

**WIRING SYSTEM SECTION**

**WIRING SYSTEM**

**WI**

This service manual has been prepared to provide SUBARU service personnel with the necessary information and data for the correct maintenance and repair of SUBARU vehicles.

This manual includes the procedures for maintenance, disassembling, reassembling, inspection and adjustment of components and diagnostics for guidance of experienced mechanics.

Please peruse and utilize this manual fully to ensure complete repair work for satisfying our customers by keeping their vehicle in optimum condition. When replacement of parts during repair work is needed, be sure to use SUBARU genuine parts.

All information, illustration and specifications contained in this manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication approval.



# WIRING SYSTEM



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	<b>Page</b>
1. Basic Diagnostics Procedure .....	3
2. Working Precautions .....	12
3. Super Multiple Junction (SMJ) .....	13
4. Power Supply Routing.....	15
5. Ground Distribution .....	22
6. Airbag System.....	31
7. Air Conditioning System.....	34
8. Anti-lock Brake System.....	36
9. A/T Control System.....	39
10. A/T Shift Lock Control System .....	50
11. Audio System .....	52
12. Charging System.....	54
13. Clock System .....	55
14. Combination Meter.....	56
15. Compass Mirror System.....	60
16. Cruise Control System .....	61
17. Door Lock System.....	64
18. Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge System .....	65
19. Engine Electrical System .....	66
20. Fuel Gauge System .....	87
21. Front Accessory Power Supply System .....	88
22. Horn System .....	89
23. Keyless Entry System .....	90
24. Back-up Light System .....	93
25. Clearance Light and Illumination Light System .....	94
26. Front Fog Light System.....	97
27. Headlight System .....	98
28. In Compartment Light System.....	101
29. Stop Light System .....	103
30. Turn Signal Light and Hazard Light System.....	104
31. Oil Pressure Warning Light System .....	106
32. Outside Temperature Display System .....	107
33. Parking Brake and Brake Fluid Level Warning System .....	108
34. Power Window System .....	109
35. Radiator Fan System .....	113
36. Rear Accessory Power Supply System.....	116
37. Rear Window Defogger System.....	117
38. Remote Controlled Rearview Mirror System.....	118
39. Seat Belt Warning and Key Warning System.....	119
40. Seat Heater System .....	120
41. Security System .....	121
42. Starter System .....	124
43. Wiper and Washer System (Front).....	127

## WIRING SYSTEM

---

44.	Wiper and Washer System (Rear) .....	128
45.	Overall Systems .....	129
46.	Front Wiring Harness .....	130
47.	Bulkhead Wiring Harness (In Engine Room) .....	132
48.	Bulkhead Wiring Harness (In Compartment) .....	136
49.	Engine Wiring Harness and Transmission Cord .....	139
50.	Instrument Panel Wiring Harness .....	143
51.	Rear Wiring Harness, Bulkhead wiring Harness, Roof Cord and Fuel Tank Cord .....	144
52.	Door Cord.....	146
53.	Rear Wiring Harness and Trunk Lid Cord .....	148
54.	Rear Wiring Harness and Rear Gate Cord .....	150

## 1. Basic Diagnostics Procedure

### A: BASIC PROCEDURES

#### 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.

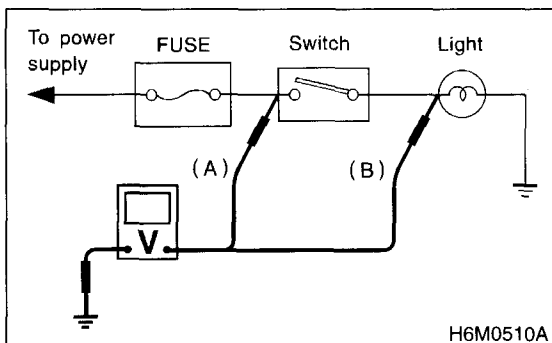
#### 5. CONFIRMATION OF SYSTEM OPERATION

After repairing, ensure that the system operates properly.

### B: BASIC INSPECTION

#### 1. VOLTAGE MEASUREMENT

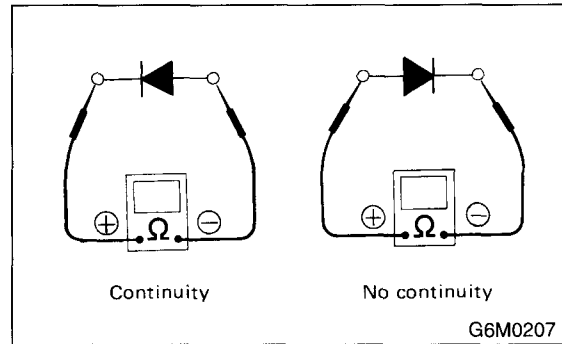
- 1) Using a voltmeter, connect the negative lead to a good ground point or negative battery terminal and the positive lead to the connector or component terminal.
- 2) Contact the positive probe of the voltmeter on connector (A). The voltmeter will indicate a voltage.
- 3) Shift the positive probe to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



- 4) With the test set-up held as it is, turn the 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 at "3", continuity exists among terminals 1, 3 and 6, as shown in the table below.

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

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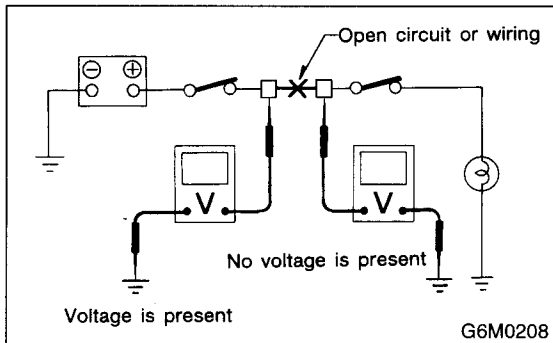
# BASIC DIAGNOSTICS PROCEDURE

## WIRING SYSTEM

### 3. HOW TO DETERMINE AN OPEN CIRCUIT

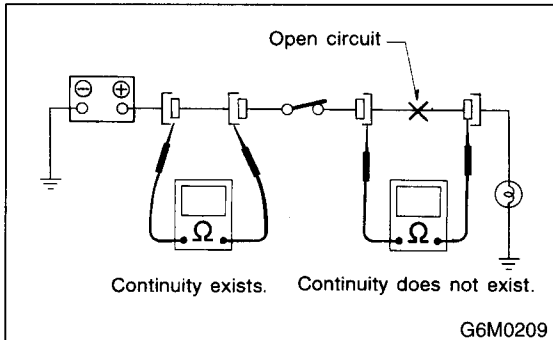
#### 1) Voltmeter Method:

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.



### 4. HOW TO DETERMINE A SHORT CIRCUIT

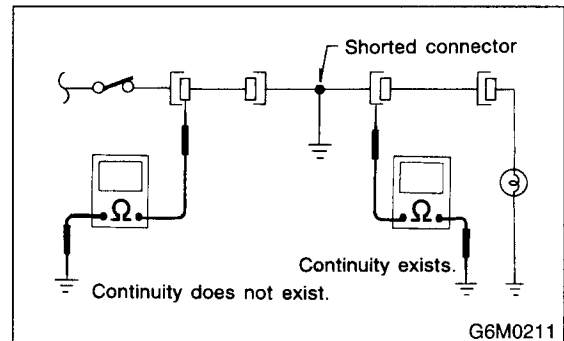
#### 1) Test lamp method:

Connect a test lamp (rated at approximately 3 watts) in place of the blown fuse and allow current to flow through the circuit. Disconnect one connector at a time from the circuit, starting with the one located farthest from the power supply. If the test lamp goes out when a connector is disconnected, the wiring between that connection and the next connector (farther from the power supply) is shorted.



#### 2) Ohmmeter method:

Disconnect all affected connectors, and check continuity between each connector and ground. When the ohmmeter indicates continuity between a particular connector and ground, that connector is shorted.



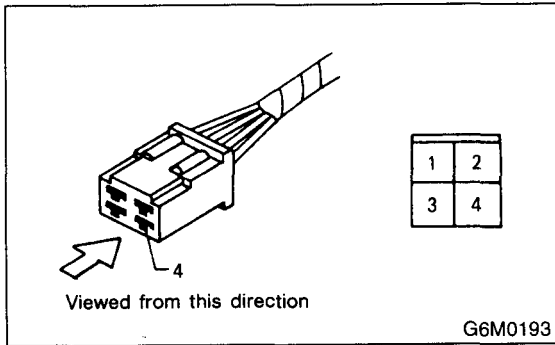
## C: HOW TO READ WIRING DIAGRAMS

### 1. WIRING DIAGRAM

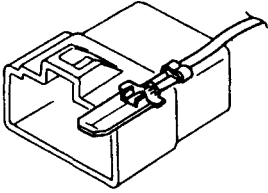
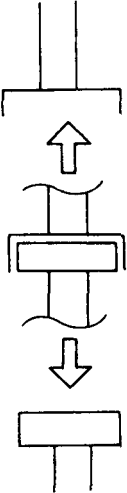
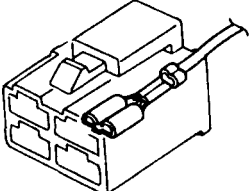
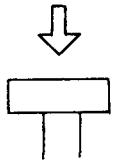
The wiring diagram of each system is illustrated so that you can understand the path through which the electric current flows from the battery.

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.



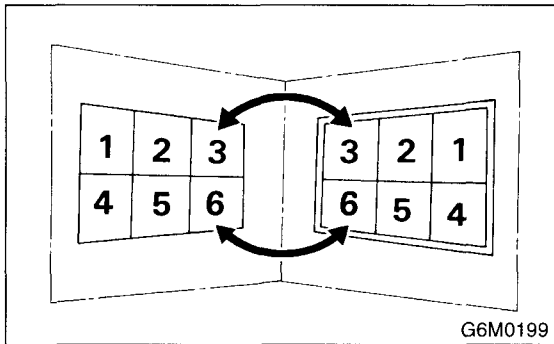
- The number of poles or pins, presence of a lock, and pin number of each terminal are indicated in the sketch of each connector. In the sketch, the highest pole number refers to the number of poles which the connector has. For example, the sketch of the connector shown in figure indicates the connector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

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

# BASIC DIAGNOSTICS PROCEDURE

## WIRING SYSTEM

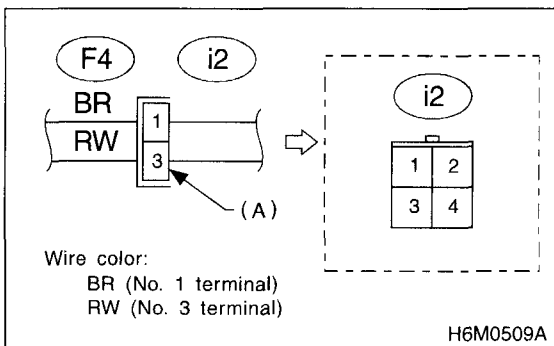
- When one set of connectors is viewed from the front side, the pole numbers of one connector are symmetrical to those of the other. When these two connectors are connected as a unit, the poles which have the same number are joined.



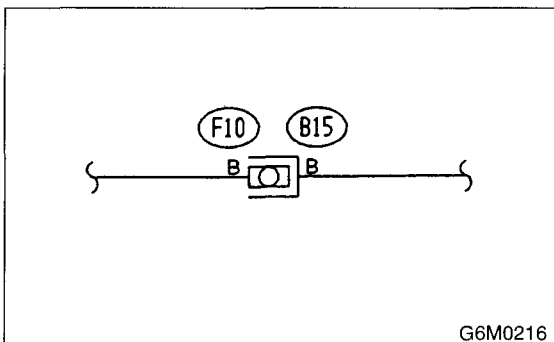
- Electrical wiring harness:**  
The connectors are numbered along with the number of poles, external colors, and mating connections in the accompanying list.
- The sketch of each connector in the wiring diagram usually shows the (A) side of the connector. The relationship between the wire color, terminal number and connector is described in the figure.

**NOTE:**

A wire which runs in one direction from a connector terminal sometimes may have a different color from that which runs in the other direction from that terminal.

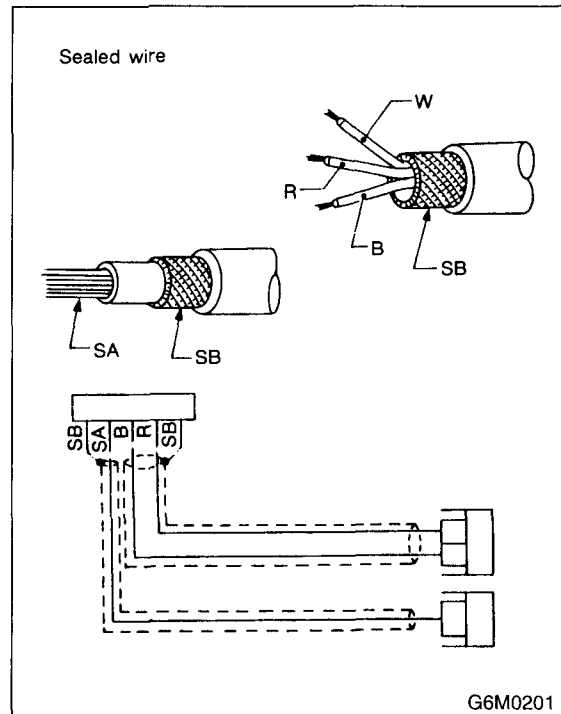


- In the wiring diagram, connectors which have no terminal number refer to one-pole types. Sketches of these connectors are omitted intentionally.



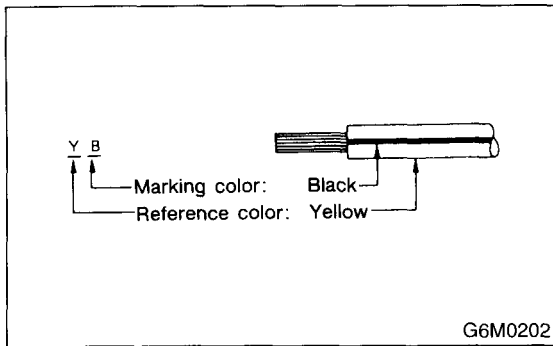
- The following color codes are used to indicate the colors of the wires used.

Color code	Color
L	Blue
B	Black
Y	Yellow
G	Green
R	Red
W	White
Br	Brown
Lg	Light green
Gr	Gray
P	Pink
Or	Orange
Lb	Light Blue
V	Violet
SA	Sealed (Inner)
SB	Sealed (Outer)





- The wire color code, which consists of two letters (or three letters including Br or Lg), indicates the standard color (base color of the wire covering) by its first letter and the stripe marking by its second letter.



- The table lists the nominal sectional areas and allowable currents of the wires.

**CAUTION:**

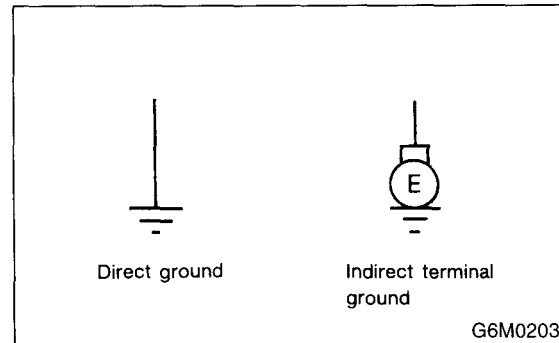
**When replacing or repairing a wire, be sure to use the same size and type of the wire which was originally used.**

**NOTE:**

- The allowable current in the table indicates the tolerable amperage of each wire at an ambient temperature of 40°C (104°F).
- The allowable current changes with ambient temperature. Also, it changes if a bundle of more than two wires is used.

Nominal sectional area mm <sup>2</sup>	No. of strands/ strand diameter	Outside diameter of finished wiring mm	Allowable current Amps/ 40°C (104°F)
0.3	7/0.26	1.8	7
0.5	7/0.32	2.2 (or 2.0)	12
0.75	30/0.18	2.6 (or 2.4)	16
0.85	11/0.32	2.4 (or 2.2)	16
1.25	16/0.32	2.7 (or 2.5)	21
2	26/0.32	3.1 (or 2.9)	28
3	41/0.32	3.8 (or 3.6)	38
5	65/0.32	4.6 (or 4.4)	51
8	50/0.45	5.5	67

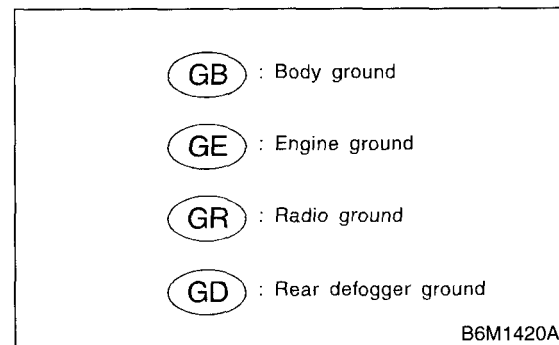
- Each unit is directly grounded to the body or indirectly grounds through a harness ground terminal. Different symbols are used in the wiring diagram to identify the two grounding systems.



- The ground points shown in the wiring diagram refer to the following:

**NOTE:**

All wiring harnesses are provided with a ground point which should be securely connected.



**WIRING SYSTEM**

- Relays are classified as normally-open or normally-closed. The normally-closed relay has one or more contacts.
- The wiring diagram shows the relay mode when the energizing circuit is OFF.

