

Electrical Circuit Diagrams

Elektrische Circuitdiagrammen

Schémas Eléctriques

Elektrische Schaltpläne

Schema di Circuiti

Esquemas de Circuitos Eléctricos

Diagramas dos Circuitos Eléctricos





Electrical Circuit Diagrams

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COLOUR CODES DRAADKLEURCODES CODICI COLORI DEI CAVI

CODES DES COULEURS DES FILS CODIGOS DE COLORES DE LOS CABLES

KABELFARBCODES CÓDIGOS DAS CORES DOS FIOS

CODE	COLOUR	CODE	KLEUR	CODE	COULEUR	CODE	FARBE	CODICE	COLORE	CODIGO	COLOR	CÓDIGO	COR
В	BLACK	В	ZWART	В	NOIR	В	SCHWARZ	В	NERO	В	NEGRO	В	PRETO
G	GREEN	G	GROEN	G	VERT	G	GRÜN	G	VERDE	G	VERDE	G	VERDE
K	PINK	К	ROZE	К	ROSE	K	ROSA	K	ROSA	K	ROSA	K	ROSA
LG	LIGHT GREEN	LG	LICHTGROEN	LG	VERT CLAIR	LG	HELLGRÜN	LG	VERDE CHIARO	LG	VERDE CLARO	LG	VERDE CLARO
N	BROWN	N	BRUIN	N	BRUN	N	BRAUN	N	MARRONE	N	MARRON	N	CASTANHO
0	ORANGE	0	ORANJE	0	ORANGE	0	ORANGE	0	ARANCIONE	0	NARANJA	0	LARANJA
Р	PURPLE	Р	PAARS	Р	VIOLET	Р	LILA	Р	PORPORA	Р	PURPURA	Р	ROX0
R	RED	R	ROOD	R	ROUGE	R	ROT	R	ROSSO	R	R0J0	R	VERMELHO
S	SLATE (grey)	S	LEIGRIJS	S	GRIS	S	GRAU	S	ARDESIA (grigio)	S	PIZARRO (gris)	S	CINZENTO
U	BLUE	U	BLAUW	U	BLEU	U	BLAU	U	BLU	U	AZUL	U	AZUL
W	WHITE	W	WIT	W	BLANC	W	WEISS	W	BIANCO	W	BLANCO	W	BRANCO
Υ	YELLOW	Υ	GEEL	Υ	JAUNE	Υ	GELB	Υ	GIALLO	Υ	AMARILLO	Υ	AMARELO

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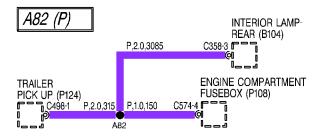
HOW TO USE THE CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

All of the information in this folder is intended for use with the Electrical Reference Library booklet.

The circuit diagrams are presented with Power and Earth distribution first, followed by individual circuits for each electrical system on the car.

Power Distribution

The Power Distribution diagram shows the connections from the battery to the engine and passenger compartment fuseboxes. It also shows the internal circuitry of the fuseboxes.



86M4227A

The fuse box details are followed by independent functionally specific circuits and then a Splices and centre taps section outlining the way in which internal harness splices and centre taps distribute power in the harnesses. This information should be used during diagnosis of electrical faults to check for symptoms in associated circuits and narrow down the search area.

Earth Distribution

The ground distribution section comprises a number of Headers and Splices tables. These are used in a similar manner to those in Power Distribution; to narrow the search area by checking for fault symptoms in associated circuits.

Splices and centre taps

Header and splice tables present the joint(s) and wiring up to the first component. Splices are identified by a number with an alphabetical prefix and the wire colour.

The splice information shown on individual system circuits is not complete. Always refer to the splices circuit for complete information on each splice.

Wire attributes

Additional information (separated by a ',') is shown alongside the wire colour:

Wire gauge - the cross-sectional area of the wire in square millimetres. This is included to help you select the correct wire during harness repair.

Some wires do not have a gauge shown, these wires are of unique construction and will have a three or four letter code printed after the colour code, eg MAB. The code identifies the type of wire for manufacturing purposes. Usually, only the first two characters have significance in service, but in some instances the third character also becomes significant, see table.

Wire type

The following table list the wire type codes together with an explanation of their meaning.

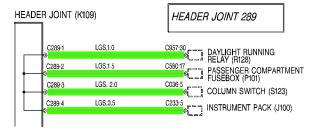
Code	Description				
D	Single core DIN wire				
F	Single core flexible wire				
Н	Single core high temperature wire				
SA*	Single core resistive wire (0.9 ohms/m)				
SB*, SC*, SD*	Single core dual extruded wire				
SE*, SF*	Single core fusible wire				
MAC, MAD, MAE, MAF, MAG, MAH	Coaxial screened wire				
MB*, MO*, MAK	Single core screened wire				
MC*, MI*, MP*, MQ*, MAB, MAP	Twin core screened wire				
MD*, MJ*, MAM	Twin core ABS sensor wire				
ME*, TA*, TB*, MM*, MN*, MU*,MAI	Twisted pair of wires				
MF*	Heated oxygen sensor (HO2S) screened wire				
MG*	Twin core twisted, screened wire				
MH	four core twisted, screened wire				
MK*	Three core SRS sensor wire				
ML*, MAA, MAR	Four core screened wire				
MR*	Six core screened, flexible wire				
MS*	Four core screened, flexible wire				
MT*	Single core screened, flexible wire				
MV*	Twin core flat wire				
MW*	Three core round wire				
MX*, MY*	Seven core round wire				
MZ*	Three core screened, flexible wire				
MAJ	Twin core round cable				
MAQ, MAU	Three core screened wire				
MAS	Single core, double sheath wire				
MAT	Double core, double sheath wire				
MAL	SRS wire				
MAN	Twin core braided, screened wire				

HOW TO USE THE CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

Wire length (Power & Earth Distributtion only)

The length of the wire in millimetres. This can be used to locate internal harness splices; look for the shortest wire between the joint and connector. For example, it can be seen that C574-4 is 150mm from joint A82.

Connectors



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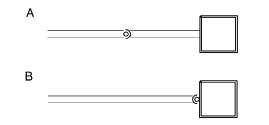
Header joints are identified by their corresponding connector number with a numbered suffix to indicate the pin-out detail of the wire, i.e. C289-1 identifies connector 289, pin number 1. Wire insulation colour is identified in the normal way. Where wires have a predominant colour with a secondary colour stripe, the main colour is identified first, i.e. LGS - Light Green with a Slate stripe.

Line Types



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This means the wire connects to another circuit.

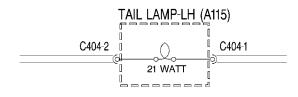


86M4230A

The cup and ball symbol indicates the male and female halves of connector.

- A. Plug on lead (Flylead) wired directly to the component.
- B. Connector plugs directly into component.

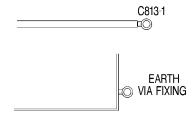
Components



86M4231/

The name or description of the component is shown. A dotted outline indicates that the component is not shown in its entirety.

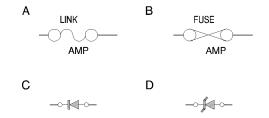
Earth points



86M4232A

Earth points are identified with an eyelet symbol and a connector number, except where components are grounded through their fixings, when only the eyelet is shown.

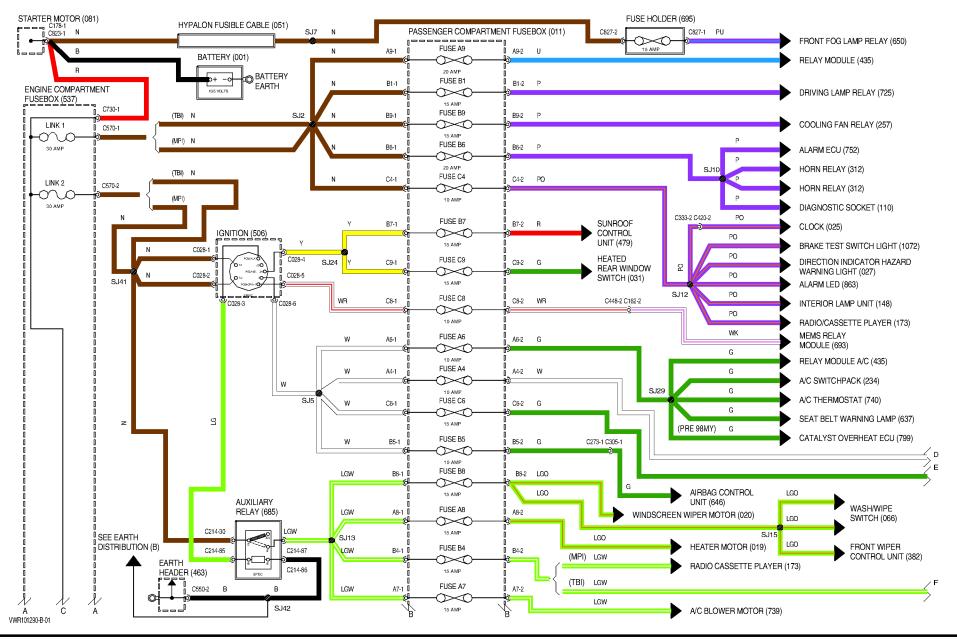
Fuses and Diodes



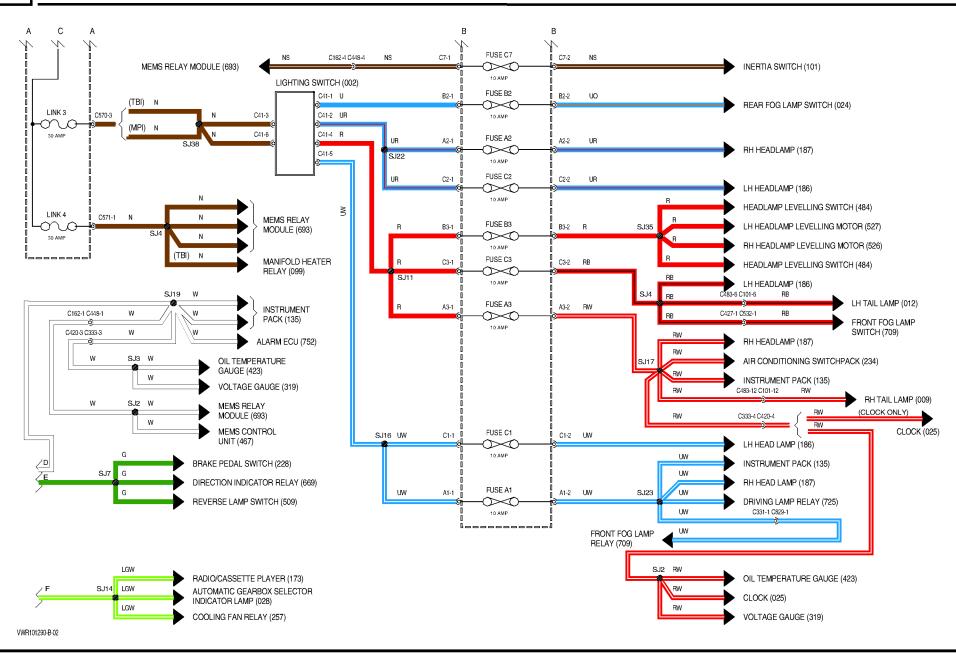
86M4234A

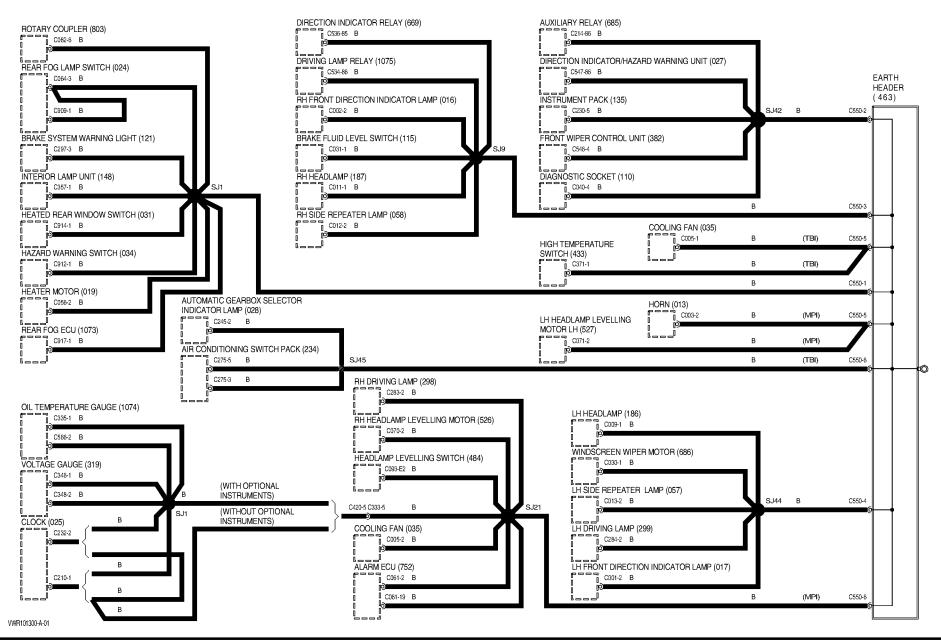
Fusible links (A) and current rated fuses (B) are identified as shown.

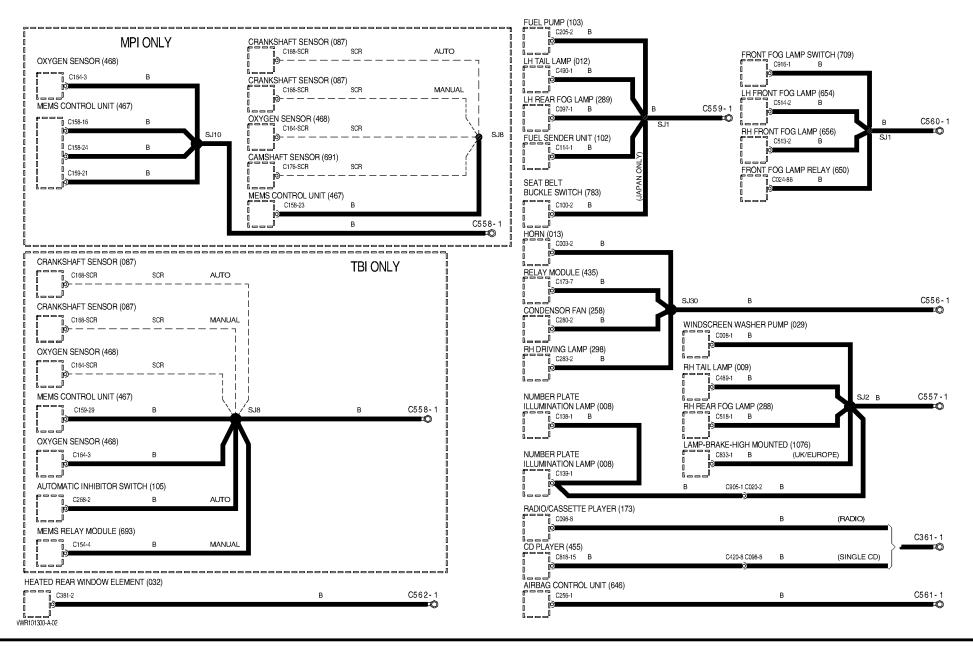
The direction of the arrow in a Diode symbol (C) indicates the direction of current flow. The Zener diode (D) - prevents current flow until a precise voltage is reached.

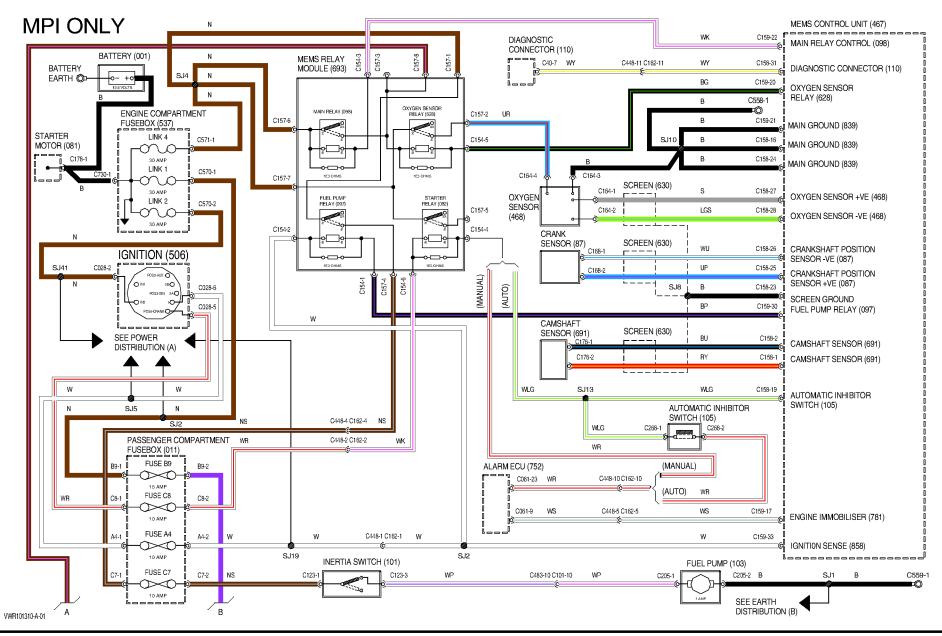


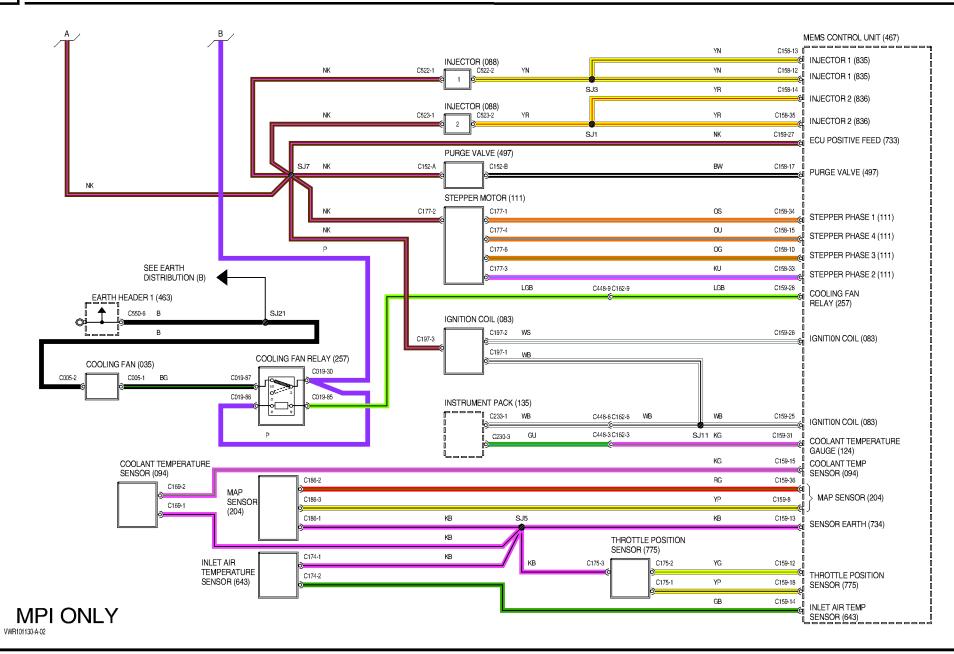
POWER DISTRIBUTION

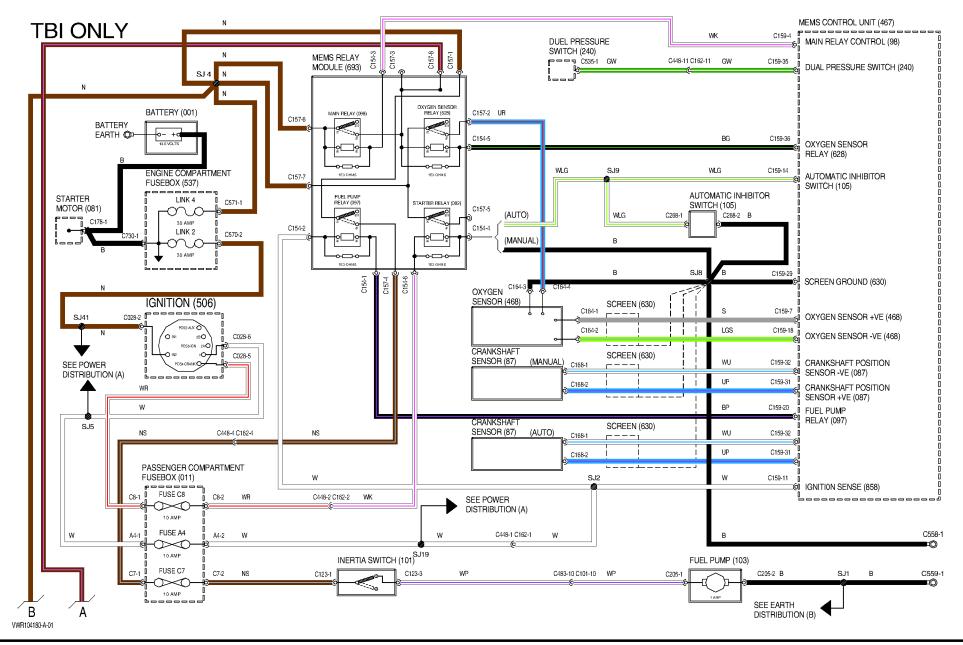




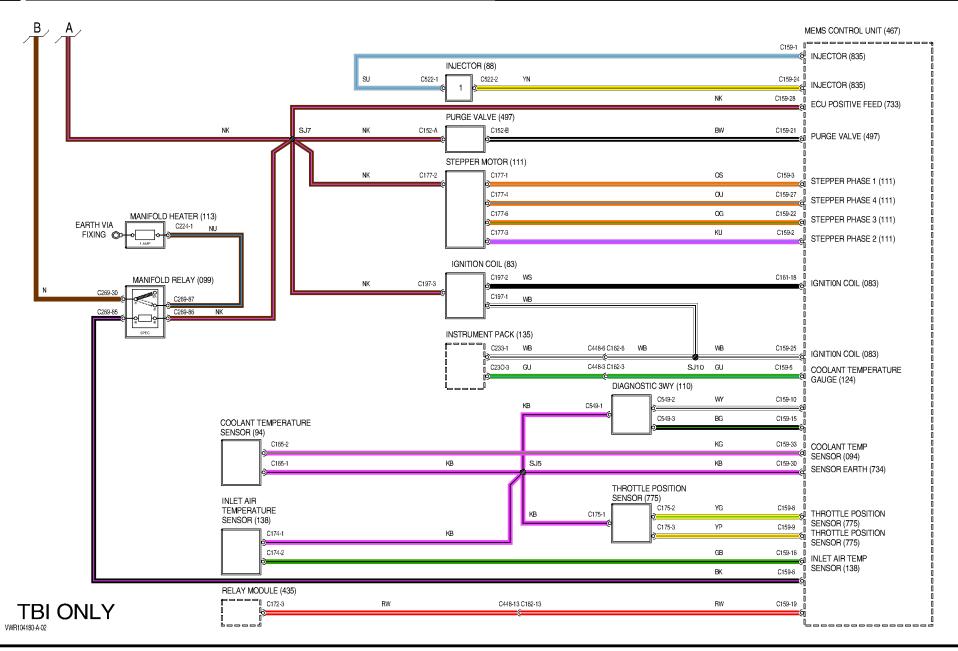






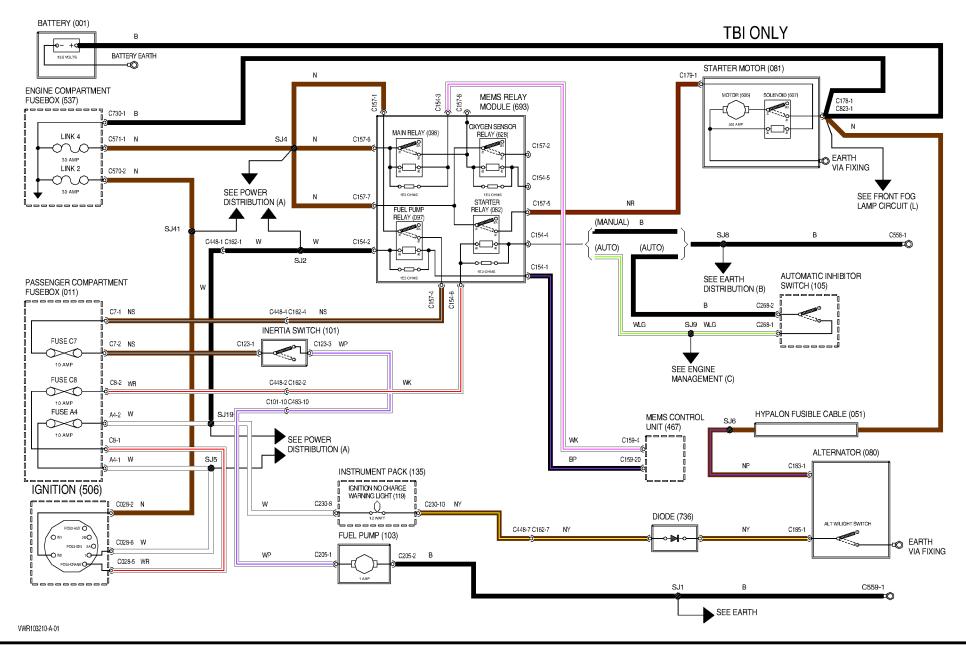


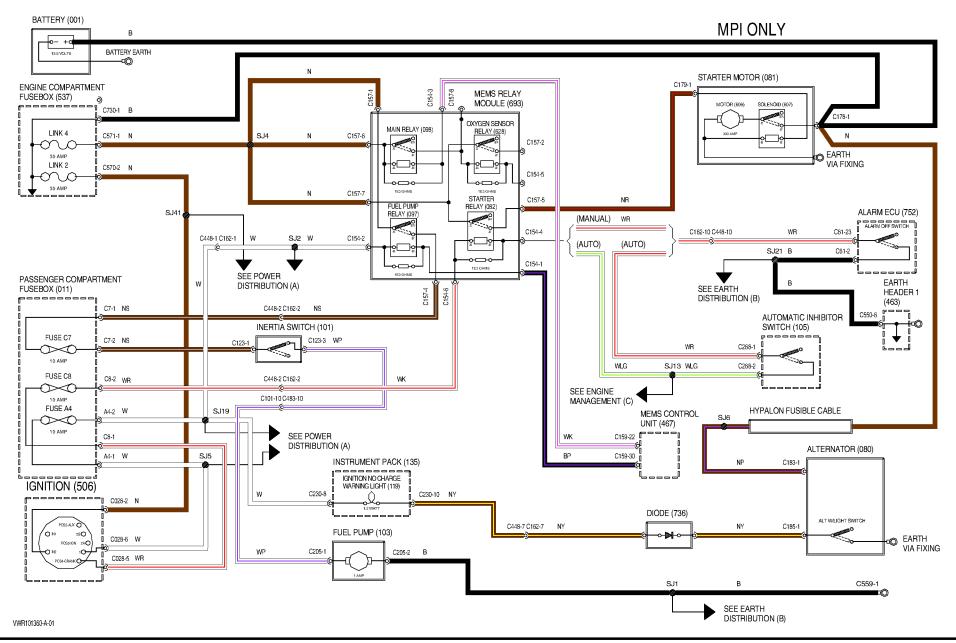
12 | ENGINE MANAGEMENT TBI



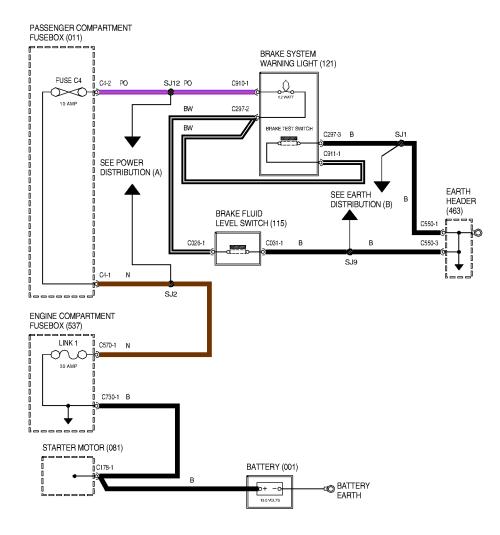
VWR104200-B-01

16 CHARGING AND STARTING TBI

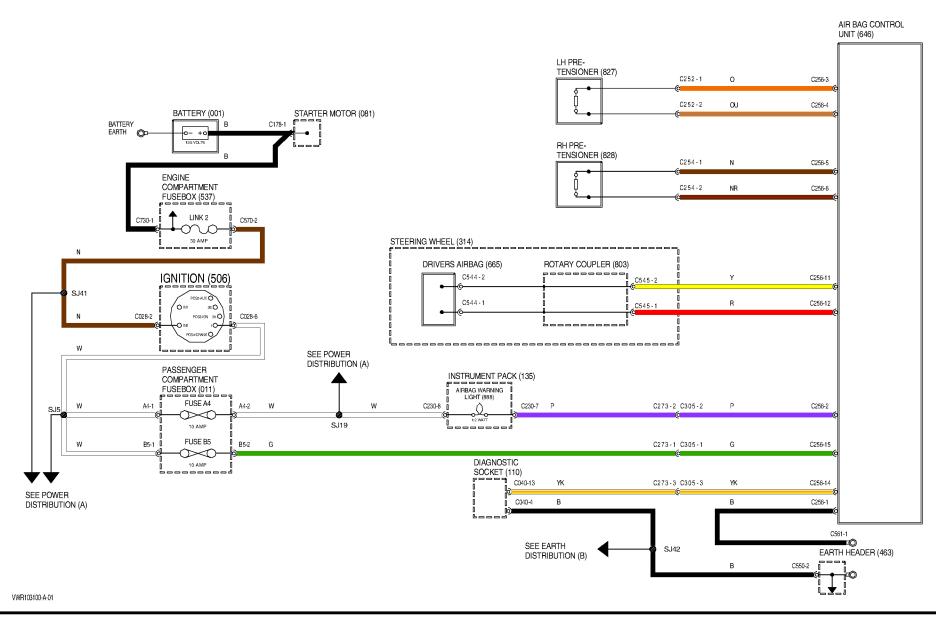


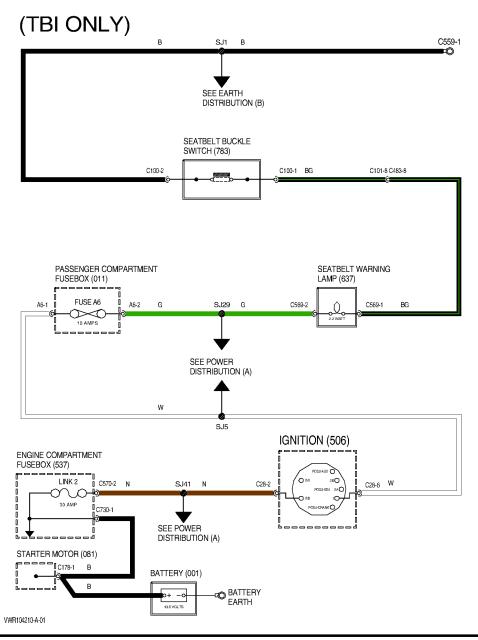


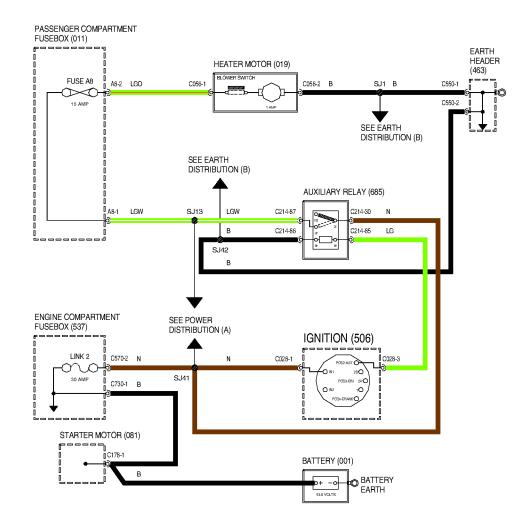
VWR101370-A-01



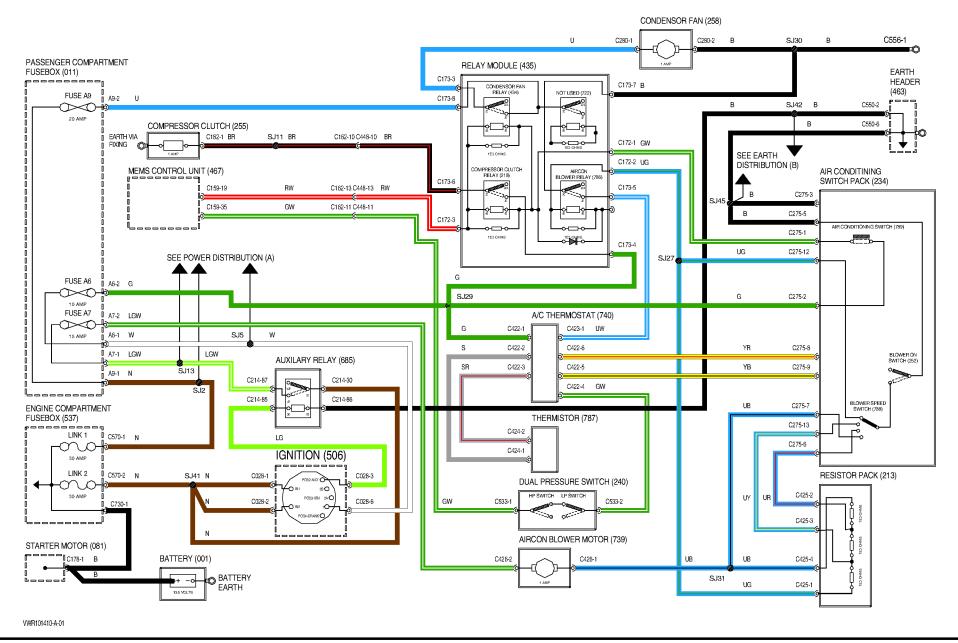
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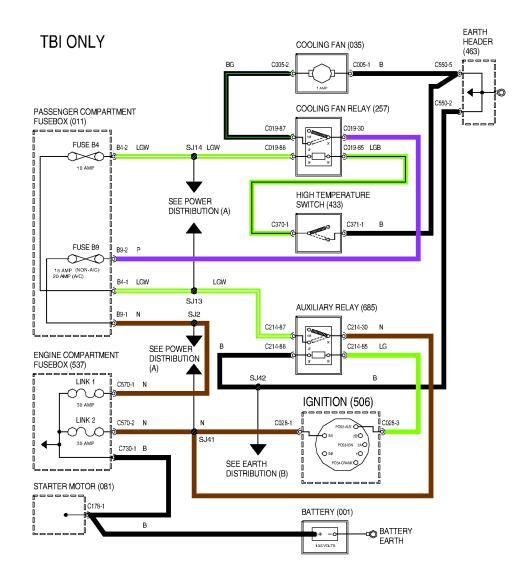




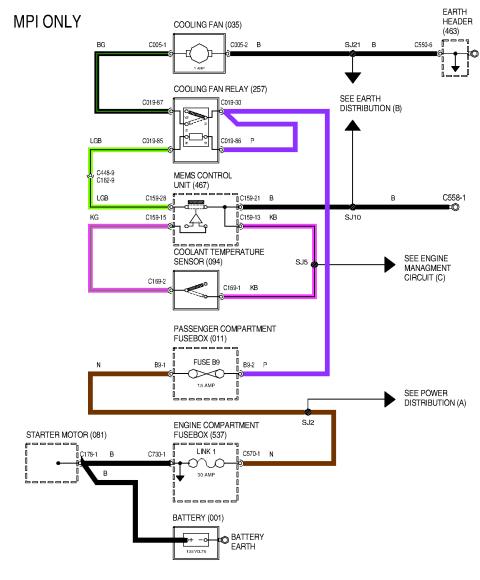


VWR101420-A-01

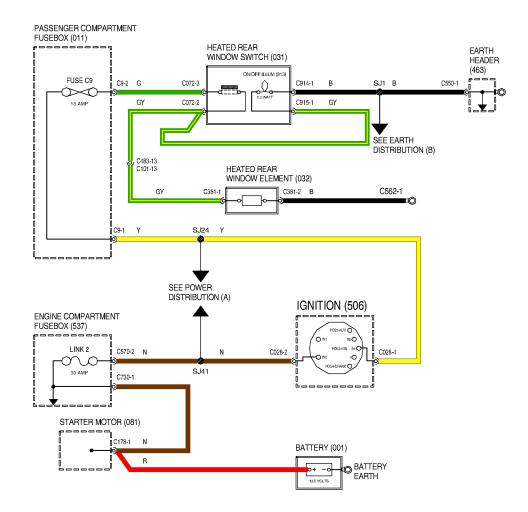




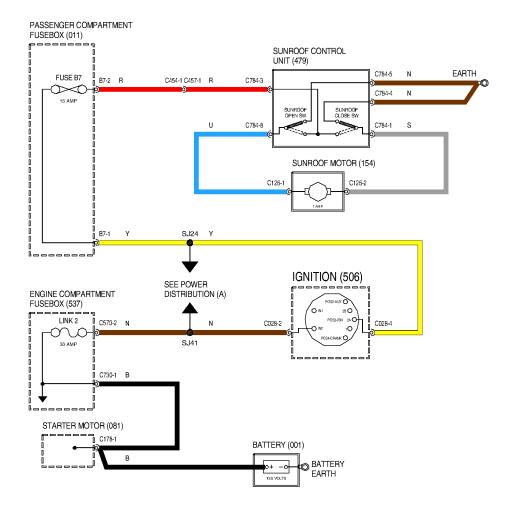
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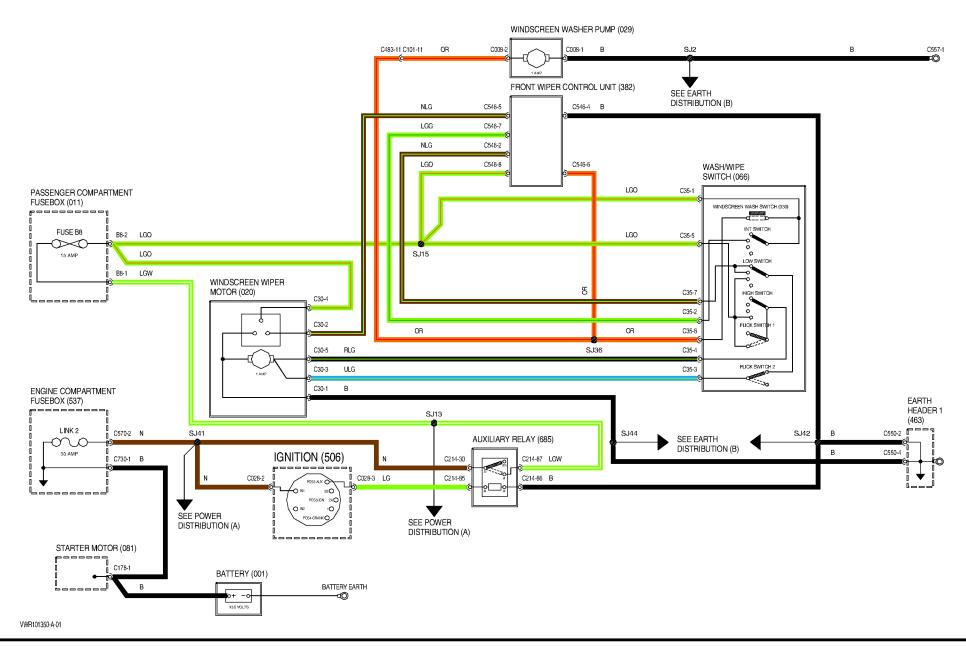
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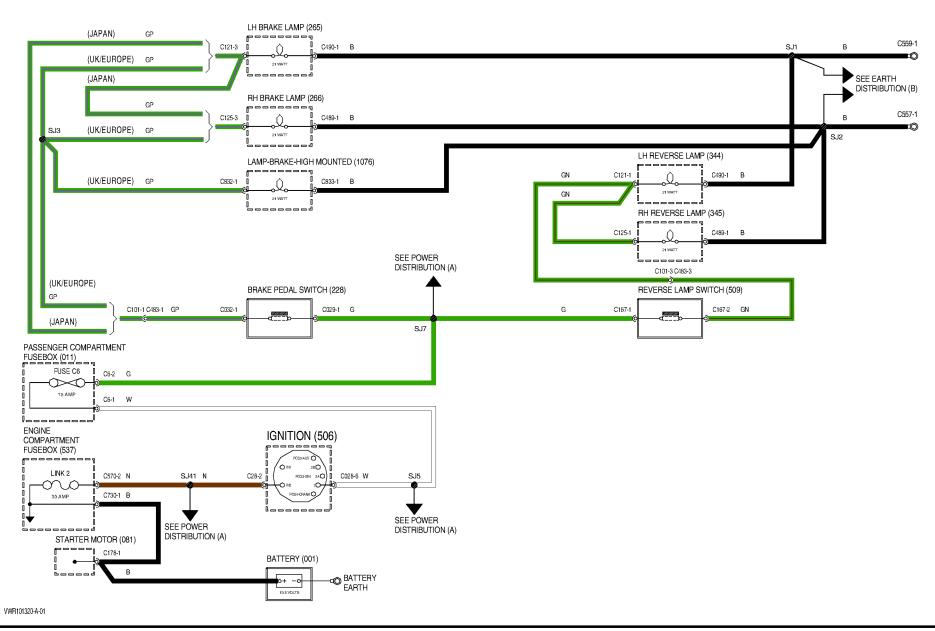


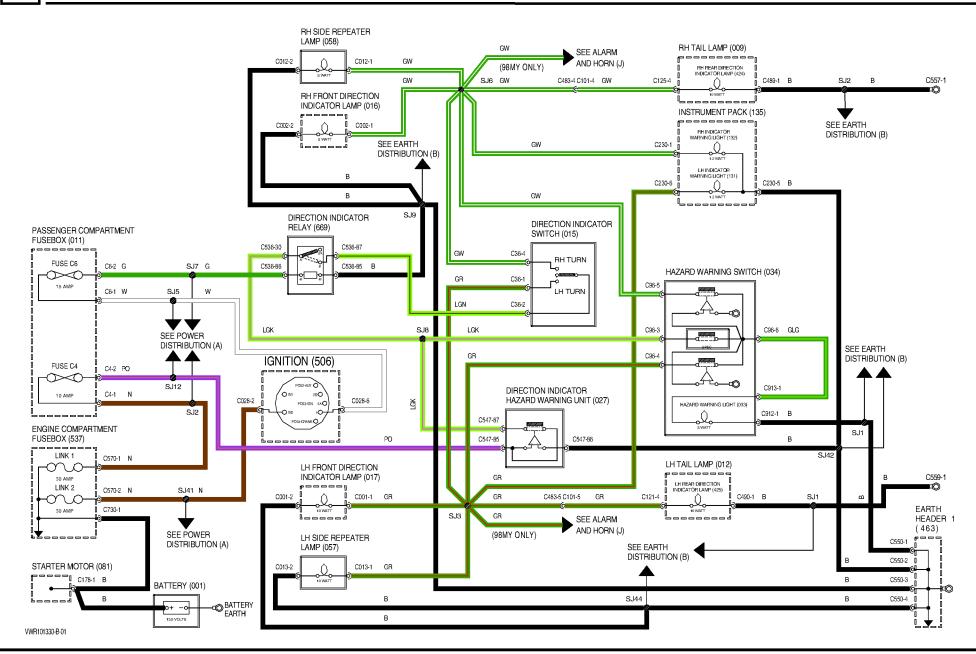
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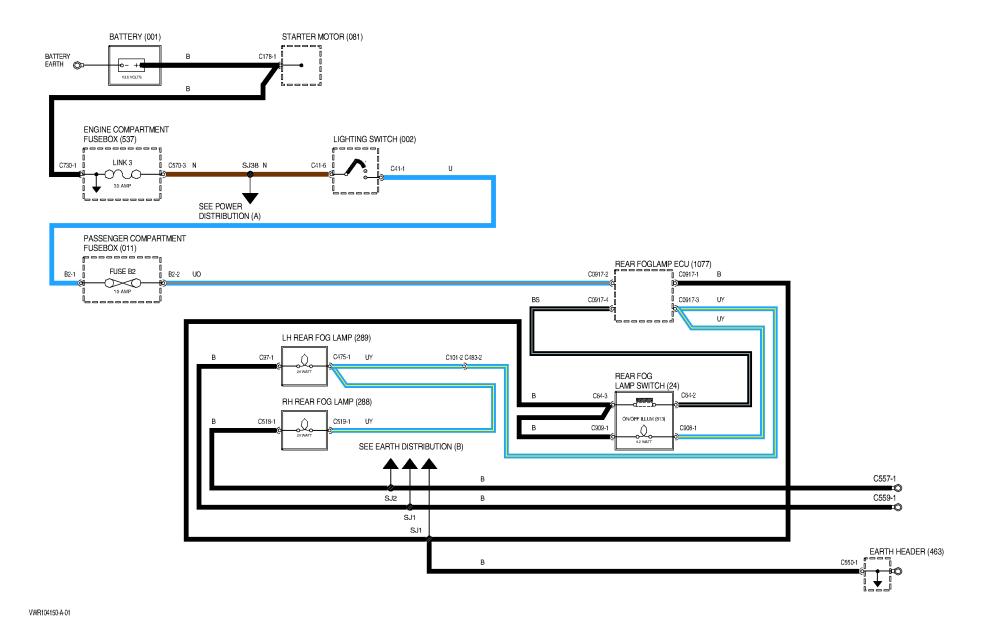


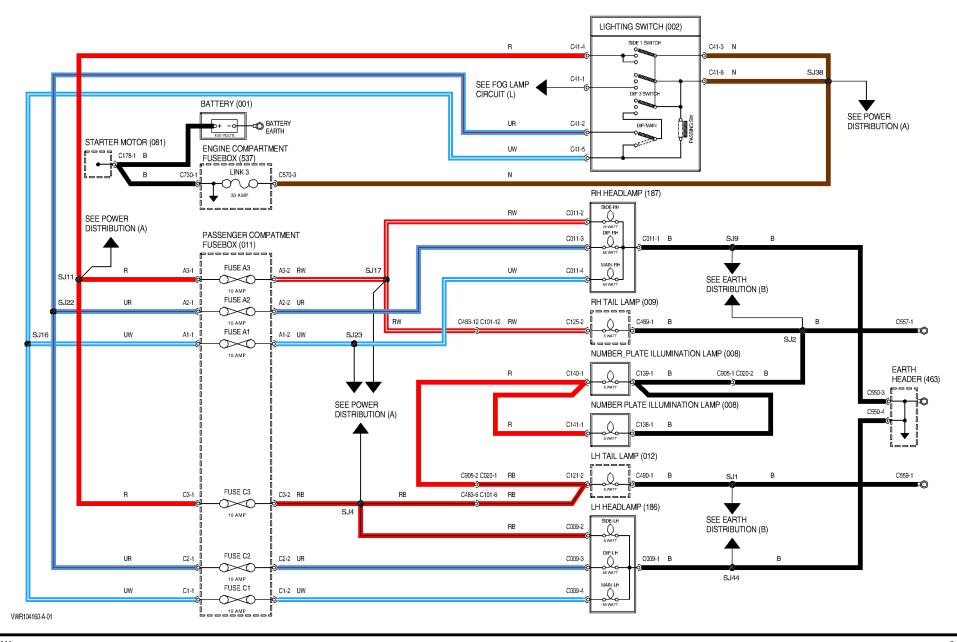
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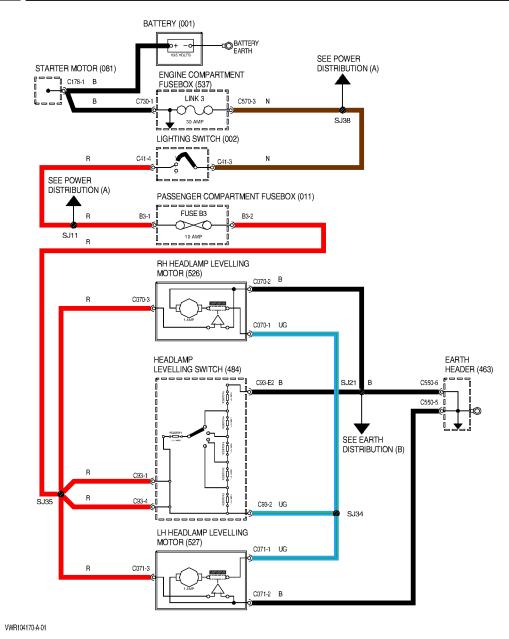


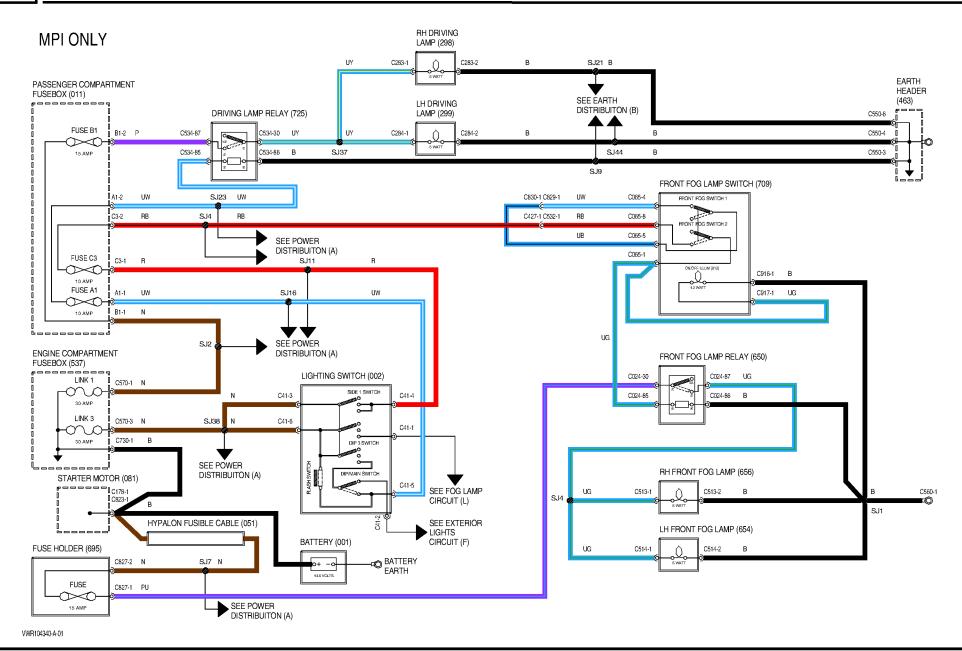


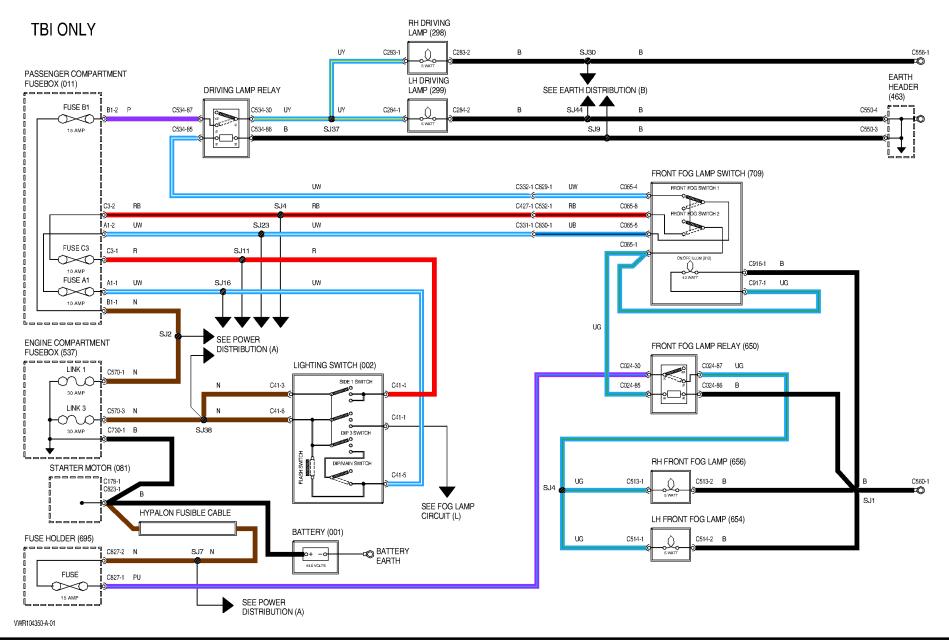




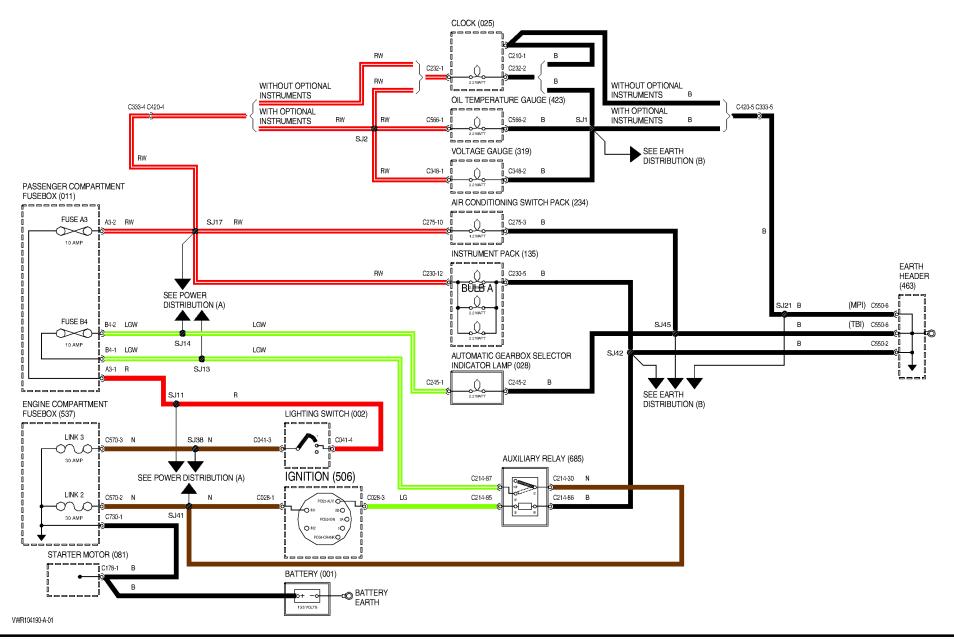


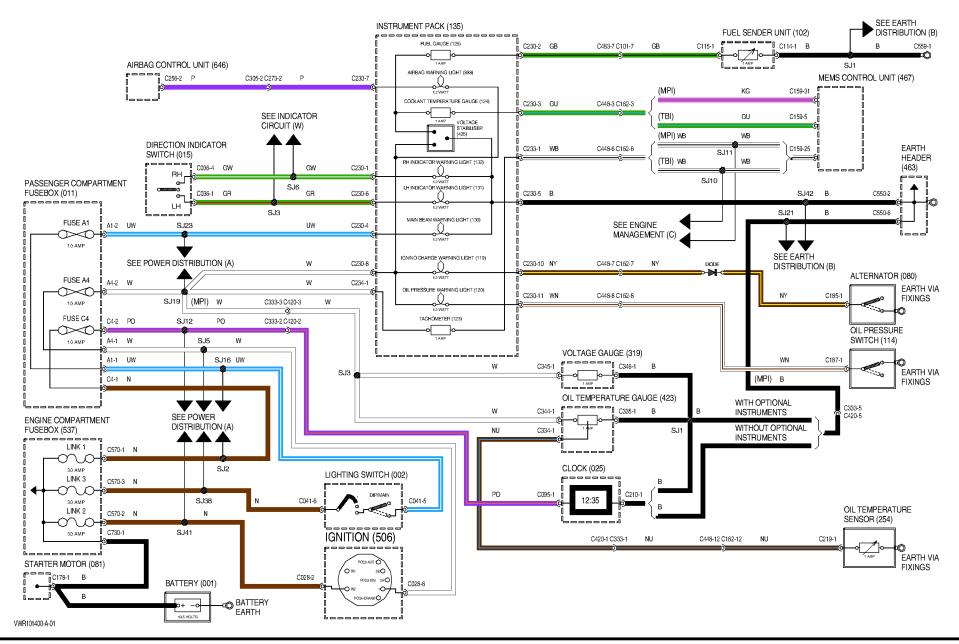


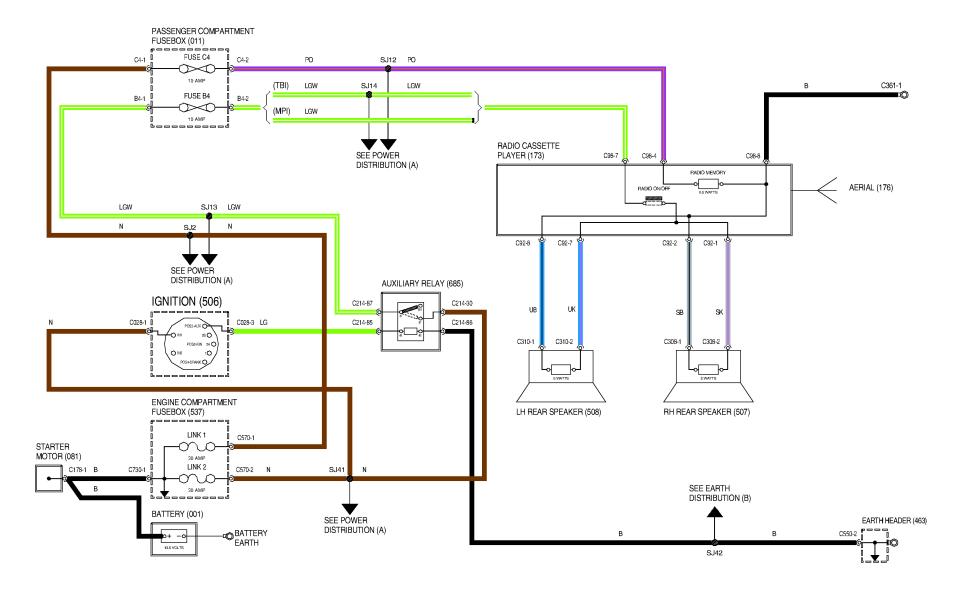




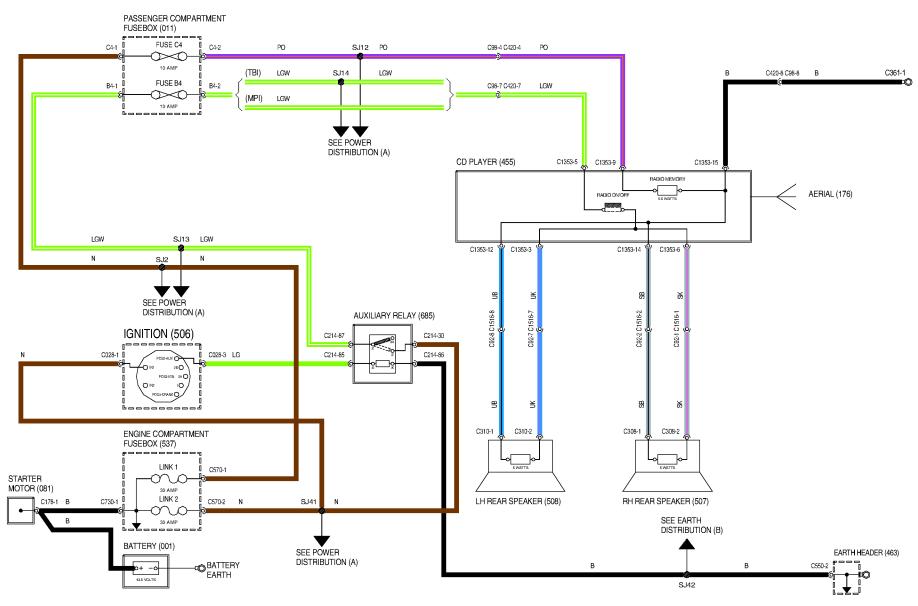
VWR101390-A-01







VWR101380-A-01



VWR116150-A-01