



How To Use This Manual

The next few pages describe how this manual is organized. They also explain what kind of information the manual contains, what that information means, and how to use it to troubleshoot electrical problems.

Circuit schematics break the entire electrical system into individual systems, like the Low Fuel Indicator Light on the next page. Only electrical components that work together are shown together, so you won't be distracted by unrelated wires.

Explanations of the abbreviations and symbols used in the schematics begin on [page 8](#). You'll need to know what they mean before you can use a schematic effectively.





How To Use This Manual

Circuit Schematics

Each schematic represents one circuit. A circuit's wires and components are arranged to show current flow, from power at the top of the page, to ground, at the bottom.

Shared Circuits

Other circuits may share power or ground terminals or wiring with the circuit shown. A wire that connects one circuit to another, for example, is cut short and has an arrowhead at the end of it pointing in the direction of current flow. Next to the arrowhead is the name of the circuit or component which shares that wiring. To quickly check shared wiring, check the operation of a component it serves. If that component works, you know the shared wiring is OK.

Connectors

All in-line and junction connectors are numbered (C725, C416, etc.). Component connectors are not numbered but are identified either by the name of the component if the component only has one connector, or by a capital letter (A, B, C, etc.) if the component has *more than one* connector.

Below most connector numbers and component names are PHOTO and VIEW numbers. The PHOTO number refers to a photo in the back of the book that shows the connector's location on the car. The VIEW number refers to an illustration in the back of the book that shows the connector face, wire colors, connector cavity numbers, and other details.

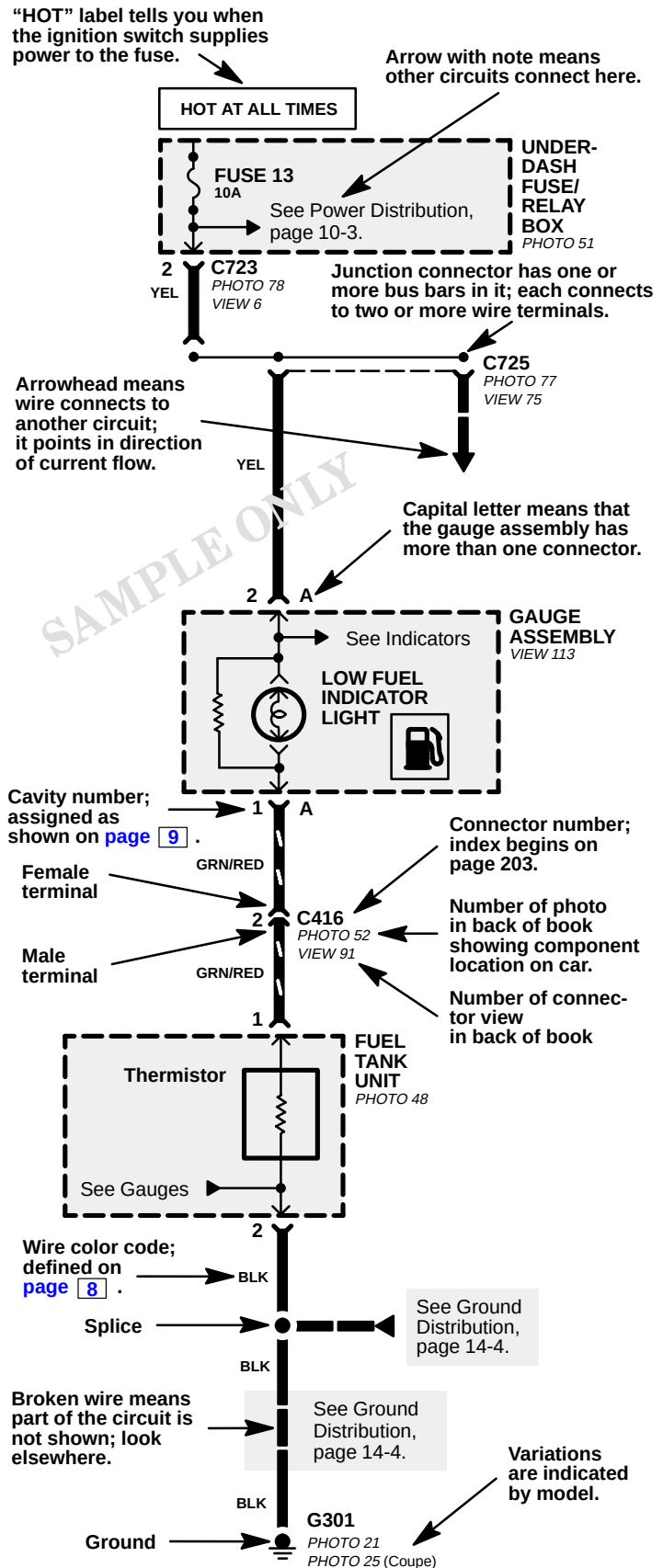
The connector cavity numbering sequence begins at the top left corner of the connector as seen from either of the viewpoints shown on [page 9](#).

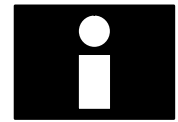
Wires

Wires are identified by the abbreviated names of their colors; the second color is the color of the stripe. Wires are also identified by their location in a connector. The number "2" next to the male and female wire terminals at C416, for example, means those terminals join in cavity 2 of connector C416.

Symbols

A complete description of schematic symbols begins on [page 8](#).





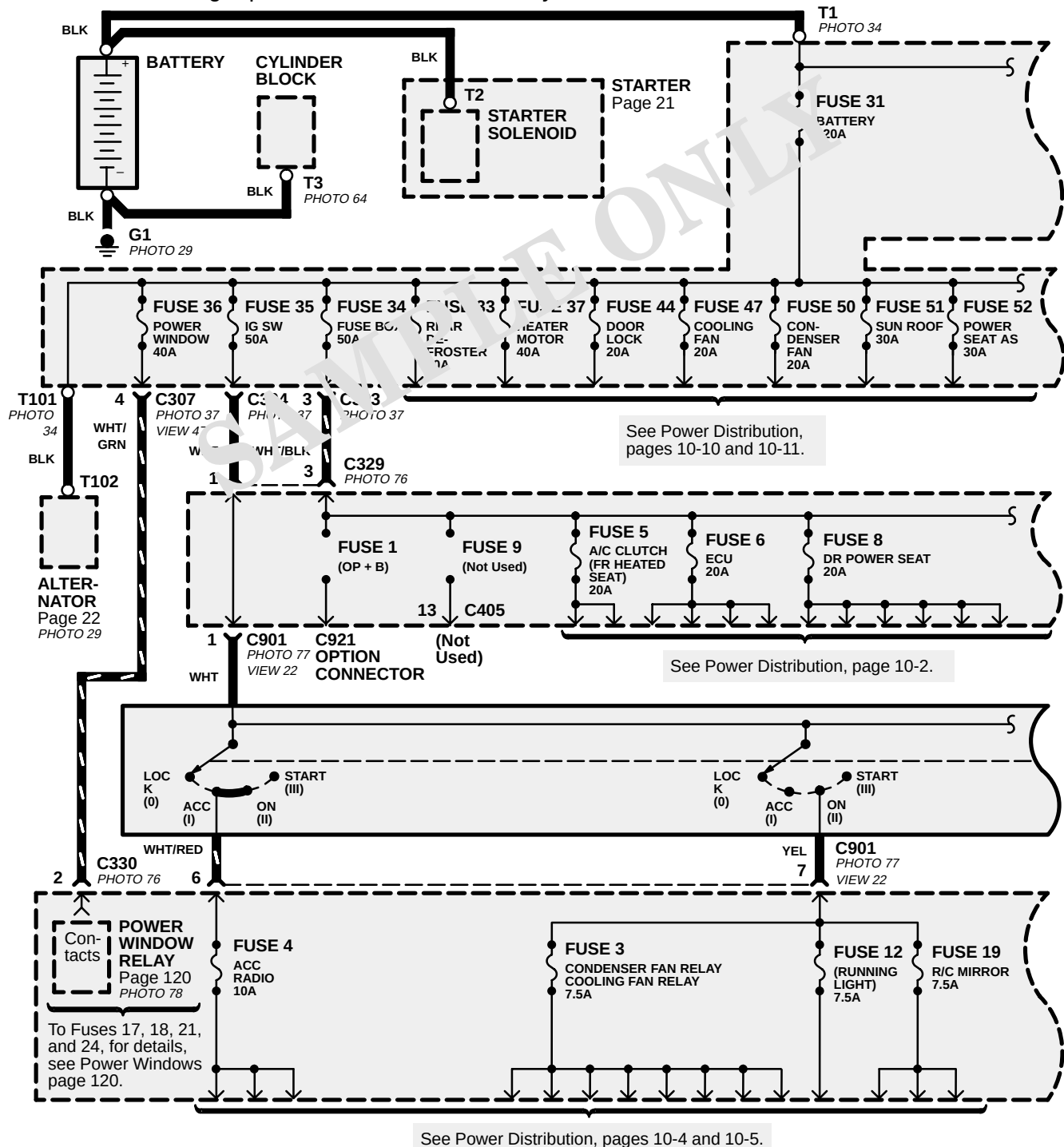
How To Use This Manual

Power Distribution Schematics

Power Distribution schematics show how power is supplied from the positive battery terminal to various circuits in the car. Refer to the Power Distribution section to get a more detailed picture of how power is supplied to the circuit you're working on.

From Battery to Ignition Switch, Fuses, and Relays

Individual circuit schematics begin with a fuse. The first half of Power Distribution, however, shows the wiring "upstream" between the battery and the fuses.

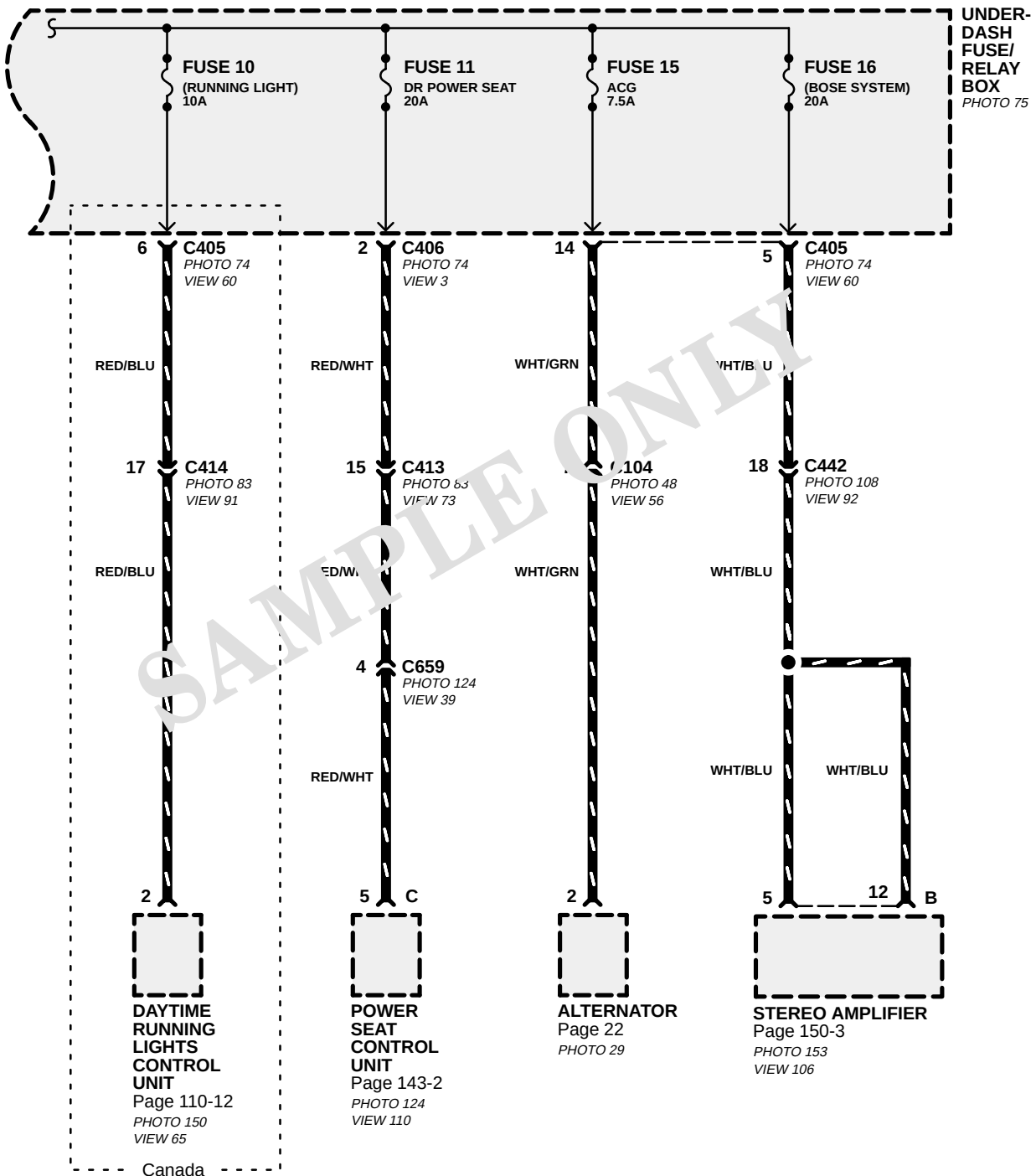


How To Use This Manual

Power Distribution Schematics

From Fuses to Relays and Components

The second half of Power Distribution shows the wiring “From Fuses to Relays and Components.” This can speed your troubleshooting by showing which circuits share fuses. If Power Distribution shows that an inoperative circuit and another circuit share a fuse, check a component in the other circuit. If it works, you know the fuse is good and power is available to the inoperative circuit.

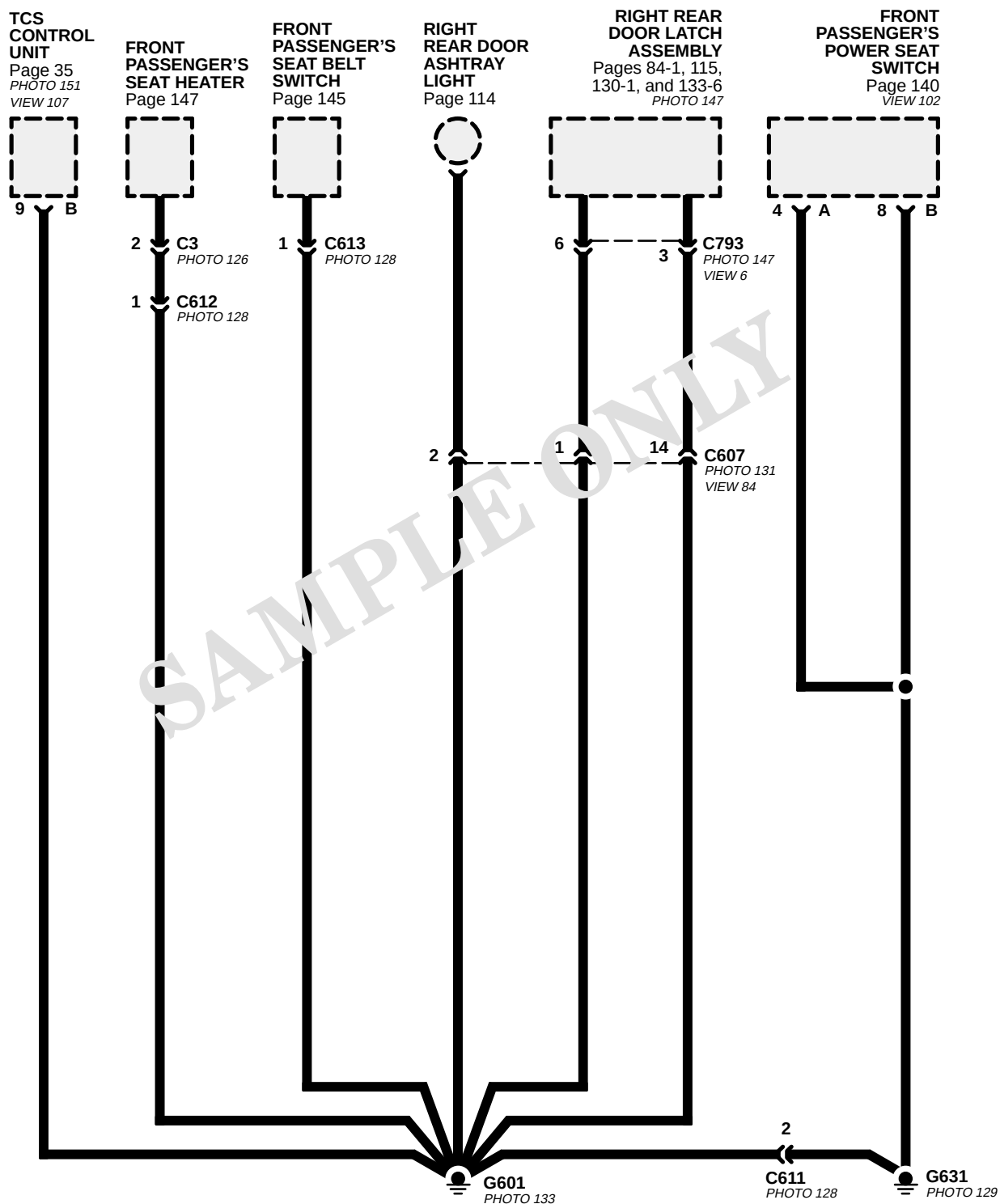




How To Use This Manual

Ground Distribution Schematics

This sample Ground Distribution schematic shows all of the components that share two ground points.

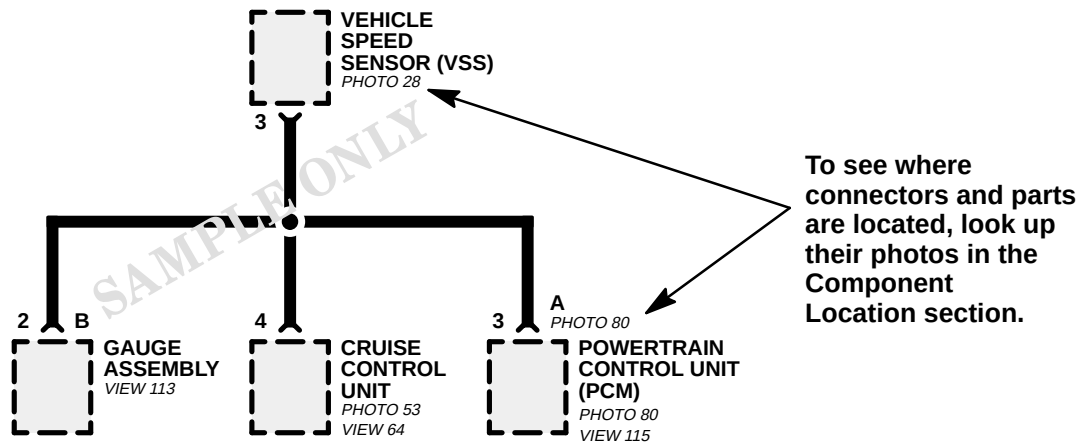




How To Use This Manual

Component Locations

To see where a component or connector is located on the car, look up its photo number in the Component Location section in the back of the book. The photo will also tell you the color of the connector, and how many cavities it has.



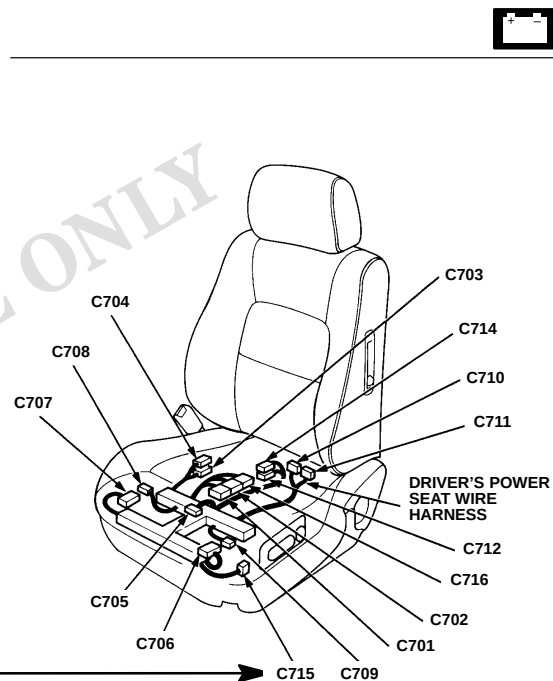
If there is no photo number below or beside a component name or a connector, ground, or terminal number, look up that name or number in the appropriate Connector Identification Chart in the Service Manual. The chart lists how many cavities a connector has, where it's located, and what it connects to. The related illustration shows the connector's location on the harness, and the harness routing.

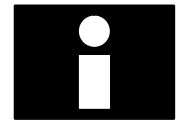
Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing

Driver's Seat Wire Harness

Connector or Terminal	Number of Cavities	Location	Connects to	Notes
C701	10	Under driver's seat	Left side wire harness (C261)	
C702	5	Under driver's seat	Left side wire harness (C262)	
C703	2	Under driver's seat	Front up-down memory sensor	
C704	2	Under driver's seat	Rear up-down memory sensor	
C705	10	Under driver's seat	Power seat control unit	
C706	7	Under driver's seat	Power seat control unit	
C707	7	Under driver's seat	Power seat control unit	
C708	2	Under driver's seat	Slide sensor	
C709	2	Under driver's seat	Slide motor	
C710	2	Under driver's seat	Rear up-down motor	
C711	2	Under driver's seat	Front up-down motor	
C712	4	Under driver's seat	Recline motor	
C714	2	Under driver's seat	Recline limit switch	
C715	10	Left side of driver's seat	Power seat switch	
C716	14	Under driver's seat	Left side wire harness (C261)	

If a connector on a schematic has no photo number, look it up in the Connector Identification chart and related illustration.





How To Use This Manual

Connector Views

To see the configuration of a connector's cavities, look up its view number in the Connector View section in the back of the book. Each view includes the color of the connector, where it is located, and what it connects to.

Use the Connector Views to help locate the proper cavity when you need to probe a connector. It can be especially helpful if the connector has more than one wire of the same color. A dash symbol (—) indicates that the cavity is empty.

Connector views can also be used to help diagnose multiple symptoms in separate circuits which could be caused by a single problem in a connector shared by those circuits.

Here's an example:

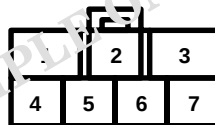
1. Pick one of the multiple symptoms and look up the schematic for that circuit.
2. Make a list of all the in-line and fuse box connectors in that schematic (include page numbers).
3. Then, in the Connector View section, look up each connector on your list to see if circuits related to the other symptoms run through one of them. If they do, inspect that connector for the problem.

Example: The blower, rear window defogger, and the windshield wiper don't work. List all in-line and fuse box connectors in the blower controls circuit and then check the Connector View section (sample below). You find that C324 is common to the blower controls, rear window defogger, and wiper/washer, so you inspect C324 and find the problem, bent terminals.

Connector Views

21. C324

- Brown
- Behind left kick panel
- Connects left engine compartment wire harness to main wire harness



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. WHT (Blower controls) | 4. BLU/YEL (Wiper/washer) |
| 2. YEL/BLU
(Rear window defogger) | 5. BLU (Wiper/washer) |
| 3. BLK/WHT (Starting) | 6. BLK/YEL (Ignition) |
| | 7. WHT/BLU (ABS) |

