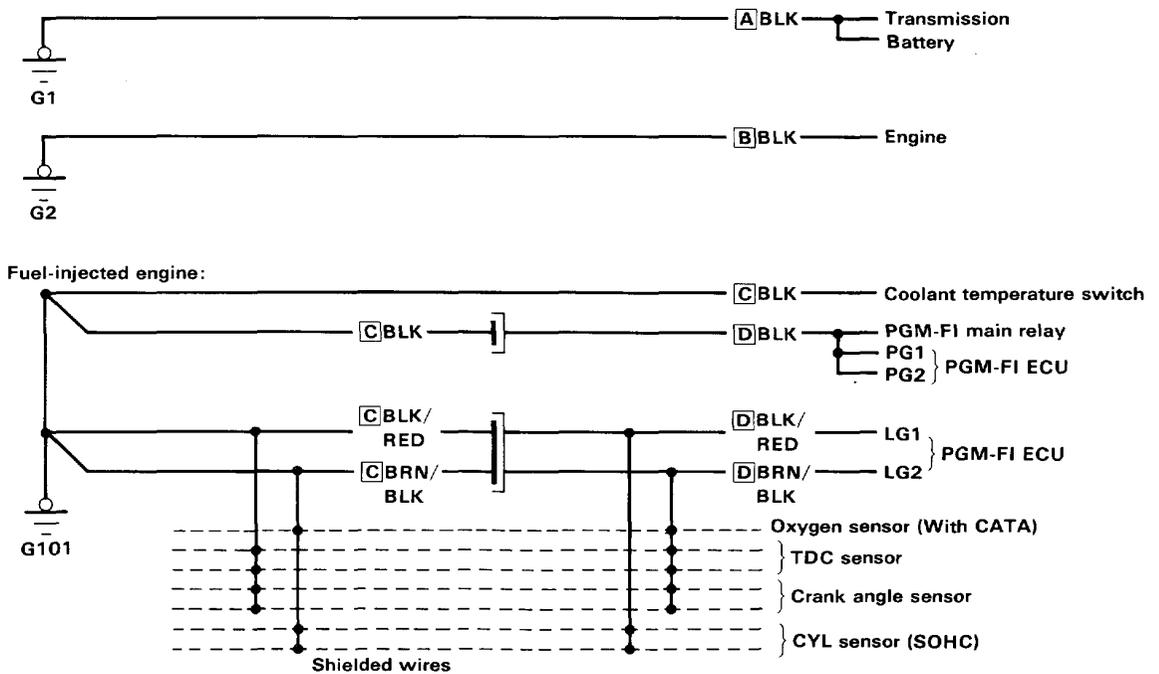


# Ground Distribution

## Circuit Identification

NOTE: See page 16-8 and 9 for illustrated ground locations.

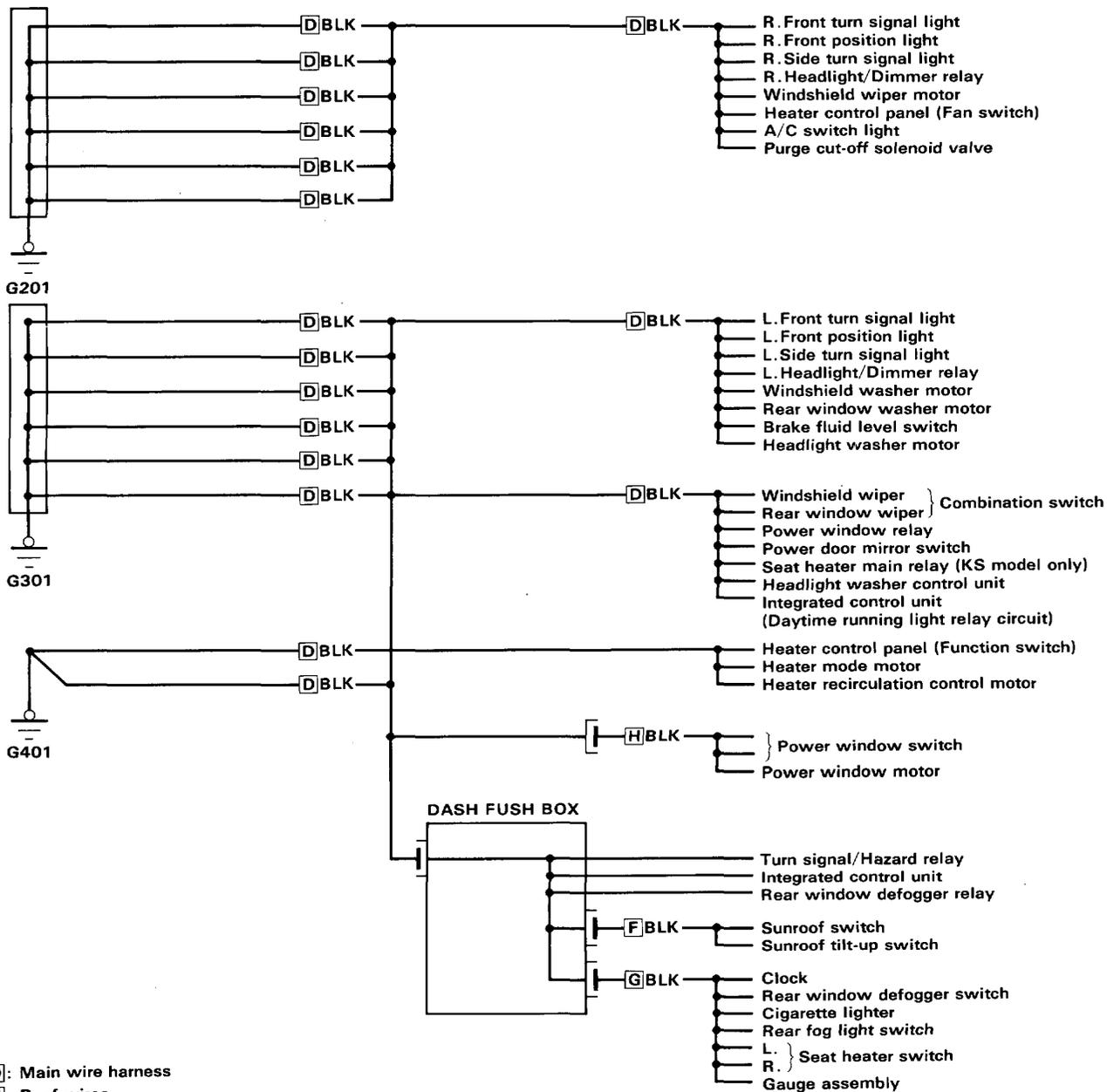


- A**: Battery ground wire
- B**: Engine ground wire
- C**: Engine wire harness
- D**: Main wire harness



LHD:

NOTE: See pages 16-10 and 11 for illustrated ground locations.



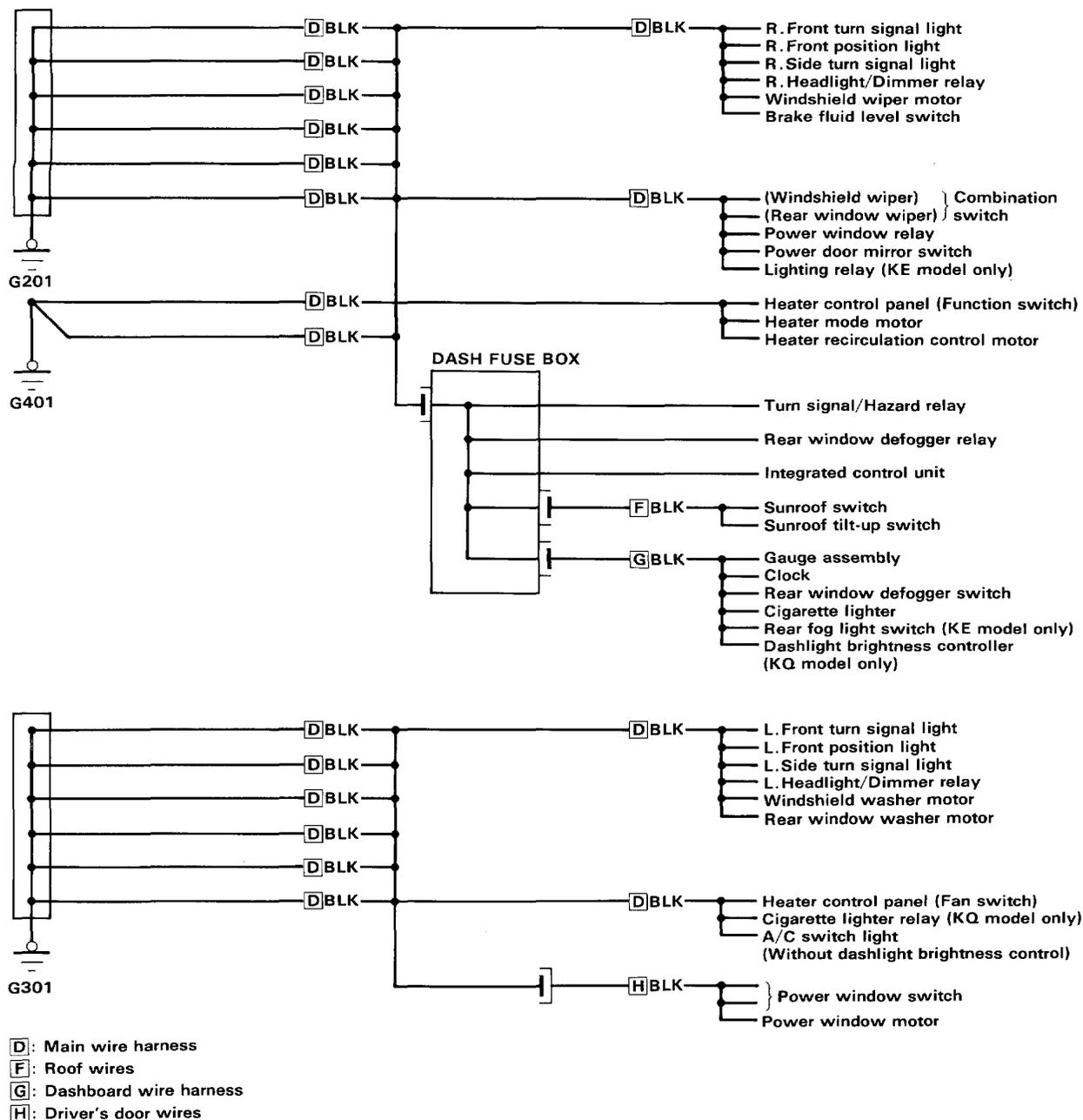
(cont'd)

# Ground Distribution

## Circuit Identification (cont'd)

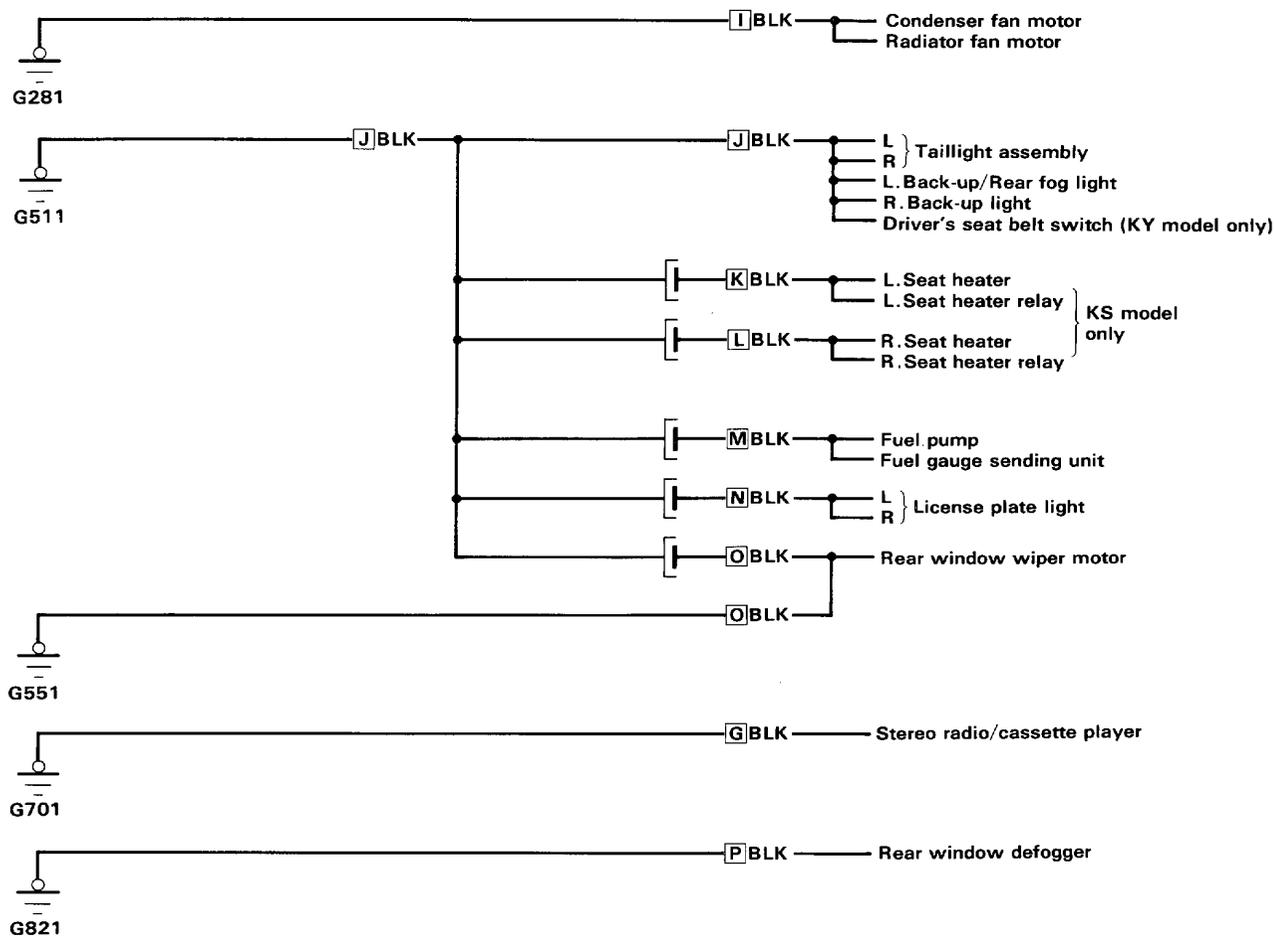
RHD:

NOTE: See pages 16-10 and 11 for illustrated ground locations.





NOTE: See pages 16-12 thru 16 for illustrated ground locations.



- G**: Dashboard wire harness
- I**: A/C wire harness
- J**: Rear wire harness
- K**: Left seat heater wires
- L**: Right seat heater wires
- M**: Fuel tank wires
- N**: License plate light wires
- O**: Hatch wires
- P**: Defogger ground wire

# Battery

## Test

**NOTE:** To get accurate results, the temperature of the electrolyte must be between 15 and 38°C (59 and 100°F) before testing.

### Test Equipment Required:

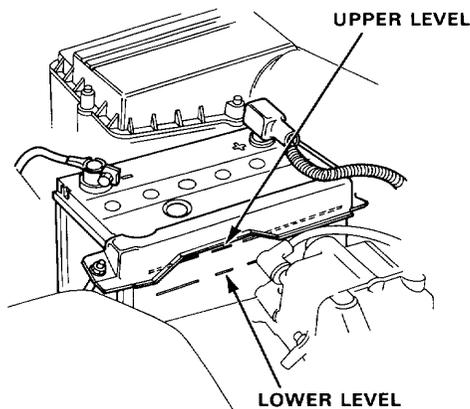
- Battery tester with:  
Voltmeter with 0–18 V scale, Ammeter with 0–100 A and 0–500 A scales, and a carbon pile with 0–300 W.
- 12 V Battery Charger:  
Fast charge capability of 50 A and slow charge capability of 5 A.

### Test Procedure:

**WARNING** Keep sparks, flames and cigarettes away while charging battery.

**CAUTION:** Battery electrolyte is a sulfuric acid solution.

- If it spills on painted surfaces, clothing, or skin, rinse it off with water immediately to minimize the damage.
  - Always wear safety goggles or a face shield when servicing a battery.
1. Check for damage: If the case is cracked or the posts are loose, replace the battery.
  2. Check the battery electrolyte level:  
Check the electrolyte level in each cell. If it's low, add distilled water until the electrolyte rises to the UPPER mark.



3. Test battery load capacity by connecting a battery tester, and applying a load of 3 times the battery ampere hour rating.

When the load has been applied for exactly 15 seconds, the battery voltage reading should stay above 9.6 V.

- If the reading stays above 9.6 V, the battery is OK; clean its terminals and case, and reinstall it.
- If the reading is between 6.5 and 9.6 V, fast charge the battery by connecting a battery charger, for 3 minutes at an initial rate of 40 amps.

**CAUTION:** Amperage will drop as voltage increases; do not increase the amperage to compensate or you may damage the battery.

Watch the battery voltage during the entire 3 minutes; the highest reading should stay below 15.5 V.

- If the reading stays below 15.5 V, the battery is OK; clean its terminals and case, and reinstall it.
  - If the reading exceeds 15.5 V any time during the 3 minutes of fast charge, the battery is no good; replace it.
- If the reading drops below 6.5 V, slow charge the battery by connecting a battery and charge, at 5 amps for no more than 24 hours, (or until the indicator shows full charge, or the specific gravity of the electrolyte is at least 1.250). Then test load capacity again.
    - If the voltage stays above 9.6 V, the battery is OK; clean its terminals and case, and reinstall it.
    - If the voltage still drops below 6.5 V, the battery is no good; replace it.