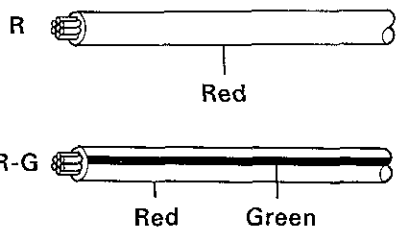


GENERAL INFORMATION

Example:



BE1359

Wiring Color Code

Wire colors are indicated by an alphabetical code.

B =Black	L =Blue	R =Red
BR=Brown	LG=Light Green	V =Violet
G =Green	O =Orange	W =White
GR=Gray	P =Pink	Y =Yellow

The first letter indicates the basic wire color and the second letter indicates the color of the stripe.

Example:



BE0832

Connector

1. PIN NUMBER OF FEMALE CONNECTOR

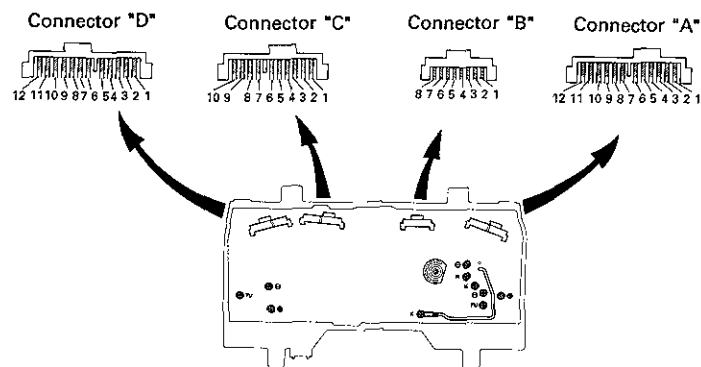
Numbered in order from upper left to lower right.

2. PIN NUMBER OF MALE CONNECTOR

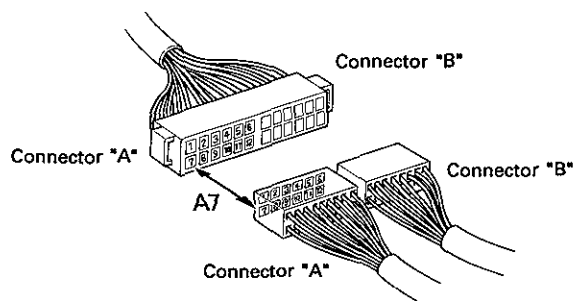
Numbered in order from upper right to lower left.

HINT: When connectors with different or the same number of terminals are used with the same parts, each connector name (letter of the alphabet) and pin number is specified.

Example:

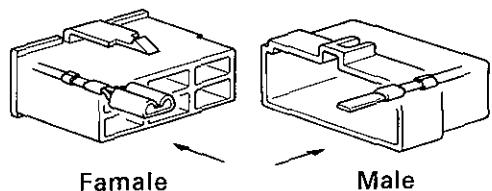


e.g. A7=No. 7 pin of connector A"



BE4129 BE4130

Example:



BE0833

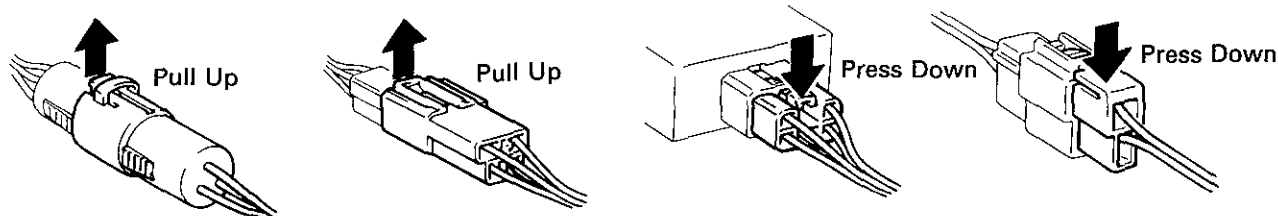
3. DISTINCTION OF MALE AND FEMALE CONNECTORS

Male and female connectors are distinguished by shape of their internal pins.

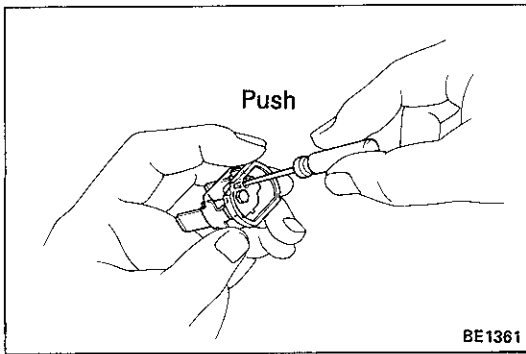
- All connectors are shown from the open end, and the lock is on top.
- To pull apart the connectors, pull on the connector itself, not the wires.

HINT: Check to see what kind of connector you are disconnecting before pulling apart.

Example:



BE4131



Reset Circuit Breaker

1. REMOVE CIRCUIT BREAKER

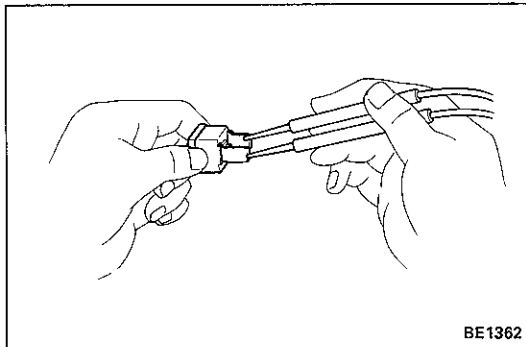
- (a) Disconnect the negative (-) cable from the battery.
- (b) Remove the circuit breaker.

2. RESET CIRCUIT BREAKER

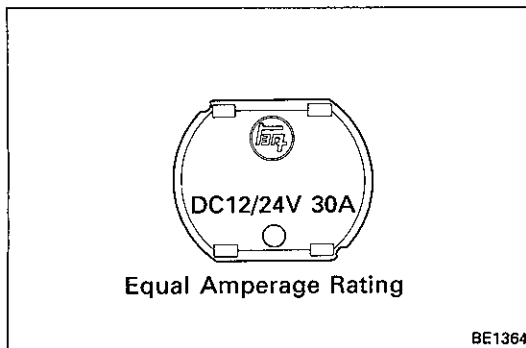
- (a) Insert the needle into the reset hole and push it.

- (b) Using an ohmmeter, check that there is continuity between both terminals of the circuit breaker.

If continuity is not as specified, replace the circuit breaker.



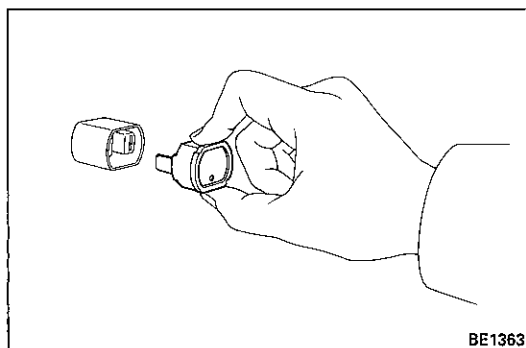
HINT: If replacing the circuit breaker, be sure to replace it with a breaker with an equal amperage rating.



3. INSTALL CIRCUIT BREAKER

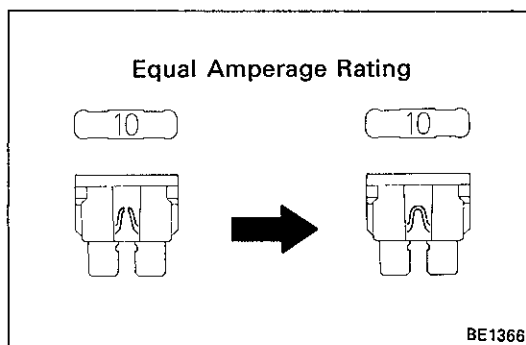
- (a) Install the circuit breaker.
- (b) Connect the negative (-) cable to the battery.

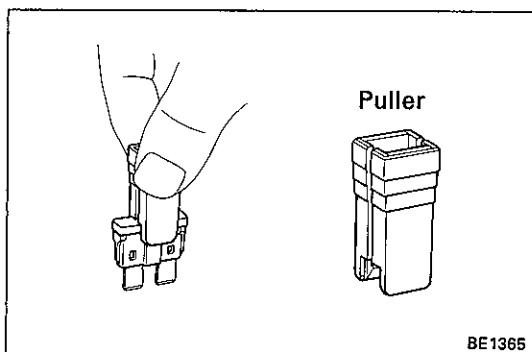
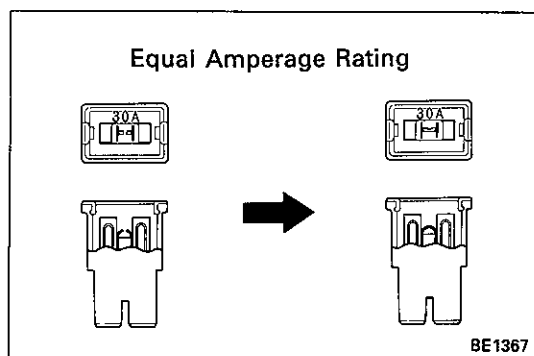
HINT: If a circuit breaker continues to cut out, a short circuit is indicated. Have the system checked by a qualified technician.



Replacement of Fuse and Fusible Link

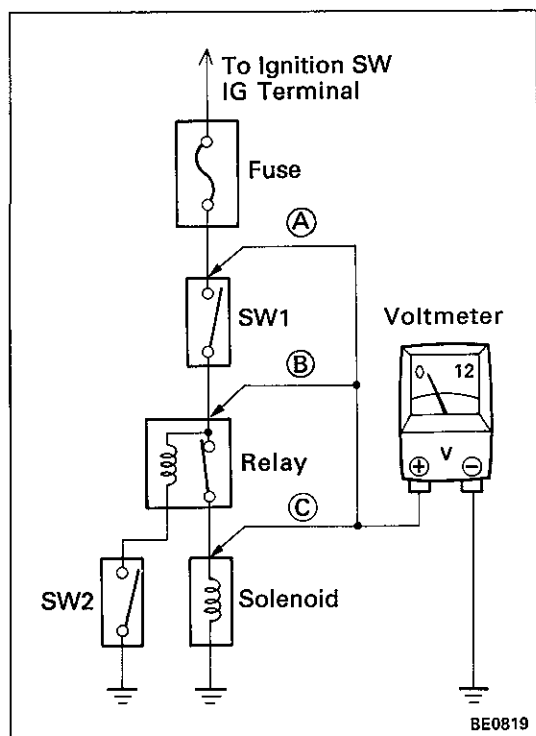
HINT: If replacing the fuse or fusible link, be sure to replace it with a fuse or fusible link with an equal amperage rating.



**NOTICE:**

1. Turn off all electrical components and the ignition switch before replacing a fuse or fusible link. Do not exceed the fuse or fusible link amperage rating.
2. Always use a fuse puller for removing and inserting a fuse. Remove and insert straight in and out without twisting. Twisting could force open the terminals too much, resulting in a bad connection.

If a fuse or fusible link continues to blow, a short circuit is indicated. The system must be checked by a qualified technician.



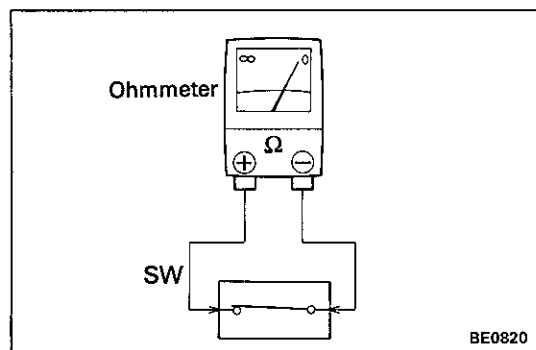
Check for Voltage

- (a) Establish conditions in which voltage is present at the check point.

Example:

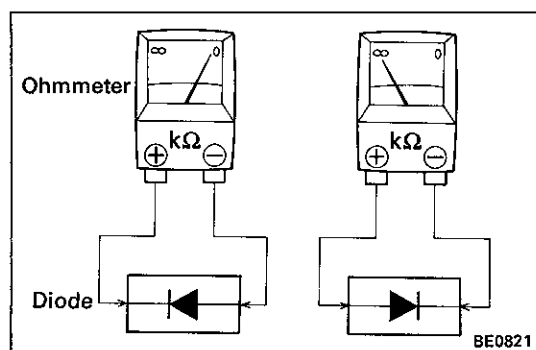
- Ⓐ— Ignition switch on.
- Ⓑ— Ignition switch and switch 1 (SW1) on.
- Ⓒ— Ignition switch, switch 1 (SW1) and relay on (switch 2 (SW2) off).

- (b) 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. This check can be done with a test bulb instead of a voltmeter.



Check for Continuity and Resistance

- (a) Disconnect the battery terminal or wire so there is no voltage between the check points.
- (b) Contact the two leads of an ohmmeter to each of the check points.

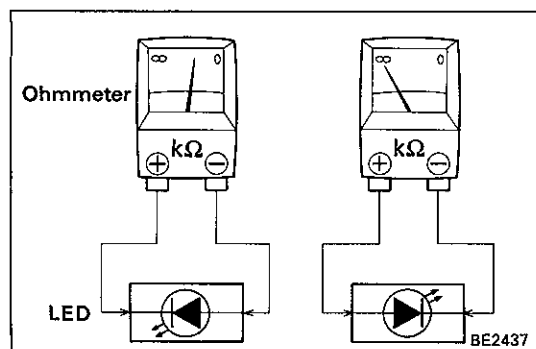


If the circuit has diodes, reverse the two leads and check again.

When contacting the negative (–) lead to the diode positive (+) side and the positive (+) lead to the negative (–) side, there should be continuity.

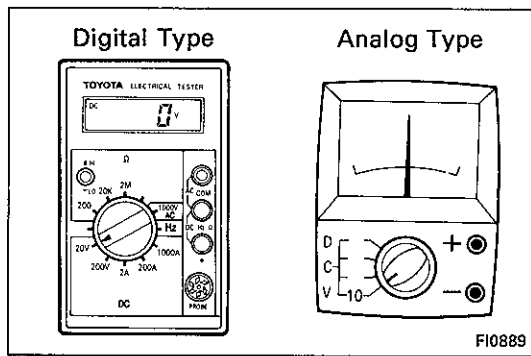
When contacting the two leads in reverse, there should be no continuity.

HINT: Specifications may vary depending on the type of tester, so refer to the tester's instruction manual before performing the inspection.

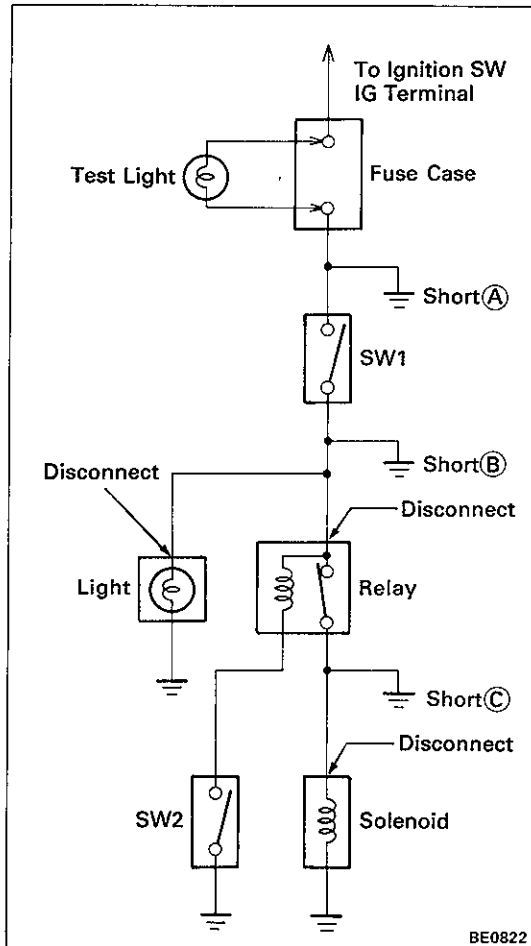


Check LED (Light Emitting Diode) in the same manner as that for diodes.

- Use a tester with a power source of 3V or greater to overcome the circuit resistance.
- If a suitable tester is not available, apply battery voltage and check that the LED lights up.



- (c) Use a volt/ohmmeter with high impedance (10 k/V minimum) for troubleshooting of the electrical circuit.



Check for Short Circuit

- Remove the blown fuse and eliminate all loads from the fuse.
- Connect a test bulb in place of the fuse.
- Establish conditions in which the test bulb comes on.

Example:

- Ignition switch on.
- Ignition switch and switch 1 (SW1) on.
- Ignition switch, switch 1 (SW1) and relay on (connect the relay) and switch 2 (SW2) off (or disconnect switch 2 (SW2)).

- Disconnect and reconnect the connectors while watching the test bulb.

The short lies between the connector where the test bulb stays lit and the connector where the bulb goes out.

- Find the exact location of the short by lightly shaking the problem wire along the body.