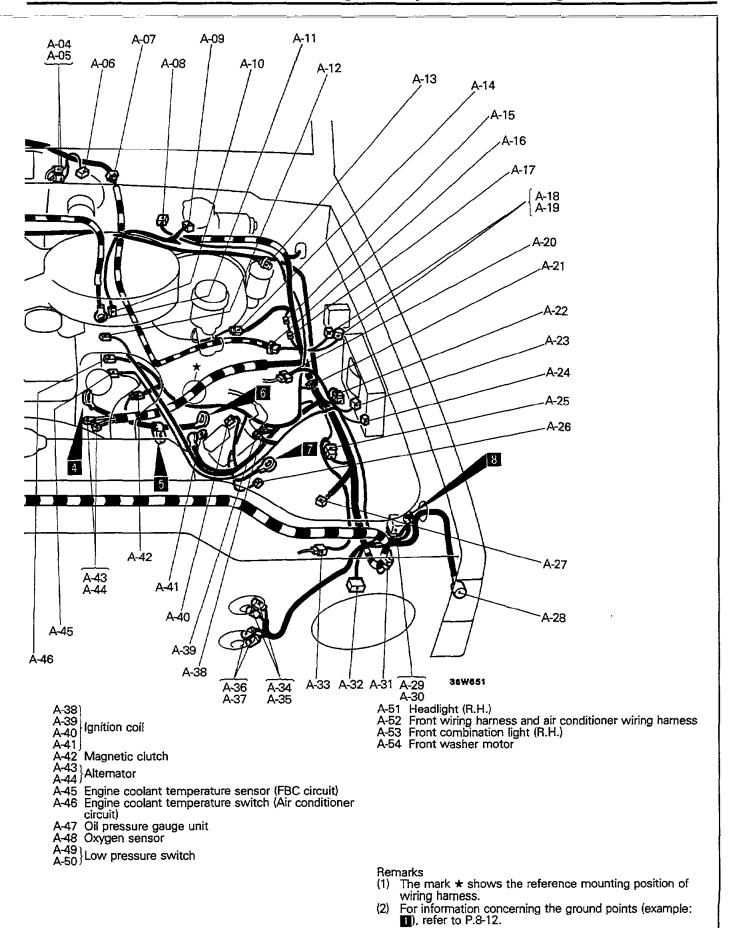
A-29 A-30 Light control relay

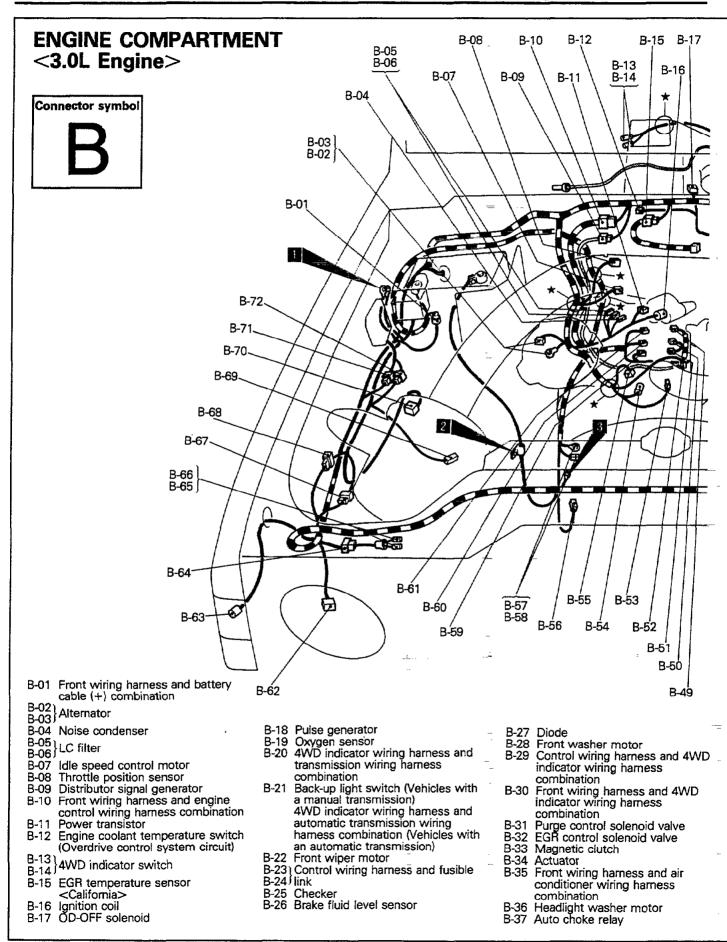
A-31 Dedicated fuse (Upper beam indicator circuit)

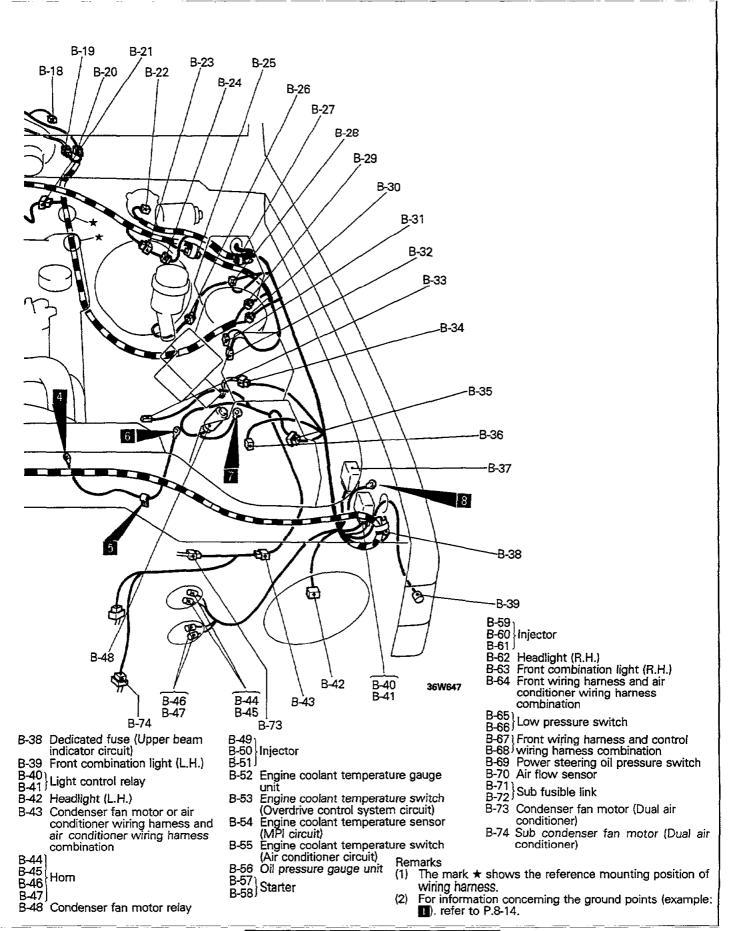
Headlight (L.H.) Condenser fan motor A-33

A-34 A-35 Hom

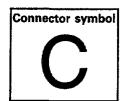
A-36 A-37

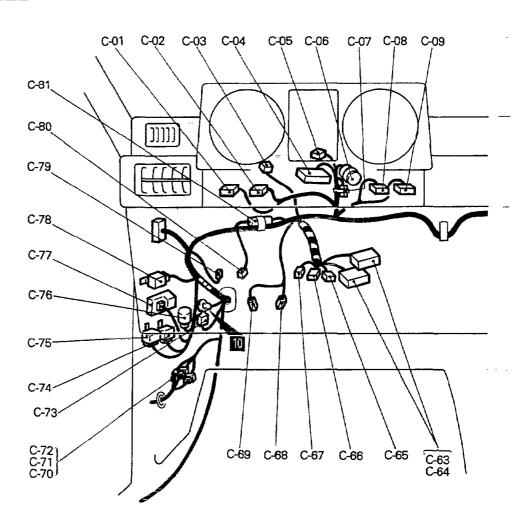


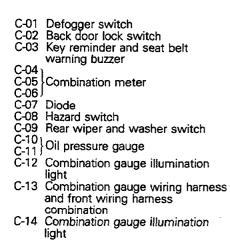




INSTRUMENT PANEL







C-15 C-16	Voltage meter	-
C-17	Heater control knob illumination	-
C-18	light Blower switch	
C-19	Air conditioner switch illumination	-
C-20	light Blower switch (Air conditioner	
	circuit)	
C-21	Heater relay	
C-22	Air conditioner wiring harness and	
	front wiring harness combination	
C-23	Air conditioner relay A	
C-24	Dedicated fuse (Air conditioner	-

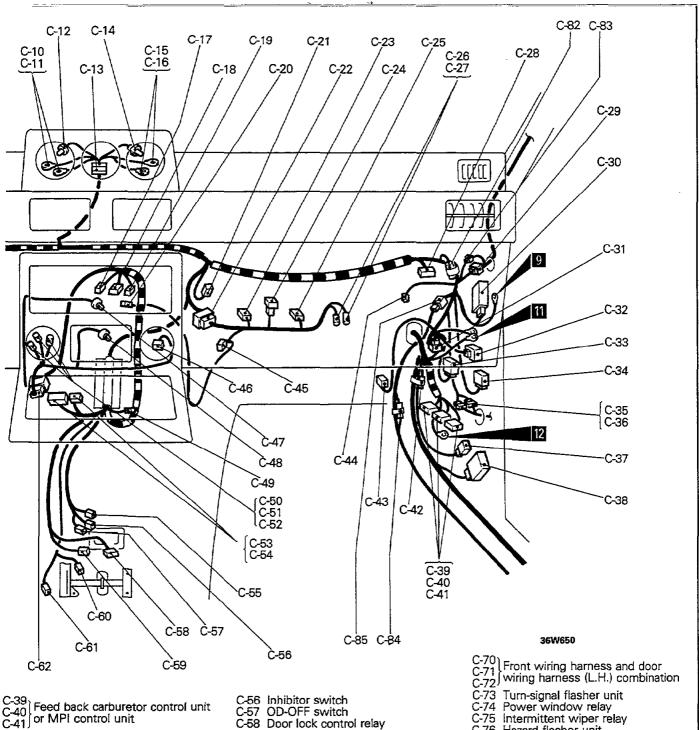
C-25 Air conditioner relay B

	C-26 Thermostat
	C-28 Self-diagnosis check connector
	C-25 Front Willing Harriess and 1001
	wiring harness combination
n.	C-30 Automatic free-wheeling hub
	indicator control unit
	C-31 Front wiring harness and control
	wiring harness combination
	C-32 Defogger timer unit
d	C-33 OD-OFF relay
	C-34 Intermittent rear wiper relay
	C-35) Front wiring harness and door
	_ C-36) wiring harness (R.H.) combination
	C-37 MPI control relay
	C-38 Auto-cruise control unit

Remarks

For information concerning the ground points (example 9), refer to P.8-13, 15.

TCR Povicio



C-42 Fuel pump drive terminal C-43 Blower motor resistor

C-44 Front speaker (R.H.)

C-45 Air conditioner switch C-46 Clock

C-47 Heater control panel illumination light

C-48 Ashtray illumination light

C-49 Spare terminal (ACC)
C-50 Cigarette lighter illumination light
C-52 Cigarette lighter
C-53 Radio
C-54

C-55 Shift position illumination light

C-58 Door lock control relay

C-59 Door lock power relay C-60 Parking brake switch

C-61 Seat belt switch

C-62 Front wiring harness and center panel wiring harness combination

C-63 C-64

C-65 Column switch (Auto-cruise system circuit)

C-66 Ignition switch
C-67 Key reminder switch
C-68 Stop light switch/Brake switch

C-69 Clutch switch

C-76 Hazard flasher unit C-77 Headlight washer motor relay

C-78 Seat belt warning timer

C-79 Front speaker (L.H.) C-80 Dimmer control switch

C-81 Dedicated fuse (Central locking system circuit)

C-82 Dedicated fuse (Sunroof circui C-83 Front wiring harness and roof Dedicated fuse (Sunroof circuit)

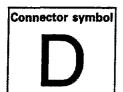
wiring harness combination (Sunroof circuit)

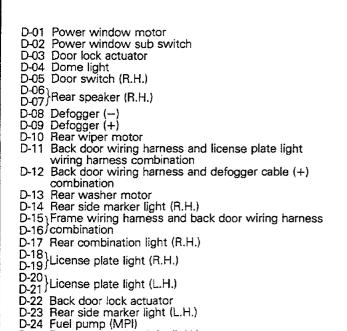
C-84 Dedicated fuse (Dual air conditioner circuit)

C-85 Front wiring harness and air conditioner wiring harness combination (Dual air conditioner circuit)

INTERIOR AND FRAME

<4-door Vehicles>





D-25 Rear combination light (L.H.)

D-35 Power window control relay D-36 Power window main switch

D-39 Dome light <Vehicles with the sunroof>

D-41 Roof wiring harness and sunroof wiring harness

D-27 Front wiring harness and frame wiring harness

D-26 Fuel gauge unit

D-30 Rear speaker (L.H.)

D-32 D-33}Door switch (L.H.)

D-34 Door lock actuator

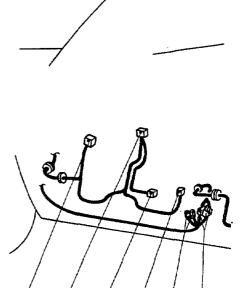
D-37 Power window motor

D-38 Sunroof power relay

D-40 Sunroof motor

combination

D-29 combination



D-64

D-42 Sunroof switch D-43 Sunroof control relay D-44 Front wiring harness

D-44) Front wiring harness and rear door wiring harness

D-35

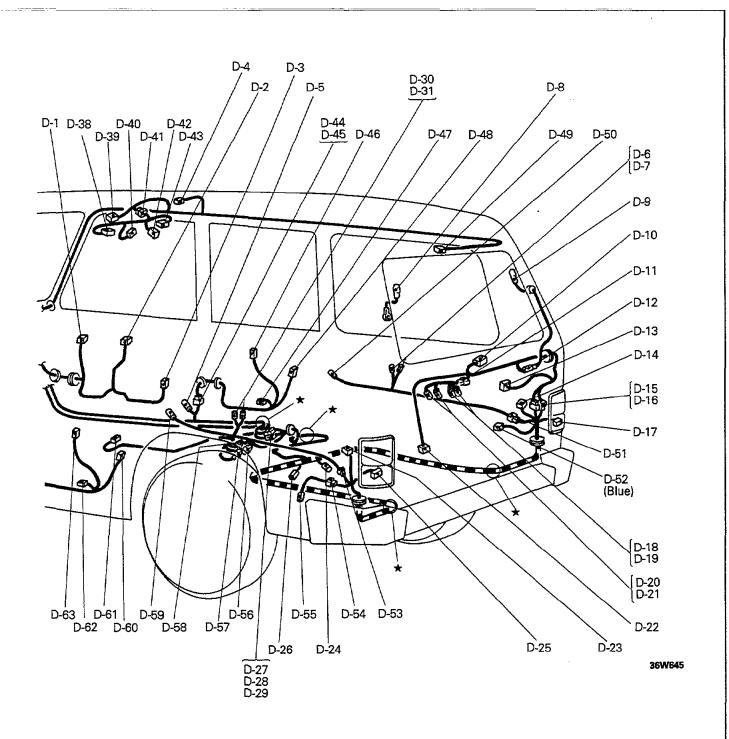
D-45 (R.H.) combination

D-46 Power window sub switch D-47 Power window motor

D-48 Door lock actuator D-49 Dome light (rear)

D-50 Door switch (rear R.H.)
D-51 Frame wiring harness at

D-51 Frame wiring harness and side wiring harness (R.H.) combination



D-52 Rear evaporator assembly

D-53 Frame wiring harness and side wiring harness (L.H.) combination

D-54 Frame wiring harness and rear washer wiring harness combination <Vehicles with the dual air conditioner>

D-55 Rear washer motor <Vehicles with the dual air conditioner>

D-56 Air conditioner relay D (Dual air conditioner circuit)
D-57 Air conditioner relay E (Dual air conditioner circuit)
D-58 Frame wiring harness and air conditioner wiring

harness combination

D-59 Door switch (rear L.H.)

D-60 Door lock actuator

D-61 Blower switch (Dual air conditioner circuit)

D-62 Power window motor

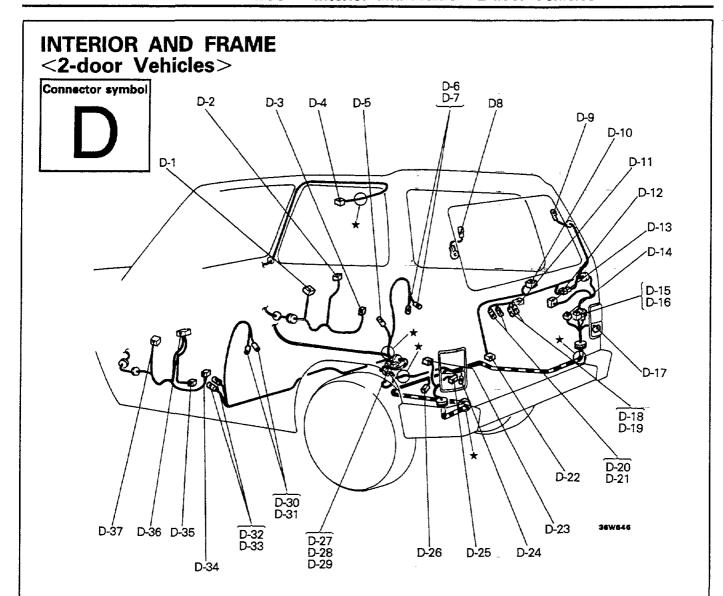
D-63 Power window sub switch

D-64 (Front wiring harness and rear door wiring harness

D-65 (L.H.) combination

Remark

The mark ★ shows the reference mounting position of wiring harness.



D-02 Power window sub switch D-03 Door lock actuator D-04 Dome light D-05 Door switch (R.H.) D-06 D-07 Rear speaker (R.H.) D-08 Defogger (-) D-09 Defogger (+) D-10 Rear wiper motor D-11 Back door wiring harness and license plate light wiring harness combination D-12 Back door wiring harness and defogger cable (+) combination D-13 Rear washer motor D-14 Rear side marker light (R.H.) D-15) Frame wiring harness and back door wiring harness D-16 combination D-17 Rear combination light (R.H.) D-18 D-19 License plate light (R.H.)

D-01 Power window motor

D-20 License plate light (L.H.)

D-22 Back door lock actuator
D-23 Rear side marker light (L.H.)
D-24 Fuel pump (MPI)
D-25 Rear combination light (L.H.)
D-26 Fuel gauge unit
D-27
D-28 Front wiring harness and frame wiring harness
D-29 combination
D-30 Rear speaker (L.H.)
D-32 D-33 Door switch (L.H.)
D-34 Door lock actuator
D-35 Power window control relay
D-36 Power window main switch
D-37 Power window motor

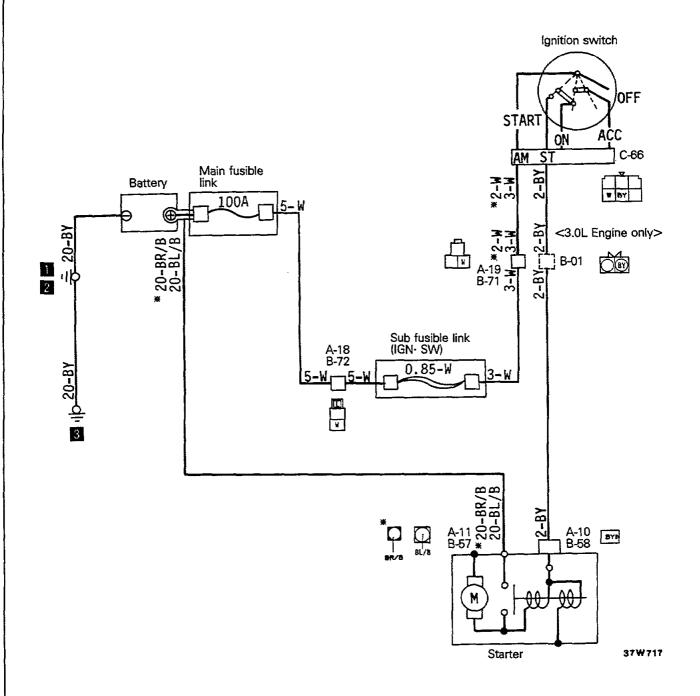
Remark

The mark ★ shows the reference mounting position of wiring harness.

TCD Davisia

1 STARTING CIRCUIT

<Vehicles with a Manual Transmission>



Remark

- Lines and connectors indicated by the * symbol are applicable to the 2.6-liter models.
 The broken line (----) is applicable to the 3.0-liter
- models only.
- For information concerning the ground points (example: 1), refer to P.8-12, 14.

Wiring color code

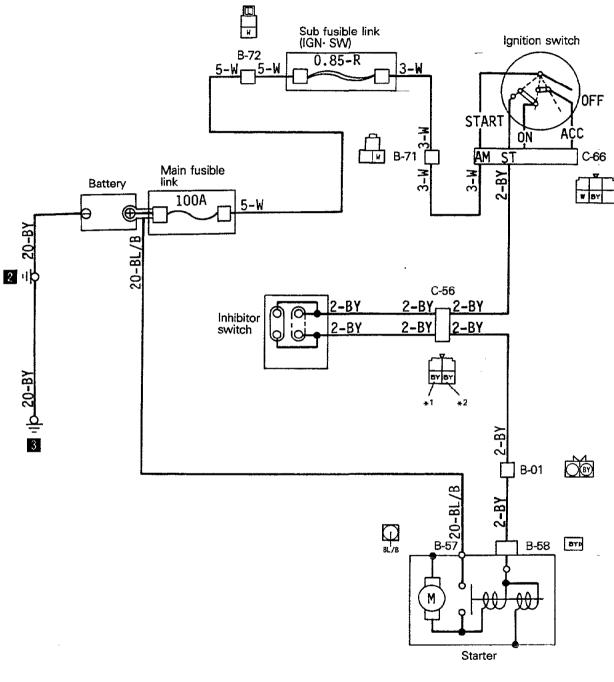
B: Black Br: Brown LI: Light blue O: Orange G: Green P: Pink

Gr: Gray R: Red

L: Blue Y: Yellow

Lg: Light green W: White

< Vehicles with an Automatic Transmission >



37W669

Remark
For information concerning the ground points (example: III), refer to P.8-14.

Wiring color code B: Black Br: Brown LI: Light blue O: Orange

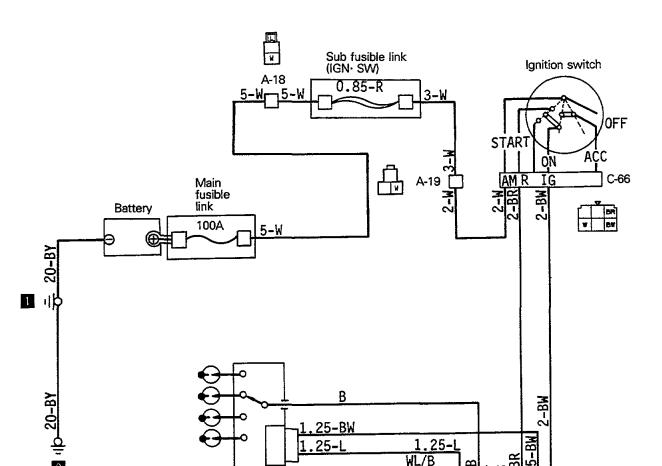
G: Green P: Pink

Gr: Gray R: Red

L: Blue Y: Yellow

Lg: Light green W: White

2 IGNITION CIRCUIT <2.6L Engine>



37W672

Remark For information concerning the ground points (example: 1), refer to P.8-12.

Wiring color code

B: Black LI: Light blue Br: Brown O: Orange

G: Green P: Pink Gr: Gray R: Red L: Blue Y: Yellow

Capacitor Ignition coil

Lg: Light green W: White

BA

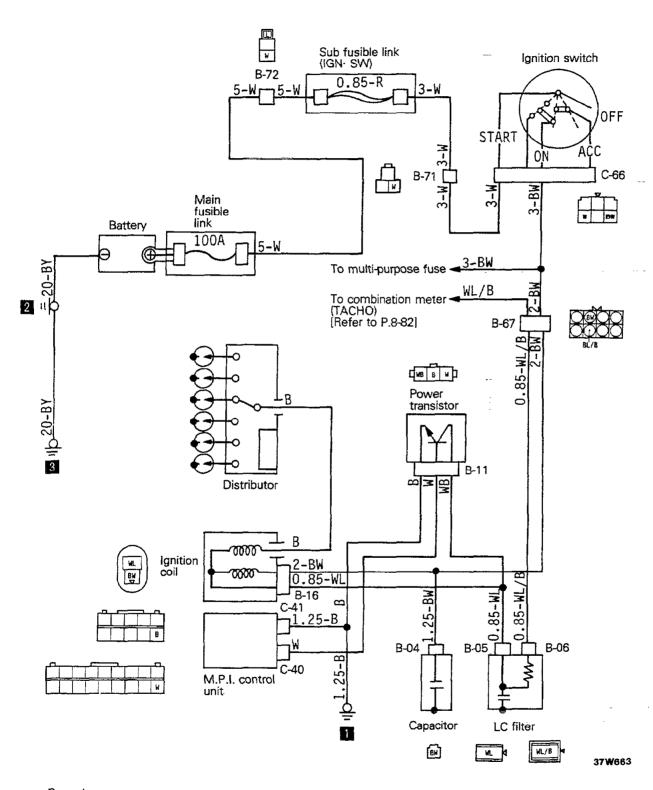
Distributor

To combination meter ◀ (TACHO) [Refer to P.8-80.]

To feed back - carburetor

control unit [Refer to P.8-52]

<3.0L Engine>



Remark

For information concerning the ground point (example: 2), refer to P.8-14.

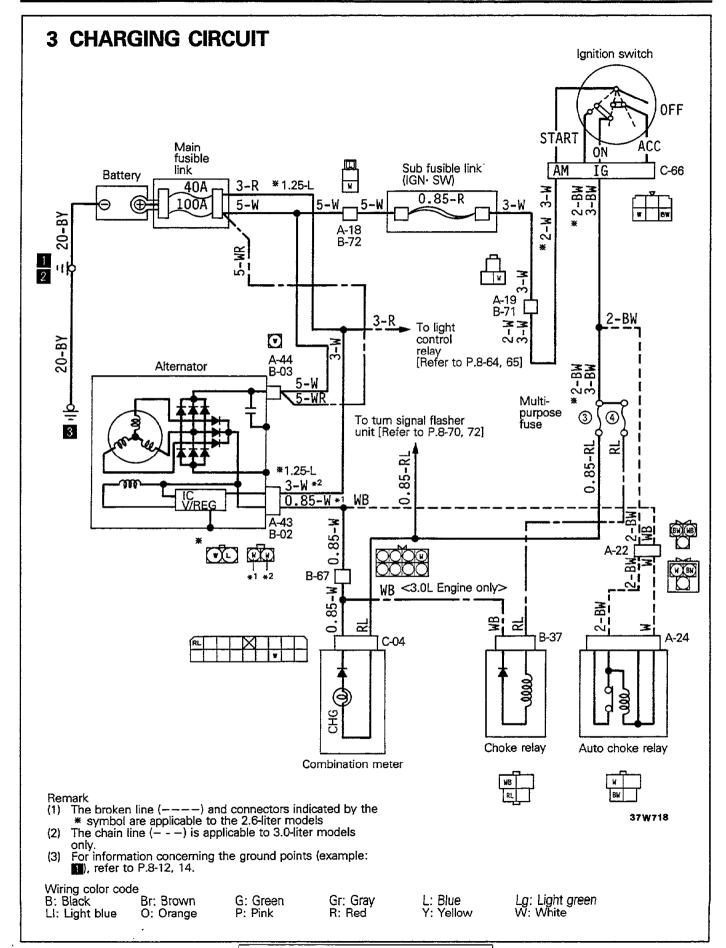
Wiring color code B: Black Br: Brown LI: Light blue O: Orange

G: Green P: Pink

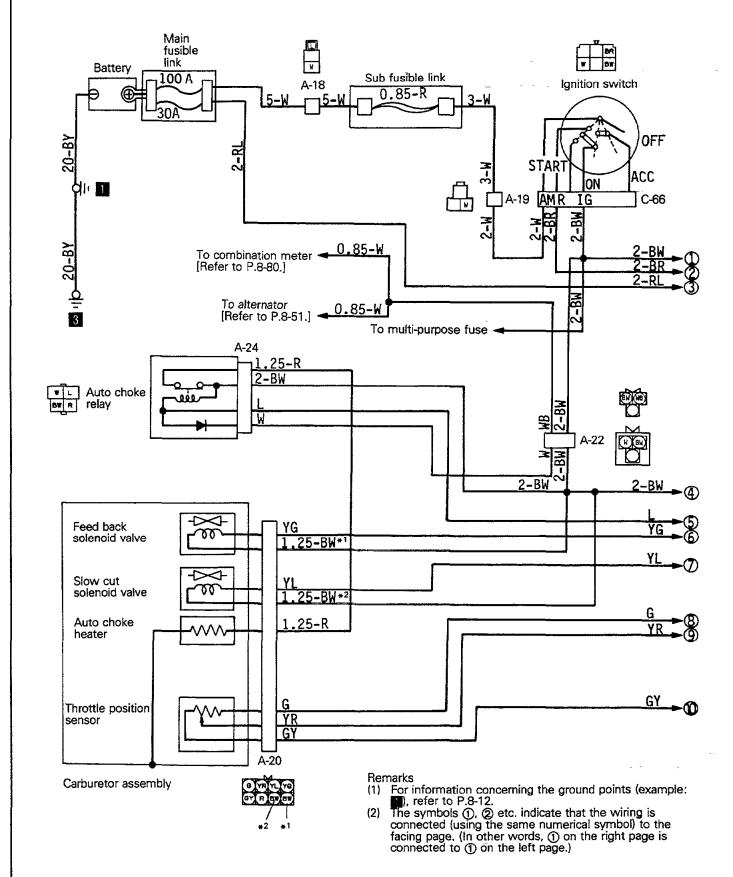
Gr: Gray R: Red

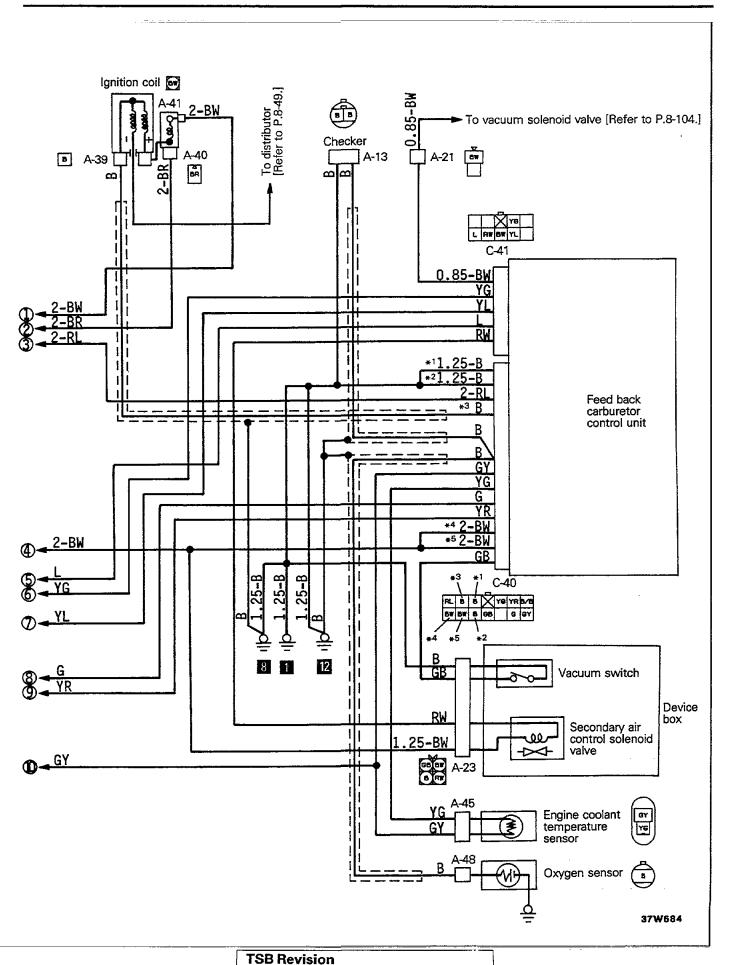
L: Blue Y: Yellow

Lg: Light green W: White



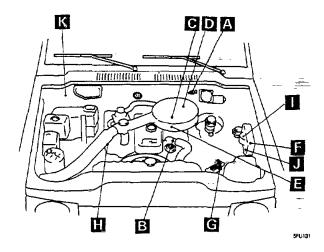
4 FEED BACK CARBURETOR CIRCUIT

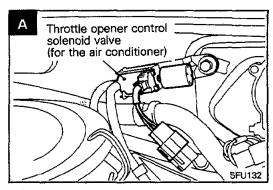


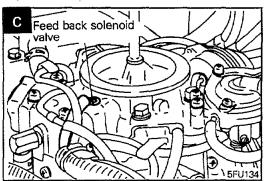


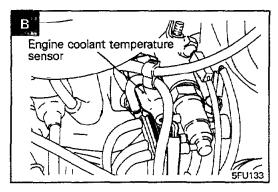
LAYOUT OF COMPONENTS (F.B.C.)

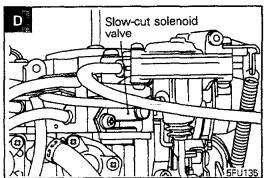
ltems	Symbol	ltems	Symbol
Auto choke relay	to choke relay J Secondary air control solenoid valve		1
Engine coolant temperature sensor	В	Slow-cut solenoid valve	D
Engine speed sensor (Ignition coil)	G	Throttle opener control solenoid valve	А
Feed back carburetor control unit	К	(for the air conditioner)	
Feed back solenoid valve	С	Throttle position sensor	E
Oxygen sensor	Н	Vacuum switch	F

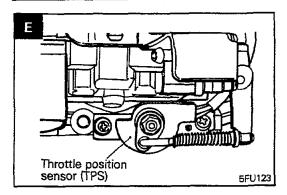


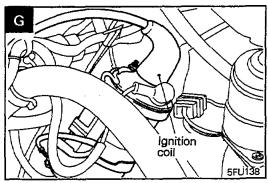


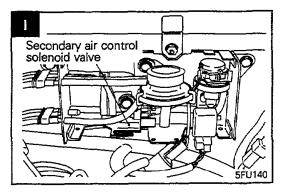


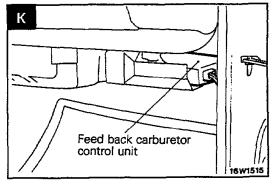


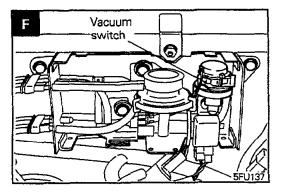


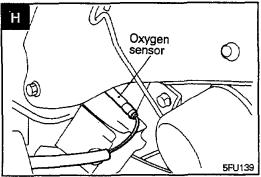


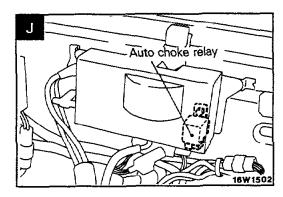


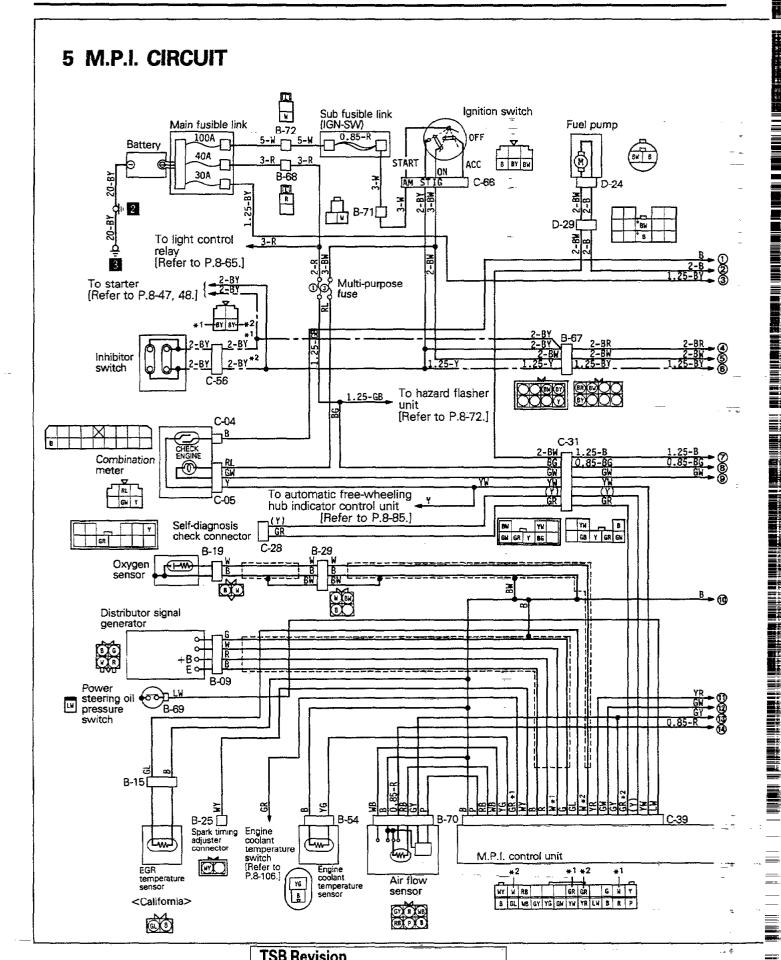


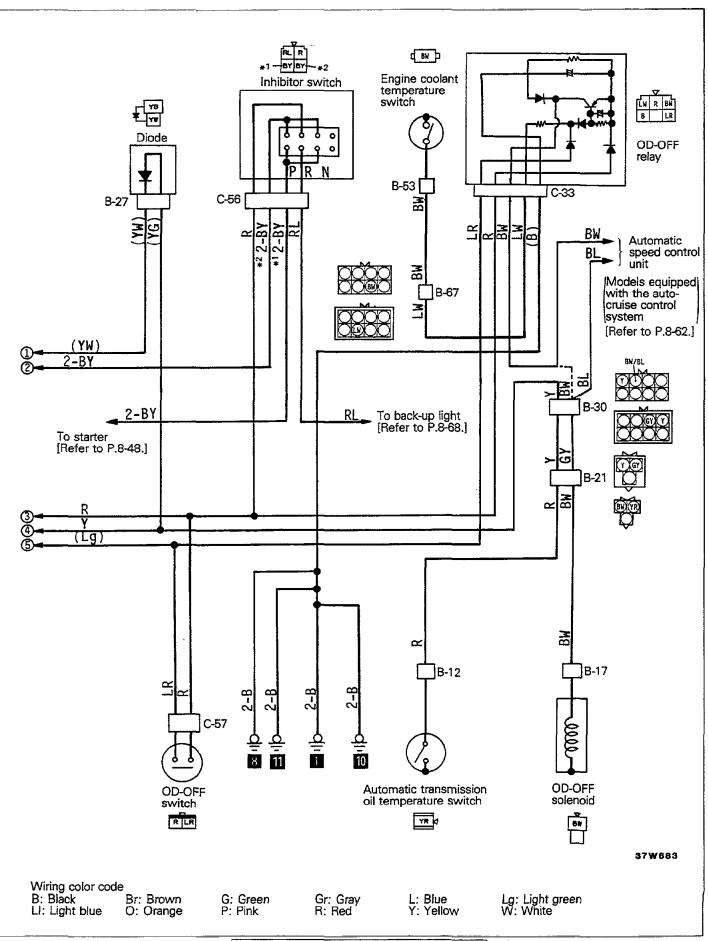


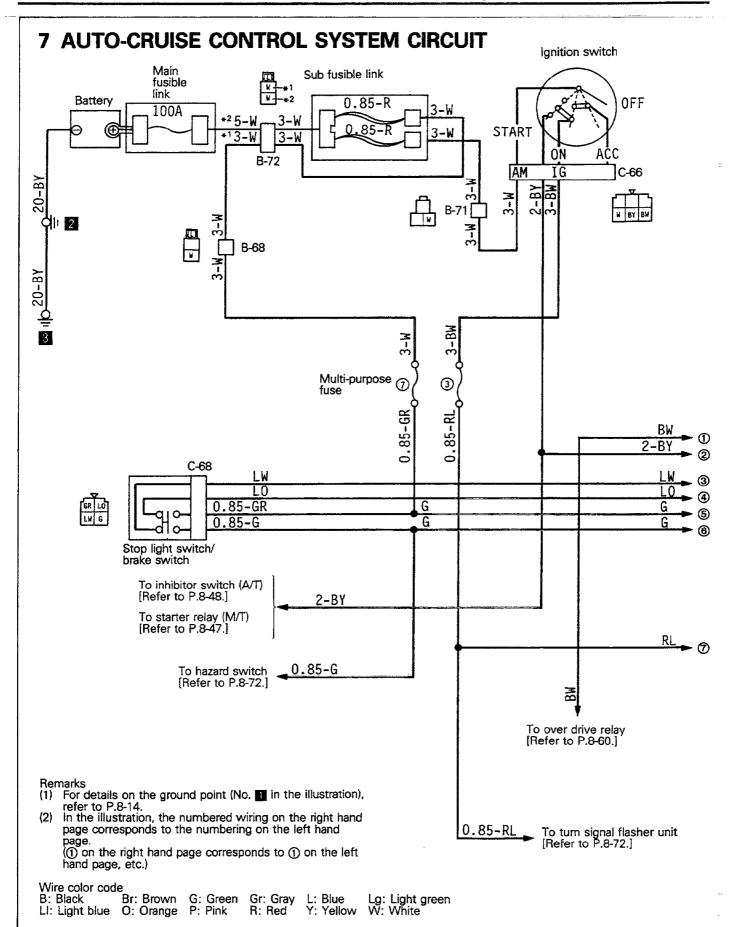


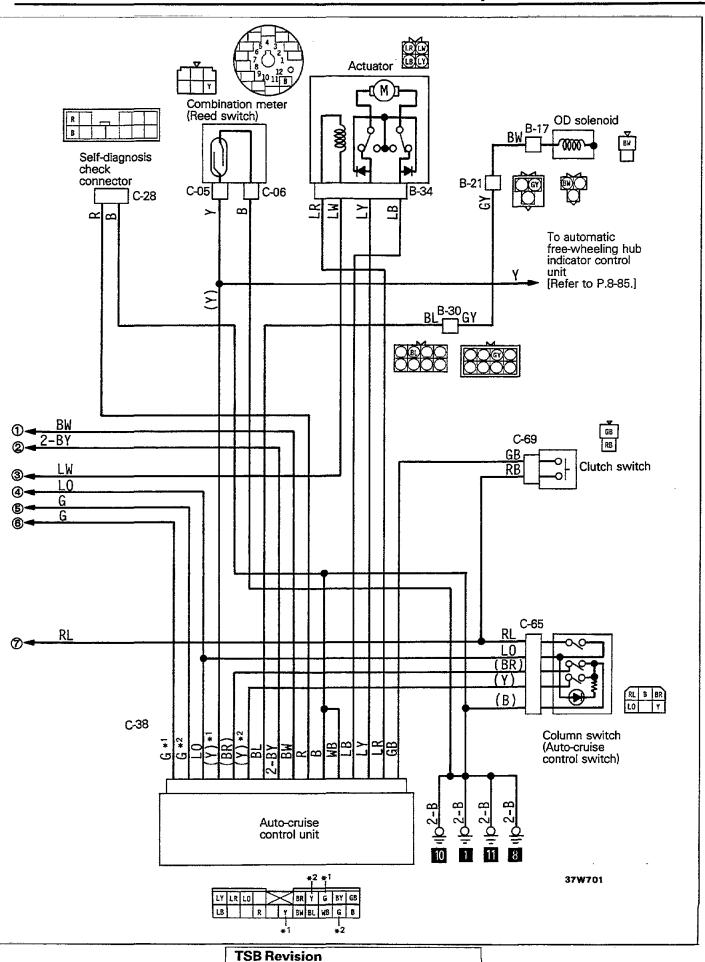


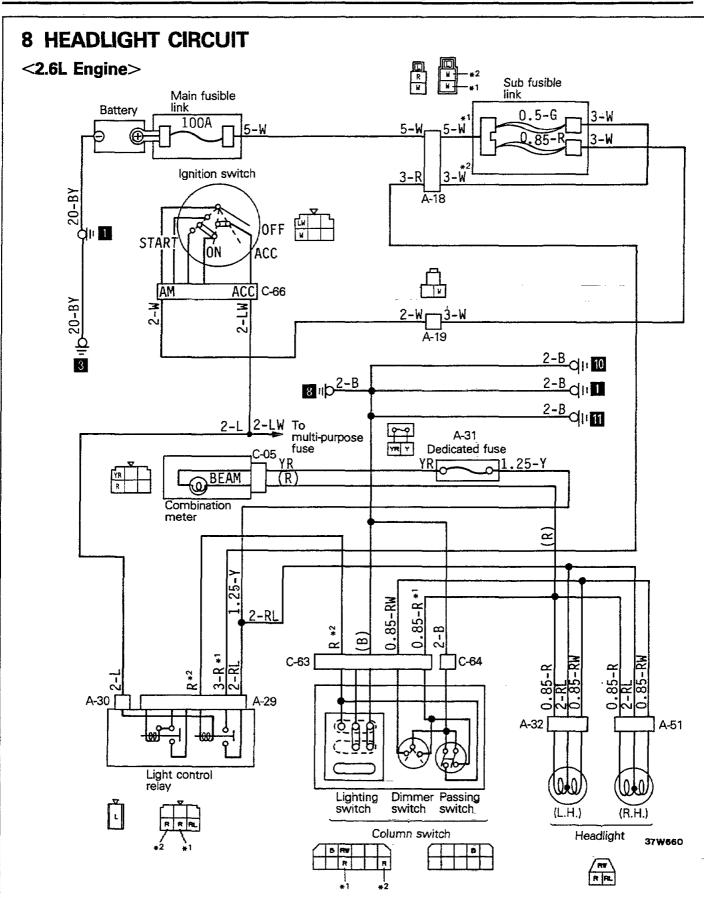






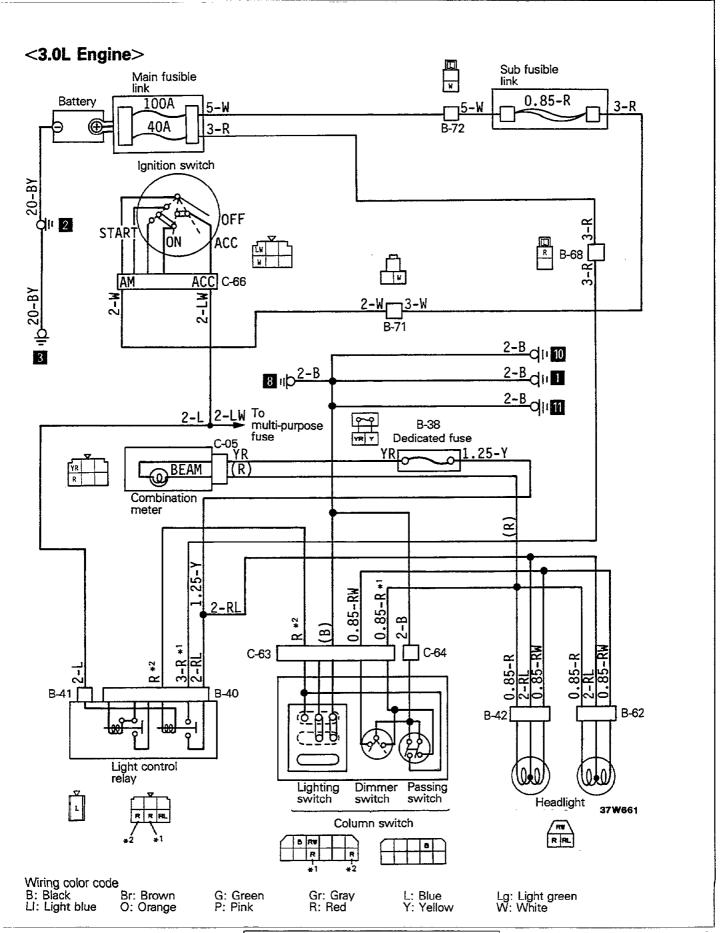






Remark
For information concerning the ground points (example: 1), refer to P.8-12, 14.

TCP Pavision

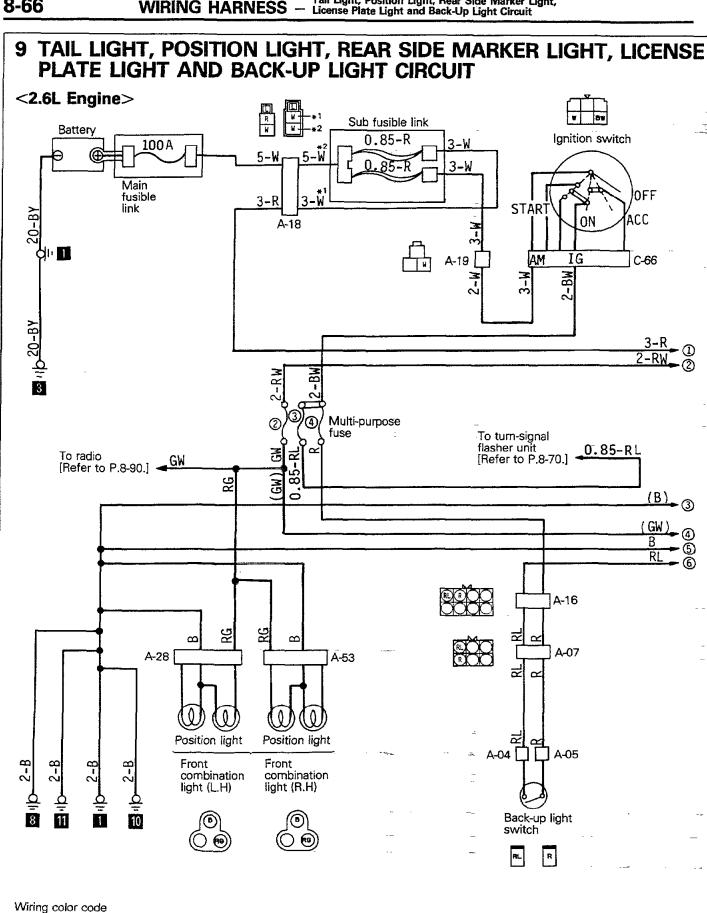


B: Black

LI: Light blue

Br: Brown

O: Orange



Gr: Gray

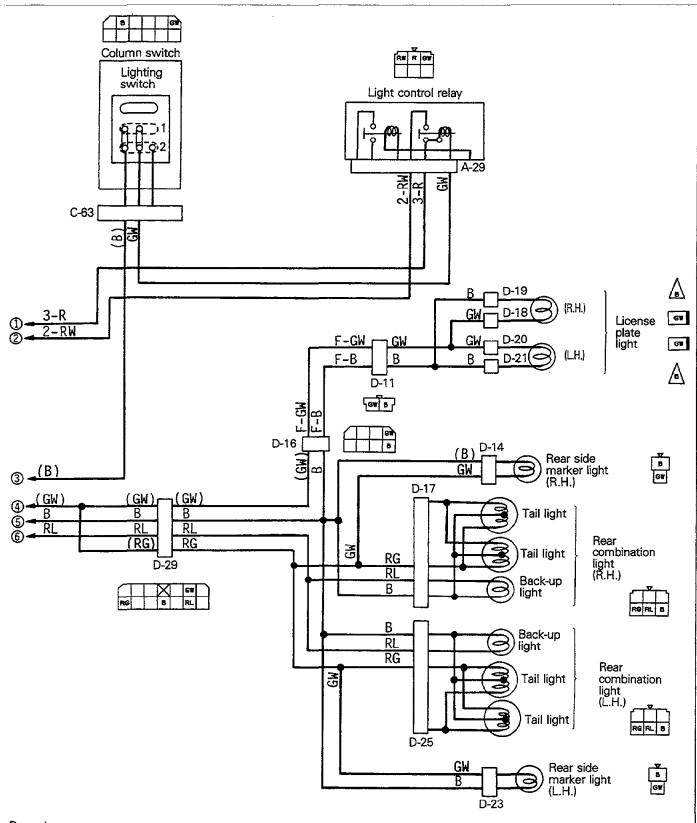
R: Red

G: Green

P: Pink

L: Blue Y: Yellow

Lg: Light green W: White



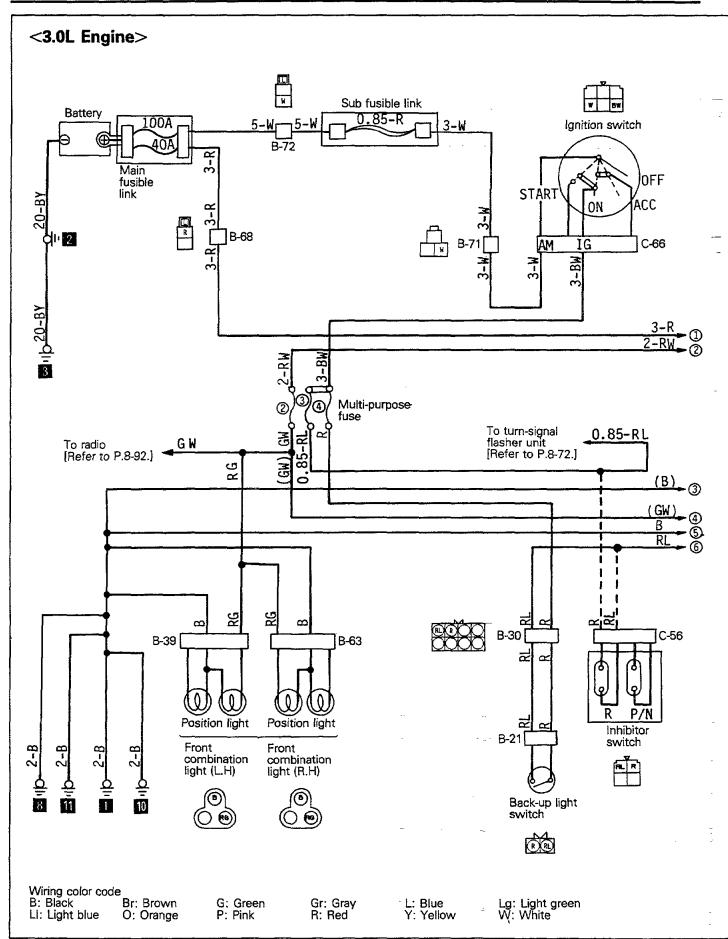
37W682

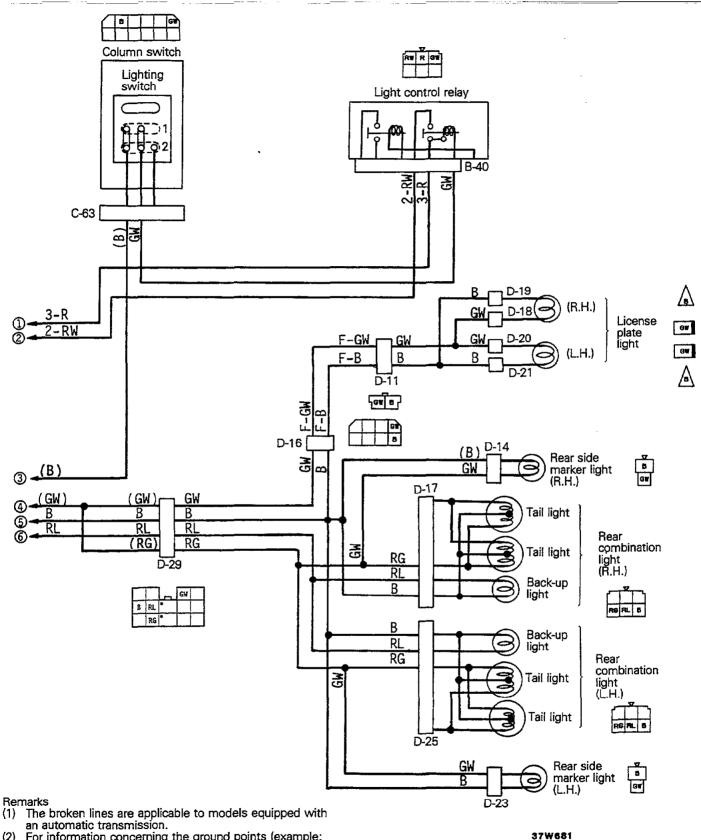
Remarks

(1) For information concerning the ground points (example:

(2) The symbols ①, ②, etc. indicate that the wiring is connected (using the same numerical symbol) to the facing page.

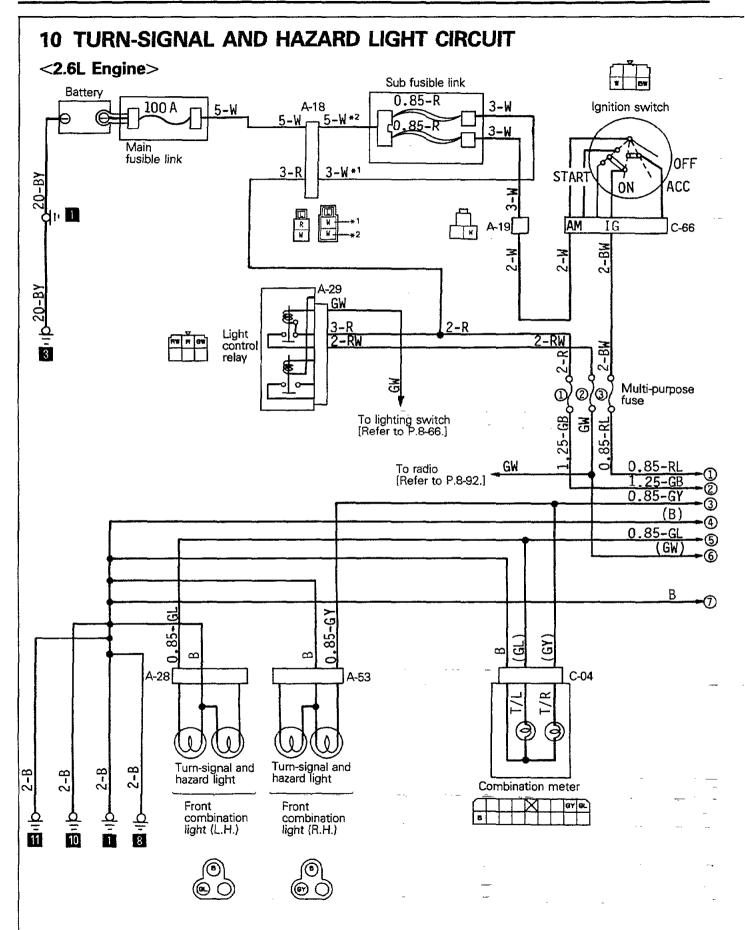
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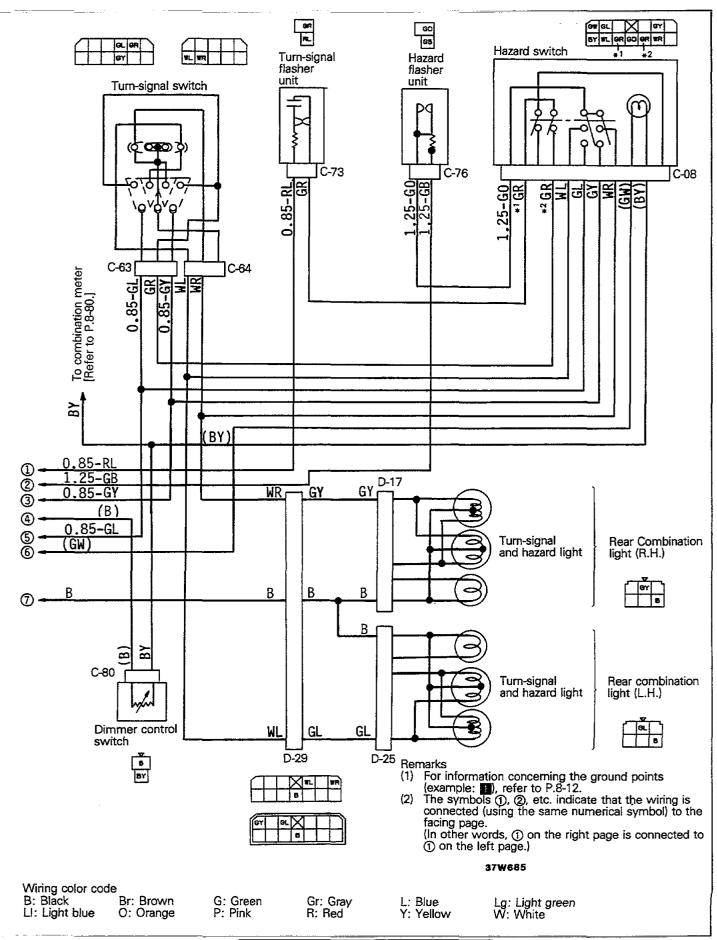


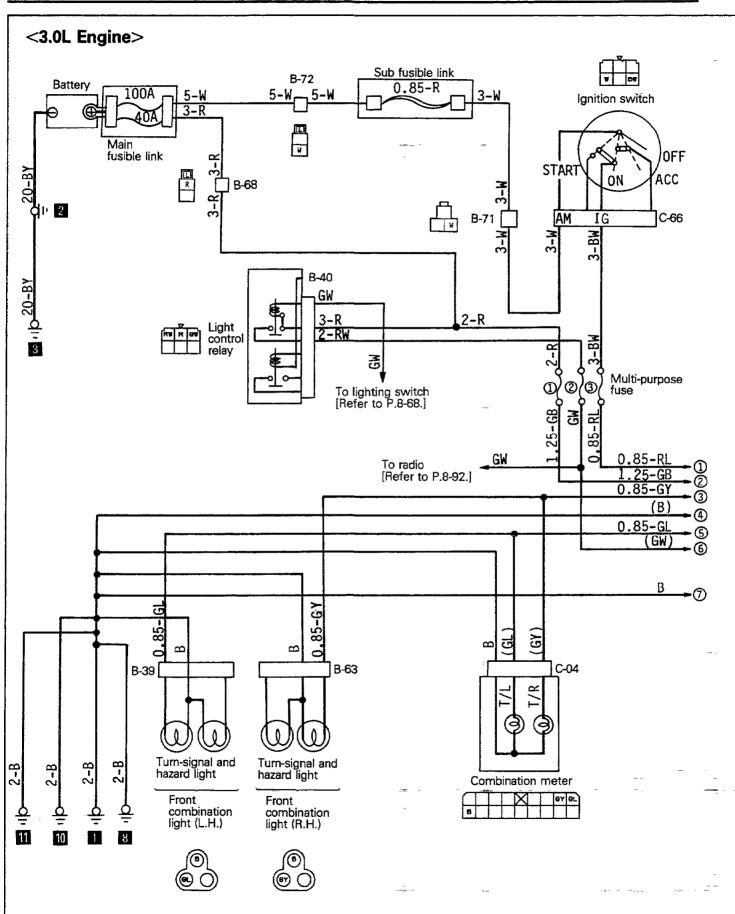


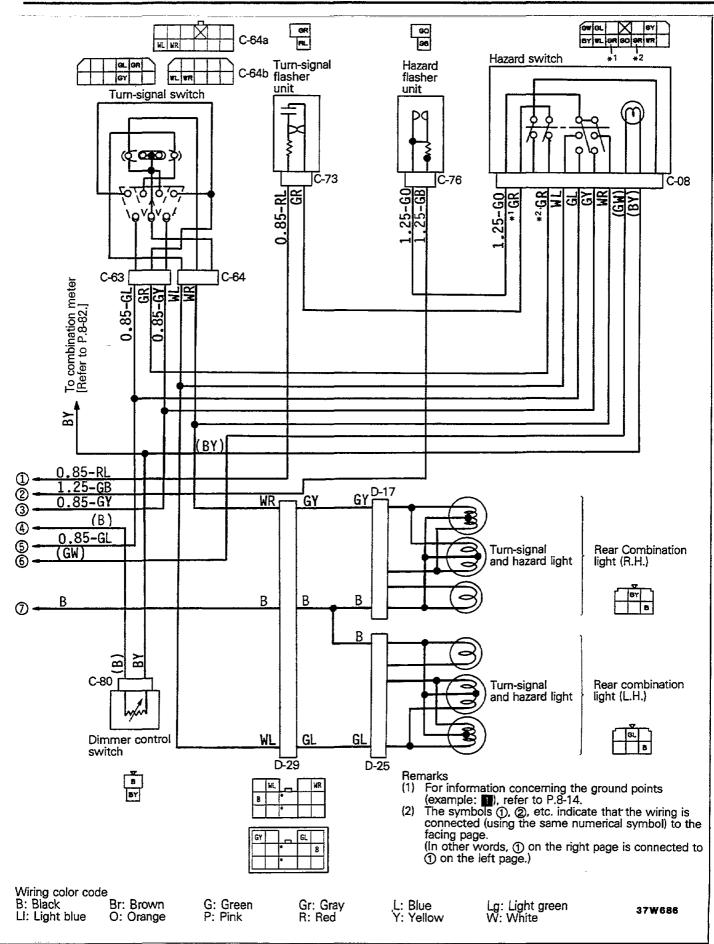
For information concerning the ground points (example:

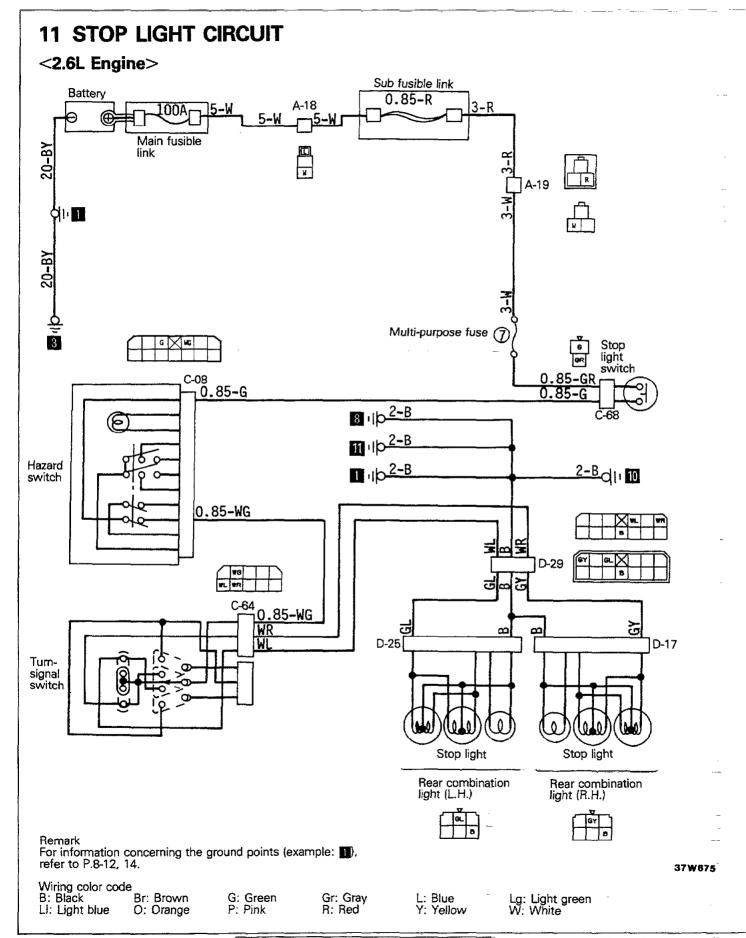
The symbols ①, ② etc. indicate that the wiring is connected (using the same numerical symbol) to the facing page. (In other words, 1) on the right page is connected to 1) on the left page.)

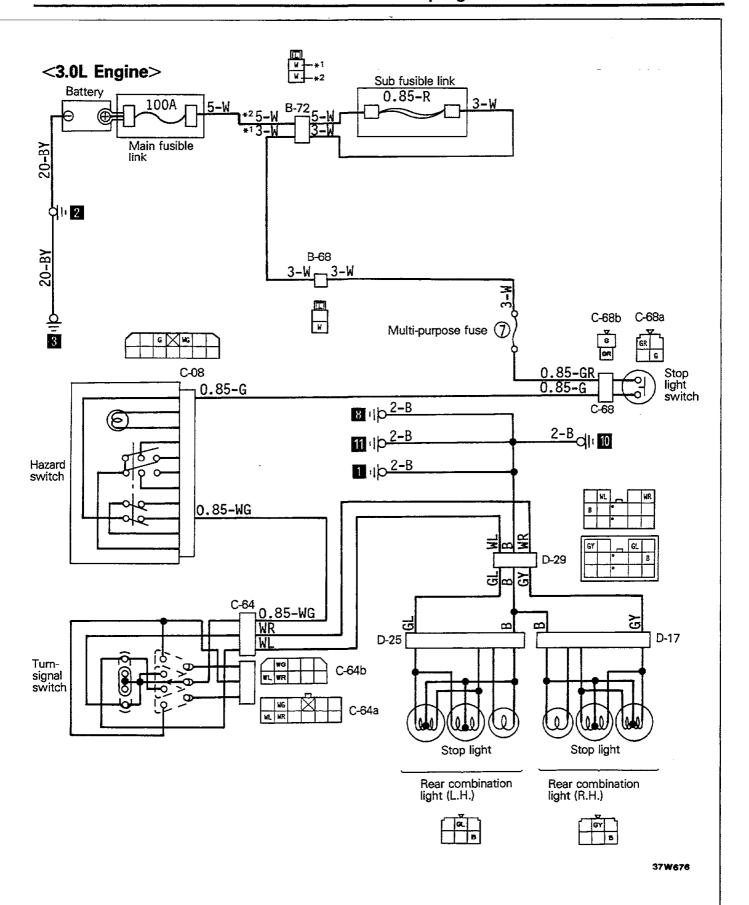


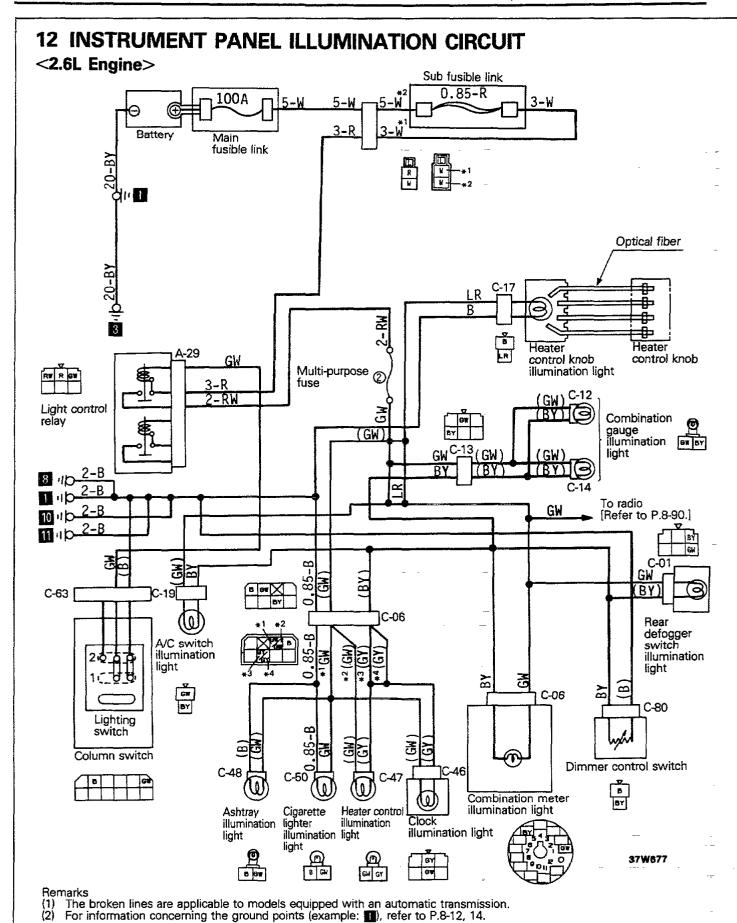


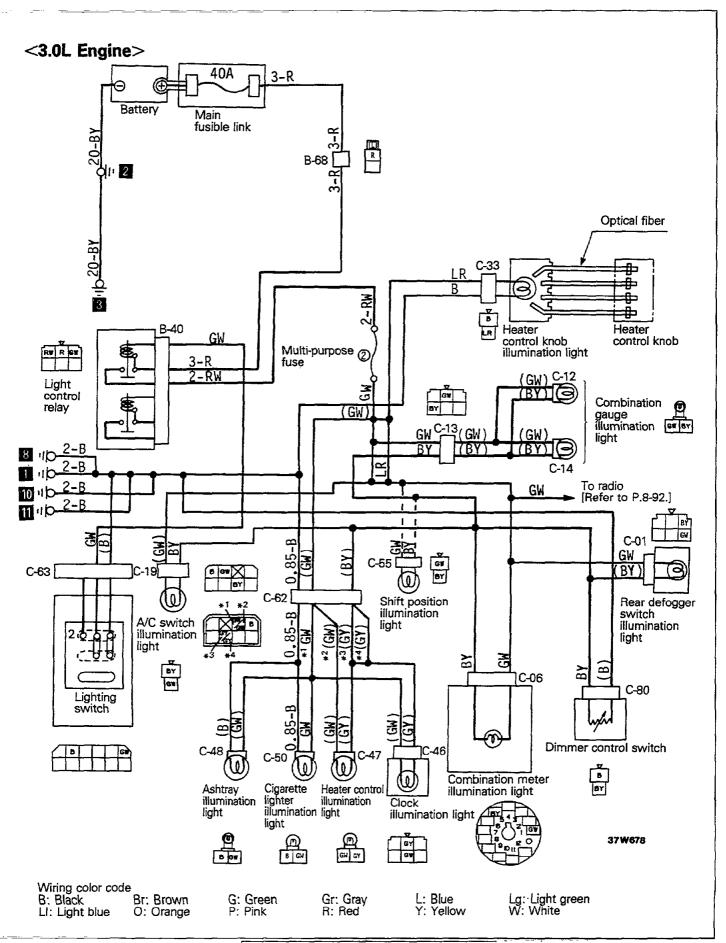


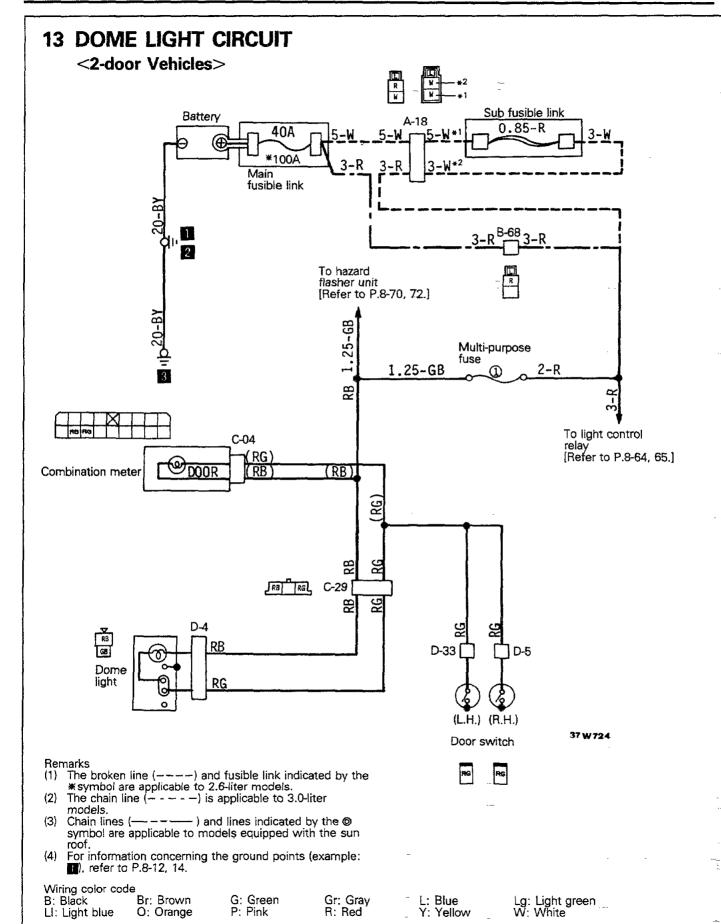




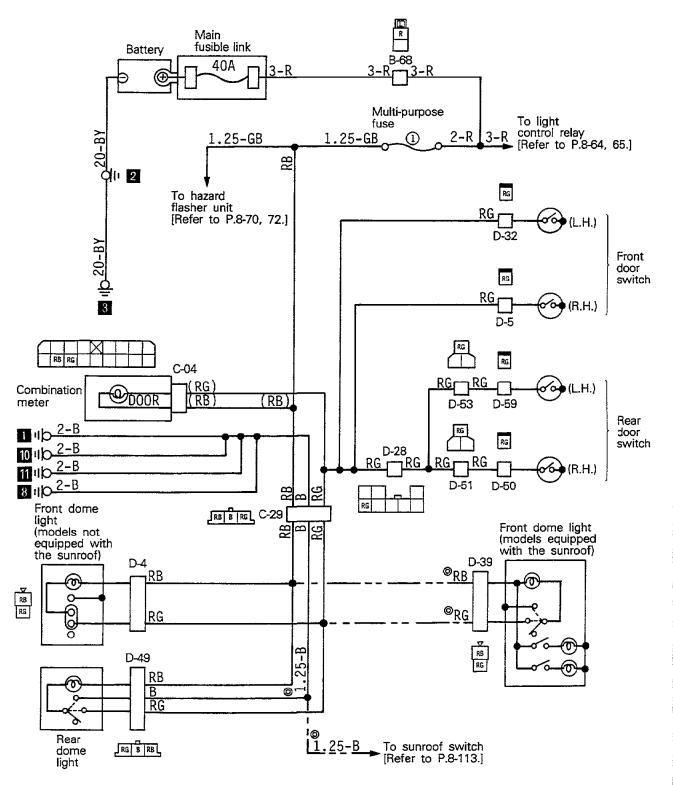


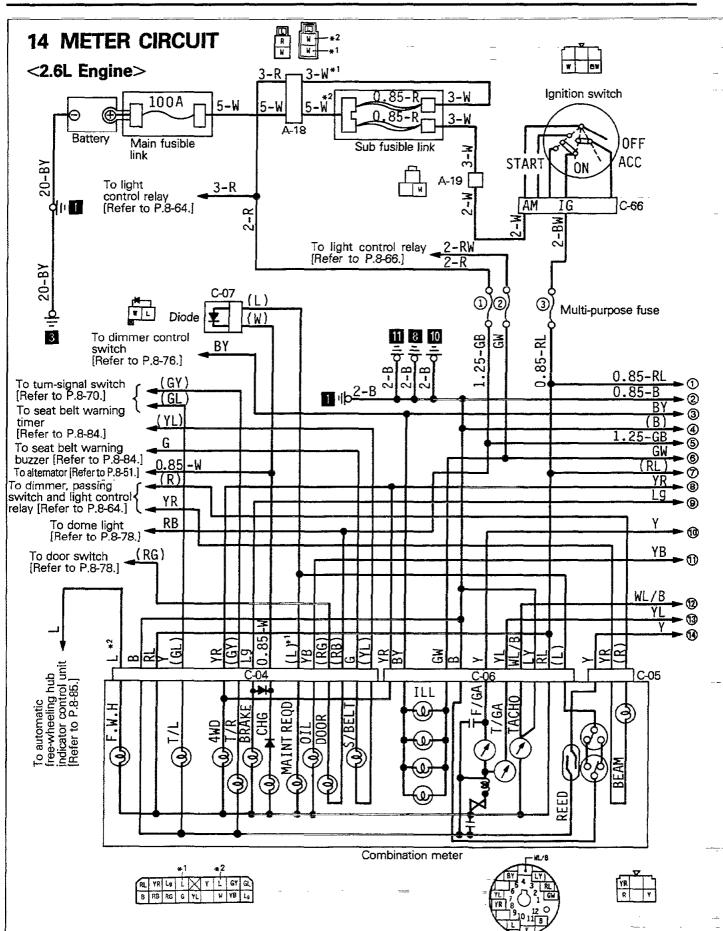


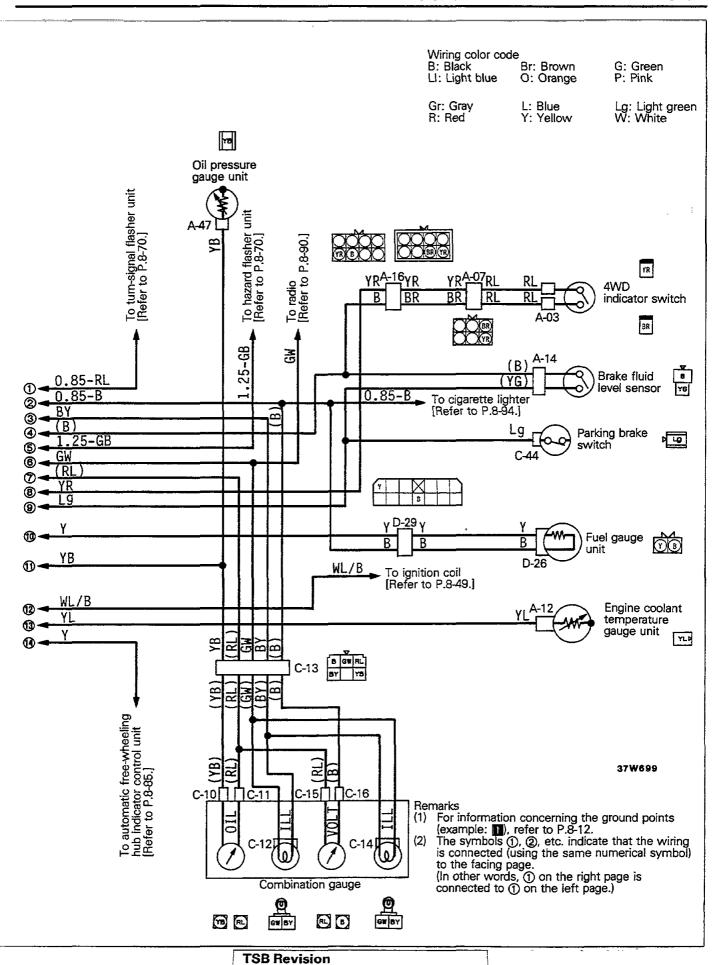


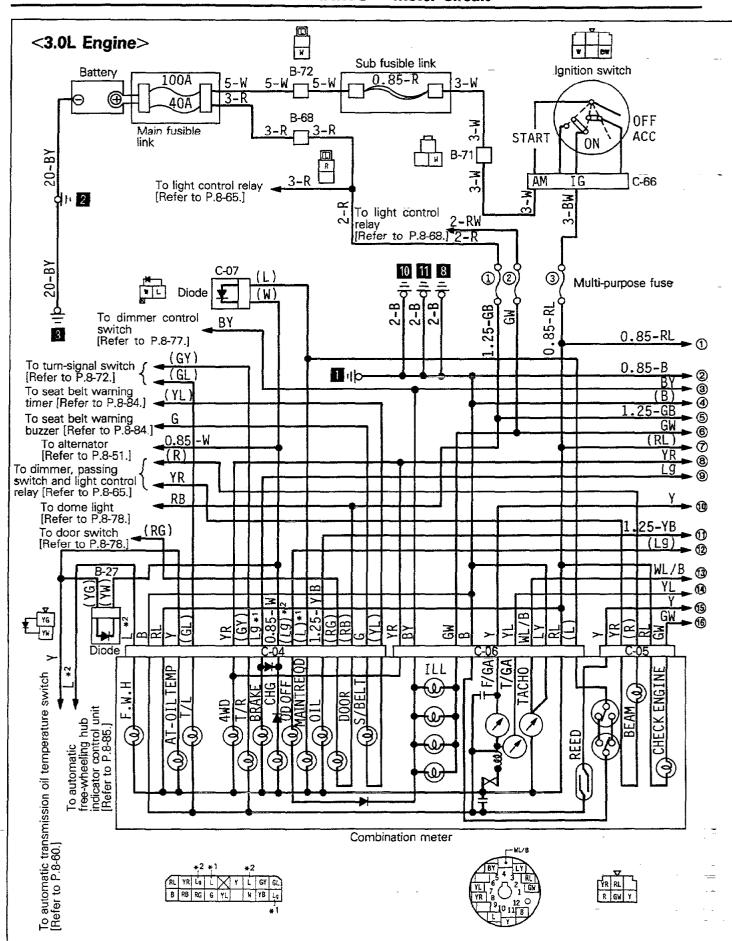


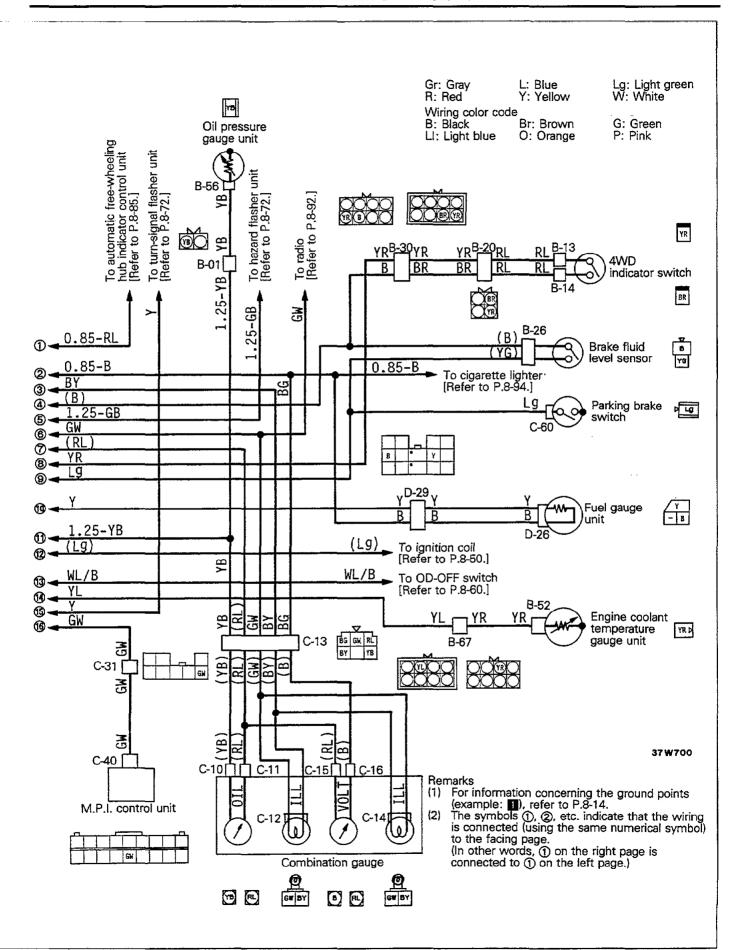
<4-door Vehicles>

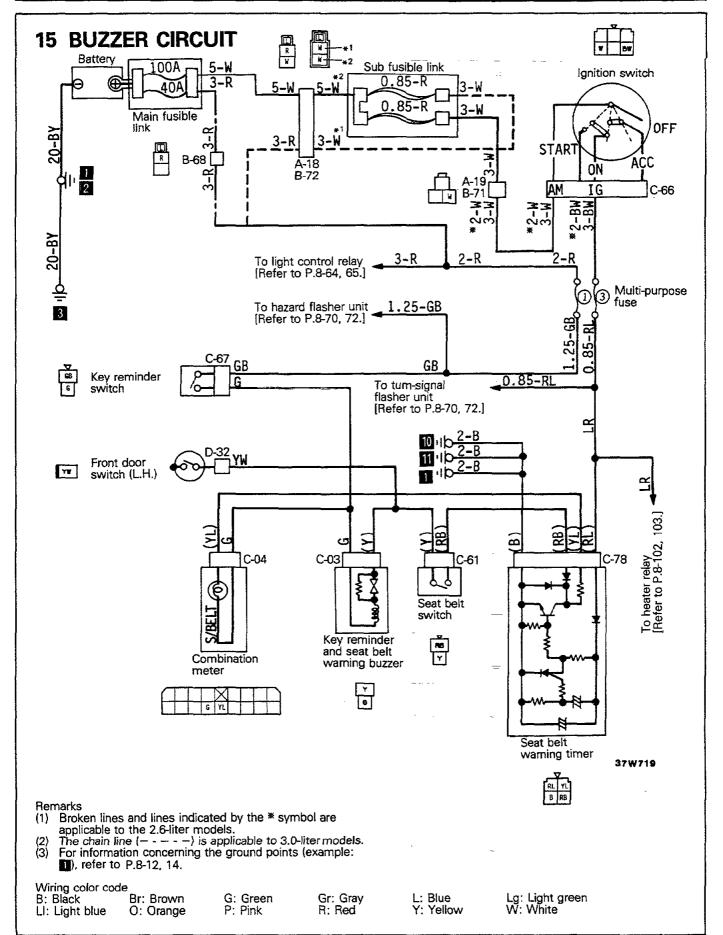




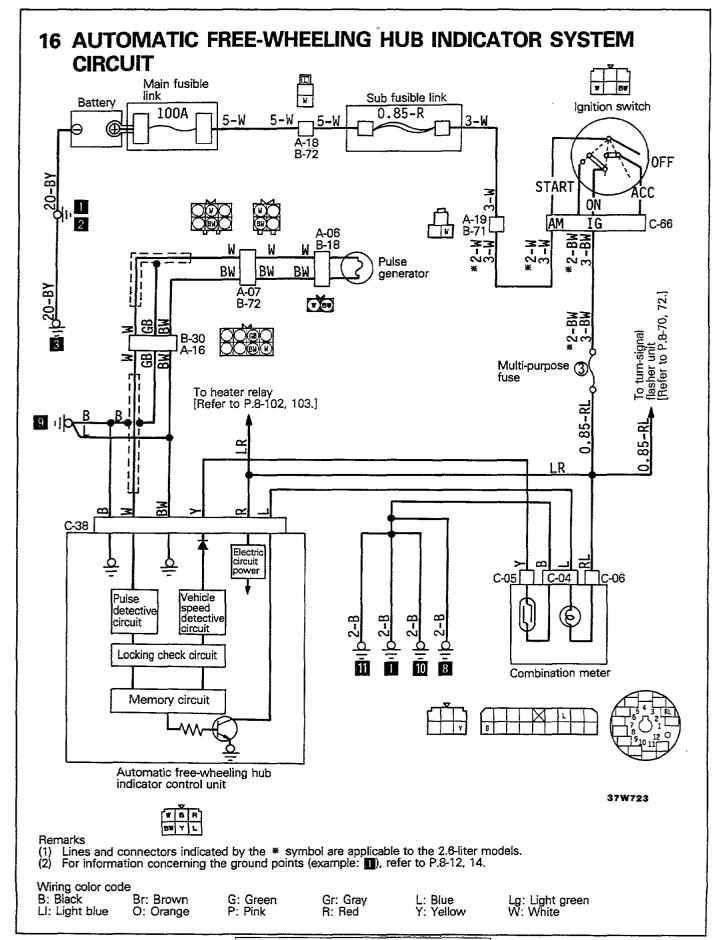




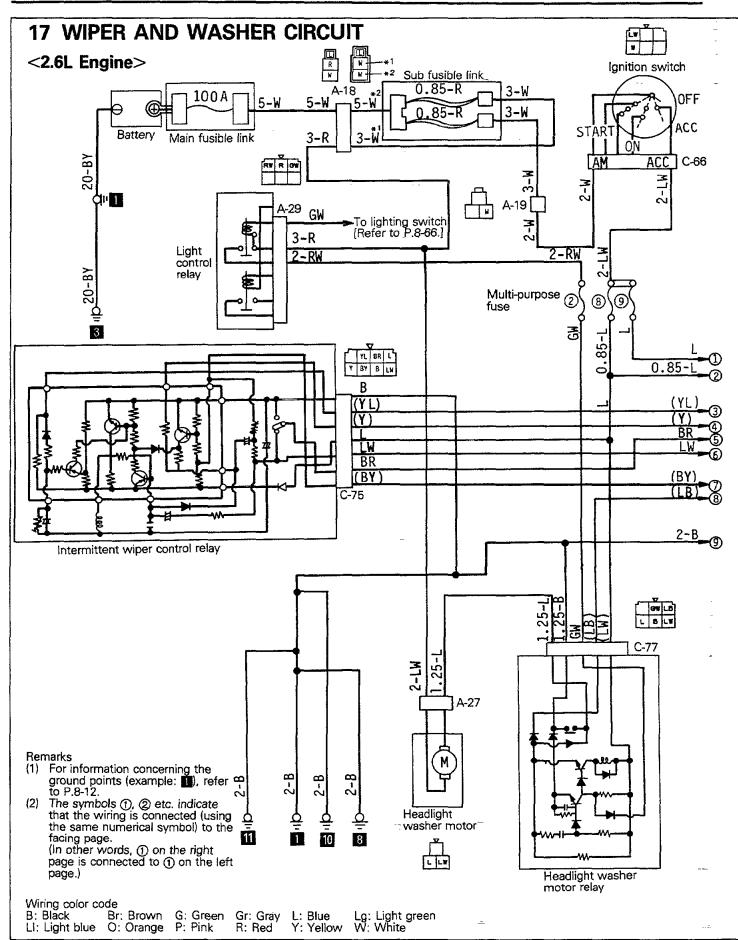


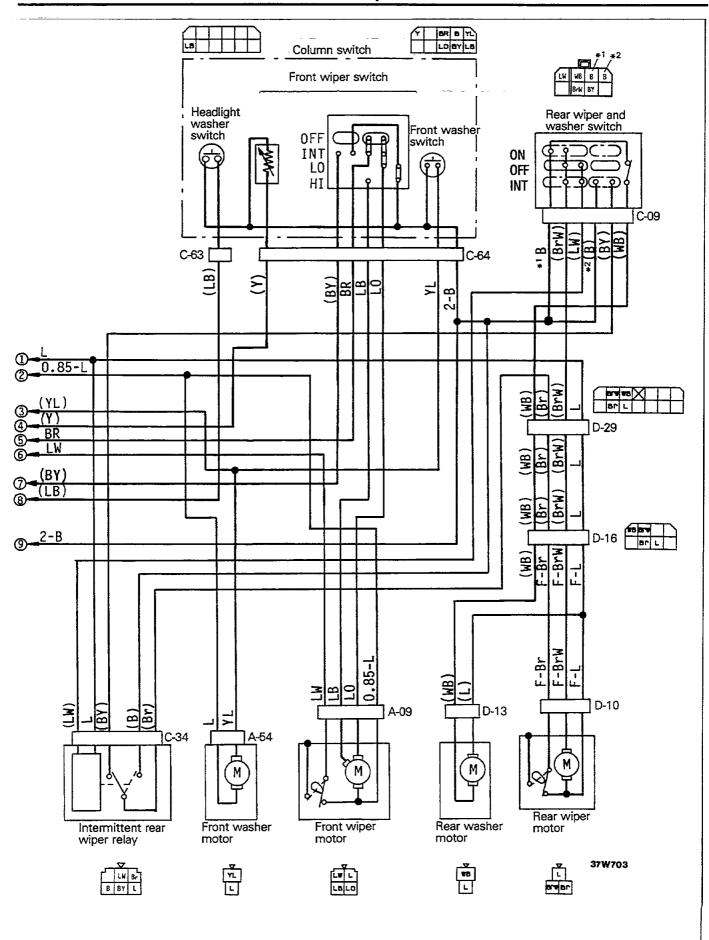


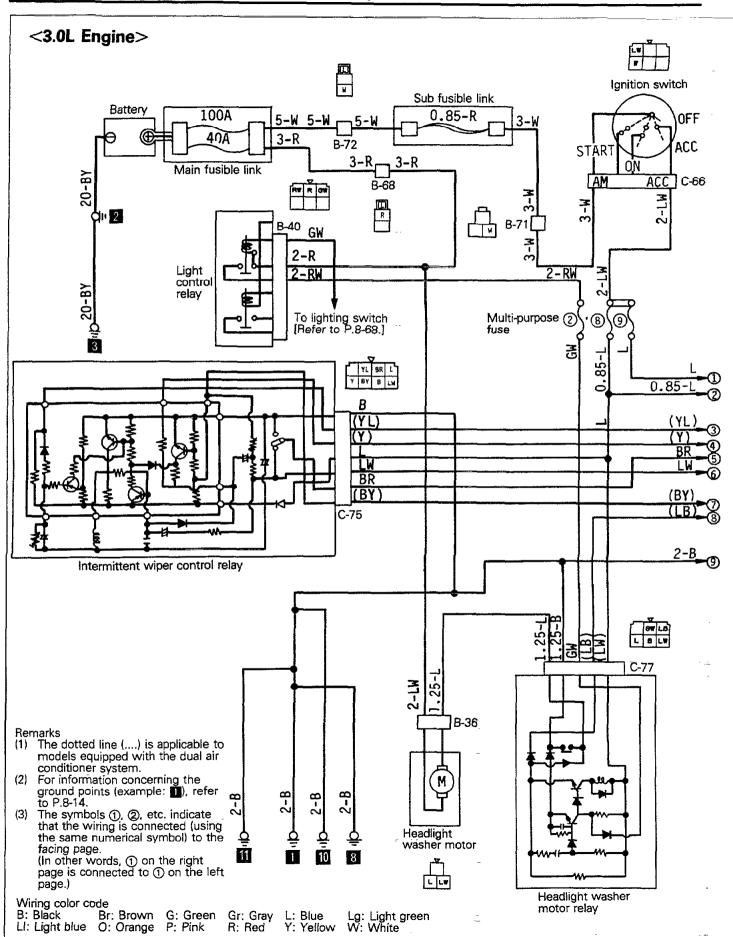
TCP Pavisio

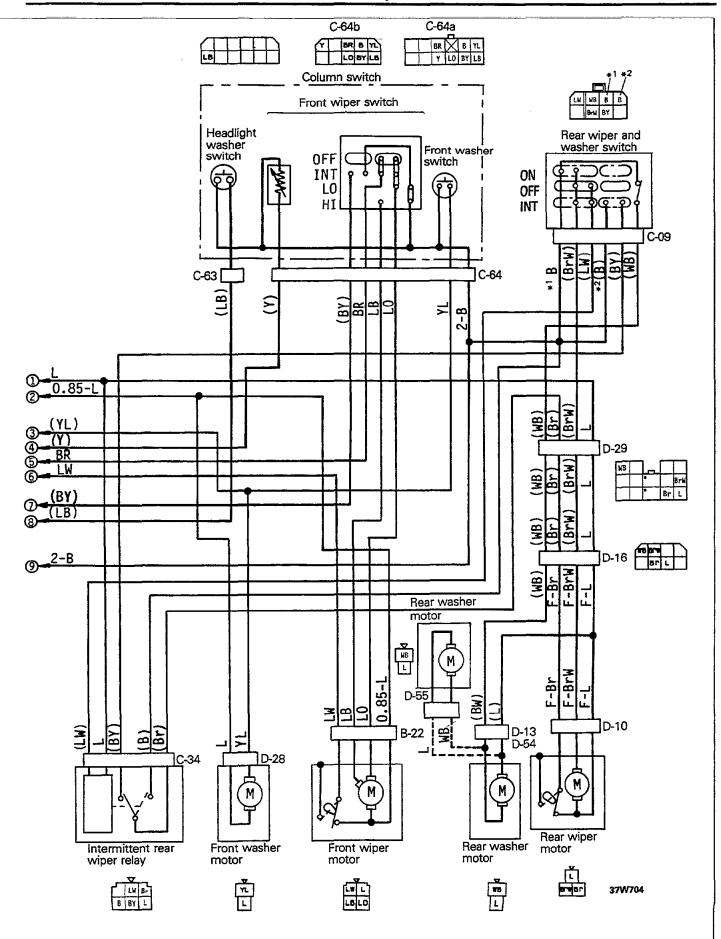


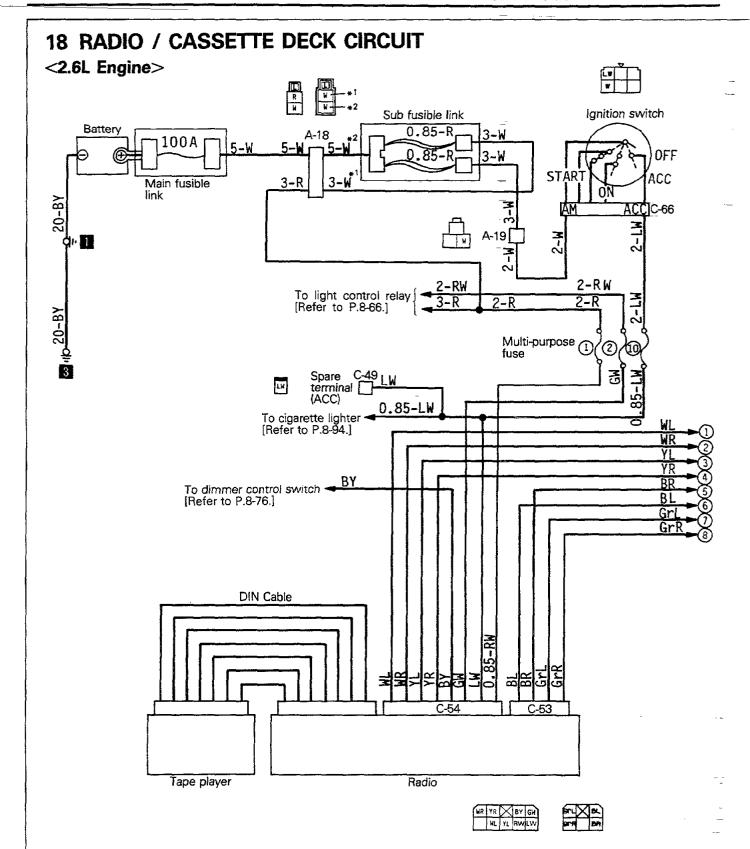
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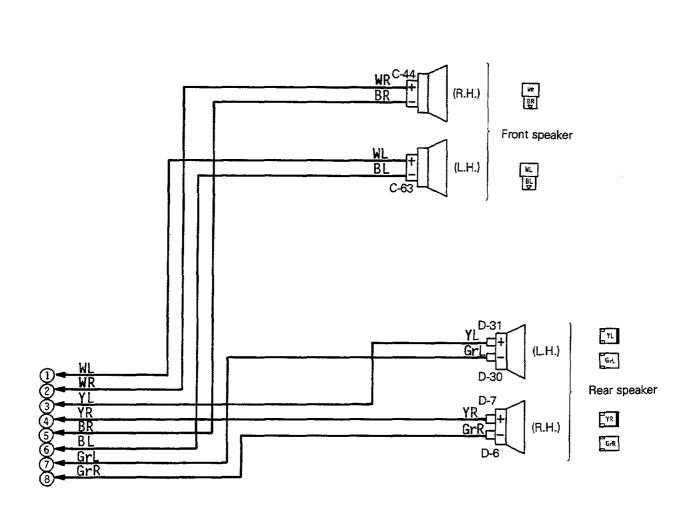












37W706

 For information concerning the ground points (example:), refer to P.8-12.
 The symbols ①, ②, etc. indicate that the wiring is connected (using the same numerical symbol) to the facing page. (In other words, ① on the right page is connected to ① on the left page.)

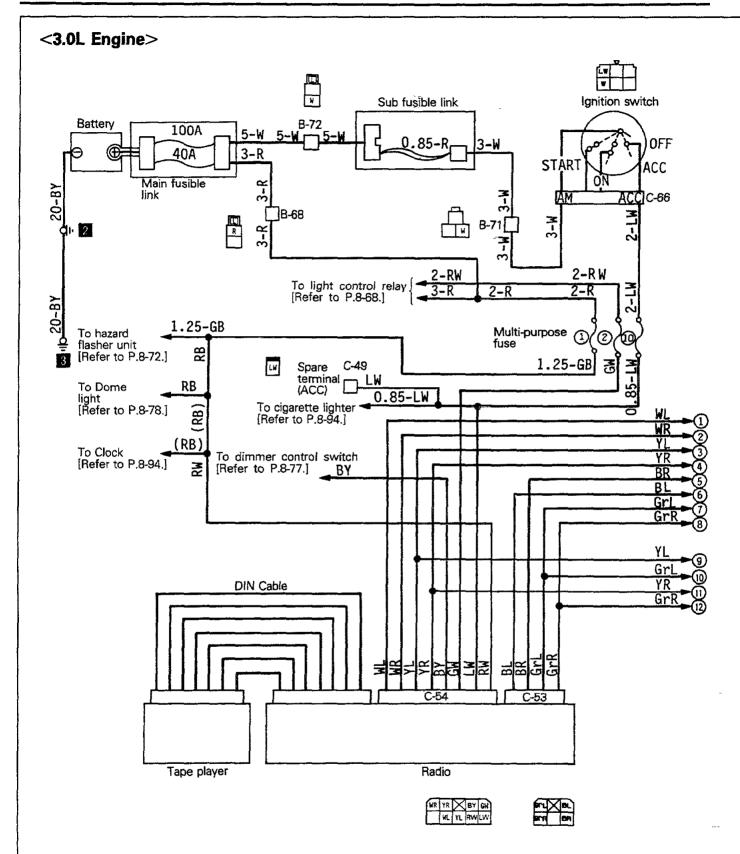
Wiring color code B: Black Br: Brown LI: Light blue O: Orange

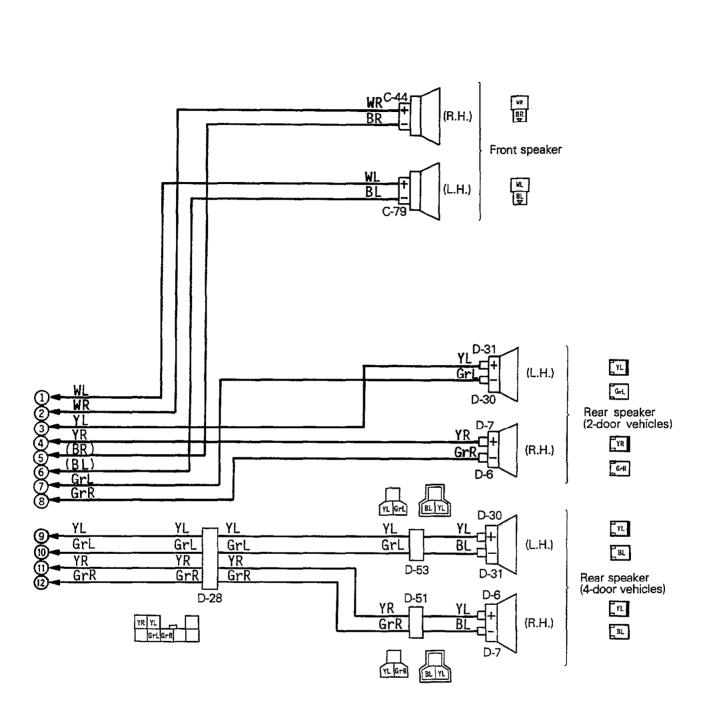
G: Green P: Pink

Gr: Gray R: Red

L: Blue Y: Yellow

Lg: Light green W: White





37W705

Remarks

(1) For information concerning the ground points (example:

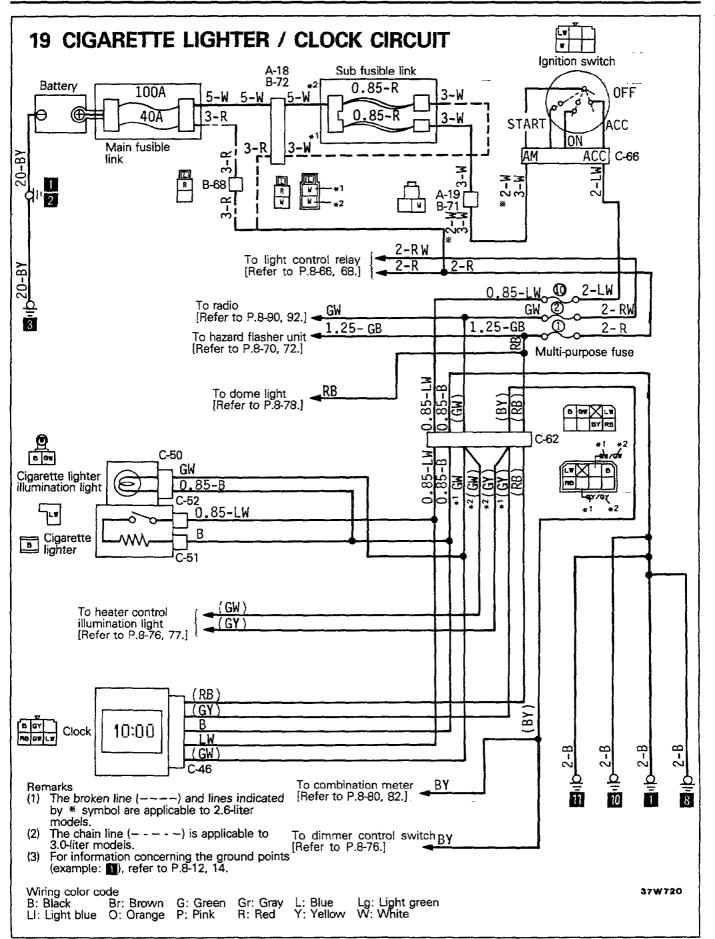
(2), refer to P.8-14. The symbols ①, ②, etc. indicate that the wiring is connected (using the same numerical symbol) to the facing page. (In other words, ① on the right page is connected to ① on the left page.)

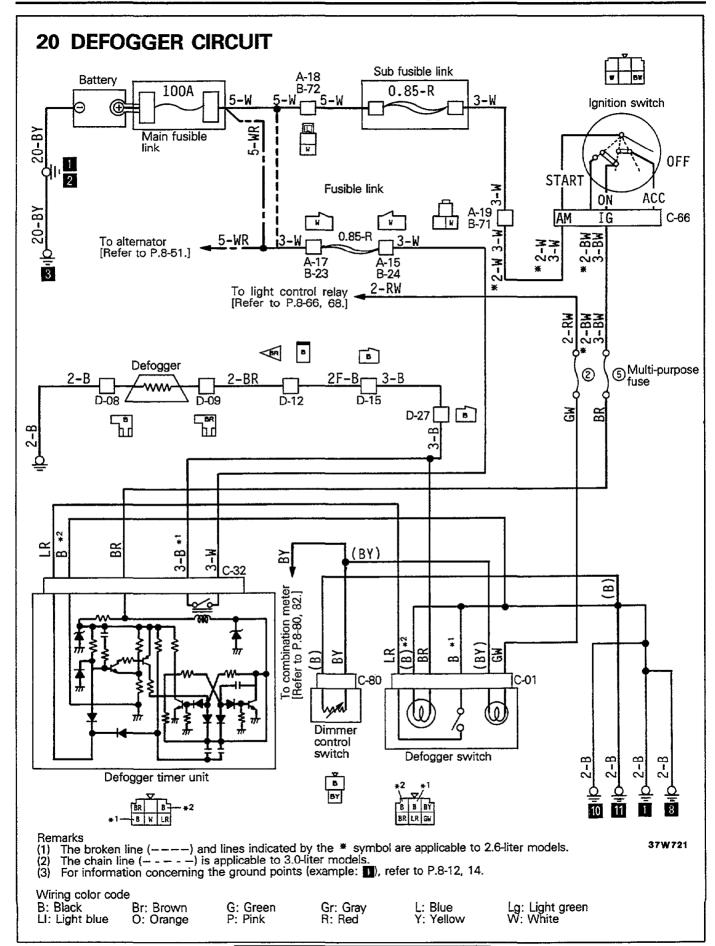
Wiring color code

B: Black Br: Brown LI: Light blue O: Orange G: Green P: Pink

Gr: Gray R: Red

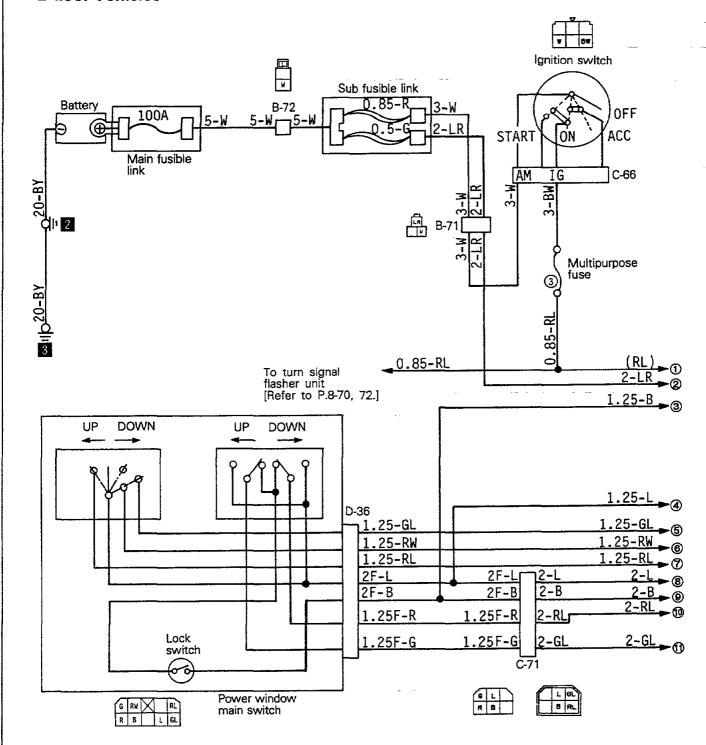
L: Blue Y: Yellow Lg: Light green W: White





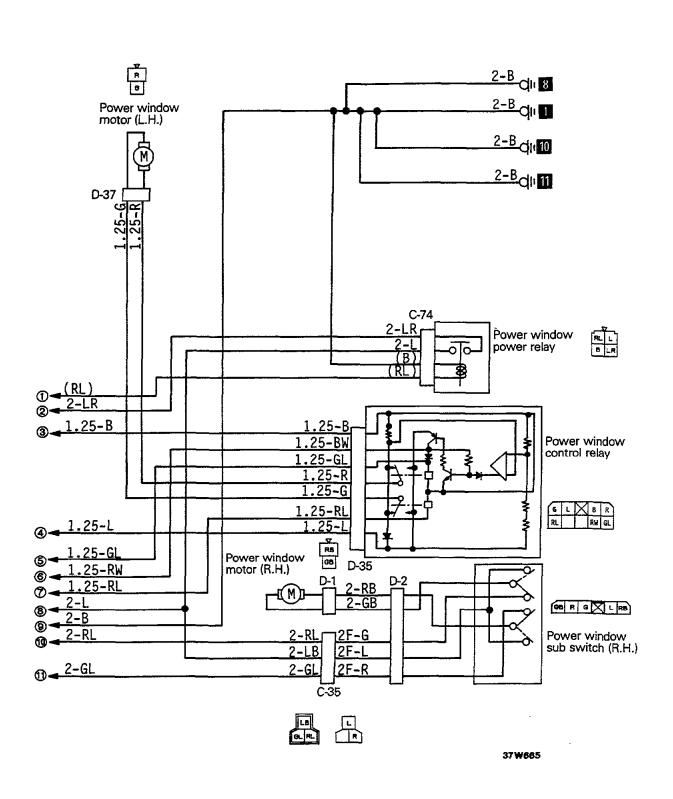
21 POWER WINDOW CIRCUIT

<2-door Vehicles>



For information concerning the ground points (example: 1), refer to P.8-12, 14.

The symbols ①, ②, etc. indicate that the wiring is connected (using the same numerical symbol) to the facing page. (In other words, ① on the right page is connected to ① on the left page.)



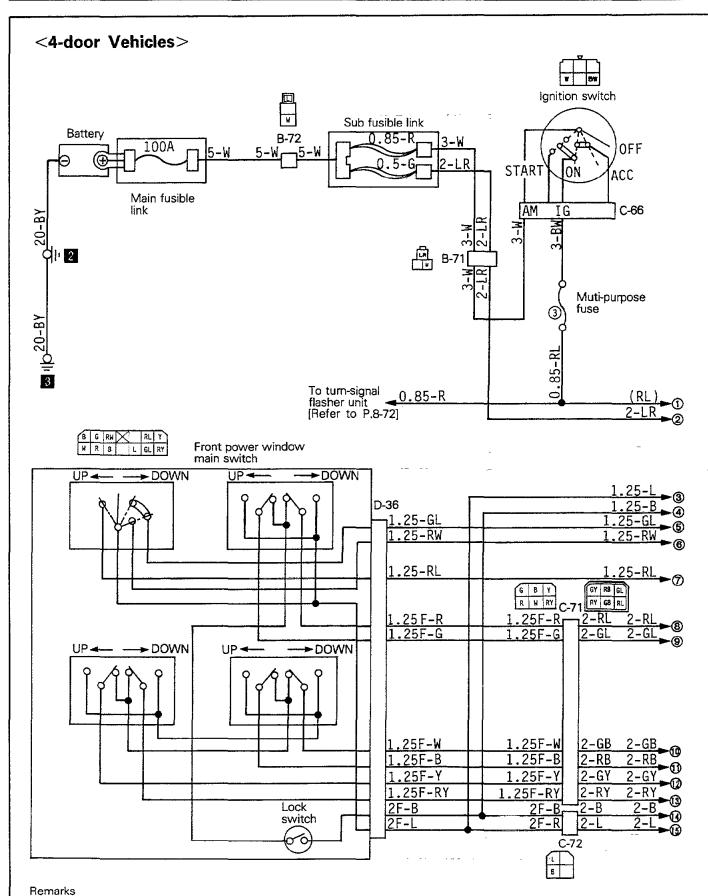
Wiring color code B: Black Br: Brown LI: Light blue O: Orange

G: Green P: Pink

Gr: Gray R: Red

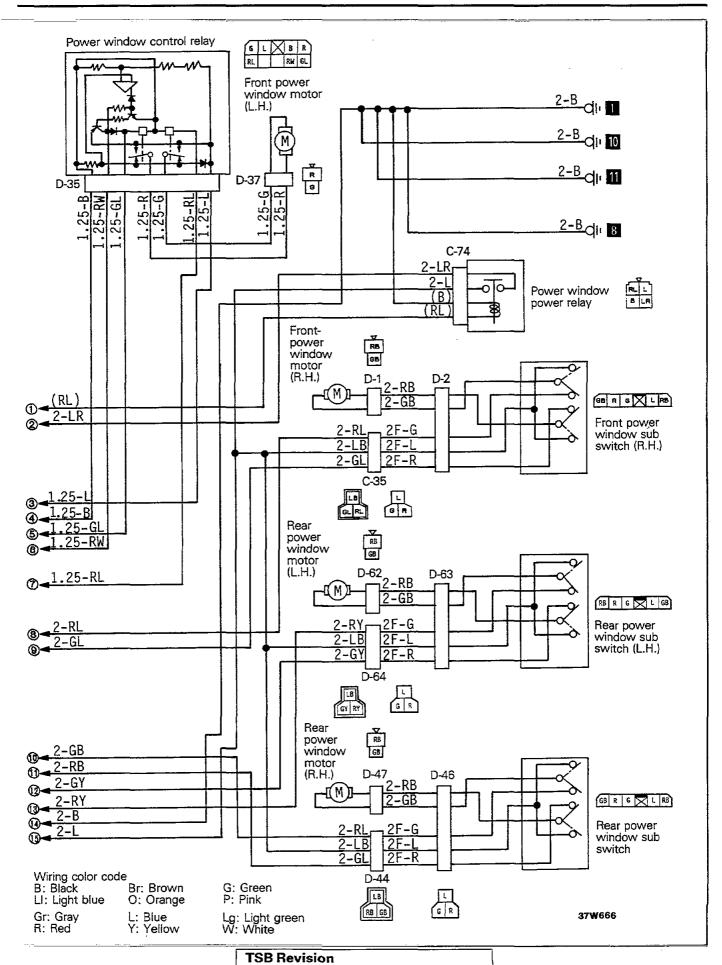
L: Blue Y: Yellow

Lg: Light green W: White

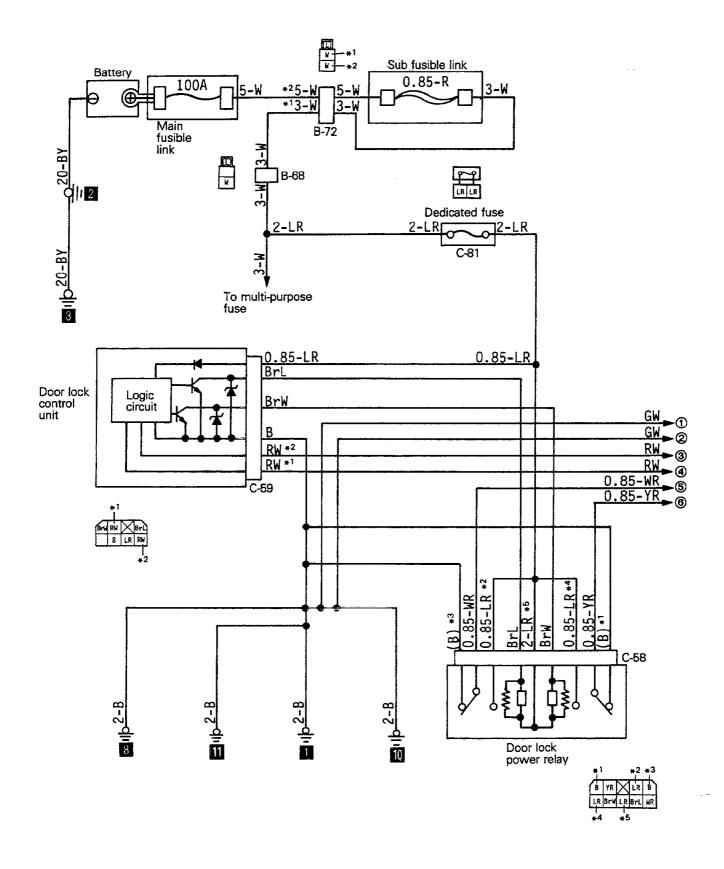


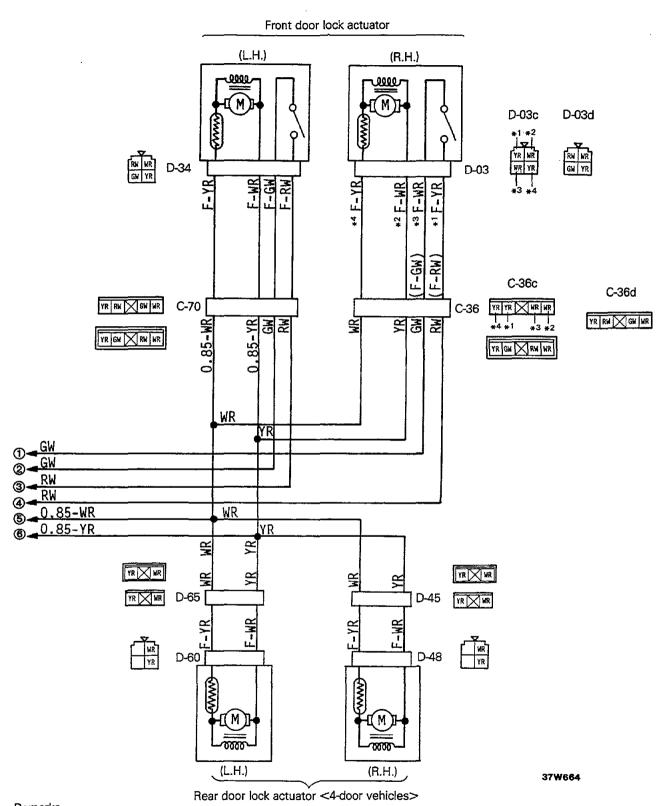
For details on the ground point (No. in the illustration), refer to P.8-14. (① on the right hand page corresponds to ① on the left hand page, etc.)

TSR Revision



22 CENTRAL LOCKING SYSTEM CIRCUIT





Remarks

For details on the ground point (No. 11 in the illustration), refer to P.8-12, 14.
In the illustration, the numbered wiring on the right hand page corresponds to the numbering on the left hand page.
(1) on the right hand page corresponds to 1) on the left hand page, etc.)

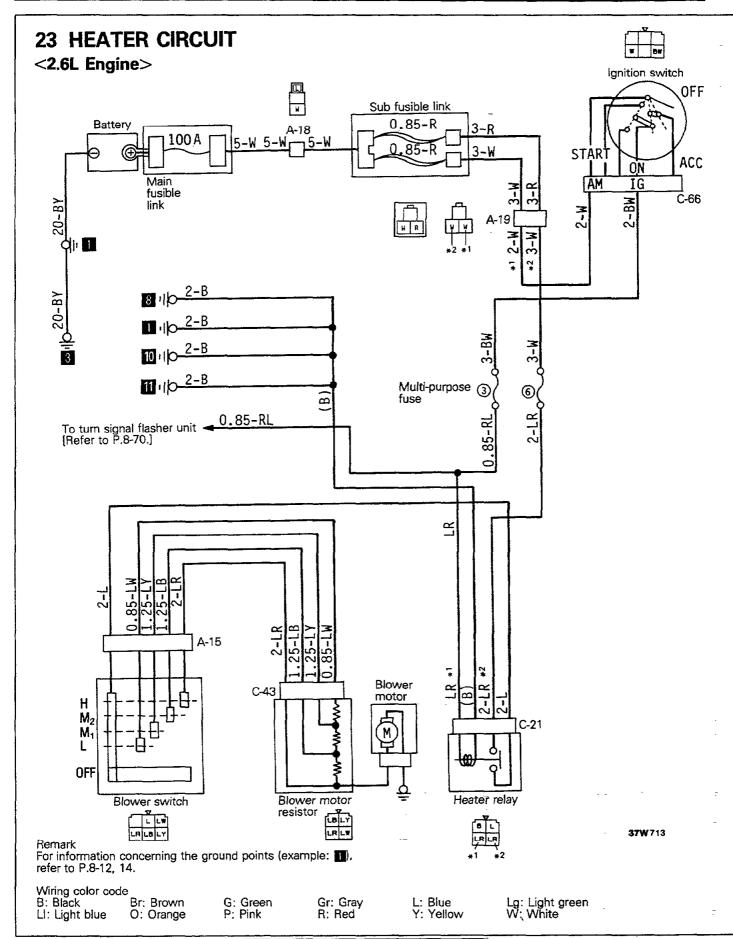
Wire color code

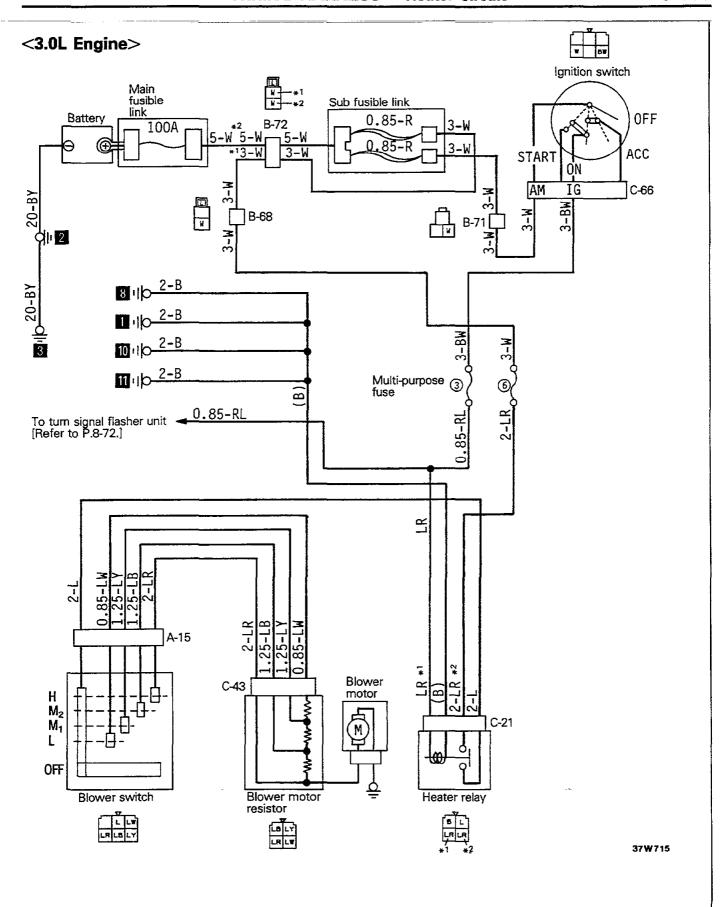
B: Black LI: Light blue

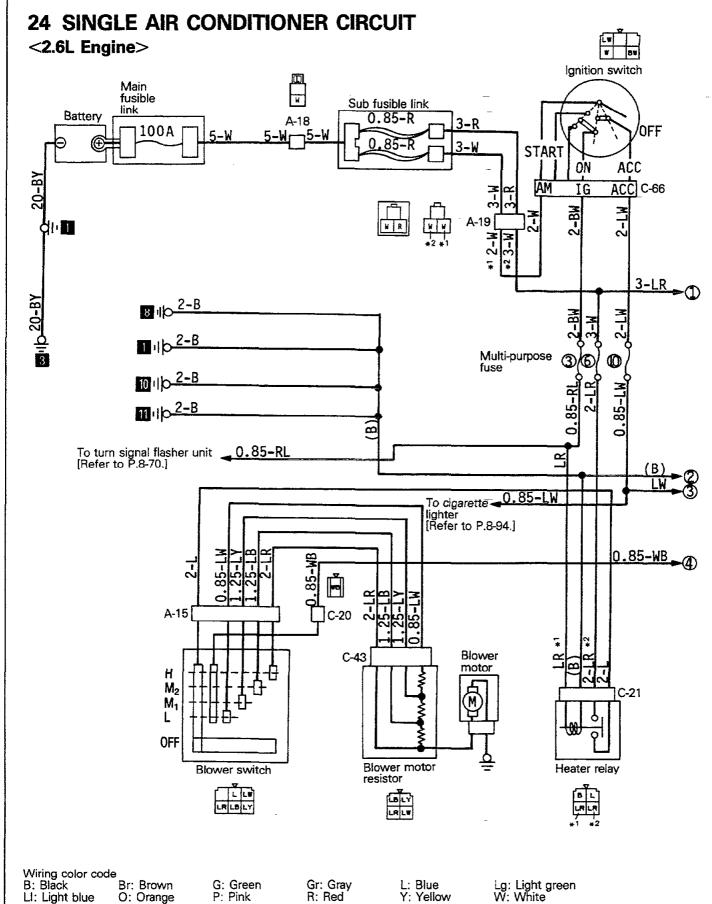
Br: Brown O: Orange G: Green P: Pink

Gr: Gray R: Red

L: Blue Y: Yellow Lg: Light green W: White







O: Orange

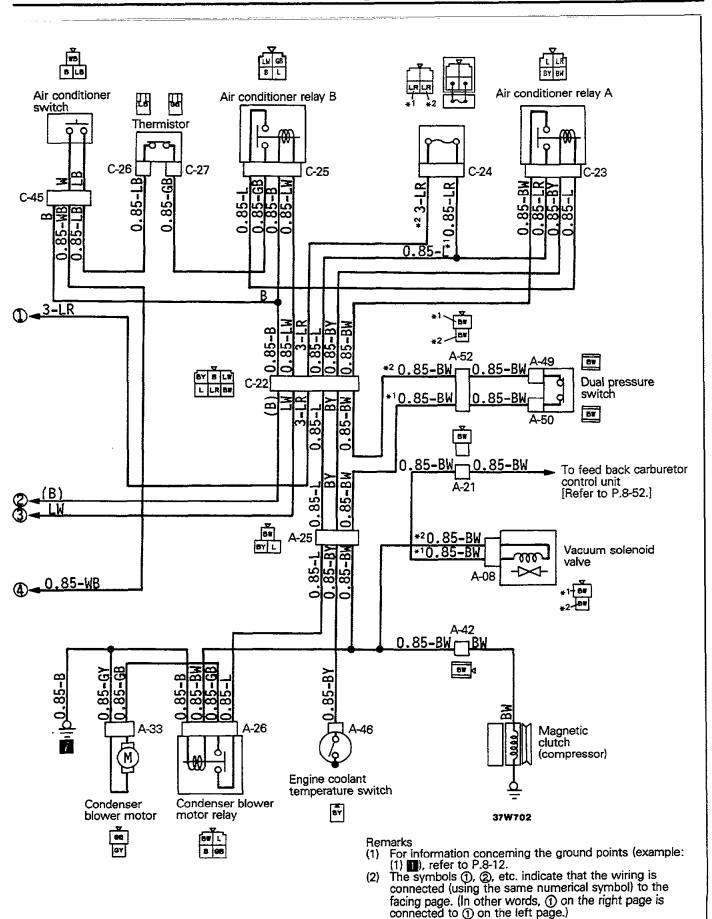
P: Pink

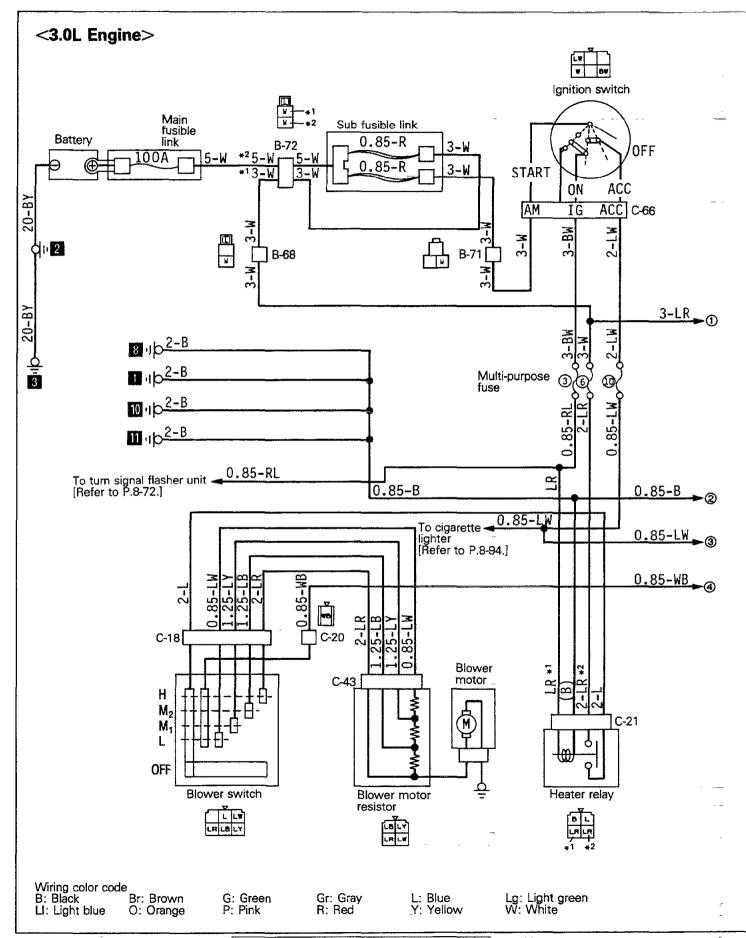
TCD David

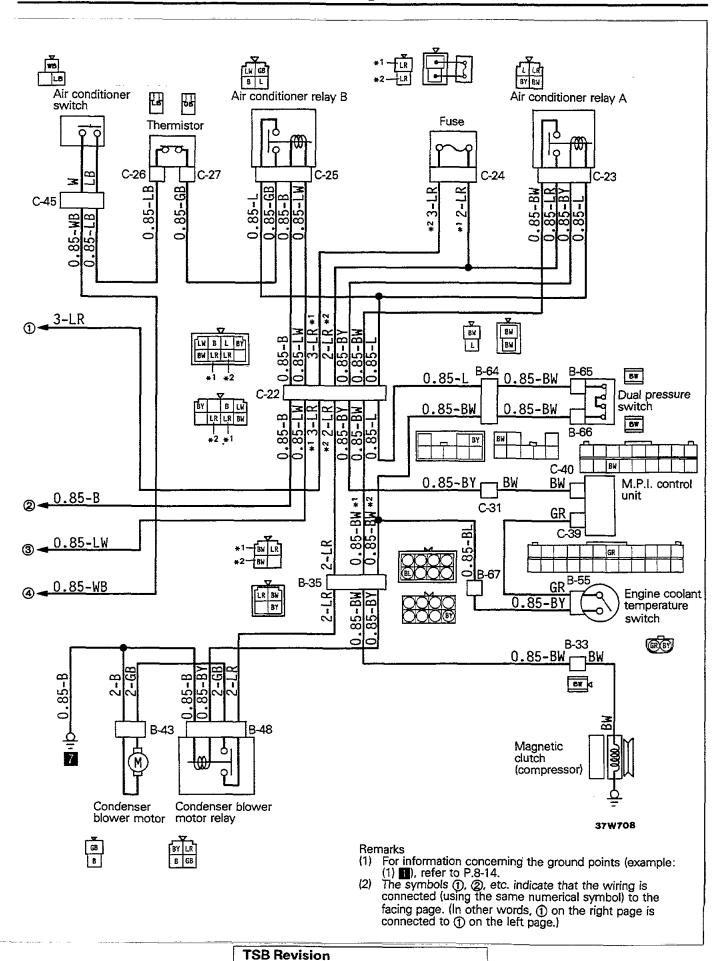
Gr: Gray R: Red

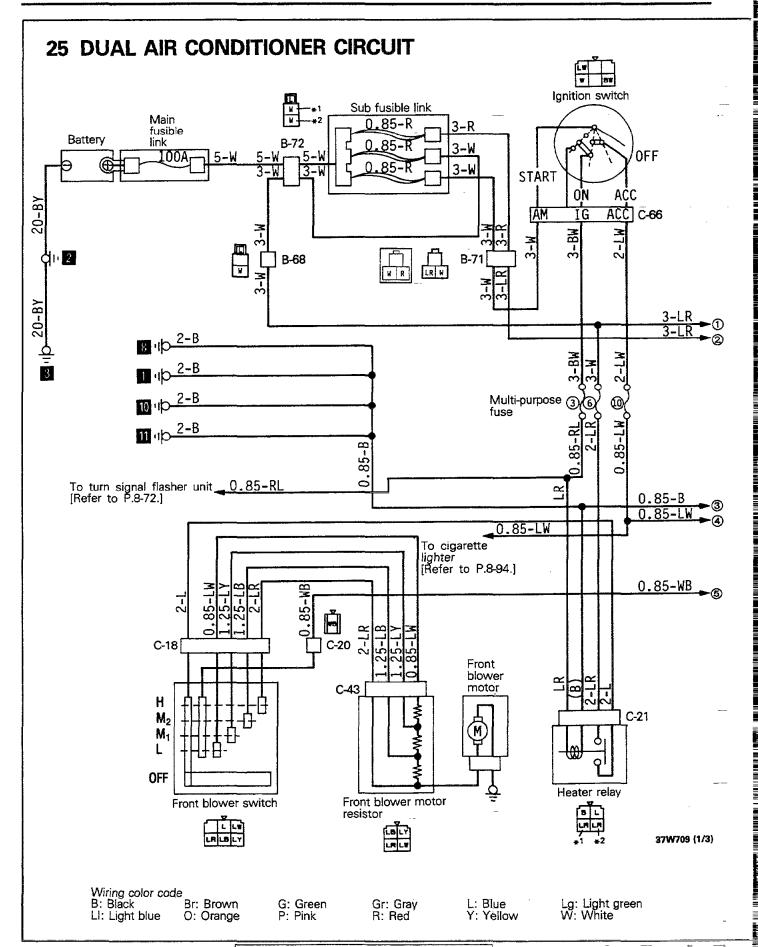
L: Blue Y: Yellow

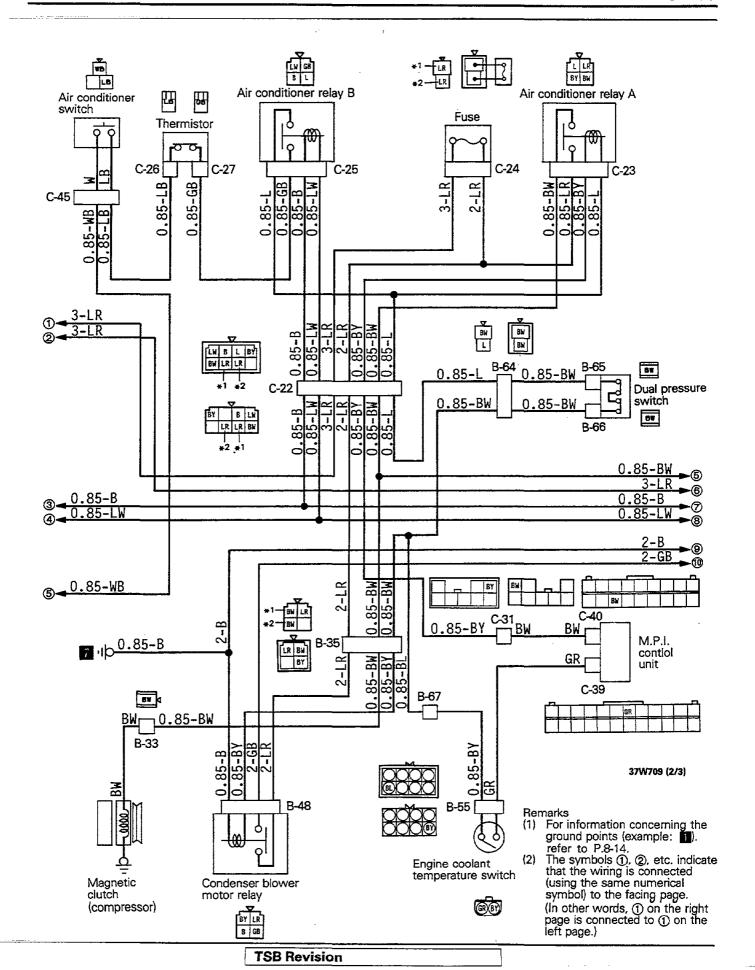
Lg: Light green W: White

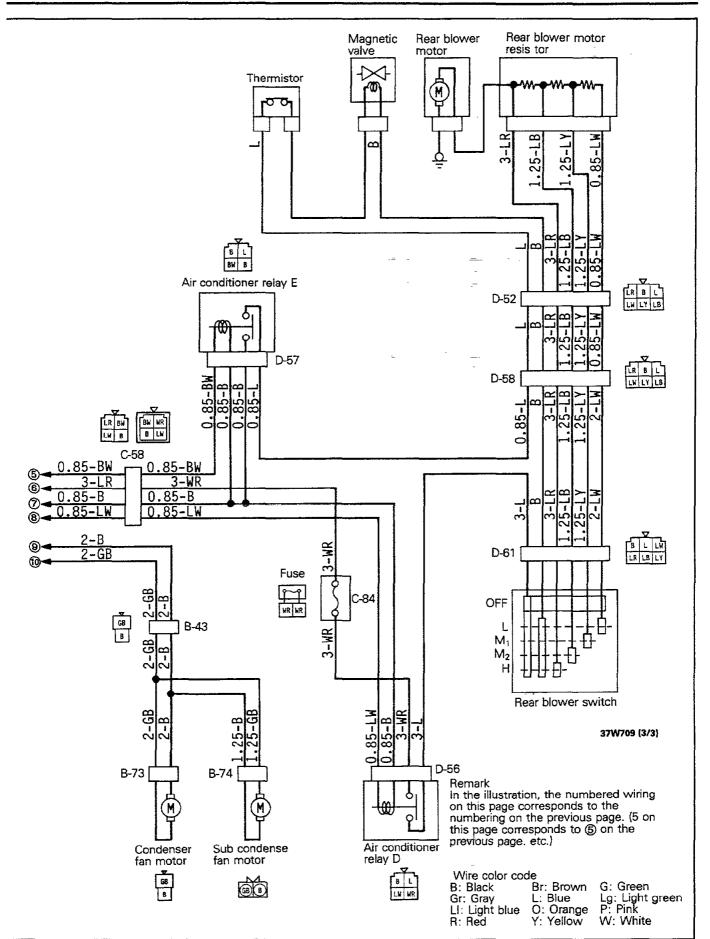


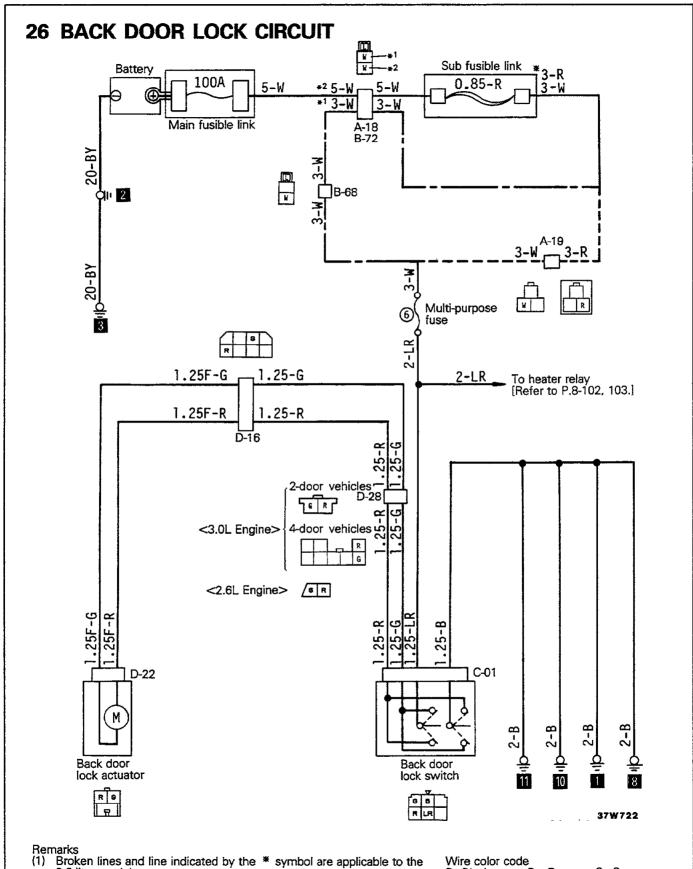












2.6-liter models.

The chain line (----) is applicable to 3.0-liter models.

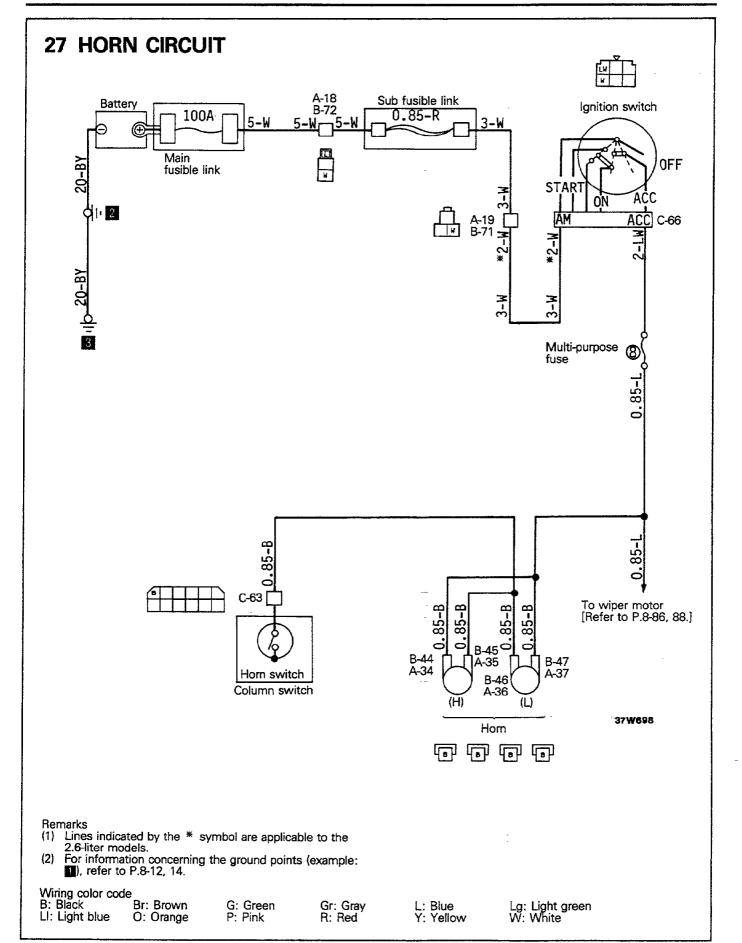
For information concerning the ground points (example: 11), refer to P.8-12, 14.

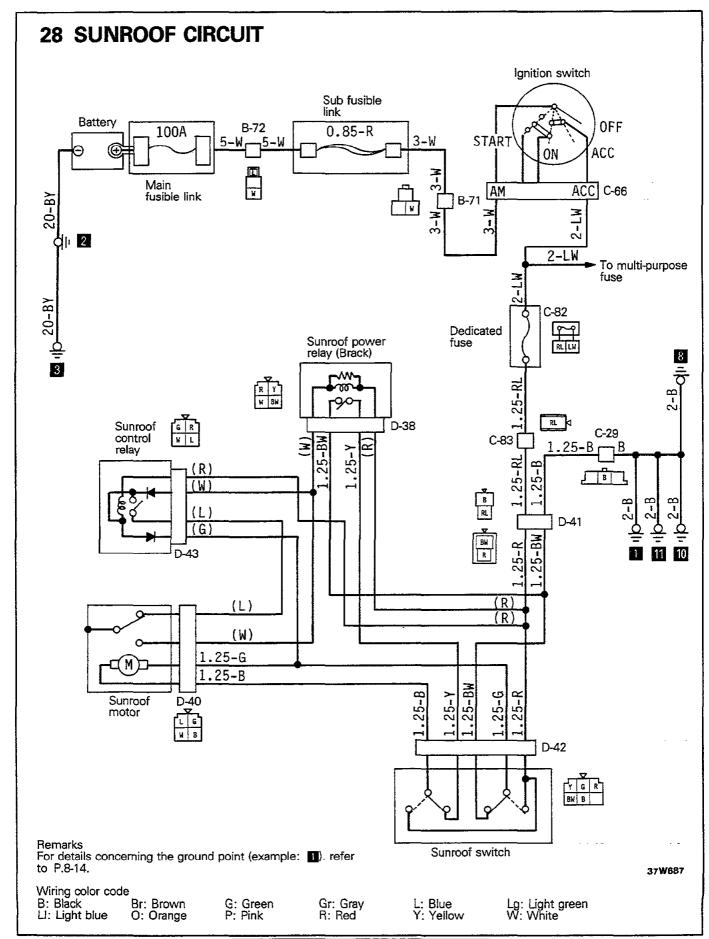
Wire color code

Br: Brown B: Black L: Blue Gr: Gray

G: Green Lg: Light green P: Pink

O: Orange Y: Yellow LI: Light blue R: Red W: White



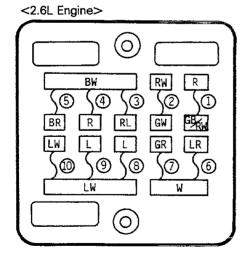


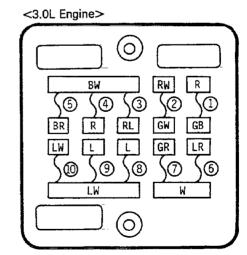
CENTRALIZED JUNCTION

Multi-purpose Fuse

Power supply circuit	Fuse No.	Rated capacity A	Applicable circuits	
Battery	1	20	Clock, dome light, Hazard warning flashers, Key-reminder switch, Buzzer	
Headlight relay	2	10	Tail lights, License plate lights, Illumination lights, Headlight washer relay, Position lights, Radio	
Ignition switch (IG)	3	10	Heater relay, Seat belt warning timer, Turn-signal lights, Alternator, Seat belt switches, Power window relay, Fuel and water temperature gauges, Oil pressure gauge, Voltage meter, Indicator and warning lights, Inhibitor switch, Automatic freewheeling hub indicator control unit, OD-OFF relay, Power window power relay	
	4	10	Back-up lights	
	5	15	Rear window defogger	
Battery	6	20	Heater blower motor, Back door lock	
	7	15	Stop lights	
Ignition switch (ACC)	8	15	Windshield wipers and washer, Headlight washer relay, Intermittent wiper relay, Horn	
	9	10	Rear window wiper and washer, Intermittent rear wiper relay	
	10	15	Cigarette lighter, Radio, Tape player, Clock (ACC), Spare terminal, Air conditioner relay	

Fuse block





37W716

37W715

Main Fusible Link

Circuit	Main circuit	Lighting circuit	Feed back carburetor control circuit/M.P.I. control circuit
Housing color	Blue	Green	Pink
Rated capacity A	100	40	30

Sub Fusible Link

Circuit	Air conditioner circuit	Stop light, door lock and heater circuit	Ignition circuit	Power window circuit
Cable color Fusible link size mm² (in.²) Permissible continuous current A	Red 0.85 (.0013) 34	Red 0.85 (.0013) 34	Red 0.85 (.0013) 34	Green 0.5 (.0008) 27
Fusing current A	150	150	150	100

Dedicated Fusible Link

Item	Defogger cirtcuit	
Cable color	Red	
Fusible link size mm ² (in. ²)	0.85 (.0013)	
Permissible continuous current A	34	
Fusing current A	150	

Dedicated Fuse

	Rated capacity A	
Upper beam indicator circuit	5	
Central locking system circuit	15	
Sunroof circuit		15
Front air conditioner circuit	2.6L Engine	15
	3.0L Engine	20
Rear air conditioner circuit (Dual type)		20