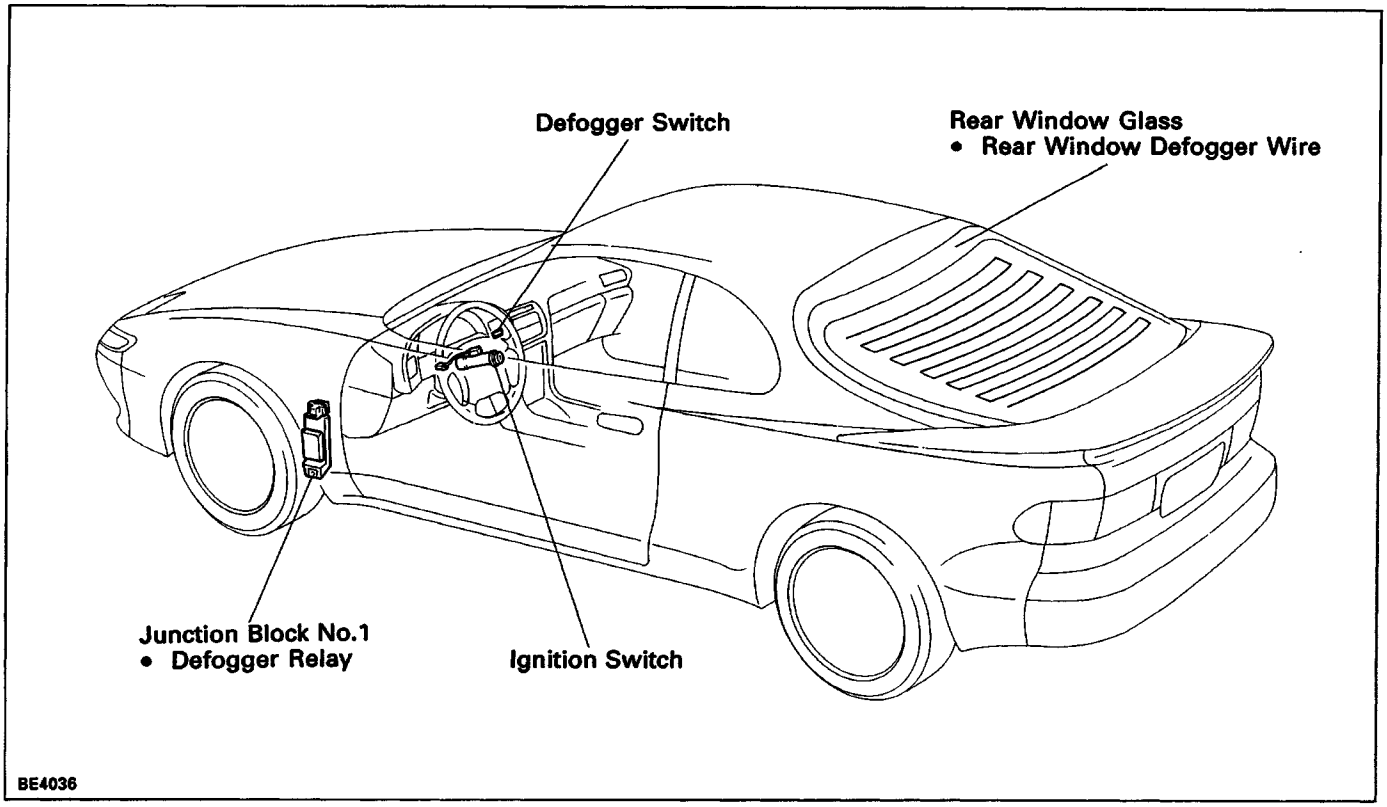
DEFOGGER SYSTEM

PARTS LOCATION



TROUBLESHOOTING

The table below will be useful for you in troubleshooting these electrical problems.
The most likely causes of the malfunction are shown in the order of their probability.
Inspect each part in the order shown, and replace the part when it is found to be faulty.

Trouble	Part name	See page
Defogger system does not operate	1. DEFOG Fuse 2. GAUGE Fuse 3. Defogger Switch 4. Defogger Relay 5. Defogger Wire 6. Wire Harness	BE–3 BE–3 BE–62 BE–63 BE–63 —
Indicator light does not light up	1. Bulb 2. Wire Harness	– –
Illumination light does not light up	1. TAIL Fuse 2. Bulb 3. Wire Harness	BE–3 — —

ON–VEHICLE INSPECTION

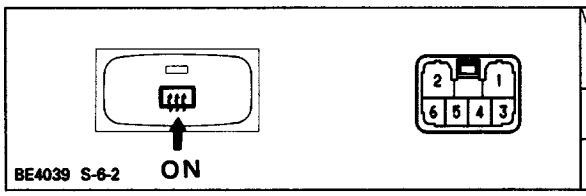
DEFOGGER IDLE UP SYSTEM

Set the defogger switch ON, check that the engine revolutions increase.

DEFOGGER SWITCH

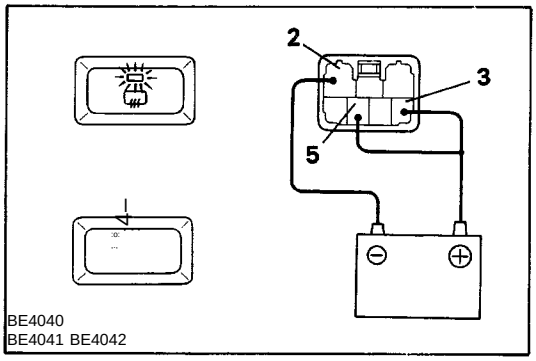
DEFOGGER SWITCH INSPECTION

(W/O TIMER)
CONTINUITY



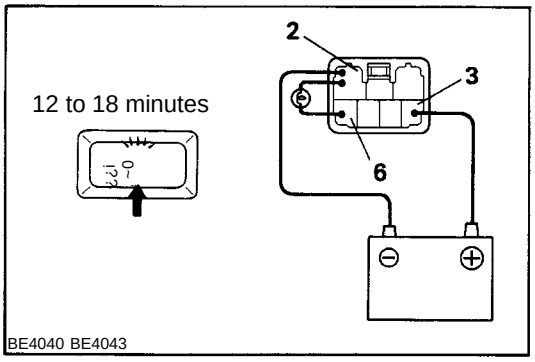
Terminal / Switch position	2	3	6	Illumination 4	Illumination 5
OFF					
ON	○	○	○	○	○

If continuity is not as specified, replace the switch.



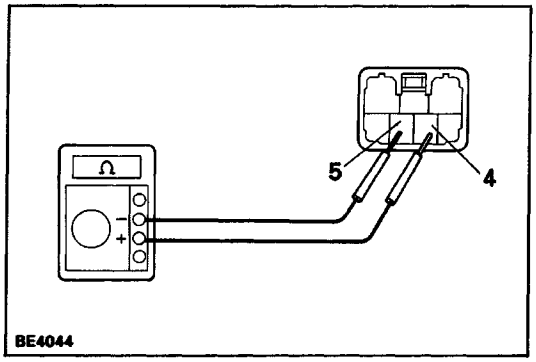
INDICATOR LIGHT DIMMING–USA

(a) Connect the positive (+) lead from the battery to terminal 3 and the negative (–) lead to terminals 2.
(b) Push the defogger switch ON.
(c) Connect the positive (+) lead from the battery to terminal 5, check that the indicator light dims.
If the indicator light does not dim, replace the switch.



(W/ TIMER)
OPERATION

(a) Connect the positive (+) lead from the battery to terminal 3 and the negative (–) lead to terminal 2.
(b) Connect between terminals 2 and 6 through a 3.4 W test bulb.
(c) Push the defogger switch ON, check that the test bulb and the indicator light light up for 12 to 18 minutes, then the bulb and indicator light go out.
If operation is not as specified, replace the switch.



ILLUMINATION

Check that there is continuity between terminal 4 and 5.
If there is not continuity, replace the switch.

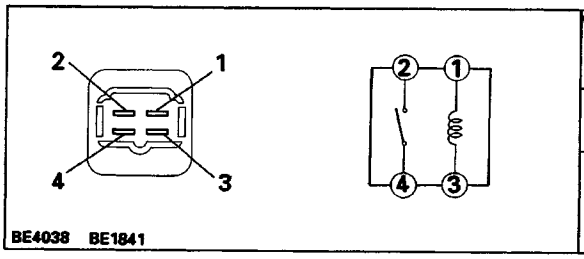
INDICATOR LIGHT DIMMING – USA

See w/o Timer on page BE–62.

DEFOGGER RELAY

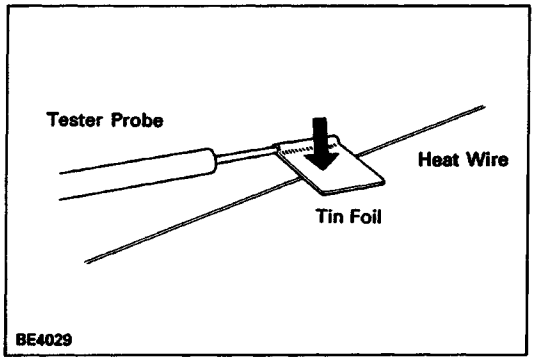
DEFOGGER RELAY INSPECTION

CONTINUITY



Terminal / Condition	1	2	3	4
Constant	○	⏦	○	
Apply battery positive voltage to terminals 1 and 3.		○		○

If continuity is not as specified, replace the relay.

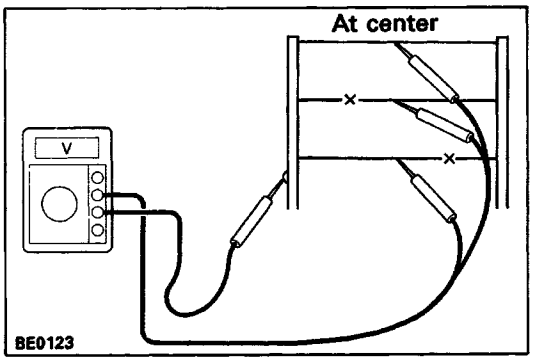


DEFOGGER WIRES

DEFOGGER WIRE INSPECTION

NOTICE:

- **When cleaning the glass, use a soft, dry cloth, and wipe the glass in the direction of the wire. Take care not to damage the wires.**
- **Do not use detergents or glass cleaners with abrasive ingredients.**
- **When measuring voltage, wind a piece of tin foil around the top of the negative probe and press the foil against the wire with your finger as shown.**

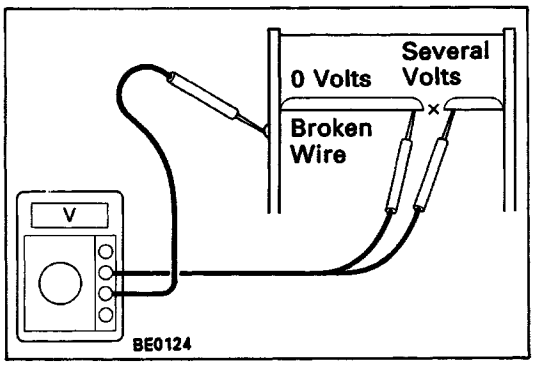


WIRE BREAKAGE

(a) Turn the ignition switch ON.
(b) Push in the defogger switch.
(c) Inspect the voltage at the center of each heat wire as shown.

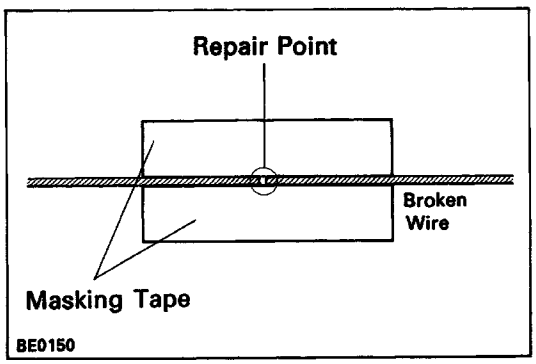
Voltage	Criteria
Approx. 5V	Okay (No. break in wire)
Approx. 10V or 0V	Broken wire

HINT: If there is approximately 10V, the wire is broken between the center of the wire and the positive (+) end.
If there is no voltage, the wire is broken between the center of the wire and ground.



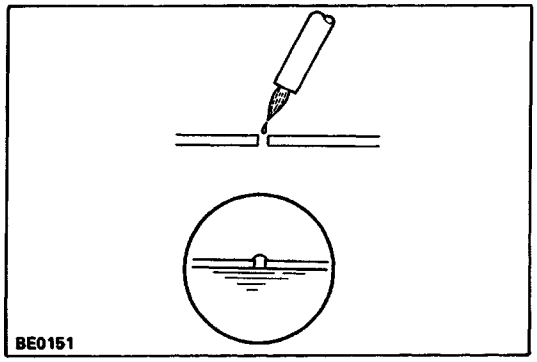
WIRE BREAKAGE POINT

(a) Place the voltmeter positive W lead against the defogger positive (+) terminal.
(b) Place the voltmeter negative (–) lead with the foil strip against the heat wire at the positive (+) terminal end and slide it toward the negative (–) terminal end.
(c) The point where the voltmeter deflects from zero to several volts is the place where the heat wire is broken.
HINT: If the heat wire is not broken, the voltmeter indicates 0 V at the positive (+) end of the heat wire but gradually increases to about 12 V as the meter probe is moved to the other end.



REPAIR DEFOGGER WIRES

(a) Clean the broken wire tips with a grease, wax and silicone remover.
(b) Place the masking tape along both sides of the wire to be repaired.



(c) Thoroughly mix the repair agent (Dupont paste No.4817).
(d) Using a fine tip brush, apply a small amount to the wire.
(e) After a few minutes, remove the masking tape.
(f) Allow the repair to stand at least 24 hours.