

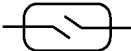

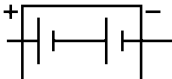
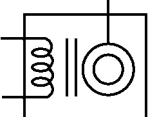

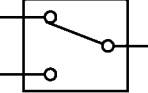
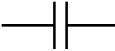







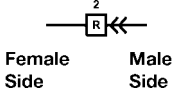




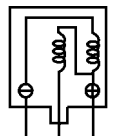
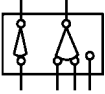


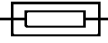

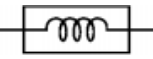
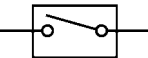

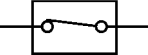
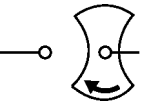

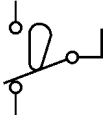



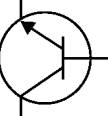
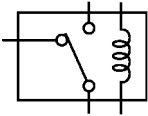






# Toyota Wiring Diagram Symbols

	<b>ANALOG METER</b> Current flow activates a magnetic coil which causes a needle to move, thereby providing a relative display against a background calibration.		<b>DIODE</b> A semiconductor which allows current flow in only one direction.
	<b>ANALOG SPEED SENSOR</b> Uses magnetic impulses to open and close a switch to create a signal for activation of other components.		<b>DIODE, ZENER</b> A diode which allows current flow in one direction but blocks reverse flow only up to a specific voltage. Above that potential, it passes the excess voltage. This acts as a simple voltage regulator.
	<b>BATTERY</b> Stores and converts chemical energy into electrical energy. Provides DC current for the auto's various electrical circuits.		<b>DISTRIBUTOR</b> (I.I.A.) Channels high-voltage current from the ignition coil to the individual spark plugs.
	<b>BIMETALLIC THERMOSWITCH</b> An automatic switch which opens or closes, depending on temperature.		<b>DOUBLE-THROW SWITCH</b> A switch which continuously passes current through one set of contacts or the other.
	<b>CAPACITOR (Condenser)</b> A small holding unit for temporary storage of electrical current. Capacitors with a ground connection are frequently called Condensers.		<b>FUSE</b> A thin metal strip which burns through when too much current flows through it, thereby stopping current flow and protecting a circuit from damage.
	<b>CIGARETTE LIGHTER</b> An electric resistance heating element.		<b>FUSIBLE LINK</b> A heavy-gauge wire placed in high amperage circuits which burns through on overloads, thereby protecting the circuit.
	<b>CIRCUIT BREAKER</b> Basically a reusable fuse, a circuit breaker will heat and open if too much current flows through it. Some units automatically reset when cool, others must be manually reset.		<b>GROUND</b> The point at which wiring attaches to the chassis, thereby providing a return path for an electrical circuit; without a ground, current cannot flow.
	<b>CONNECTORS</b> Male connectors typically have extended pins which engage sockets in the female connector. Toyota wiring diagrams show harness connectors from the open end.	<b>Single Filament</b> 	<b>HEADLAMPS</b> Current flow causes a headlamp filament to heat up and cast light. A headlamp may have either a single filament or a double filament.
 Female Side      Male Side	<b>CONNECTOR, HARNESS TO HARNESS</b> A connector in the wiring harness which joins two harness sections. This symbol refers to pin 2 of connector R.	<b>Double Filament</b> 	
	<b>CONNECTOR, TO JUNCTION BOX</b> A connection of a wire harness to a junction block. This symbol refers to pin 6 of connector C at junction block 1.		<b>HORN</b> An electric device which sounds a loud audible signal.
	<b>DIGITAL METER</b> Current flow activates one or many LED's, LCD's or fluorescent displays, which provide a relative or digital display.		<b>IGNITION COIL</b> Converts low-voltage DC current into high-voltage ignition current for firing the spark plugs.

## Appendix A

	<b>IGNITION SWITCH</b> A key operated switch with several positions which allow various circuits to become operational, including the primary ignition circuit.		<b>SENSOR (Thermistor)</b> A resistor which varies its resistance with temperature.
	<b>LAMP</b> Current flow through a filament causes a lamp to heat up and cast light.		<b>SHORT PIN</b> Used to provide an unbroken connection within a junction block.
	<b>LED (LIGHT EMITTING DIODE)</b> Upon current flow, these diodes cast light without emitting the heat of a comparable lamp. Used in instrument displays.		<b>SOLENOID</b> An electromagnetic coil which creates its own mechanical movement or force upon current flow.
Normally Open 	<b>MANUAL SWITCH</b> Opens and closes circuits, thereby stopping or allowing current flow.		<b>SPEAKER</b> An electromechanical device which creates sound waves from current flow.
Normally Closed 			<b>SWITCH, WASHER TIMER SWITCH</b> Controls the intermittent operation of the windshield washer jets.
	<b>MOTOR</b> A power unit which converts electrical energy into mechanical energy or rotary motion.		<b>SWITCH, WIPER PARK</b> Automatically returns wipers to the stop position when the wiper switch is turned off.
Normally Closed 	<b>RELAY</b> Basically, an electrically operated switch which may be normally closed or normally open. Current flow through a small coil creates a magnetic field which either opens or closes an attached switch.		<b>TAPPED RESISTOR</b> A resistor which supplies two or more different non-adjustable resistance values.
Normally Open 			<b>TRANSISTOR</b> A solid-state device typically used as an electronic relay; stops or passes current depending on the applied voltage at "base."
	<b>RELAY DOUBLE THROW</b> A relay which passes current through one set of contacts or the other.	<b>Not Connected</b> 	<b>WIRES</b> Wires are always drawn as straight lines on wiring diagrams. Crossed wires, without a black dot at the junction, are not joined; crossed wires with a black dot at the junction, are spliced (joined) connections.
	<b>RESISTOR</b> An electrical component with a fixed resistance, placed in a circuit to reduce voltage to a specific value.	<b>Spliced</b> 	
	<b>RESISTOR, VARIABLE or RHEOSTAT</b> A controllable resistor with a variable rate of resistance. Also called a potentiometer or rheostat.		