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# **Saab 9000**

# SERVICE MANUAL

3:2 Electrical system, system diagrams operation and fault-tracing M 1991

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#### **Units**

The basic and derived units used throughout the Service Manual are in accordance with the SI system. (Systeme International d'Unités)

For users not familiar with the SI units, some non-Continental units are given in brackets after the respective SI unit.

The following symbols and abbreviations are used:

SI unit Equivalent unit and symbol Millimeter (mm) inch (in) Kilograme (kg) pound (lb) Newton (N) pound-force (lbf) Newtonmeter (Nm) foot pound (ft lb) Atmosphere (bar) pound-force per square inch (lbf/in²) (Also abbreviated: psi) Liter (I) US liquid quart (liq qt) (Also abbreviated: qts) US gallon (USgal) °Celcius (°C) °Fahrenheit (°F)

#### Conversion factors

1 in = 25.4 mm
1 lb = 0.45 kg
1 lbf = 4.45 N
1 lbf = 4.45 N
1 lbf ft = 1.36 Nm
1 lbf = 0.07 bar
1 US liq qt = 0.83 UKqt
1 USgal = 0.83 UKqt
1 USgal = 0.83 UKqal

°F = °C x 9/5 + 32

1 mm = 0.039 in
1 kg = 2.20 lb
1 N = 0.23 lbf
1 Nm = 0.74 lbf ft
1 bar = 14.5 lbf/in²
1 USgal = 0.83 UKqal

°C = (°F - 32) x 5/9

#### Market codes

The codes refer to market specifications

AT AU BE CA CH DE DK EU FE FI	Austria Australia Belgium Canada Switzerland Germany Denmark Spain Europe Far East Finland	GB GR IS IT JP ML NO SE UC	Great Britain Greece Iceland Italy Japan Middle East Netherlands Norway Sweden USA US California
FR	France		oo oamonna

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# Introduction

This Service Manual deals with the electrical system of the 1991 Saab 9000 and is a supplement to Group 3:1 of the Service Manual, dealing with the Electrical system and instrumentation.

The purpose of the Manual is to facilitate fault-tracing and service work on the electrical system of the car. So each electrical sub-system, such as the ignition system, hazard warning lights, etc., is described individually, and a separate wiring diagram is shown for each sub-system. Each such diagram is an extract from the comprehensive wiring diagram for the car.

The list of the electrical components of the car is included at the end of the Manual. Comprehensive diagrams for the entire electrical system of the car are presented in a separate manual, Group 3:4.

#### Note

Follow the instructions when fitting extra equipment. Failure to do so may result in maloperation of the electronic and control units, which may even sustain serious damage.

This Manual is applicable to cars delivered to all markets. Note that certain cars delivered to the European market, for instance, may be equipped in accordance with the "USA specification".

## Safety instructions

Caution — arcing may cause injuries.

Although the system voltage is only 12 V, injuries may be caused by flash-over or fire in the car, since the energy content of the battery is very high. Short-circuit may give rise to very high currents.

#### Caution - high voltage.

The ignition system of the car is of electronic type, operating at voltages of more than 30 000 V. This voltage may be fatal to persons with a weak heart and persons who have a pacemaker. So treat the entire ignition system with great caution.

Before starting work on the electrical system:

- Take off your wrist-watch and any rings you may be wearing.
- Disconnect one terminal of the battery if any electrical components are to be removed.
- Always follow the instructions and recommendations in the Service Manual, Group 3:1, Electrical system, Instruments.

## Wiring diagrams

Each wiring diagram generally consists of two spreads, i.e. a total of four pages. A typical example of a wiring diagram, explanations of the symbols used, etc. are shown on the next spread.

On the first spread, the wiring diagram for the relevant sub-system is shown on the left-hand side, and a brief description of the operation as well as fault-tracing hints are given on the right-hand side.

The second spread shows how the relevant cables are run in the car and where the electrical components are located. In addition, a picture is shown of each of the electrical components involved in the sub-system. Whenever necessary, a supplementary description of the location of each component is given on the left-hand side of the spread.

#### **Cable codes**

As a general rule, each cable in the electrical system of the car has a code consisting of three parts, as illustrated by the example below:

	122A	GN	0.75
Item number			
Colour code			
Cross-sectional area of the condu	ctor. m	m2	

Item number. Every cable is designated by a unique number, which is usually followed by a letter designation. Cables with the same number, e.g. 122, 122A, 122B, etc. normally belong to the same sub-system.

Colour code. The following colour codes are used in the wiring diagrams as well as in the comprehensive diagrams. The colour codes can also be used in various combinations, e.g. BL/RD, GL/VT, etc.

Code	Colour	
BU	Blue	
BN	Brown	
YE	Yellow	
GN	Green	
GY	Grey	
OG	Orange	
PK	Pink	
RD	Red	
BK	Black	
VT	Violet	
WH	White	

Cross-sectional area of the conductor. The cross-sectional area of the conductor is specified in mm2. The current that the cable is capable of carrying is dependent on the cross-sectional area of the conductor.

## **Abbreviations**

The Mar	nual includes the following abbreviations:
AB	Airbag
ABS	Anti-lock Brake System
AC	Air Conditioning
ACC	Automatic Climate Control
AIC	Automatic Idling Control
APC	Automatic Performance Control
AUT	Automatic transmission
BT	Belt Tensioner
D	Driver
DCC	Driver/Co-driver Computer
DI	Direct Ignition system, in which each spark
	plug is connected directly to its own ignition
	coil
EAS	Electrically adjustable seat
EASM	Electrically adjustable seat with memory
EDU	Electronic Display Unit
EEH	Electric Engine Heater
EM	Electrically-operated rear-view Mirrors
ETS	Electronic throttle control
EZK	Elektronische Zündung mit Klopfkontrolle
	(Breakerless ignition system with knock
	sensor)
GEH	Gasoline Engine Heater
	Injection engine
116	Car with 16-valve injection engine
<b>Ι16</b> λ	Car with 16-valve injection engine with
ICAT	catalytic converter
ISAT	Intelligent SAab Tester
LH	Luftmassenmesser Hitzdraht (Air-mass meter with hot-filament sensor)
LUD	Left-hand drive
LHD	Left-hand front
LHF LHR	Left-hand rear
LHS	Left-hand side
MAN	Manual gearbox
P	Passenger, co-driver
RHD	Right-hand drive
RHF	Right-hand front
RHR	Right-hand rear
RHS	Right-hand side
SRS	Supplemental Restraint System (Airbag)
T16	Car with 16-valve Turbo engine
T16λ	Car with 16-valve Turbo engine with cata-
12.071	lytic converter
TC/ABS	Traction Control/Anti-lock Brake System
TCS	Traction Control System, anti-spin system
TSI	Timing Service Instrument
4-D	4-door model

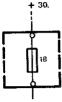
5-D

5-door model

# Using the sub-system wiring diagram

An example of two spreads for a sub-system — in this case the interior lighting with time delay — is shown below, together with explanations of the designations used, etc.

Unless otherwise specified, switches are shown in un-actuated condition and relays in de-energised-condition.



In the sub-system diagrams, every subsystem is generally shown from the relevant fuse in the electrical distribution box, up to each consumer or sub-system, andthen to the earthing point (chassis connection).

The supply to each fuse is shown separately in the section entitled "Positive supply", which also deals with the electrical distribution box, ignition switch, etc.

If +30, for instance, is written abo fuse, the supply from the battery to particular fuse is shown in the sec entitled "Positive supply +30".

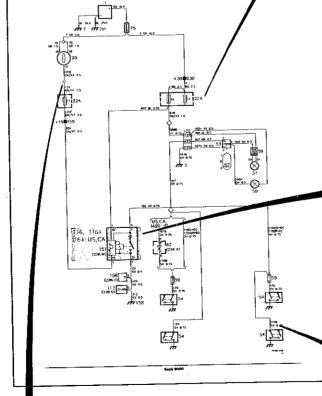
318 SV 0.75 158 Most of the earthing points in the have a component number, and the ous earthing points in each diagram marked with the appropriate number locations of the earthing points component numbers are specified in section entitled "Earth connections"

Component number. Every component has an identity number adjacent to the symbol for the relevant component, on the wiring diagram. The same number is also used in the comprehensive diagram for the car. In addition, the component number is given:

- in the description of the location of the component
- at the place in the car where the component is located
- on the appropriate exterior picture of the component.

# Spread 1

## Interior lighting with time delay



#### eration

The interior lighting system of cars for certain markets and models includes relay 151 which provides a time delay.

The supply to the lighting is taken from fuse 16, while time-delay relay 151 is supplied from fuses 16 and 12

When the interior lighting is switched on by a door being opened or a switch being operated, the relation will be energised, since its terminal Twill be earlied. When the circuit is then opened by the door being losed or the switch being opened, the interior lighting will stay slight. This is due to the fact that the delay circuit of the relaty will keep the earth connec-

The time delay is about 15 seconds, but will be interrupted if the ignition switch is turned to the drive position. A positive voltage will then be applied to terminals 15 and 30, thus de-energising the relay and opening the earth circuit across contacts  $\mathsf{T}$  and 31.

#### Fault-tracing hints

- live.
- . Check lamps 50 and 51 and check that the supply to them is five.
- Check that terminal 30 of relay 151 is live.
- Set the ignition switch to the cover position. Check fuse 13 and check that the supply to it is live.
- Check that the supplies to switch 53 and to terminal 15 of the relay are live.
- Check the door switches, connectors, wiring and earth connections.

Components and cables within a marked area denotes that these are only available on a special market or on a particular model. The market is indicated by an abbreviation, e.g. CA stands for Canada, as shown in the abbreviations list on page 2.

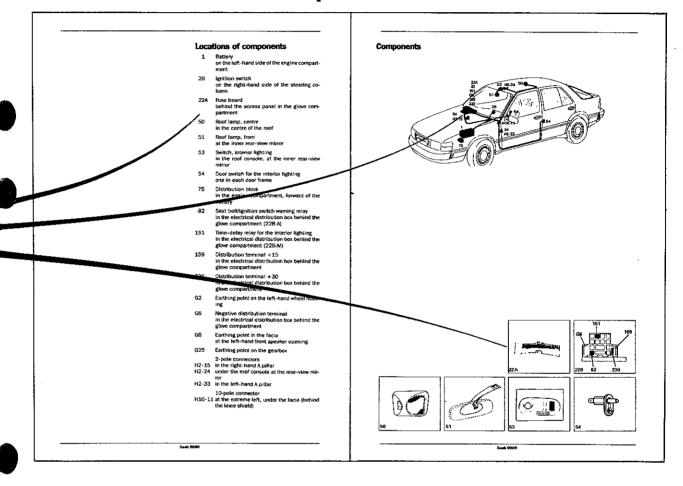
#### The cable code consists of:

- Item number of the cable (see under the headir "Cable codes", on the preceding spread)
- Colour code of the cable, consisting of letter cor binations in accordance with the table on the pr ceding spread
- Cross-sectional area of the conductor in mm²

= crimped connection/branch-off point directly in the cable harness. he

: a

# Spread 2



# Using a universal instrument for fault-tracing

## **Measuring equipment**

A voltmeter and an ohmmeter are suitable instruments for fault-tracing in the car.

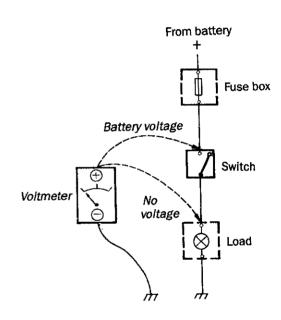
Use a voltmeter for measuring the voltage at various points in a circuit. If the voltmeter is of analog type, it should have an internal resistance of at least 20 000 ohm/V.

The ohmmeter is used for carrying out measurements in cable harnesses and on connectors, switches and contacts. An ohmmeter should not be used for measurements on components or relays containing semi-conductors, such ascontrol units, time delay relays, etc.

Since the ohmmeter incorporates a battery which energises the circuit to be measured, the battery of the car should be disconnected while measurement is in progress. This will ensure that no current is already flowing through the relevant circuit and that the correct reading will be obtained.

### Voltage measurement

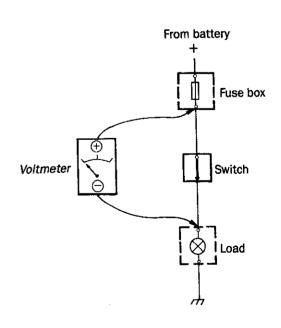
- Connect the negative lead of the voltmeter to a reliable earthing point in the car or directly to the negative pole of the battery.
- Connect the positive lead of the voltmeter to the point in the circuit at which you wish to measure the voltage.
- 3. If a reading is obtained on the voltmeter, this indicates that current is flowing to the relevant point. The voltage reading should not deviate by more than 1 volt from the measured battery voltage. If the deviation is greater than 1 volt, this indicates a fault. One of the reasons may be poor contact at a connection to some component or in a connector. Carry out further measurements in the circuit to pin-point the location of the fault.



## Checking the voltage drop

This measurement is carried out to determine whether the voltage drop is too high, e.g. along a cable or across a switch.

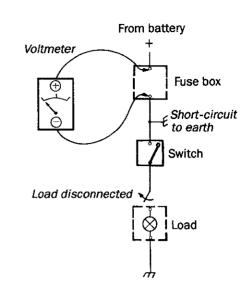
- Connect the positive lead of the voltmeter to the end of the cable or the side of the switch which is nearest to the battery.
- Connect the negative lead of the voltmeter to the other end of the cable.
- 3. When the circuit is energised, i.e. when current flows through it, the voltmeter will show the difference in voltage between the two points. If the circuit is in good condition, the voltage drop should not be greater than about 1 V. In simple circuits, such as across connectors and short cables, the voltage drop should not exceed about 0.5 V.



#### **Checking for short-circuit to earth**

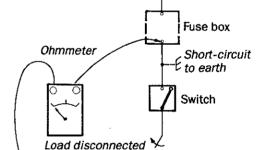
Using a voltmeter

- Remove the fuse which has blown and disconnect the load.
- 2. Connect the voltmeter across the fuse terminal pins in the fuse box.
- Move the relevant cable harness while observing the voltmeter. Start at the electrical distribution box and then continue out towards the relevant components/load. If a voltmeter reading is obtained, this indicates that the cable is short-circuited to earth.



#### Using an ohmmeter

- Hold the ohmmeter leads in contact with one another. Adjust the ohmmeter until the reading is 0 ohm.
- Remove the fuse which has blown, and disconnect the load and the battery.
- 3. Connect one of the ohmmeter leads to the fuse terminalpin on the load side.
- Connect the other ohmmeter lead to a reliable earthing point in the car.
- 5. Move the relevant cable harness while observing the ohmmeter. Start at the electrical distribution box and then move out towards the appropriate components/load. If the ohmmeter reads infinite resistance, there is no short circuit. On the other hand, if it reads low resistance or none at all, this indicates that the cable is short-circuited to earth.



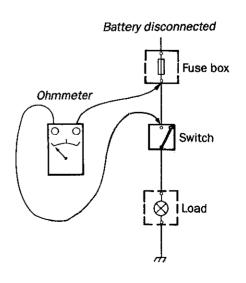
Battery disconnected

Load

#### Checking for open-circuit

Use an ohmmeter.

- Hold the ohmmeter leads in contact with one another. Adjust the ohmmeter until the reading is 0 ohm.
- 2. Disconnect the battery of the car.
- Connect one lead of the ohmmeter to one end of the cable to be tested.
- Connect the other ohmmeter lead to the other end of the cable.
- If the ohmmeter reads a low resistance or none at all, this indicates that the cable is in good condition.



## **Diagnostic and test sockets**

The cars are equipped with a number of diagnostic and test sockets for connection to special diagnostic and test equipment for testing and fault tracing.

#### **Engine electronics**

The following diagnostic and test sockets are provided for checking the fuel and ignition systems:

#### 73 TSI socket

The tapping is intended for a special ignition timing service instrument and has the following terminals:

- Positive supply directly from the battery across distribution block 75.
- 2. Earth.
- 3. The solenoid (terminal 50) on starter motor 4.
- 4. Positive supply from the ignition switch when in the drive position (across fuse 13).
- Ignition pulses from control unit 176 for EZK (I16, I16λ 2.0)/control unit 343 for DI (I16, I16λ 2.3)/control unit 343 for DI-APC (T16, T16λ.)
- 6. Spare.

## 145 Test tapping for the EZK system

The tapping is intended for special test equipment and has the following terminals:

- 1. Earth.
- 2. Positive supply from the ignition switch when in the drive position (across fuse 13).
- Signal from pin 3 of the ignition system control unit (CHECK ENGINE function).
- 4. Connected to pin 15 of the control unit.

## 204 Test connector for the LH injection system

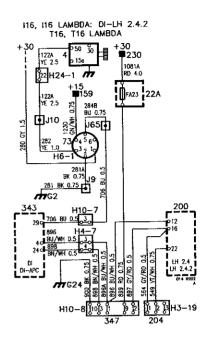
The connector has connections for checking:

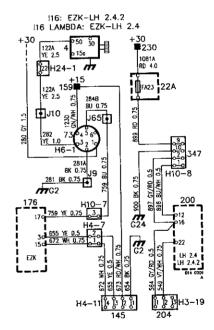
- Flashing codes on the CHECK ENGINE lamp when the pin is earthed.
- 2. Flashing codes on an external lamp.
- 3. Unused.

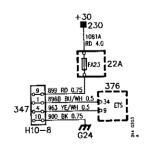
#### 347 Test socket for diagnostic test

The test socket is black and is intended for connecting the ISAT for diagnosis on:

LH fuel system, DI ignition system, APC/DI, ETS electronic throttle control system.



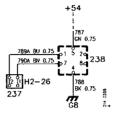




#### **Car electronics**

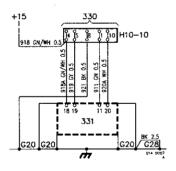
#### **Seat-belt tensioner**

Test tapping 237 is intended for inspection in production and must not be used for service fault-tracing.

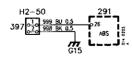


#### **Airbag**

Test connector 330 is provided for connecting the SRS system test equipment for the airbag. If faults are indicated, the fault codes are stored in the memory of the diagnostic unit. These codes can be read on the test equipment.



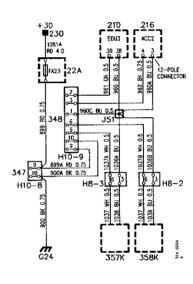
#### **ABS**



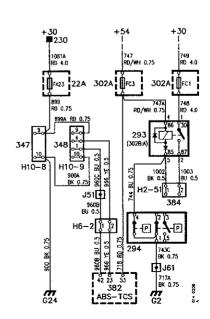
#### 348 Test socket for diagnostic testing

The test socket is green and is intended for connecting the ISAT for diagnosis on:

EDU1/EDU2 Electronic Display Unit ACC2 Automatic Climate Control system EASM Electrically Adjustable Seat with Memory TC/ABS Traction control/Anti-lock brake system (anti-lock brake system with anti-spin system)



#### TC/ABS



## **Connectors**

The table below shows examples of the connectors used in the car. NOTE: Connectors located in the

engine compartment must be of splash-proof design.

Component number	Number of pins	Appearance	
		Not splash-proof	Splash-proof
H1	1		
H2	2		
Н3	3		
Н4	4		
Н6	6		
Н7	7		
Н8	8		
Н10	10		
H12	12		
H22	22		

H24

24

loca	tions of the connectors	H2-31	Under the centre console
		H2-32	Adjacent to the LED at the left-hand
Single	e-pole connectors	112 02	speaker grille
H1-1		H2-33	In the left-hand A pillar
	extreme front to the right, above the mani-	H2-34	At the locking mechanism inside the
	fold		left-hand front door
H1-2	•	H2-35	In the left-hand front door
H1-3		H2-36	In the left-hand rear door
H1-4	<del>-</del>	H2-37	In the left-hand rear door
	lector lever	H2-38	At the locking mechanism inside the
H1-5			left-hand rear door
H1-6		H2-39	In the left-hand rear door
H1-7	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	H2-40	In the luggage compartment lid
H1-8	battery In the engine compartment, behind the	H2-41	In the luggage compartment lid
пт-о	bulkhead, to the right	H2-42	At the space provided for the electric aerial
H1-9			onthe left-hand side at the rear
111-3	column (electronics bracket)	H2-43	At the space provided for the electric aerial
	column (cleationias biackat)		onthe left-hand side at the rear
2-00	le connectors	H2-44	At the left-hand rear wheel housing
		H2-45	At the fuel filler cap
H2-1	•	H2-46	In the engine compartment behind the bulkhead at the extreme left
H2-2	•	H2-47	
ีนกา	the bulkhead	ΠZ-4 <i>1</i>	In the engine compartment behind the bulkhead at the extreme right
H2-3		H2-48	Under the back seat, on the left-hand side
H2-4	left-hand headlamp  At the radiator fan motor	112-40	under the carpet
H2-5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	H2-49	Under the back seat, on the right-hand
H2-6		112-45	side under the carpet
112-0	glove compartment, at the seat-belt warn-	H2-50	To the left of the ABS control unit (397)
	ing relay (FE:LHD)	H2-52	Orange, short-circuiting connector at the
H2-7		0_	(335) steering wheel
H2-8	•	H2-53	Under the facia, behind the knee shield, to
H2-9	•		theright of the glove compartment
	tray (ME)	H2-54	In the engine compartment, behind the
H2-1			bulkhead, to the right
H2-1		H2-55	In the engine compartment, to the left of
H2-1	2 In the engine compartment, to the left of		the (368) bulkhead, at the control unit for
	thebrake fluid reservoir		the LH fuel system
H2-:	.3 In the right-hand front door	H2-56	Behind the light switch
H2-1		H2-57	In the electrical distribution box behind
H2-:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		theglove compartment
H2-:		H2-58	In the facia, at the radio contact box
	right-hand front door	H2-59	In the facia, at the radio contact box
H2-:			
H2-:		3-pole	connectors
	screen wiper motor	H3-1	Behind the right-hand headlamp
H2-:		H3-2	Behind the left-hand headlamp
110	column	H3-3	Under the right-hand front seat
H2-:		H3-4	At the radiator fan motor
ш	switches	H3-5	At the windscreen wiper motor
H2-:		H3-6	In the left-hand B pillar
H2-:	•	H3-7	In the right-hand B pillar
H2-	mirror	H3-8	In the driver's side door
H2-		H3-9	Under the left-hand front seat (406)
ብ <b>ፈ</b> -	sunroof motor	H3-10	Under the left-hand front seat 13.1
H2-		H3-11	Under the right-hand front seat
H2-		H3-12	In the tailgate (5-D)
H2-	•	H3-14	In the luggage compartment lid, adjacent
r ta_"	right-hand rear door	UO 4E	to motor 188
H2-		H3-15	Adjacent to sensor 332A in the engine compartment, under the electrical distri-
H2-	•		bution box
	<b>-</b>		DUCION DOX

#### Introduction

Н3-16	Adjacent to sensor 332B, in the engine compartment, on the mounting plate at the right-hand wing
U2 47	Spare
H3-17	In the engine compartment, on the
Н3-18	left-hand side, (322) at the bulkhead, at the LH control unit
H3-19	In the engine compartment, on the left-hand side at (204) the bulkhead
Н3-20	Behind the combined instrument, at the speedometer(ME)
H3-21	In the tailgate (5-D)
H3-22	In the front of the roof, at the sunroof motor
Н3-24	Adjacent to control unit 356 for speed warning
4-pole c	onnectors
H4-1	In the left-hand front door
H4-2	In the right-hand front door
H4-3	Under the facia, to the right, behind the
	radio (375) compartment
H4-4	At the fuel pump, under the luggage compartmentfloor
H4-5	In the engine compartment, to the left, on thebulkhead, at the control unit for the LH fuel system
H4-6	Under the left-hand front seat
H4-7	Under the left-hand front seat
H4-8	In the engine compartment, at the battery
H4-9	In the engine compartment, at the battery
H4-10	In the engine compartment, at the battery
H4-11	In the engine compartment, on the left- hand side, (145) at the bulkhead
H4-12	At the pressure switch for the radiator fan,
	to the left, below the windscreen
H4-13	In the left-hand front door (adjacent tom-
	icroswitch 274)
H4-14	At the temperature switch, on the left-hand
	side of the radiator
6-pole	connectors

H6-1	On the left-hand side, at the bulkhead (73)
H6-2	In the engine compartment, to the left, on
	thebulkhead, at the control unit for the LH
	fuel system

#### 7-pole connectors

H7-1	On the inside of the cable entry in the
	left-hand B pillar

On the inside of the cable entry in the H7-2 right-hand B pillar

### 8-pole connectors

code

H8-2	Under the right-hand front seat
H8-3	Under the left-hand front seat
H8-4	At the left-hand rear wheel housing
H8-5	At the left-hand rear lamp cluster (258)
H8-A	To the left on the DCC, under the buzzer
H8-B	To the right on the DCC, under the date

#### 10-pole connectors

H10-1	Under the facia,	to	the	left	of	the	heater
	housing						

In the centre console, behind the radio H<sub>1</sub>0-2 compartment (267)

In the centre console, behind the radio H<sub>10</sub>-3 compartment (267)

On the inside of the glove compartment, on H10-4 the ACC servo motor unit

Under the left-hand front seat H10-5

At the left-hand rear wheel housing H10-6

Under the left-hand front seat H<sub>10</sub>-7

Diagnostic test connector for the engine H<sub>10</sub>-8 (347) electronics, under the right-hand front seat

Diagnostic test connector for the car elec-H10-9 tronics, (348) under the right-hand front

H10-10 Air bag test connector, in the centre console (330) behind the bottom compart-

H10-11 At the extreme left, under the facia (behind theknee shield)

#### 12-pole connectors

On the right-hand side, under the facia (behind the knee shield), on the electronic unit bracket

#### 13-pole connectors

In the centre console, behind the radio H13-1 compartment

In the centre console, behind the radio H13-2 compartment

#### 22-pole connectors

On the inside of the cable entry in the H22-1 left-hand A pillar

On the inside of the cable entry in the H22-2 right-hand A pillar

#### 24-pole connectors

In the engine compartment, at the wince H24-1 screen wipermotor

#### **Crimped connections**

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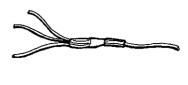
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To reduce the number of connectors and improve the contact properties, many connections are crimped (branch points). The appearance of a crimped connection and the symbol used for it in the wiring diagrams are shown in the figure.

Note that the connection may have a different appearance, depending on the model year of the car.





# **Positive supply**

#### **General**

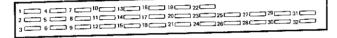
The +12 V supply of the car is distributed to the various consumers across two electrical distribution boxes, one of which is located behind the glove compartment, and the other in the engine compartment, at the left-hand headlamp. Most of the fuses and relays are located in the electrical distribution boxes.

For information on the fuses and relays for the ABS brake system, see the section entitled "Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)".

# Electrical distribution box behind the glove compartment

Fuses

The fuses are located in a fuse box and can be reached through an access panel in the glove compartment. The locations of the fuses are shown below.



use	Function	Rating (A)
1	Automatic Climate Control (ACC) Recirculation for AC	10
2	Cruise Control system	
_	Electrically operated rear-view	
	mirrors	10
3	Seat-belt warning	
~	Seat belt and ignition key warning	
	Storage compartment in centre	
	console	
	Reading lamps	
	Corner lights	
	Make-up mirrors	10
4	Spare	
	DI/APC system	10
5 6	Ventilation fan	30
7	Headlamp wipers	
•	Horn	10
8	Windscreen wipers	15
9	Reversing lights	
-	Rear window regulators	
	Electrically operated sunroof	10
	Electric heating pads for the	
	front seats	20
11	Front window regulators	25
12	Direction indicators	
	Headlamp beam control	15
13	Combined instrument	
	Fuel injection system	4.0
	EDU1/EDU2	10

Fuse	Function				
14	Fuel pump	20			
15	Electronic throttle control				
16	Central locking	-			
	Electricall operated lock for luggage				
	compartment lid				
	Interior lighting				
	Courtesy lights				
	Luggage compartment illumination	า 15			
17	ACC				
	EDU1/EDU2	10			
18	Heater element for the rear window	v 30			
19	Radio, electrically-operated aeria	al			
	clock, DCC	15			
20	AC radiator fan, compressor	30 25			
21	Horn, electronic throttle control				
22	Hazard warning lights 1				
23	Test connectors for engine elec-				
	tronics and car electronics	5			
24	Brake lights	15			
25	Electrically adjustable seat,				
	left-hand	30			
26	Electrically adjustable seat,				
	right-hand	30			
27	Lighting for instruments and co	n-			
	trols				
	Radio	15			
28	Lambda sensor	10			
29	Parking lights, right-hand				
	Engine compartment illumination	10			
30	Parking lights, left-hand				
	Glove compartment illumination	10			
31	Daylight driving lights (CA)	15			
32	Rear fog lights	15			

NOTE: Some of the fuses are discussed only und the heading "Operation" in certain sections, and th are thus not dealt with under the heading "Positi supply".

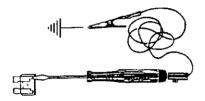
The fuses are of the blade type and, together with the connectors used, cause a lower voltage drop in the system than the earlier type. In addition, the fusure more resistant to corrosion.

#### Colour-coding of blade fuses:

Colour	Rating (A)	
Brown	5	
Red	10	
Blue	<b>1</b> 5	
Yellow	20	
Transparent	25	
Green	30	

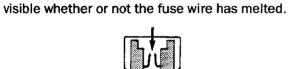
#### Checking the blade fuses

Every blade fuse has test tappings, so that it can be checked without the need for removing it from the fuse box. If both tappings are live, the fuse is intact.



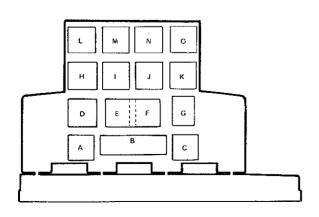
When the fuse has been removed, it will be clearly

Loca- tion	Component No.	Function
Α	82	Seat belt warning
В	228A	Filament monitor
С	68	Horn
D	113	Heater element for the rear window
		Heater elements for rear-view mirrors
Ε	156	AC/ACC radiator fan and com- pressor, time-delay relay for LH 2.4 without electronic throttle control
F	405	Reversing light relay, automatic transmission
G	21	Ignition switch
Н	229	LH fuel injection system
1	102	LH fuel pump
J	377	Electronic throttle control (ETS)
K		Spare
L	83	Intermittent operation of the windscreen wipers
M	151	Time delay for the interior lighting
N	23	Flasher
0	174	Relay for daylight driving lights CA (US)



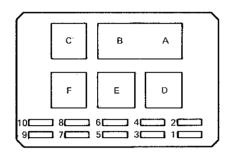


The glove compartment must be removed to provide access to the relays in the electrical distribution box. The locations of the relays are shown below.



# Electrical distribution box in the engine compartment

The electrical distribution box is located in the engine compartment, at the left-hand headlamp, and is easily accessible. The locations of the fuses and relays are shown below.



#### **Fuses**

Fuse Function		Rating (A)		
1	Headlamp dipped beam,			
	left-hand	15		
2	Headlamp dipped beam,			
	right-hand	15		
3	Headlamp full beam, left-hand	15		
4	Headlamp full beam, right-hand	15		
5	Extra fog lamps	15 +30		
6	Time delay relay for radiator fan	5		
7	Radiator fan, radiator fan low			
	speed	30 +30		
8	Radiator fan, high speed	30 +30		
9	Ignition system	15		
10	Provision for mobile telephone	max 20		

#### Relays

Loca- tion	Component No.	Function
A+B	8	Headlamp full beam and
		dipped beam
С	228B	Filament monitor
D	107	Extra fog lamps
E	26/155	Radiator fan/Radiator fan, low speed
F	81	Radiator fan, high speed

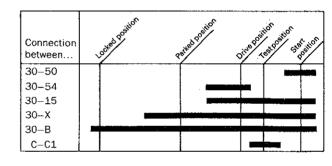
#### ignition switch and supplies

The supplies available in the car are designated by "+" and a digit combination. Some of the supplies are available only when the engine is being started, when the car is travelling, etc.

The following supplies (positive voltages) are available: +30, +X, +15, +54, and +B. The +30 supply is taken directly from the battery, and the components supplied from "+30" are therefore always energised. Other supplies are taken from the ignition switch and are dependent on the setting of the ignition switch.

The picture below shows the ignition switch terminals that are energised in each position. The incoming supply (+30) from the battery is connected to pin 30.

The test position is used for checking certain warning and indicating lamps and the pictogram. (See the section entitled "Pictogram — Filament monitor".) In the test position, pin C1 is interconnected with pin C which is connected to earth.



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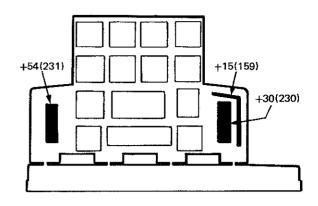
The system diagrams show all components connected to the various supplies. Some of the components are thus not fitted to cars delivered to certain markets and to cars of certain variants.

The system diagram for the +50 supply is shown in the diagram for the starting system (page 36). For particulars of supply B, see the sections entitled "Instrument and warning system" and "Seat belt and ignition switch warning".

#### Distribution terminals

The electrical distribution box includes the following three distribution terminals:

- Distribution terminal +30
- Distribution terminal +54
- Distribution terminal +15



## Supply +30

