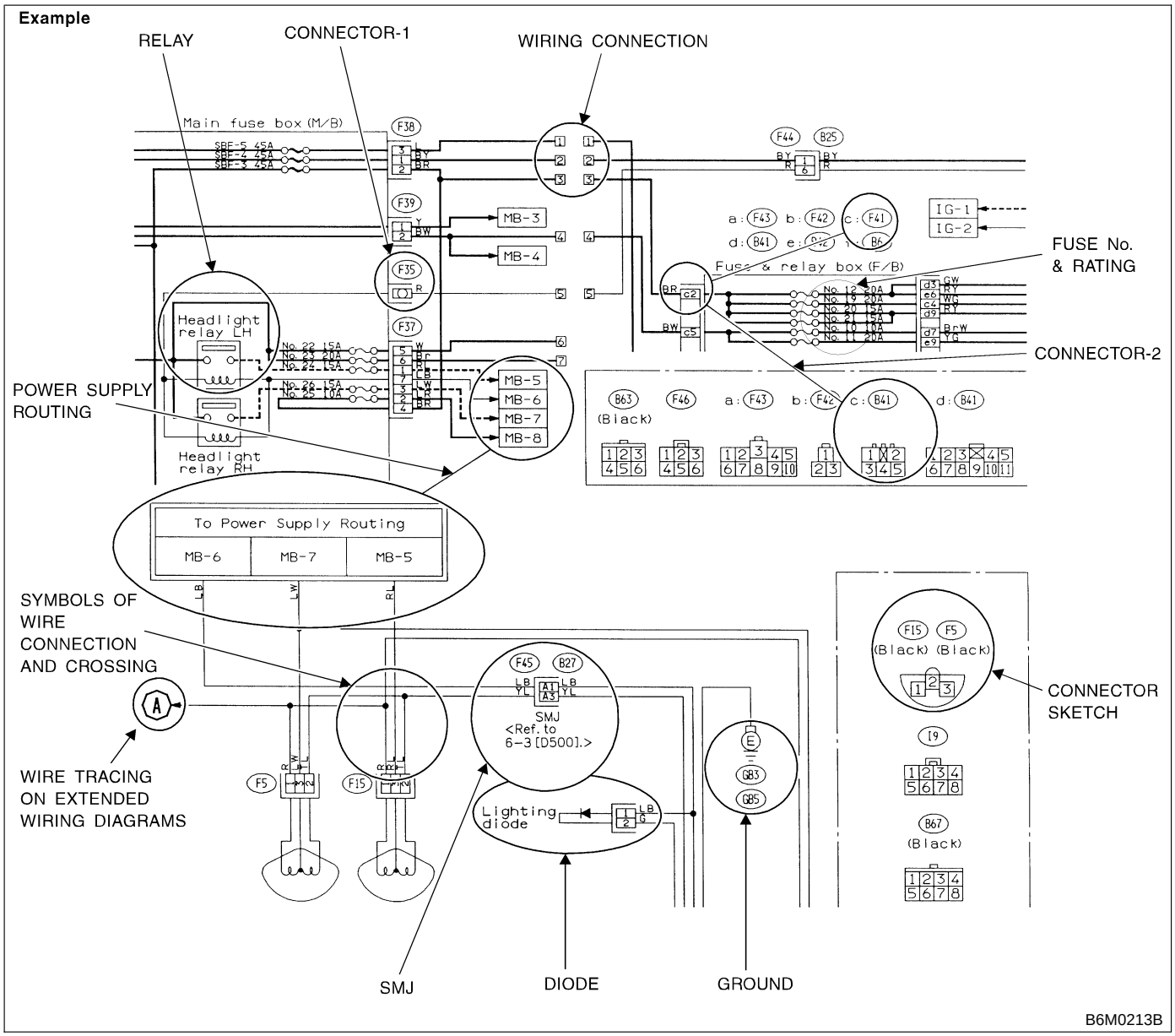
4. How to Use Wiring Diagram



A: RELAY

A symbol used to indicate a relay.

B: CONNECTOR-1

The sketch of the connector indicates the one- pole types.

C: WIRING CONNECTION

Some wiring diagrams are indicated in foldouts for convenience. Wiring destinations are indicated where necessary by corresponding symbols (as when two pages are needed for clear indication).

D: FUSE No. & RATING

The “FUSE No. & RATING” corresponds with that used in the fuse box (main fuse box, fuse and joint box).

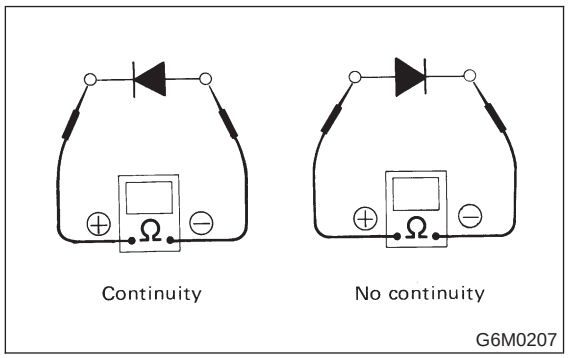
E: CONNECTOR-2

- Each connector is indicated by a symbol.
- Each terminal number is indicated in the corresponding wiring diagram in an abbreviated form.
- For example, terminal number “C2” refers to No. 2 terminal of connector (C:F41) shown in the connector sketch.

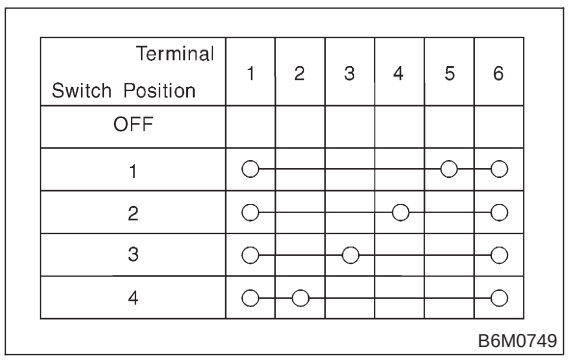
4) With test set-up held as it is, turn switch ON. The voltmeter will indicate a voltage and, at the same time, the light will come on.
5) The circuit is in good order. If a problem such as a lamp failing to light occurs, use the procedures outlined above to track down the malfunction.

2. CIRCUIT CONTINUITY CHECKS

1) Disconnect the battery terminal or connector so there is no voltage between the check points.
Contact the two leads of an ohmmeter to each of the check points.
If the circuit has diodes, reverse the two leads and check again.
2) Use an ohmmeter to check for diode continuity.
When contacting the negative lead to the diode positive side and the positive lead to the negative side, there should be continuity.
When contacting the two leads in reverse, there should be no continuity.



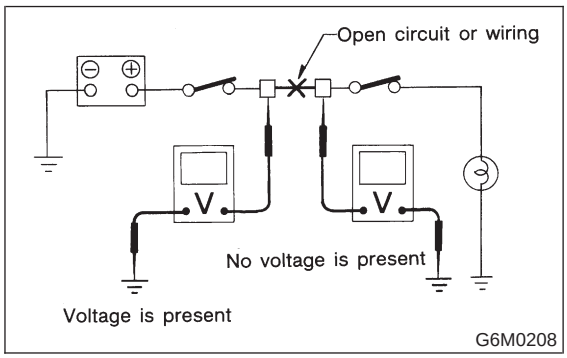
3) Symbol "◯—◯" indicates that continuity exists between two points or terminals. For example, when a switch position is "3", continuity exists among terminals 1, 3 and 6, as shown in table below.



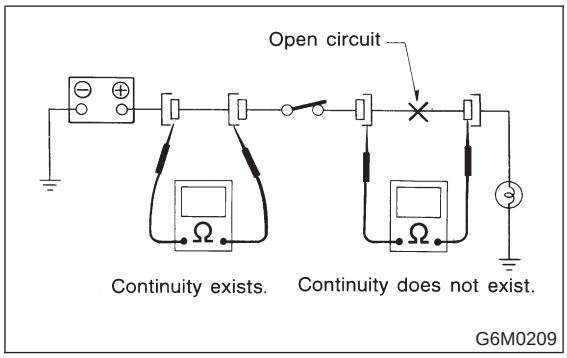
Terminal / Switch Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
OFF						
1	○				○	○
2	○			○		○
3	○		○			○
4	○	○				○

3. HOW TO DETERMINE AN OPEN CIRCUIT

1) Voltmeter Method:
An open circuit is determined by measuring the voltage between respective connectors and ground using a voltmeter, starting with the connector closest to the power supply. The power supply must be turned ON so that current flows in the circuit. If voltage is not present between a particular connector and ground, the circuit between that connector and the previous connector is open.

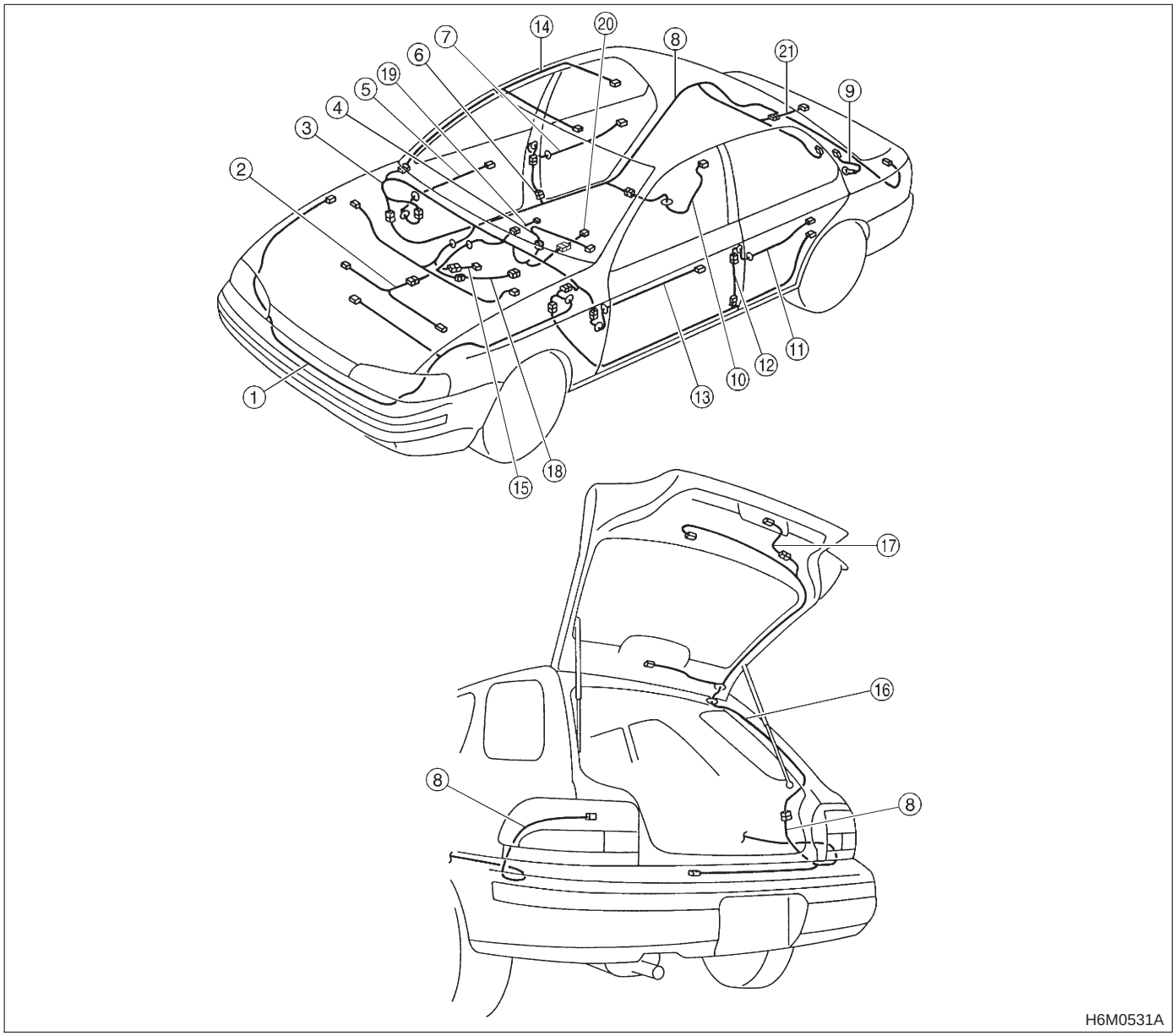


2) Ohmmeter method:
Disconnect all connectors affected, and check continuity in the wiring between adjacent connectors. When the ohmmeter indicates "infinite", the wiring is open.



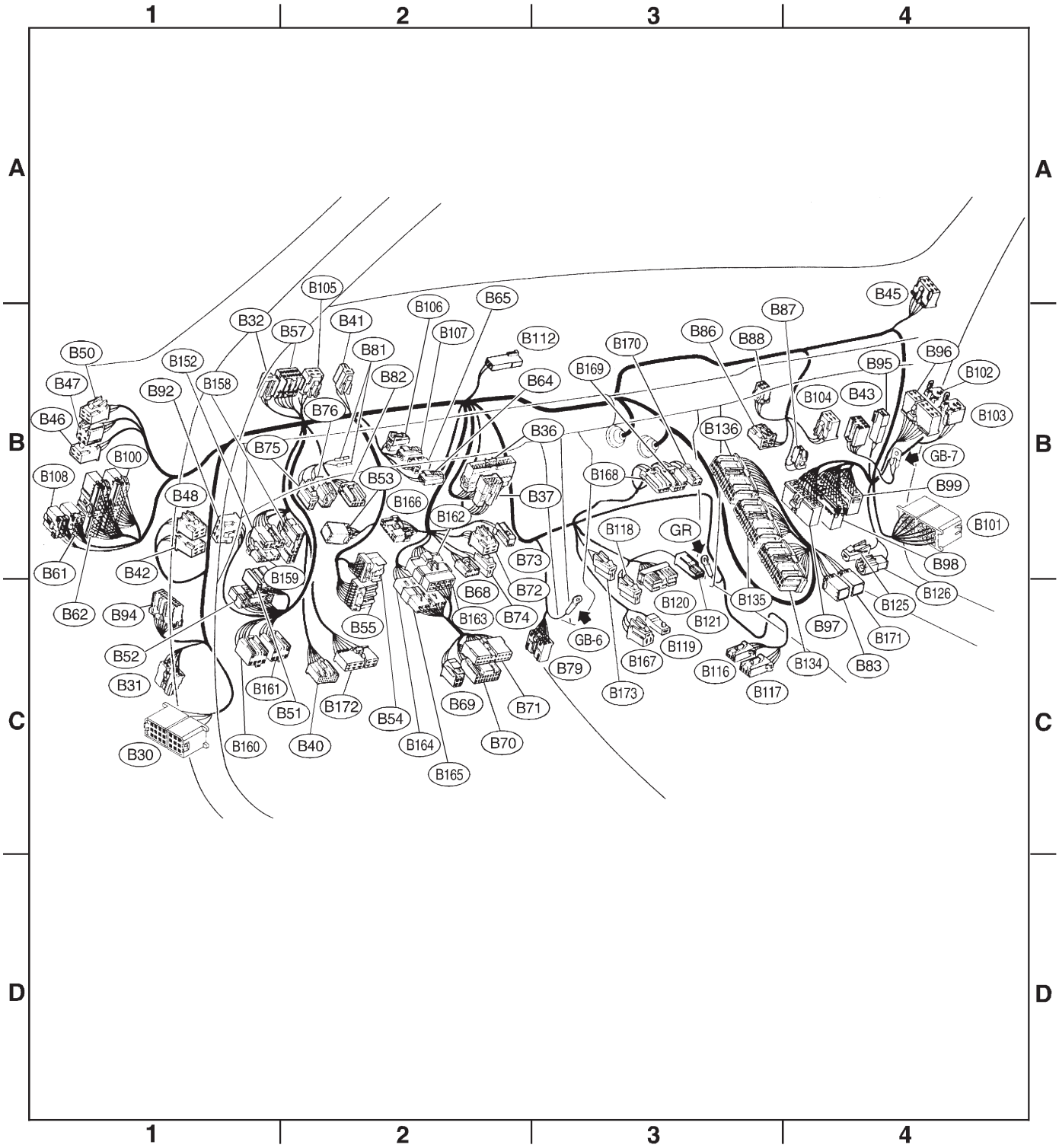
6. Electrical Wiring Harness and Ground Point

A: OVERALL LOCATION

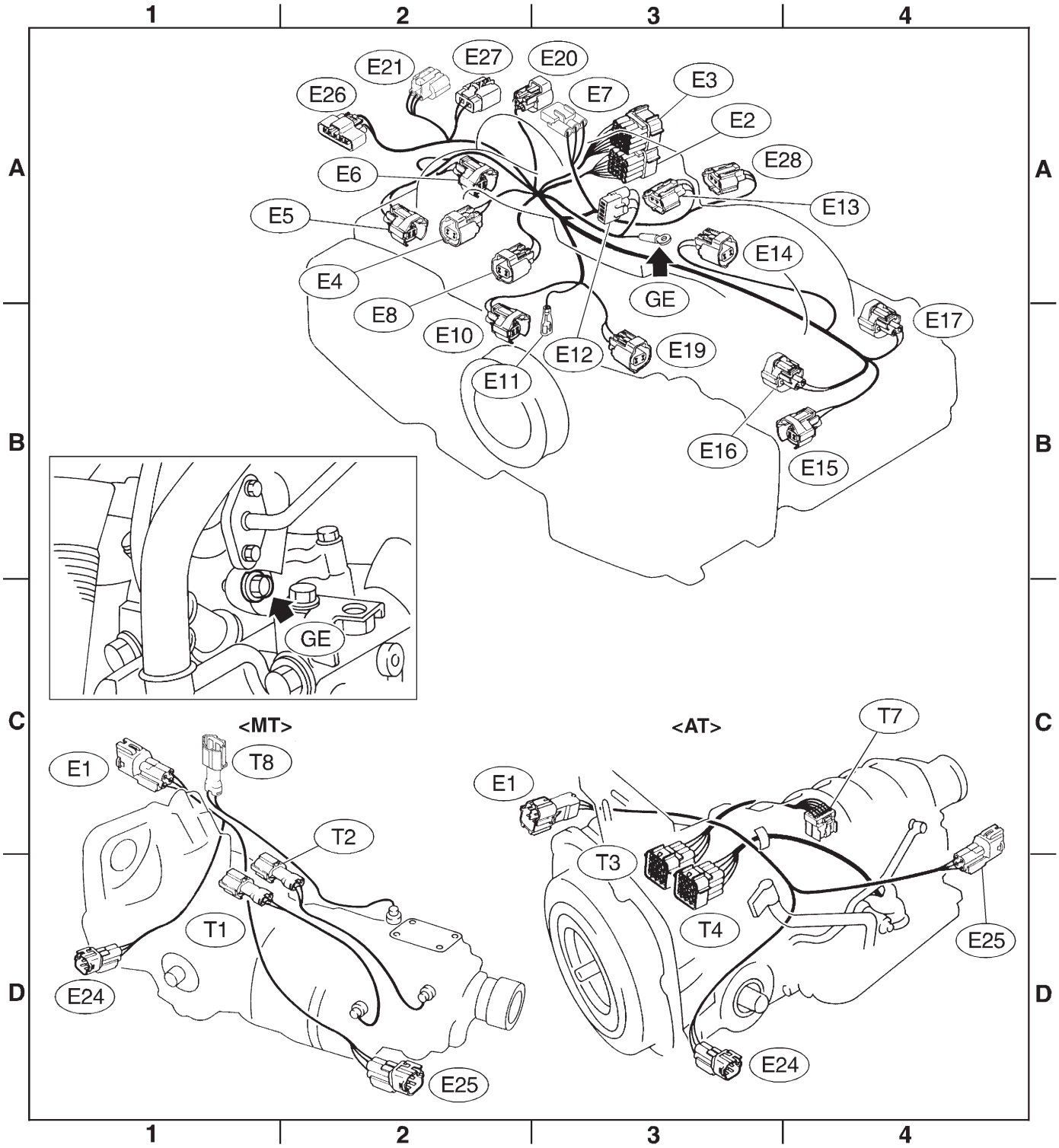


(1) Front wiring harness
(2) Engine wiring harness
(3) Bulkhead wiring harness
(4) Instrument panel meter harness
(5) Front door cord RH
(6) Rear door adapter cord RH
(7) Rear door cord RH
(8) Rear wiring harness
(9) Rear defogger cord (Ground)
(10) Fuel tank cord
(11) Rear door cord LH
(12) Rear door adapter cord LH
(13) Front door cord LH
(14) Roof cord
(15) Transmission cord
(16) Rear gate cord
(17) Rear gate lock adapter cord
(18) Rear oxygen sensor cord
(19) Instrument panel center harness
(20) Combination switch cord
(21) Trunk lid cord

2. LOCATION


1
2
3
4
A
B
C
D
B105
B32
B57
B41
B106
B65
B107
B112
B81
B82
B64
B76
B75
B36
B53
B166
B162
B37
B73
B68
B72
B163
B74
B55
B52
B31
B161
B51
B172
B54
B69
B71
B30
B160
B40
B164
B70
B165
B50
B152
B158
B47
B92
B46
B100
B108
B48
B61
B42
B159
B62
B94
B45
B87
B86
B88
B170
B169
B96
B95
B102
B104
B43
B103
B136
GB-7
B99
B101
B168
B118
GR
B98
B120
B121
B135
B125
B126
B97
B171
GB-6
B119
B167
B79
B116
B134
B83
B173
B117

2. LOCATION


1
2
3
4
A
B
C
D
E21
E27
E20
E26
E7
E3
E2
E28
E6
E13
E5
E14
E4
GE
E8
E17
E10
E12
E19
E11
E16
E15
GE
<MT>
E1
T8
T2
T1
E24
E25
<AT>
T7
E1
T3
T4
E25
E24

F: INSTRUMENT PANEL WIRING HARNESS

1. LIST OF ITEMS

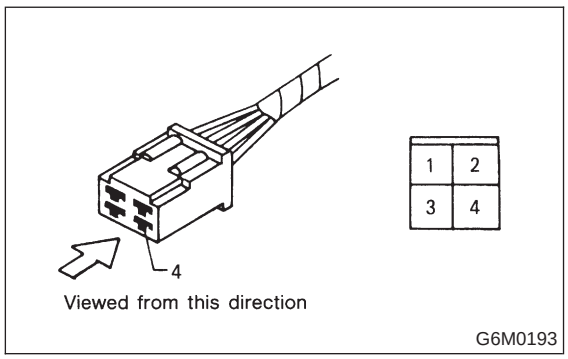
Connector				Connecting to	
No.	Pole	Color	Area	No.	Name
i1	24	Blue	B-2	B36	Bulkhead wiring harness
i2	16	★	B-2	B37	
i10	18	★	B-2		Combination meter
i11	16	★	B-2		
i12	10	★	B-2		
i18	8	★	B-3		Rear defogger switch
i22	8	★	B-3		Hazard switch
★: Non-colored					

1. General Description

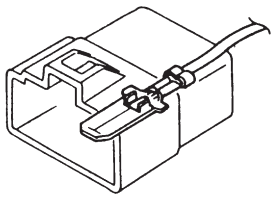
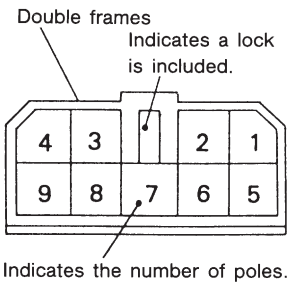
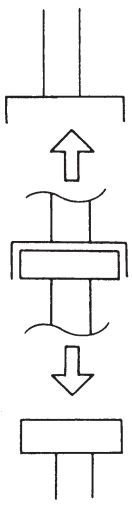
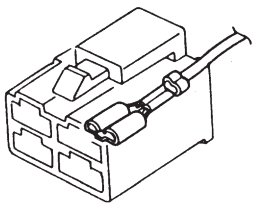
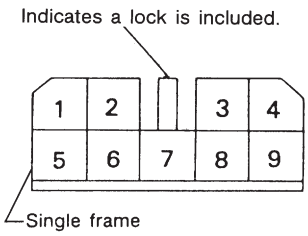
A: WIRING DIAGRAM

The wiring diagram of each system is illustrated so that you can understand the path through which the electric current flows from the battery.
Sketches and codes are used in the diagrams. They should read as follows:

● Each connector and its terminal position are indicated by a sketch of the connector in a disconnected state which is viewed from the front.

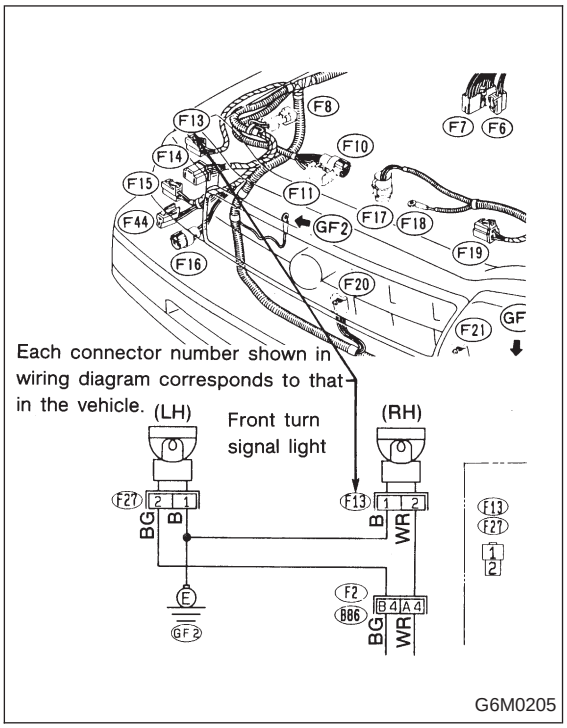


● The number of poles or pins, presence of a lock, and pin number of each terminal are indicated in the sketch of each connector. In the sketch, the highest pole number refers to the number of poles which the connector has. For example, the sketch of the connector shown in figure indicates the connector has 9 poles.

Connector used in vehicle	Connector shown in wiring diagram		
	Sketch	Symbol	Number of poles
 G6M0194	 G6M0196	 G6M0198	Numbered in order from upper right to lower left.
 G6M0195	 G6M0197		Numbered in order from upper left to lower right.

● Each connector number shown in the wiring diagram corresponds to that in the wiring harness. The location of each connector in the actual vehicle is determined by reading the first character of the connector (for example, a “F” for F8, “i” for i16, etc.) and the type of wiring harness.
The first character of each connector number refers to the area or system of the vehicle.

Symbol	Wiring harness and cord
F	Front wiring harness
B	Bulkhead wiring harness
E	Engine wiring harness
T	Transmission cord, Rear oxygen sensor cord
D	Door cord LH & RH, Rear door cord LH & RH, Rear gate cord, Rear gate lock adapter cord
i	Instrument panel center harness Instrument panel meter harness
R	Rear wiring harness, Rear defogger cord (Ground), Fuel tank cord, Roof cord



2. Basic Diagnostics Procedure

A: BASIC PROCEDURE

1. GENERAL

The most important purpose of diagnostics is to determine which part is malfunctioning quickly, to save time and labor.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF TROUBLE SYMPTOM

Determine what the problem is based on the symptom.

3. PROBABLE CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Look at the wiring diagram and check the system’s circuit. Then check the switch, relay, fuse, ground, etc.

4. LOCATION AND REPAIR OF TROUBLE

1) Using the diagnostics narrow down the causes.
2) If necessary, use a voltmeter, ohmmeter, etc.
3) Before replacing certain component parts (switch, relay, etc.), check the power supply, ground, for open wiring harness, poor connectors, etc. If no problems are encountered, check the component parts.

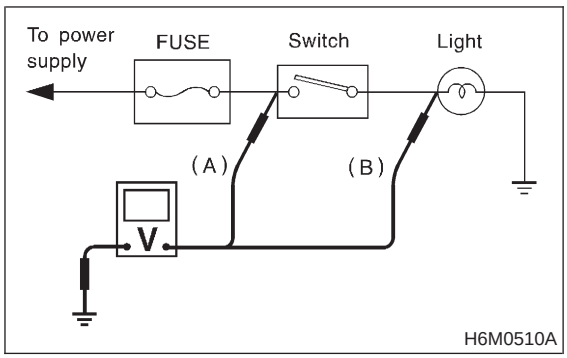
5. CONFIRMATION OF SYSTEM OPERATION

After repairing, ensure that the system operates properly.

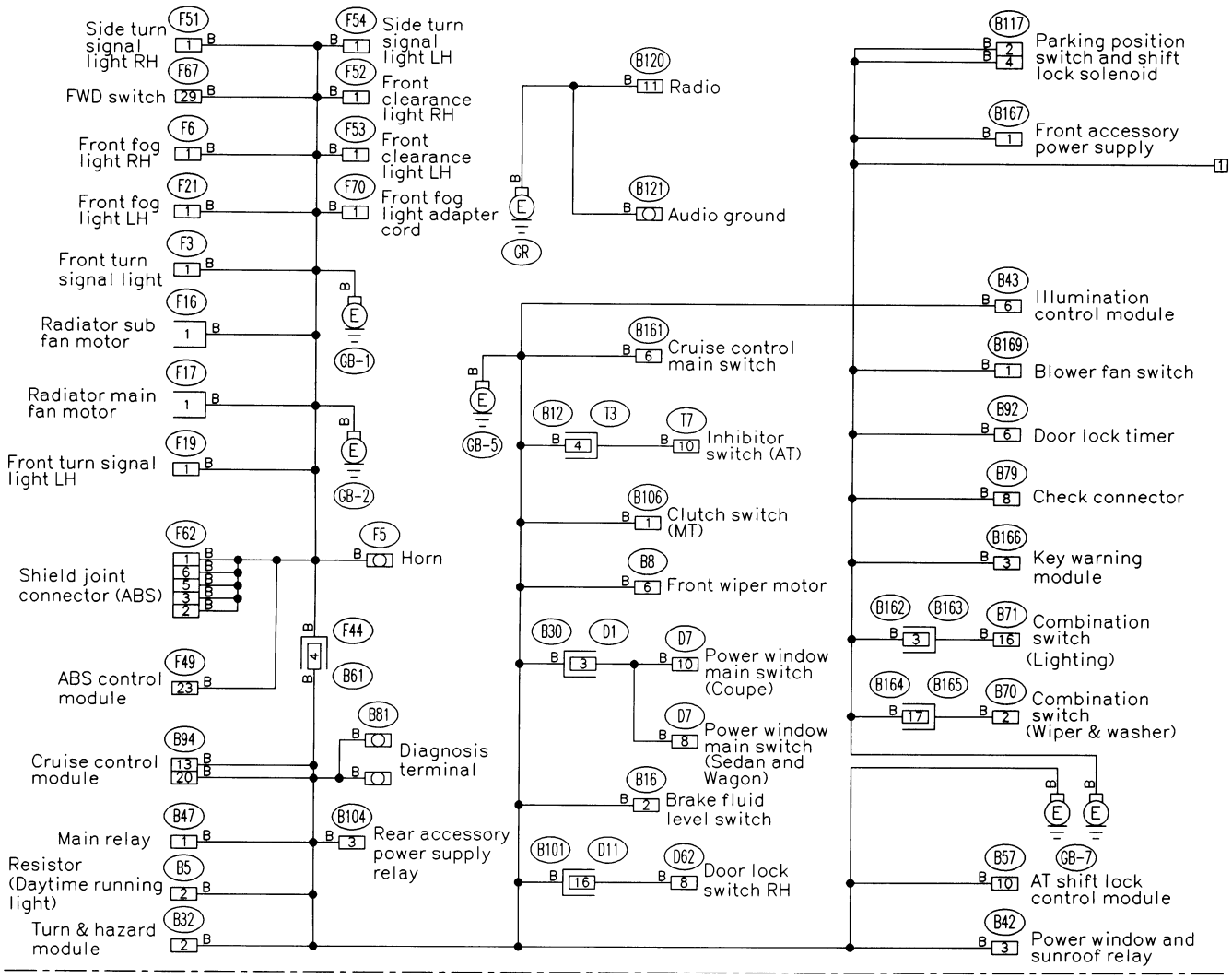
B: INSPECTION

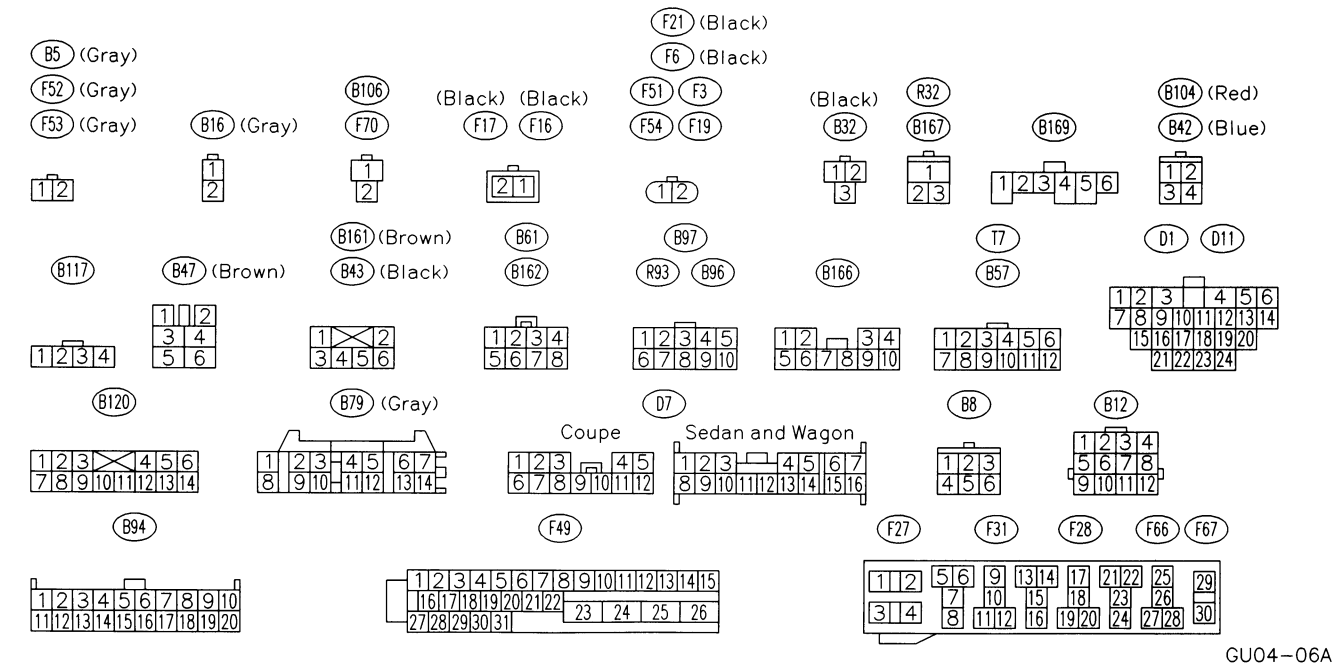
1. VOLTAGE MEASUREMENT

1) Using a voltmeter, connect the negative lead to a good ground point or negative battery terminal and the positive lead to the connector or component terminal.
2) Contact the positive probe of the voltmeter on connector (A).
The voltmeter will indicate a voltage.
3) Shift the positive probe to connector (B). The voltmeter will indicate no voltage.

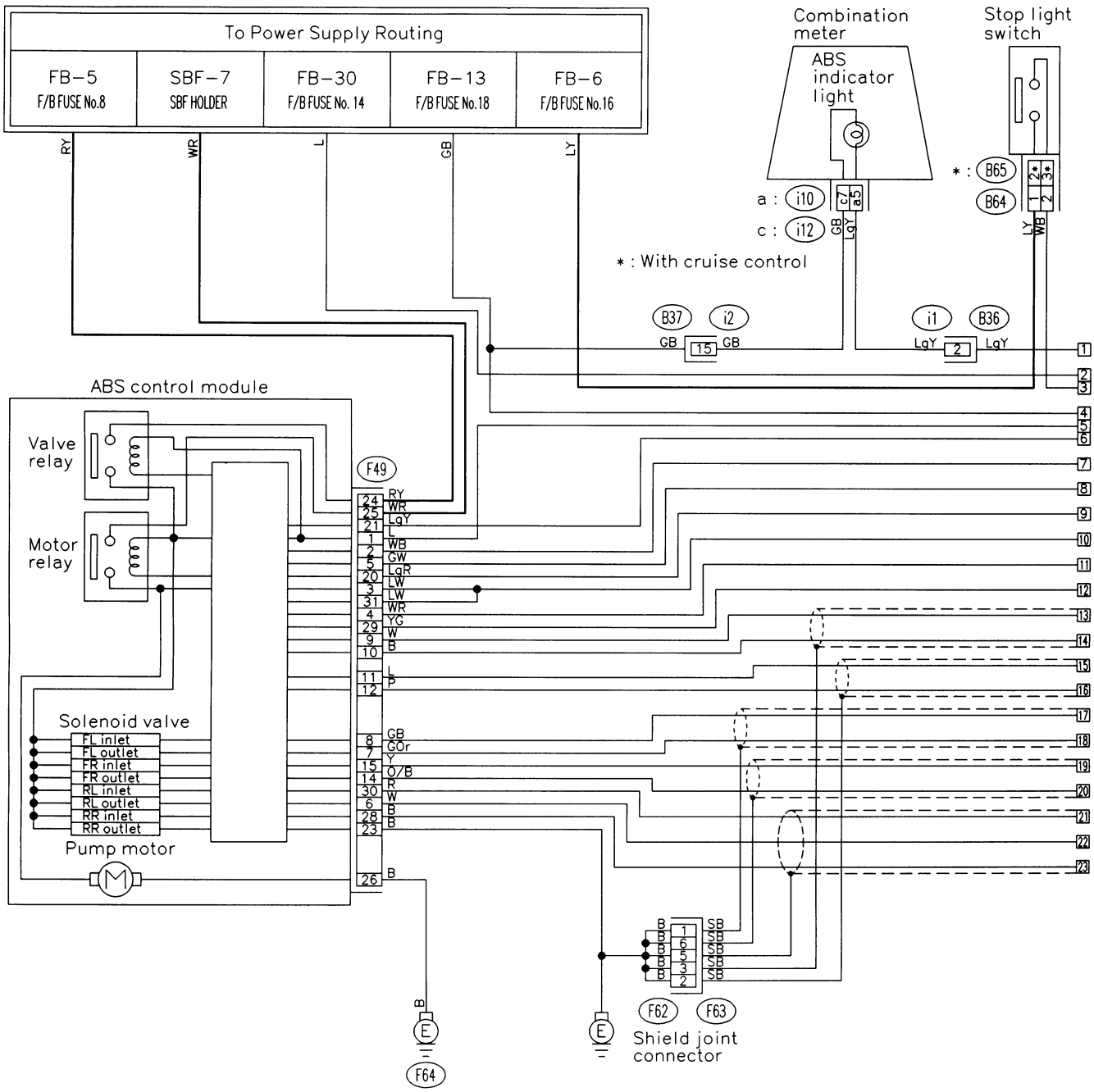


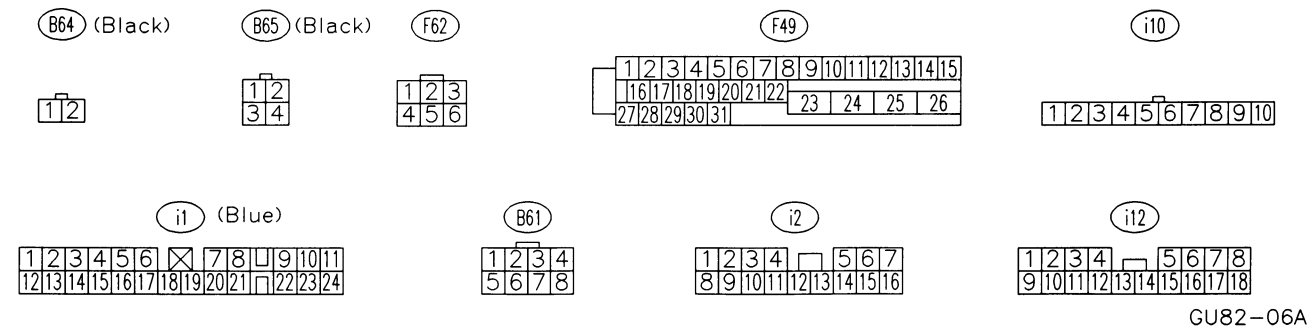
B: GROUND DISTRIBUTION





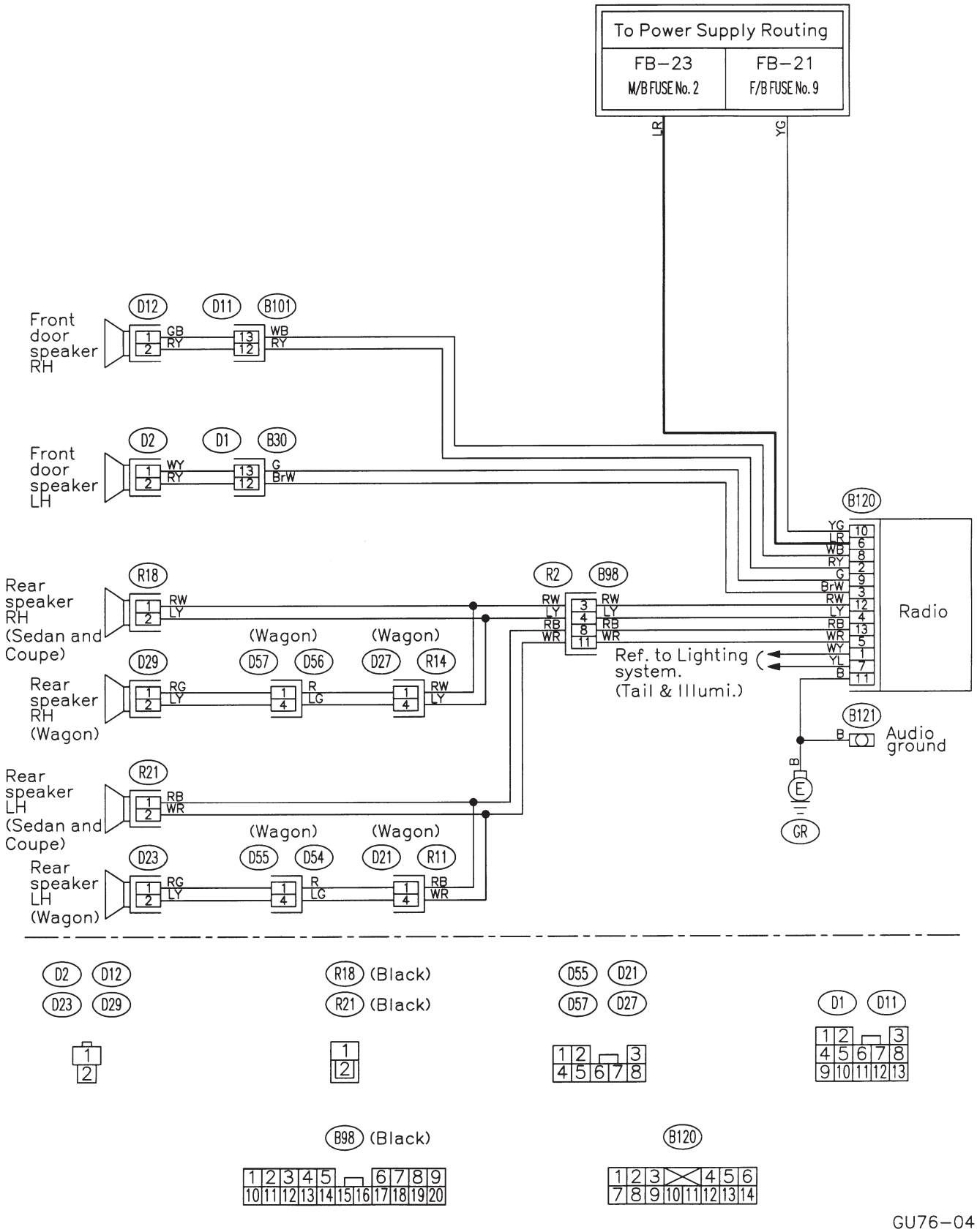
E: ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM



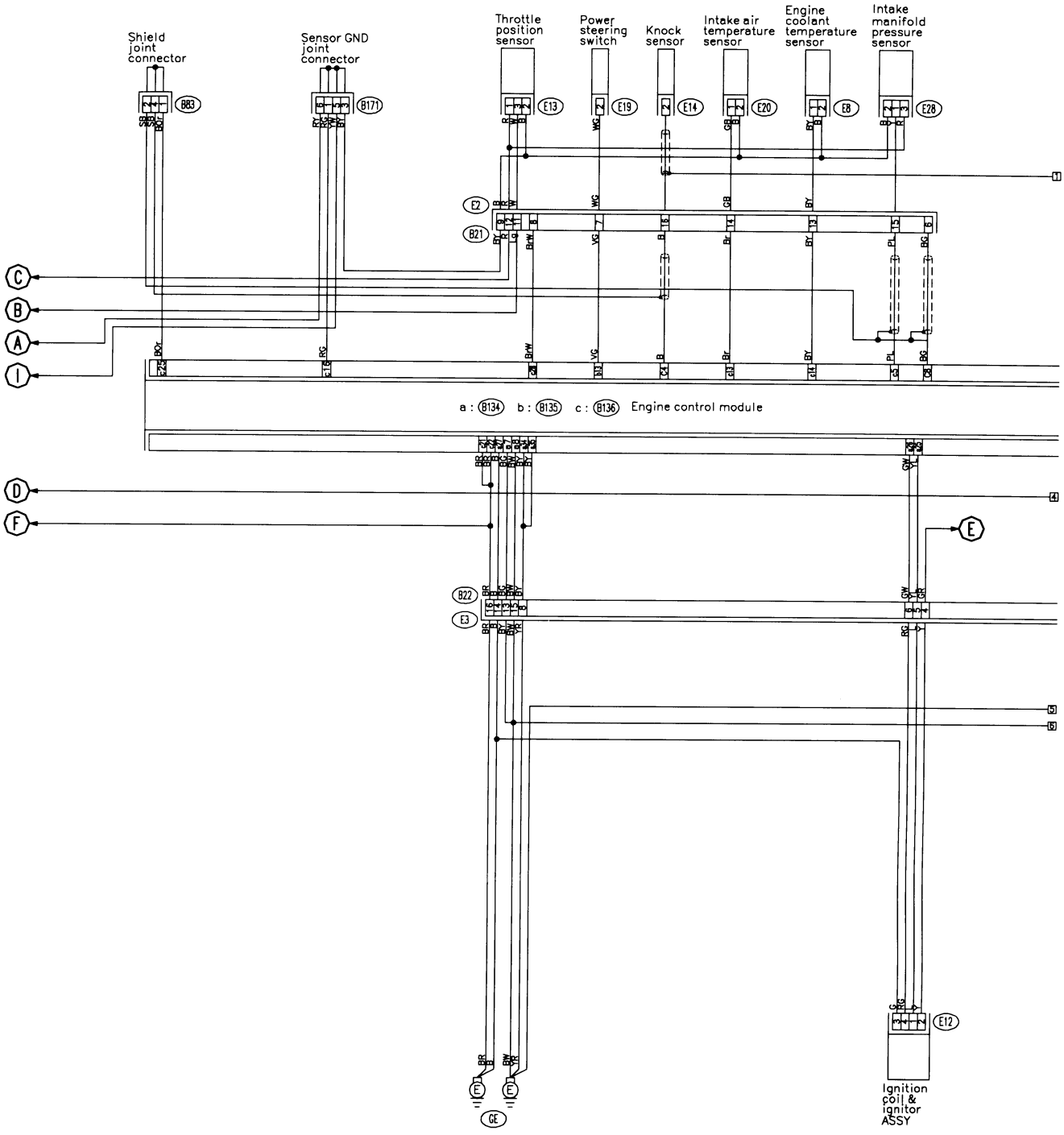


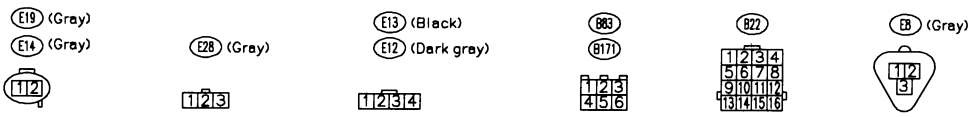
GU82−06A

H: AUDIO SYSTEM

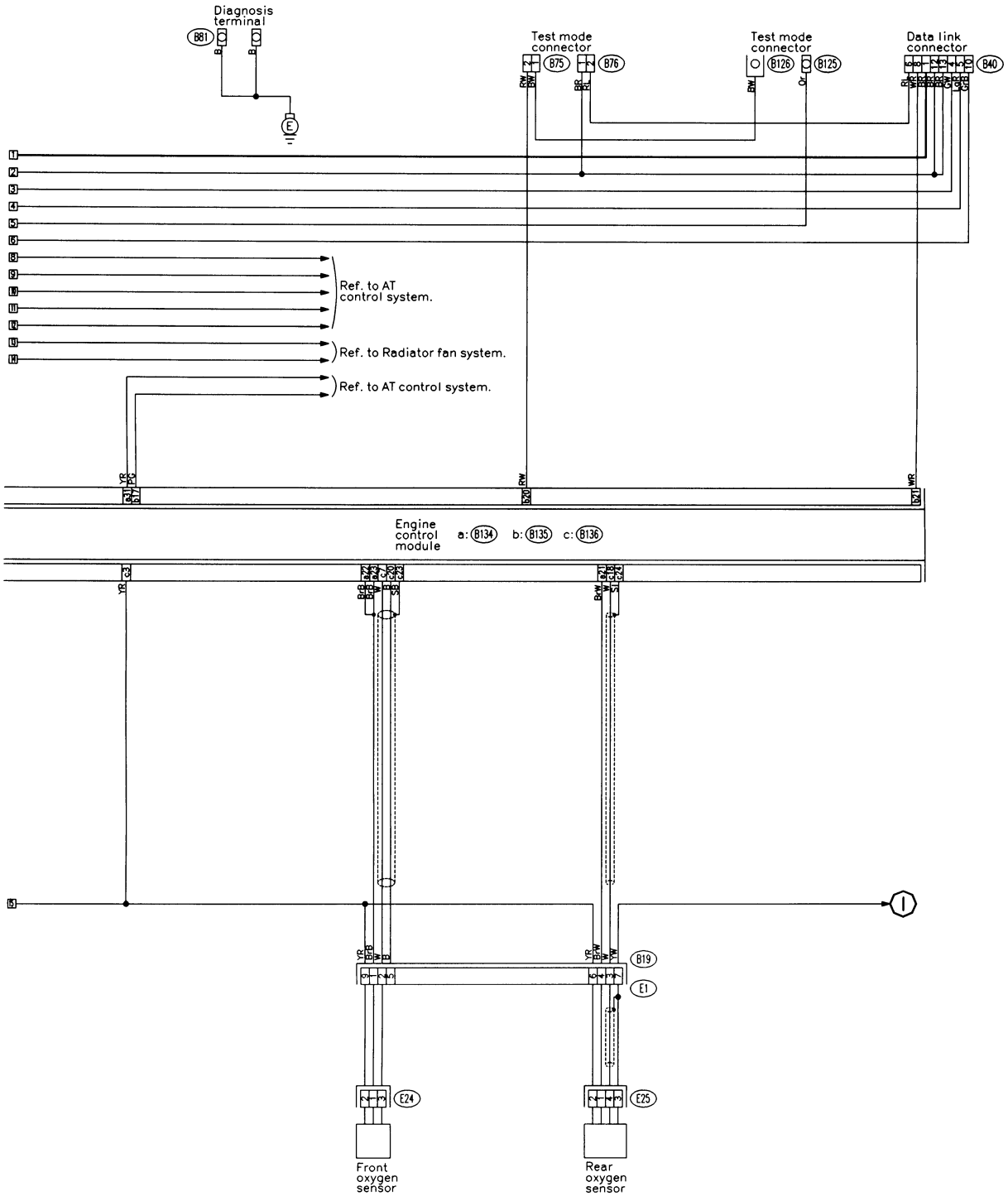


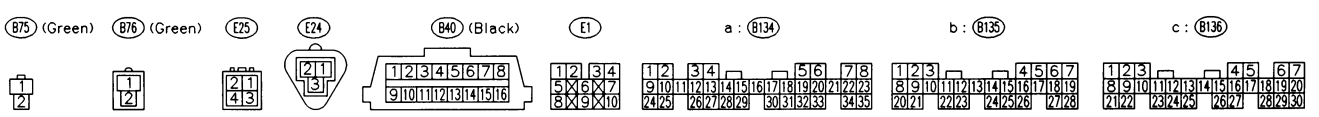
WIRING DIAGRAM





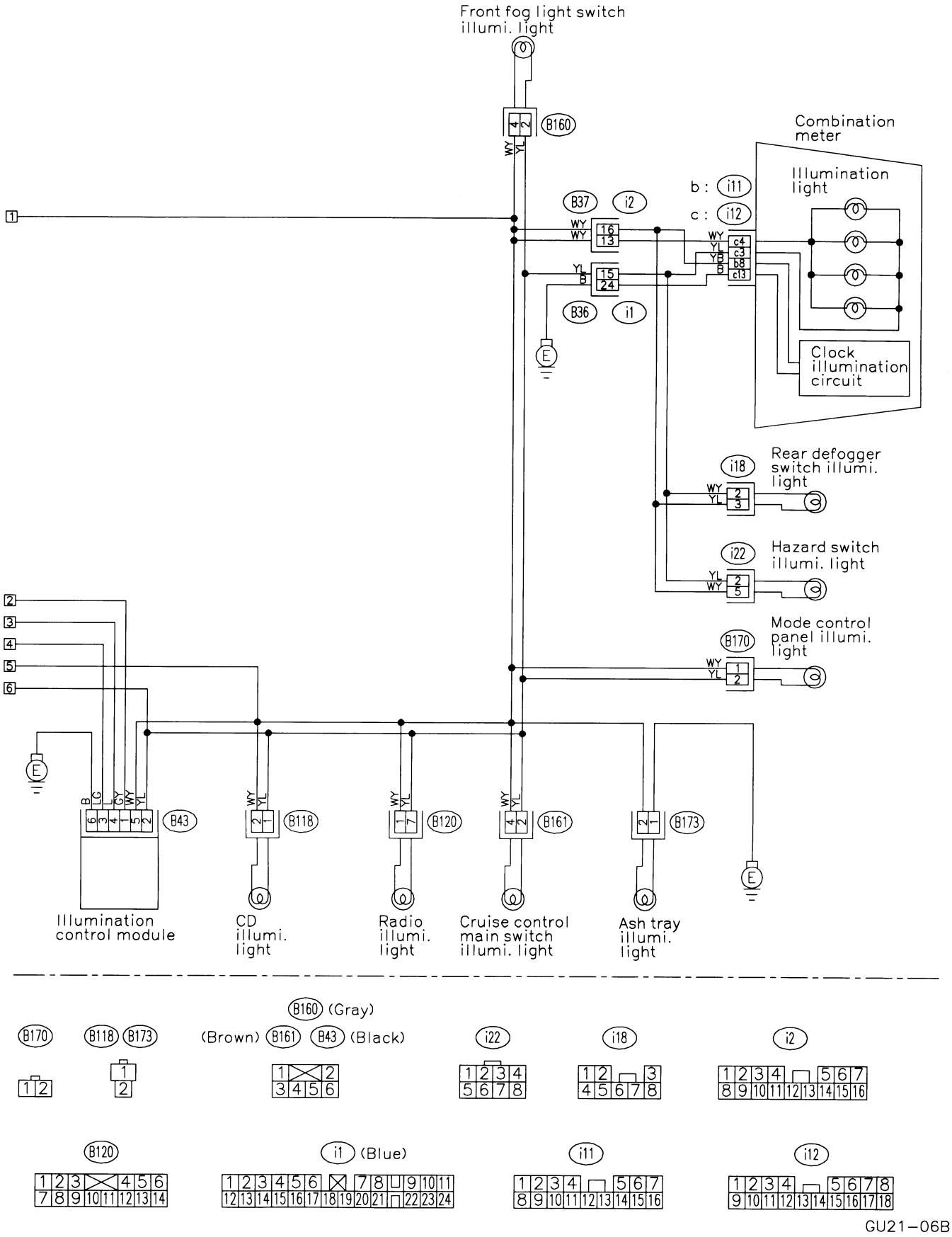
GU10-12C


Diagnosis terminal
B81
Test mode connector
B75
B76
Test mode connector
B126
B125
Data link connector
B40
Ref. to AT control system.
Ref. to Radiator fan system.
Ref. to AT control system.
Engine control module
a: B134
b: B135
c: B136
B19
E1
E24
E25
Front oxygen sensor
Rear oxygen sensor


B75 (Green)
B76 (Green)
E25
E24
B40 (Black)
E1
a : B134
b : B135
c : B136

GU10−13B

WIRING DIAGRAM



GU21–06B

U: LIGHTING SYSTEM (TURN SIGNAL LIGHT AND HAZARD LIGHT)