



How To Use This Manual

Symbols

Wire Color Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used to identify wire colors in the circuit schematics:

BLK	black
BLU	blue
BRN	brown
GRN	green
GRY	gray
LT BLU	light blue
LT GRN	light green
ORN	orange
PNK	pink
PUR	purple
RED	red
WHT	white
YEL	yellow
NAT	natural

Wires

Wire insulation can be one color, or one color with another color stripe. (The second color is the color of the stripe.)

YEL/RED

This circuit continues on another page or at a different location on the same page. The arrow shows direction of current flow. To follow the RED/BLK wire in these examples, you would look for the "A" arrow on page 23-5 or on the same page.

RED/BLK To page 23-5.

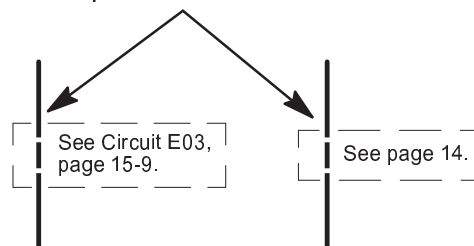
RED/BLK To this page.

This means the branch of the wire connects to another circuit. The arrow points to the name of the circuit branch where the wire continues.

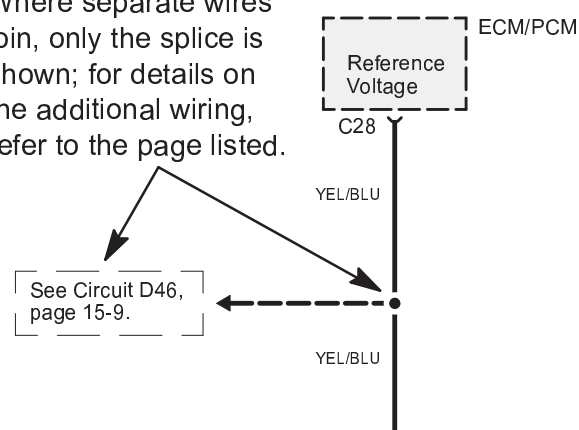
ORN

Name of Circuit

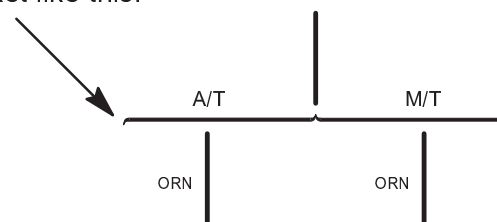
A broken line means this part of the circuit is not shown; refer to the page listed for the complete schematic.



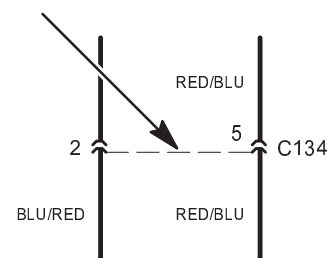
Where separate wires join, only the splice is shown; for details on the additional wiring, refer to the page listed.



Wire choices for options or different models are labeled and shown with a "choice" bracket like this.



This broken line means both terminals are in connector C134.



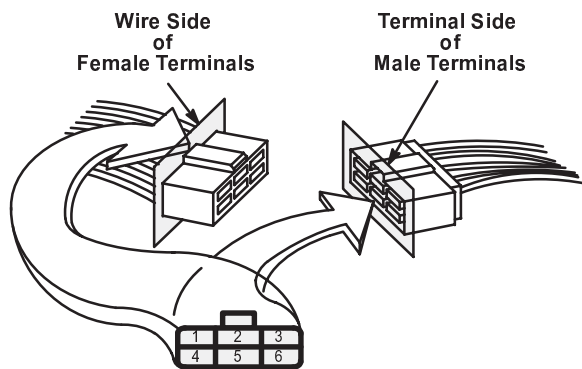
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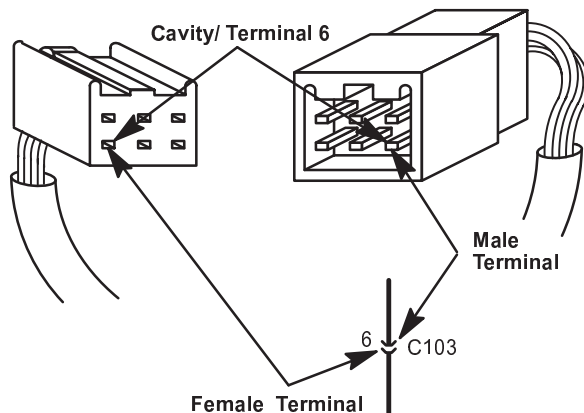
Connectors – “C”

The cavities and wire terminals in each connector are numbered starting from the upper left (locking tab up), looking at the male terminals from the terminal side or looking at the female terminals from the wire side. Both views are in the same direction so the numbers are the same. The gender of the connector is determined by the pins within the connector. All cavities are numbered, even if they have no wire terminals in them.

NOTE: DLC terminals are numbered according to SAE standard J1962, not the Honda standard. The numbers of the four end terminals are molded into the corners of the connector face.

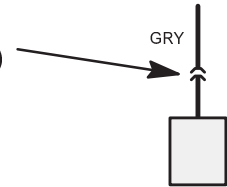


The connector cavity number is listed next to each terminal on the circuit schematic. The cavity/terminal shown below is #6.



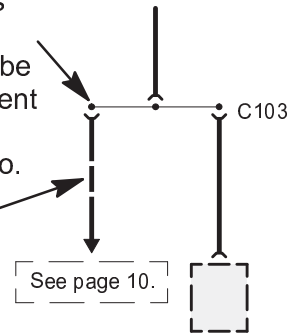
This means the connector connects directly to the component.

This means the connector connects to a lead (pigtail) wired directly to the component.



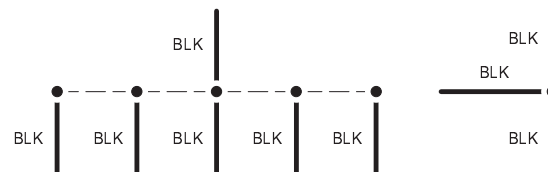
This symbol represents one bus bar inside the cap of a junction connector. A junction connector cap may contain several bus bars, but only the one affecting that circuit will be shown. The dots represent tabs on the bar that the wire terminals connect to.

Remaining wires to the same bus bar are represented by a broken line.



Splices

Splices are shown as a dot. Their location and the number of wires may vary depending on the harness manufacturer.



Components

A solid border line means the entire component is shown.



A broken border line indicates that only part of the component is shown.



The name of the component appears next to it followed by notes about its function along with any photo and connector view references.



Brake Pedal Position Switch
1 = Brake pedal pressed.
PHOTO 98



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Ground – “G”

This symbol means the end of the wire is attached (grounded) to the car frame or to a metal part connected to the frame.

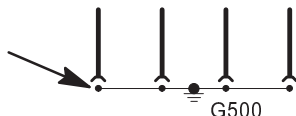


Each wire ground (G) is numbered for reference.

This ground symbol (dot and 3 lines) overlapping the component means the housing of the component is grounded to the car frame or to a metal part connected to the frame.

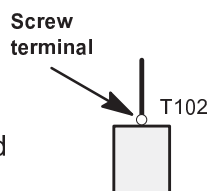


This symbol represents the bus bar inside a ground connector. The dots represent tabs on the bus bar that the wire terminals connect to. The ground symbol (large dot) is the connection between the bus bar and metal (grounded) part of the car.



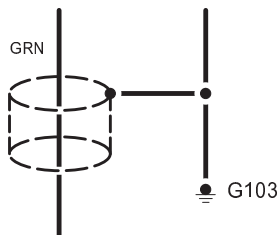
Terminals – “T”

Each “T” terminal (ring type) is numbered for reference and location. A “T” terminal is secured with a screw or bolt.



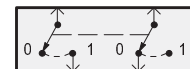
Shielding

This represents RFI (Radio Frequency Interference) shielding around a wire. The shielding is always connected to ground.

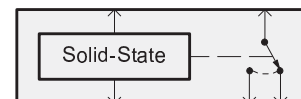


Switches

These switches move together; the broken straight line between them means they are mechanically connected.

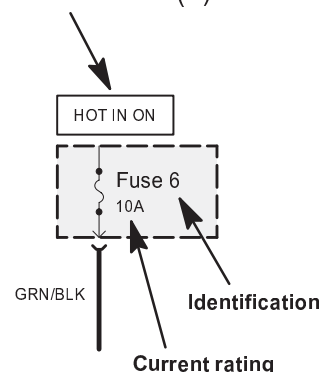


Other types of switches are controlled by a coil or a solid state circuit. Unless otherwise noted, all switches are shown in their normal (rest) position, with power off.



Fuses

This means power is supplied when the ignition switch is in ON (II).



Diodes

A rectifier diode works like a one way valve. It allows current to flow only in the direction of the arrow.



A Zener diode blocks reverse current at normal voltages just like a rectifier diode. At high voltages, however, a Zener diode allows current to flow in reverse.



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Light Emitting Diode (LED)

LED's are special diodes that emit light when connected in a circuit. LED's work the same as a rectifier diode by allowing current to flow only in one direction.



Motor

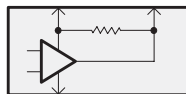
This symbol represents a DC voltage electrical motor. Motors can reverse direction by changing the polarity of the voltage.



Pressure Sensor

A variable resistor used to monitor the difference in pressure between the intake manifold and outside atmosphere (Map Sensor). This information is used by the engine computer to monitor engine load (vacuum drops when the engine is under load or at wide open throttle). When the engine is under load, the computer alters spark timing and the fuel mixture to control performance and emissions.

NOTE: There is also a FTP (Fuel Tank Pressure) Sensor used to monitor EVAP System testing.



Resistor

This symbol represents a component in electrical circuits that resists the flow of electrical current. Resistance is denominated in Ohms. Higher resistance results in less current flow. This type of resistor has a fixed resistance value.



Variable Resistor

This symbol represents a component in electrical circuits that resists the flow of electrical current. Resistance is denominated in Ohms. Higher resistance results in less current flow. This type of resistor (thermistor) has a variable resistance value that changes with temperature. The resistance of a thermistor decreases as temperature increases.



Solenoid

An electromagnet is produced by current flowing through a coil of wire. A plunger inside of the wire coil is moved by the electromagnet turning ON or OFF.



Transistors

Transistors are electrical devices that have two key properties: 1) they can amplify an electrical signal and 2) they can switch ON and OFF, letting current through or blocking it as necessary.

