

WIRING DIAGRAM SYMBOLS

1986 Isuzu Trooper II

WIRING DIAGRAMS
How To Use The Wiring Diagrams

WIRING DIAGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

The wiring diagrams and technical service bulletins, containing wiring diagram changes, are obtained from the domestic and import manufacturers. These are checked for accuracy and are all redrawn into a consistent format for easy use.

All diagrams are arranged with the front of the vehicle at the left side of the first page and the rear of the vehicle at the right side of the last page. Accessories are shown near the end of the diagram.

Components are shown in their approximate location on the vehicle. Due to the constantly increasing number of components on vehicles today, it is impossible to show exact locations.

In the past, when cars were simpler, diagrams were simpler. All components were connected by wires, and diagrams seldom exceeded 4 pages in length. Today some wiring diagrams require more than 16 pages. It would be impractical to expect a service technician to trace a wire from page 1 across every page to page 16.

Removing some of the wiring maze reduces eyestrain and time wasted searching across several pages. Today, the majority of diagrams now follow a much improved format, which permits space for internal switch details and connector shapes.

Any wires that don't connect directly to their components are identified on the diagram to indicate where they go. There is a legend on the first page of each diagram, detailing component location. It refers you to sub-systems, using grid NUMBERS at the top and bottom of the page and grid LETTERS on each side. This grid system works in a manner similar to that of a road map.

HOW TO USE THE WIRING DIAGRAMS

1) On the first page of the diagram, you will find a listing of major electrical components or systems. Locate the specific component or system you wish to trace. A grid number and letter will follow the component's name.

2) Use the grid NUMBERS (arranged horizontally across the top and bottom of each page) to find the page of the wiring diagram that contains the component you're seeking. When you reach this page, use the grid LETTERS on the side of the page to determine the component's vertical location.

3) Locate the circuit you need to service. The internals are shown for switches and relays to assist you in understanding how the circuit operates.

NOTE: In some of the newer wiring diagram articles in this product, there is a Legend for the wiring diagrams that has been created to make locating components easier. For these articles, there will be a COMPONENT LOCATION MENU title in the article main menu. These articles will also have the original legend available on the first graphic.

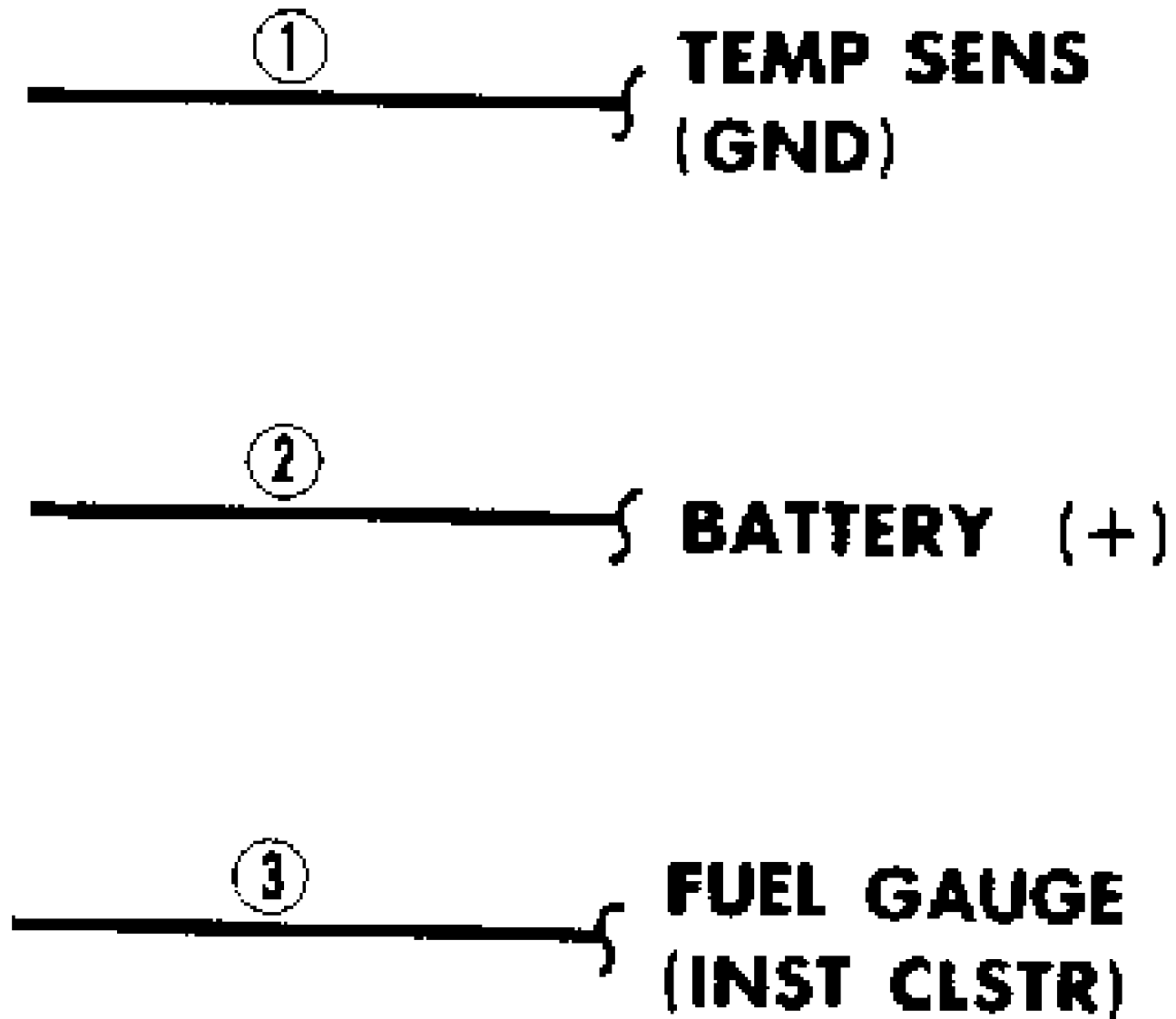


Fig. 1: Identifying Tie-Off Symbols

4) If the wires are not drawn all the way to another component (across several pages), a reference will tell you their final destination.

5) Again, use the legend on the first page of the wiring diagram to determine the grid number and letter of the referenced component. You can then turn directly to it without tracing wires across several pages.

6) The symbols shown in Fig. 1 are called tie-offs. The first tie-off shown indicates that the circuit goes to the temperature sensor, and is also a ground circuit.

7) The second symbol indicates that the circuit goes to a battery positive parallel circuit. The third symbol leads to a particular component and the location is also given.

8) The lines shown in Fig. 2 are called options. Which path or option to take depends on what engine or systems the vehicle has.

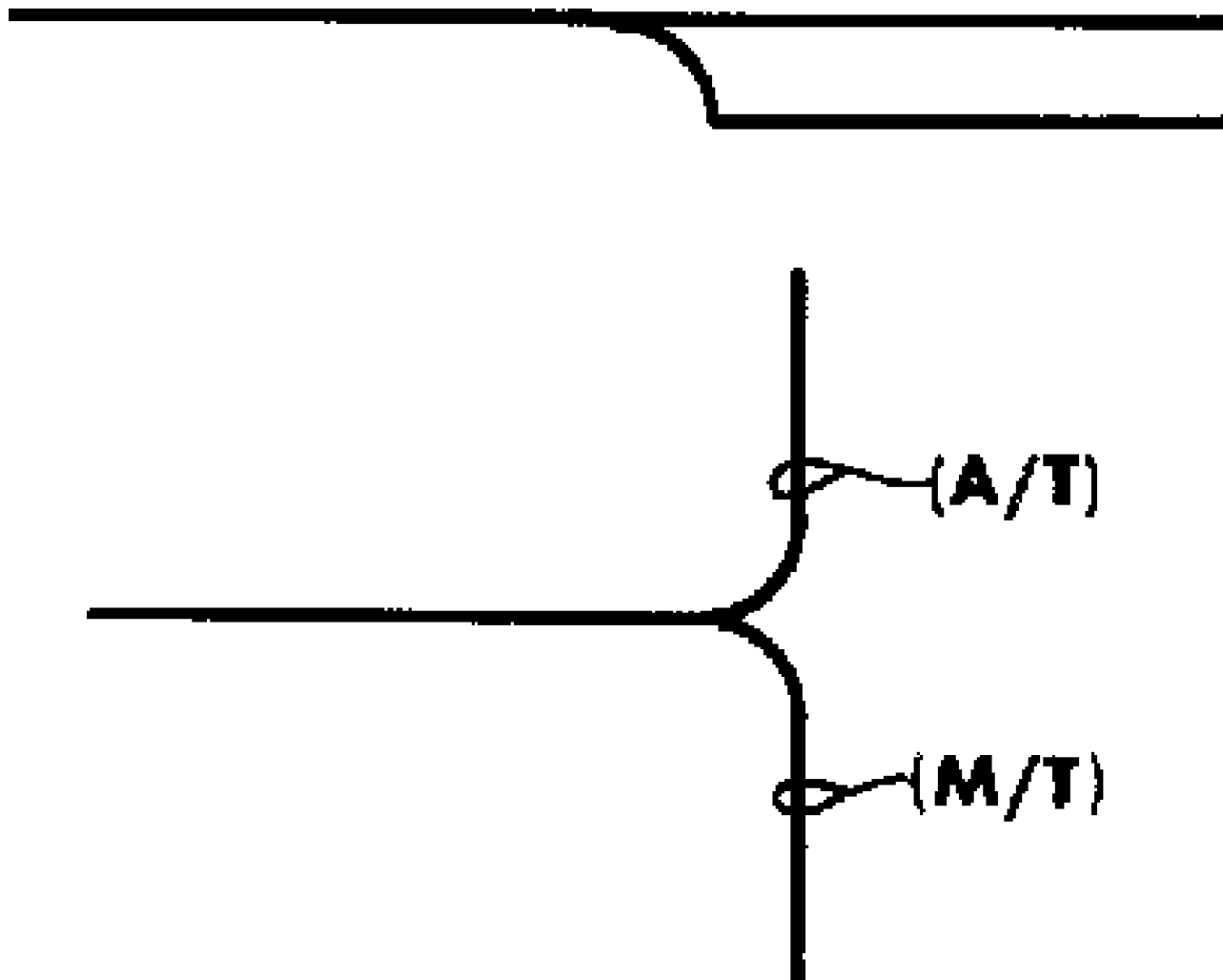


Fig. 2: Identifying Option Symbols

COLOR ABBREVIATIONS IDENTIFICATION

COLOR ABBREVIATIONS

Color	Normal	Optional
Black	BLK	BK
Blue	BLU	BU
Brown	BRN	BN
Clear	CLR	CR
Dark Blue	DK BLU	DK BU
Dark Green	DK GRN	DK GN
Green	GRN	GN
Gray	GRY	GY
Light Blue	LT BLU	LT BU
Light Green	LT GRN	LT GN
Orange	ORG	OG
Pink	PNK	PK
Purple	PPL	PL
Red	RED	RD
Tan	TAN	TN
Voilet	VIO	VI

White	WHT	WT
Yellow	YEL	YL

WIRING DIAGRAM SYMBOL IDENTIFICATION

NOTE: Standard wiring symbols are used on diagrams. The list below will help clarify any symbols that are not easily understood at a glance. Most components are labeled "Motor", "Switch" or "Relay" in addition to being drawn with the standard symbol.

WIRING DIAGRAM SYMBOLS

Views of the symbols used in the WIRING DIAGRAM articles are in the following graphics. See Figs. 3 through 25.



CIRCUIT BREAKER

Fig. 3: Circuit Breaker



COIL (Internal)

Fig. 4: Coil (Internal)



CONNECTOR

Fig. 5: Connector



DIODE (In-Line)

Fig. 6: Diode (In-Line)



Fig. 7: Diode (Internal)



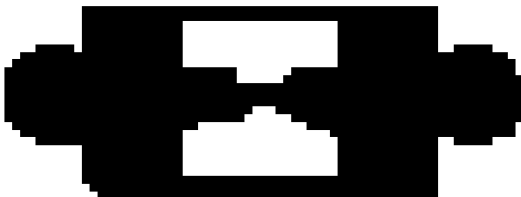
DIODE (Light Emitting)

Fig. 8: Diode (Light Emitting)



DEFOGGER GRID

Fig. 9: Defogger Grid



FUSE

Fig. 10: Fuse



FUSIBLE LINK

Fig. 11: Fusible Link



GROUND

Fig. 12: Ground



**GLOW PLUG, RESISTOR (In-Line)
MIRROR HEATER**

Fig. 13: Glow Plug Resistor (In-Line) or Mirror Heater



INJECTOR, PHOTOCELL

Fig. 14: Injector (Diesel) or Photocell (Gasoline)



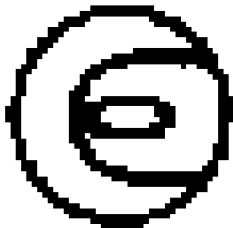
**INTERNAL FUSE,
THERMAL LIMITER**

Fig. 15: Internal Fuse, Thermal Limiter



LAMP (Dual Element)

Fig. 16: Lamp (Dual Element)

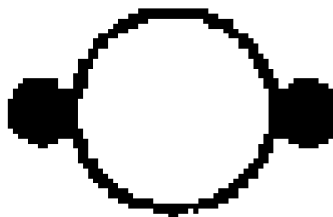


LAMP (Single Element)

Fig. 17: Lamp (Single Element)



OR



MOTOR

Fig. 18: Motor



RESISTOR (Internal)

Fig. 19: Resistor (Internal)



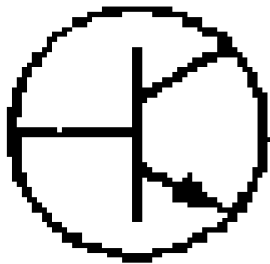
SENSOR, THERMISTOR

Fig. 20: Sensor, Thermistor



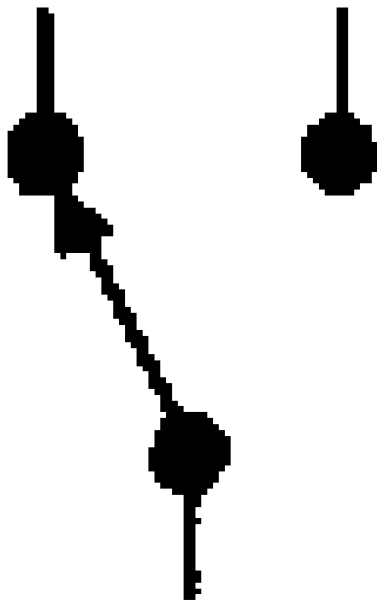
SOLENOID

Fig. 21: Solenoid



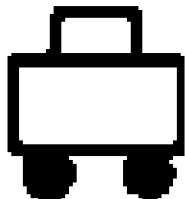
**SOLID STATE DEVICE.
TRANSISTOR**

Fig. 22: Solid State Device, Transistor



SWITCH (Internal)

Fig. 23: Switch (Internal)



TWO PIN SWITCH

Fig. 24: Two Pin Switch



**VARIABLE RESISTOR
OR POTENTIOMETER**

Fig. 25: Variable Resistor or Potentiometer

