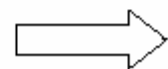
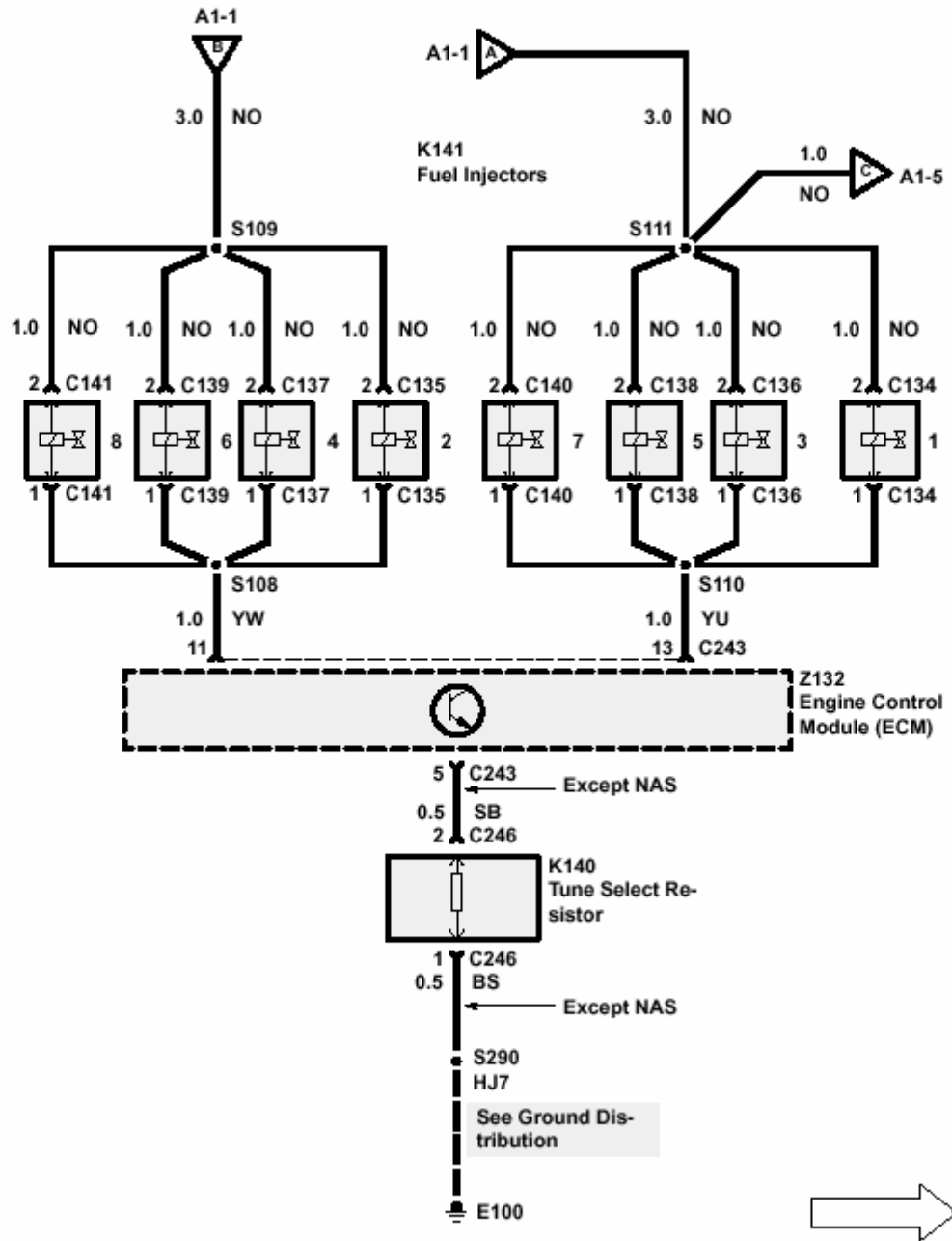
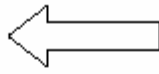
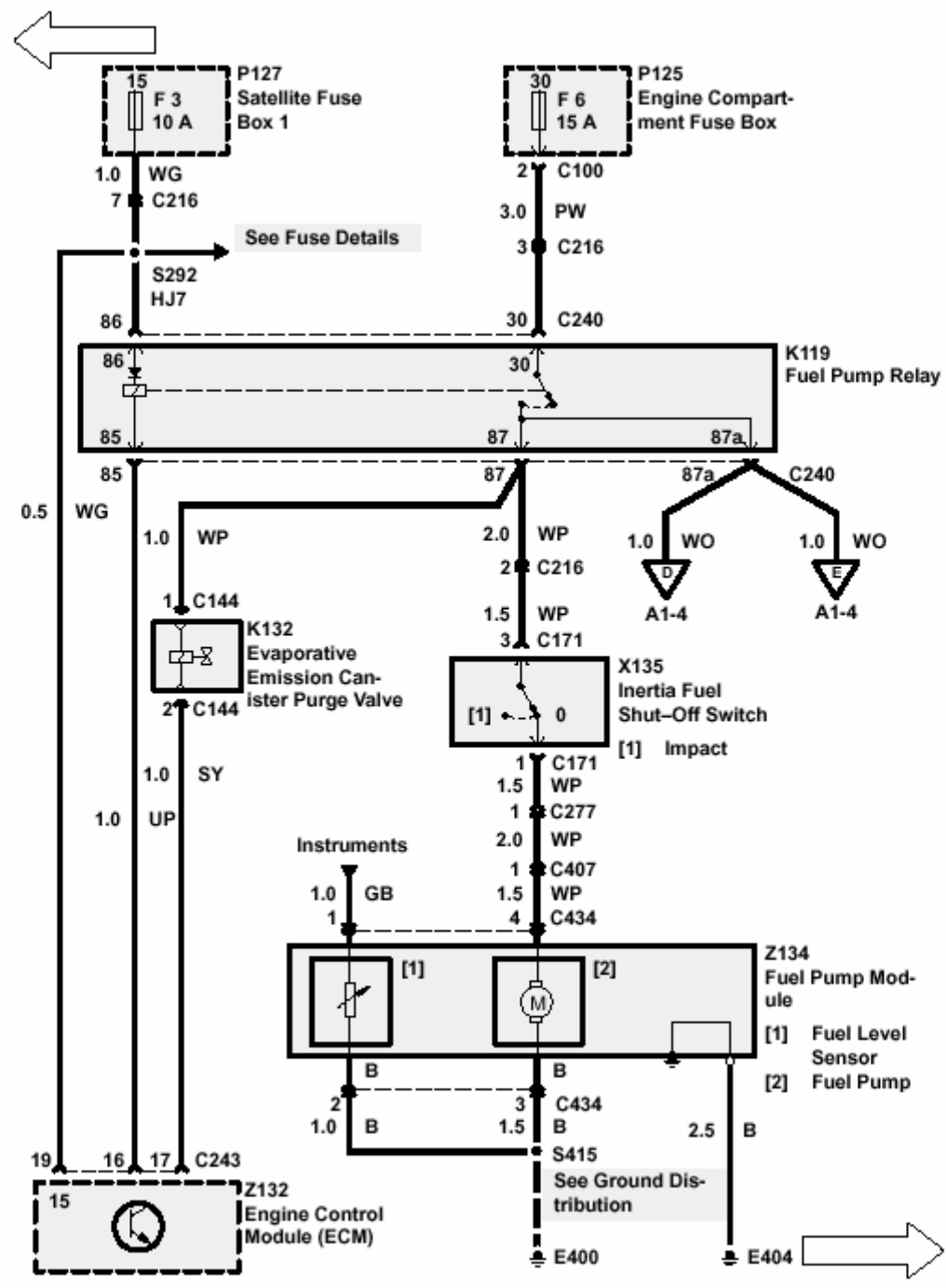


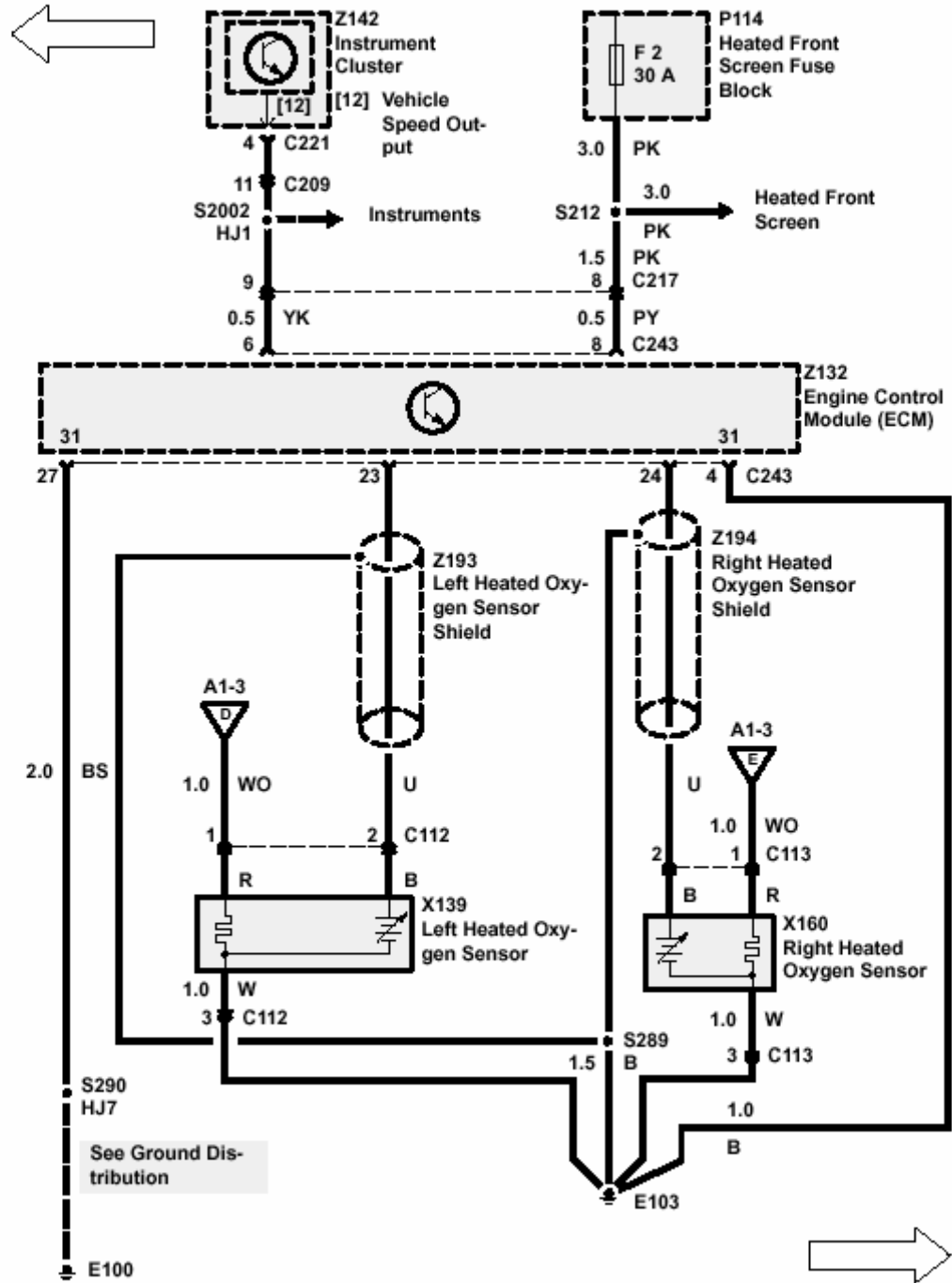
See Ground Distribution

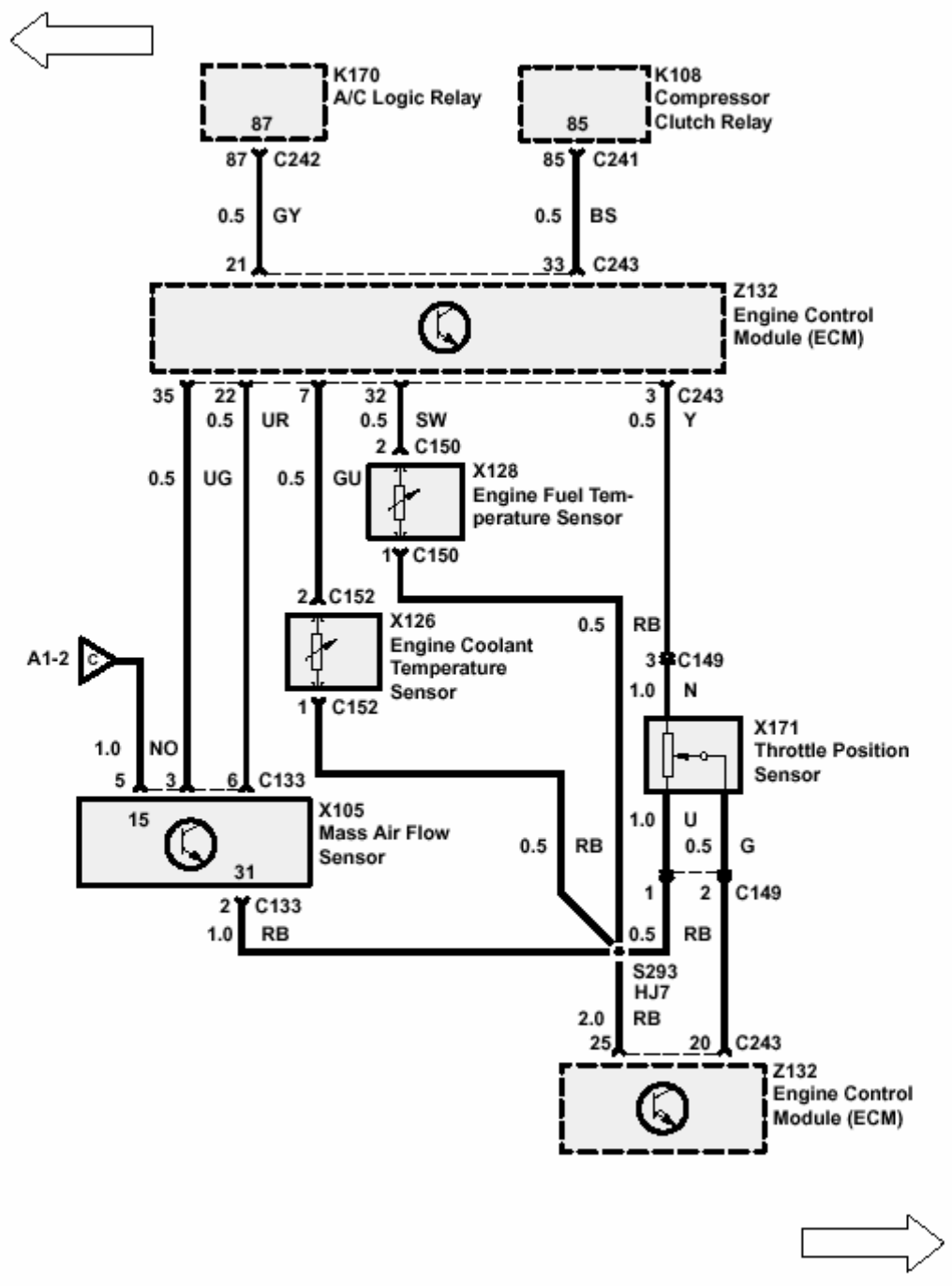
A1 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER



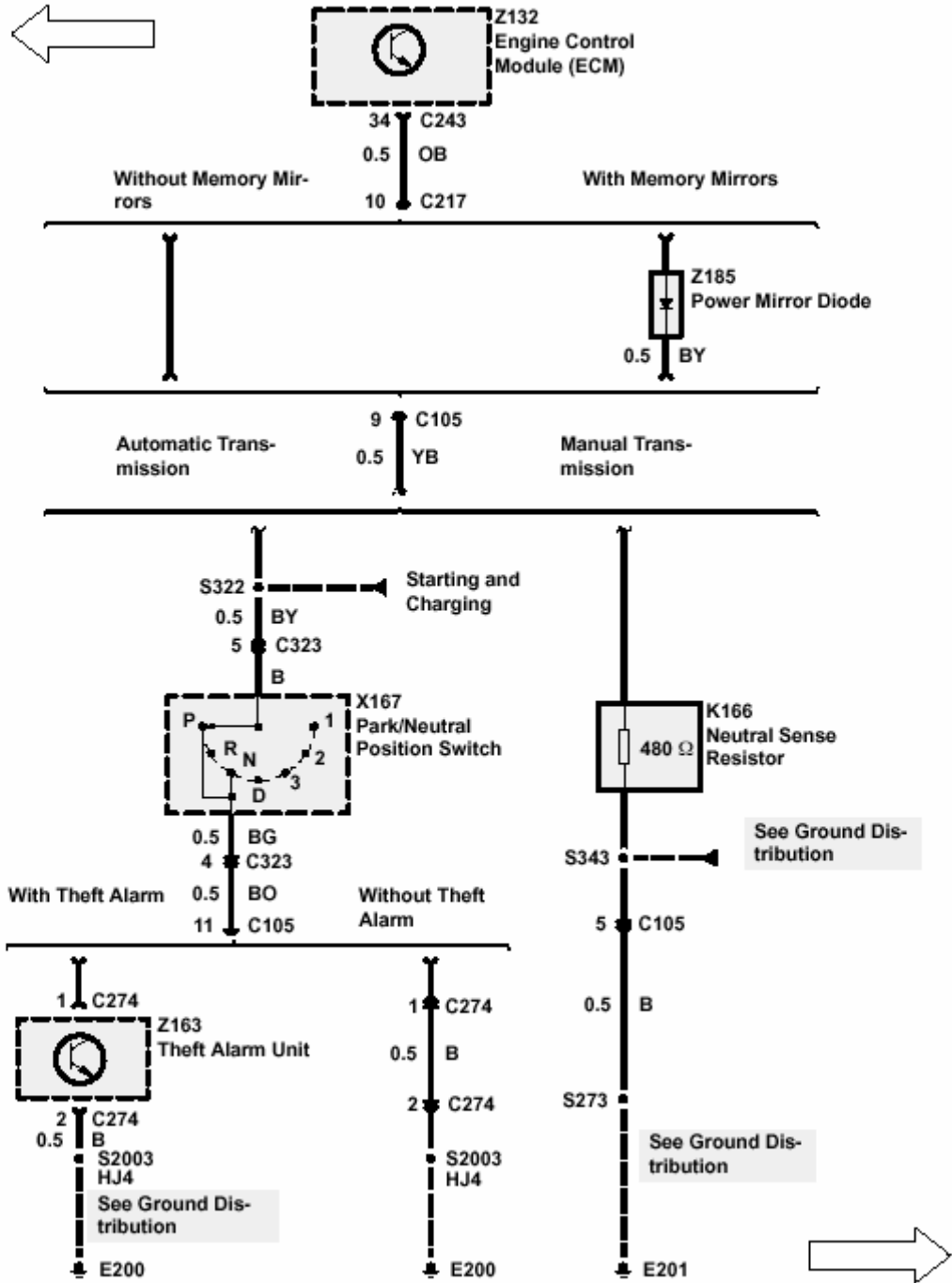


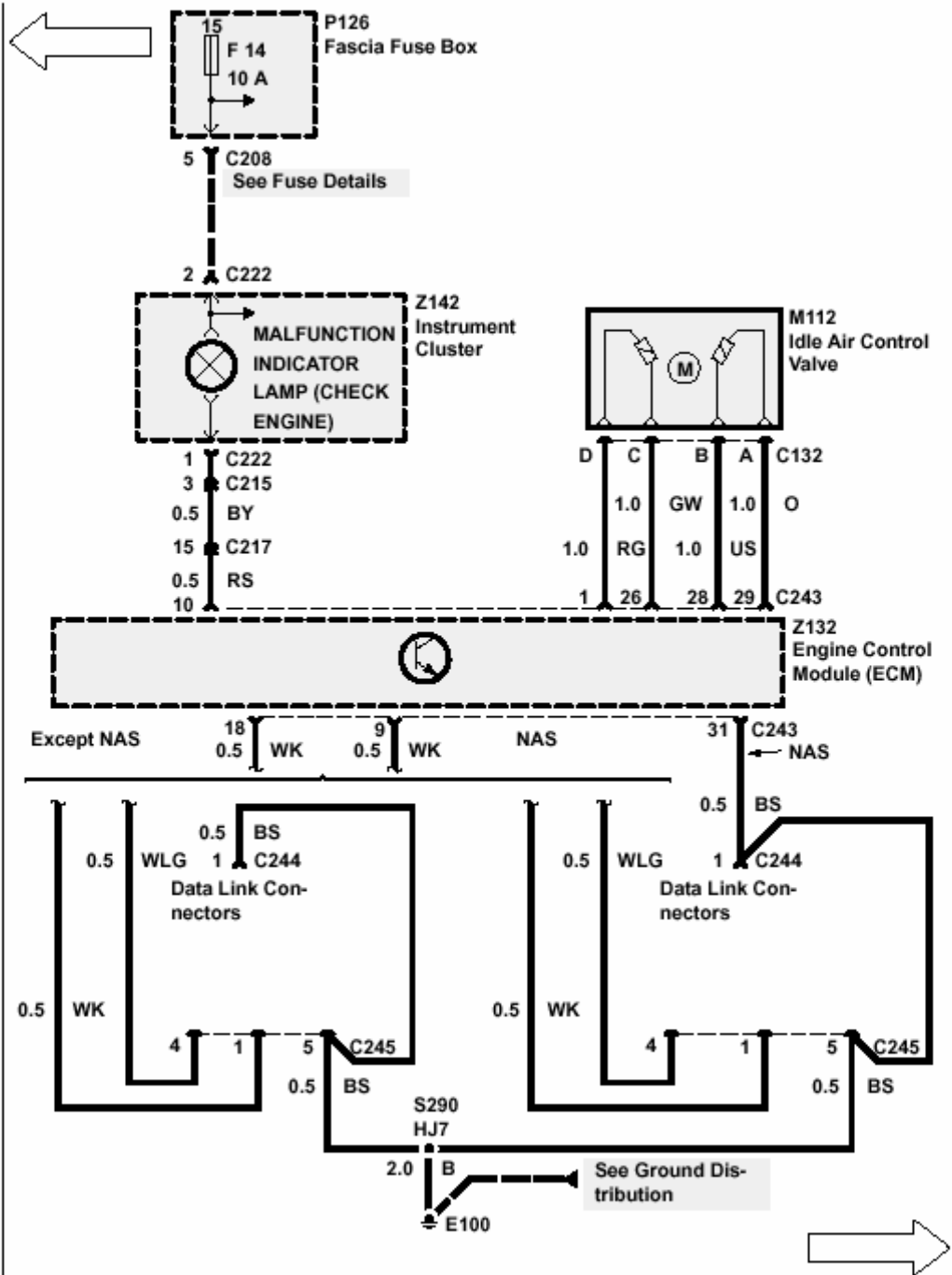




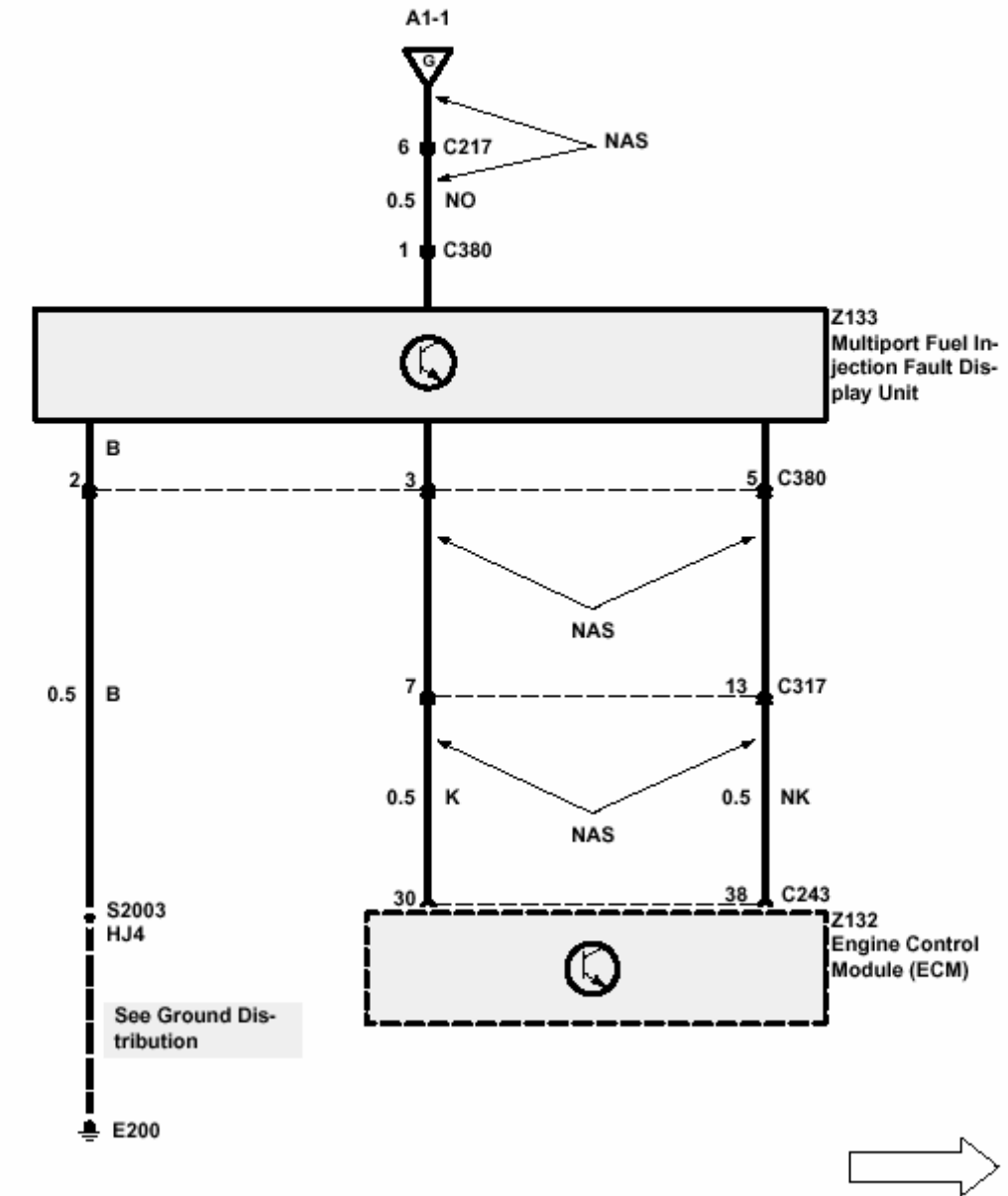
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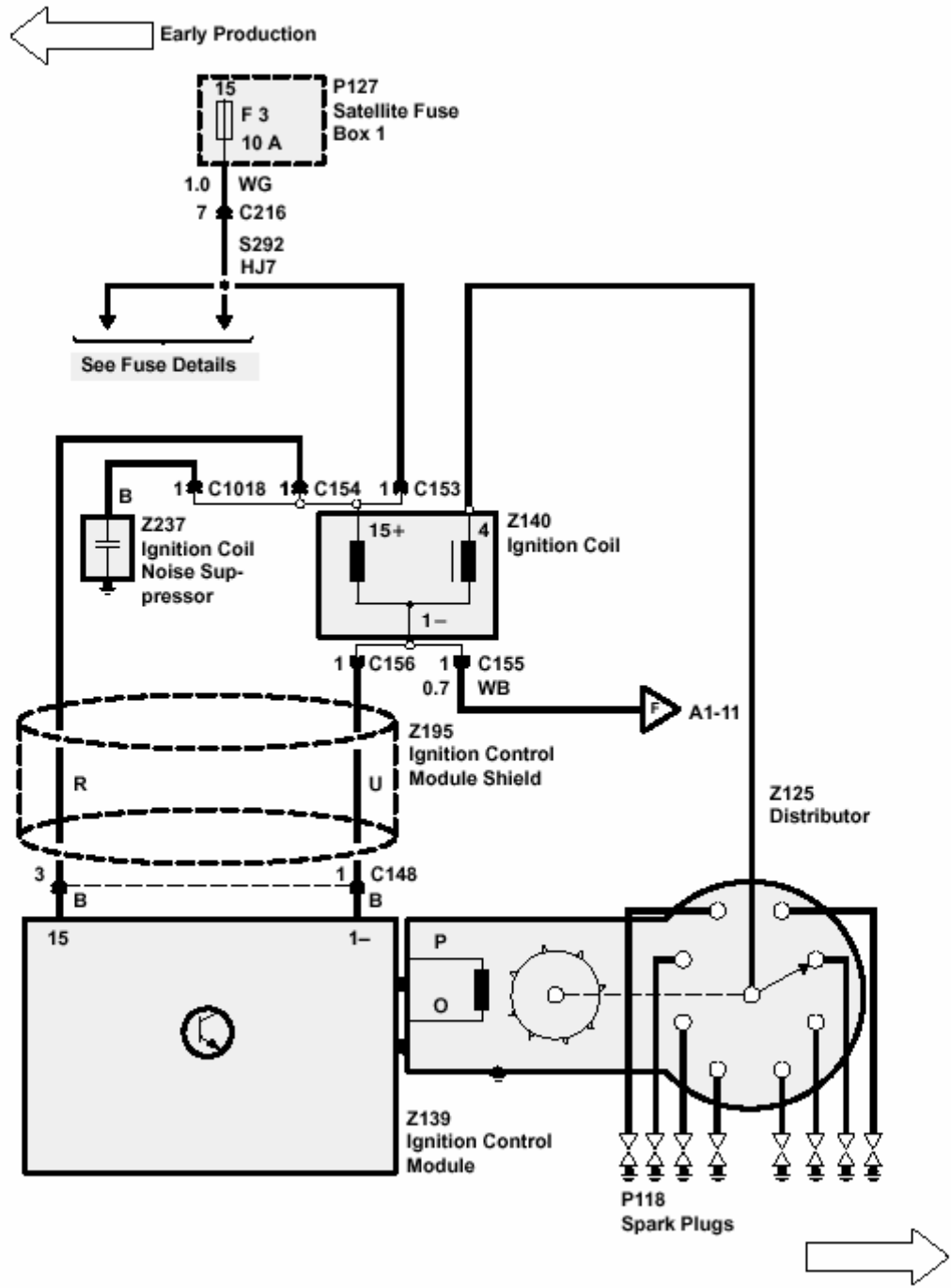
1995 RANGE ROVER





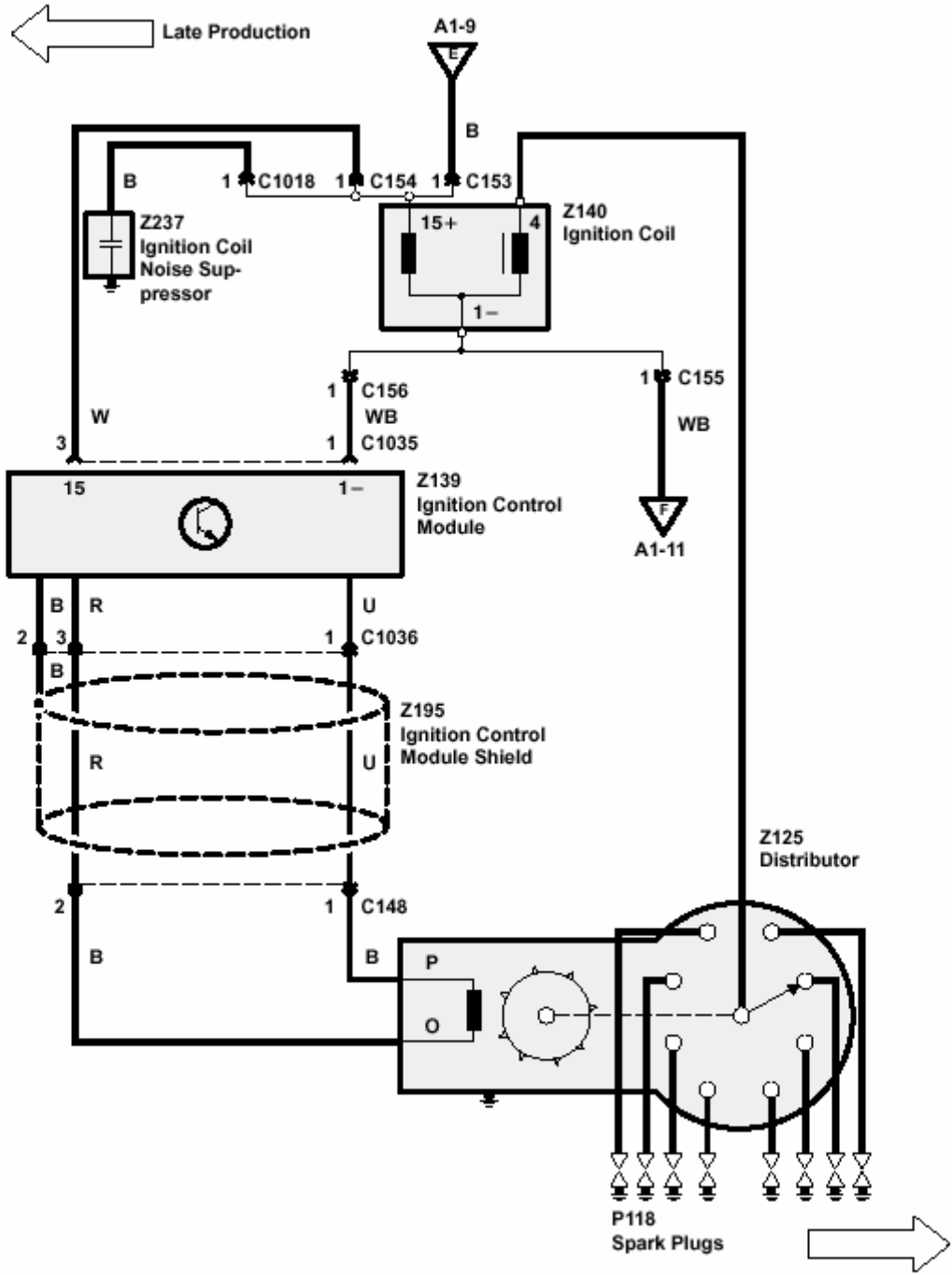
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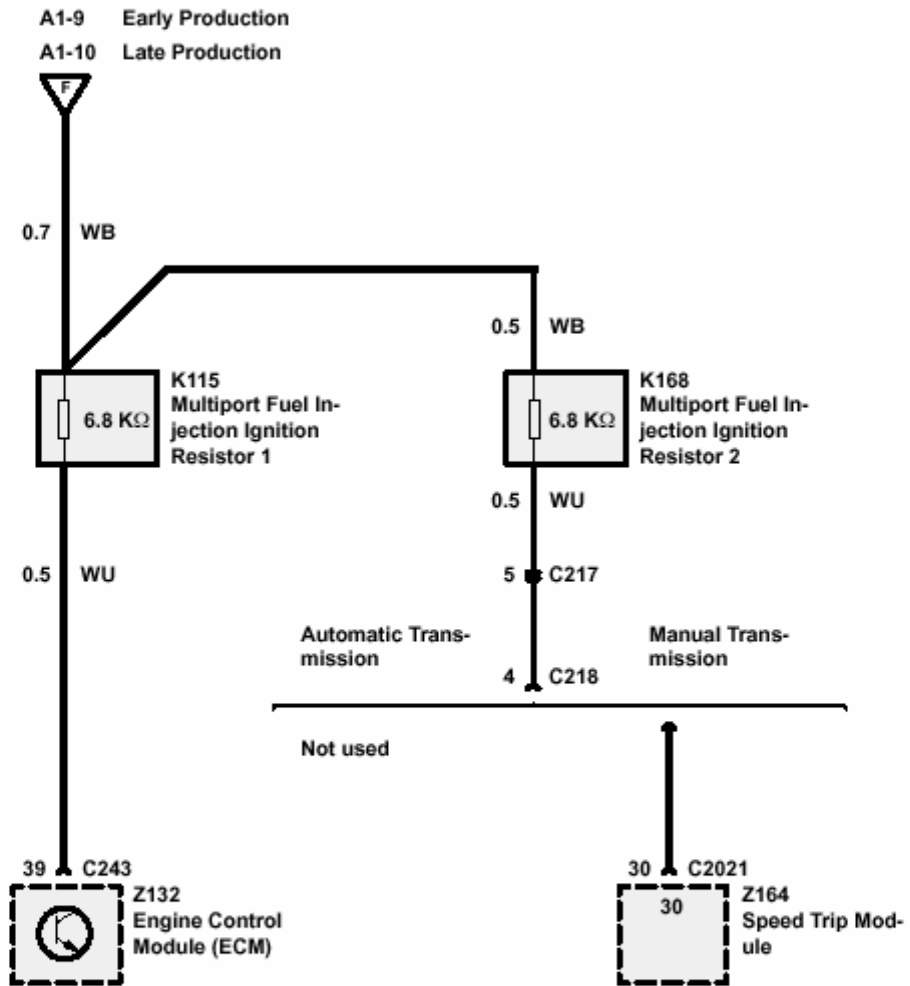
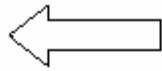


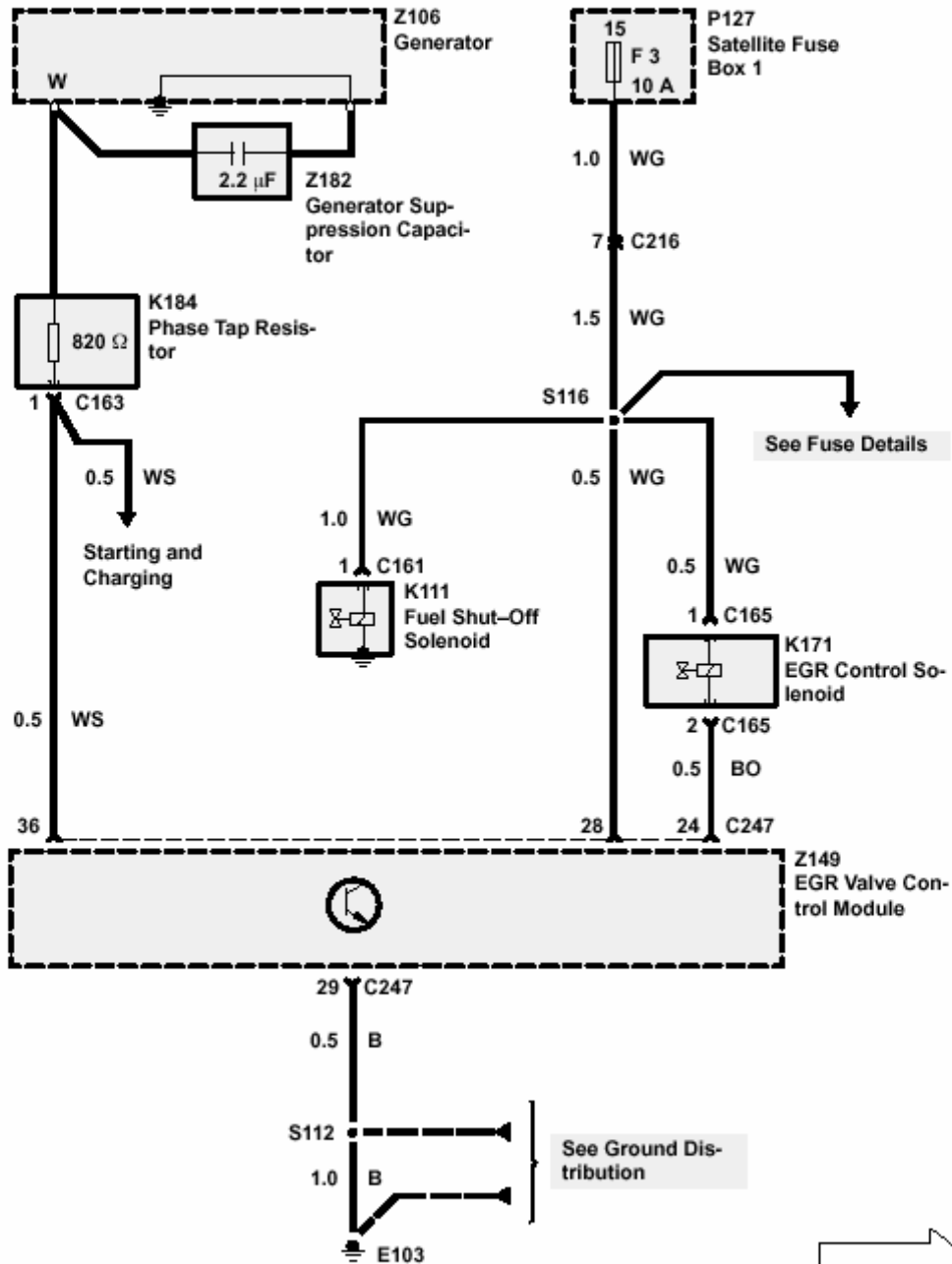


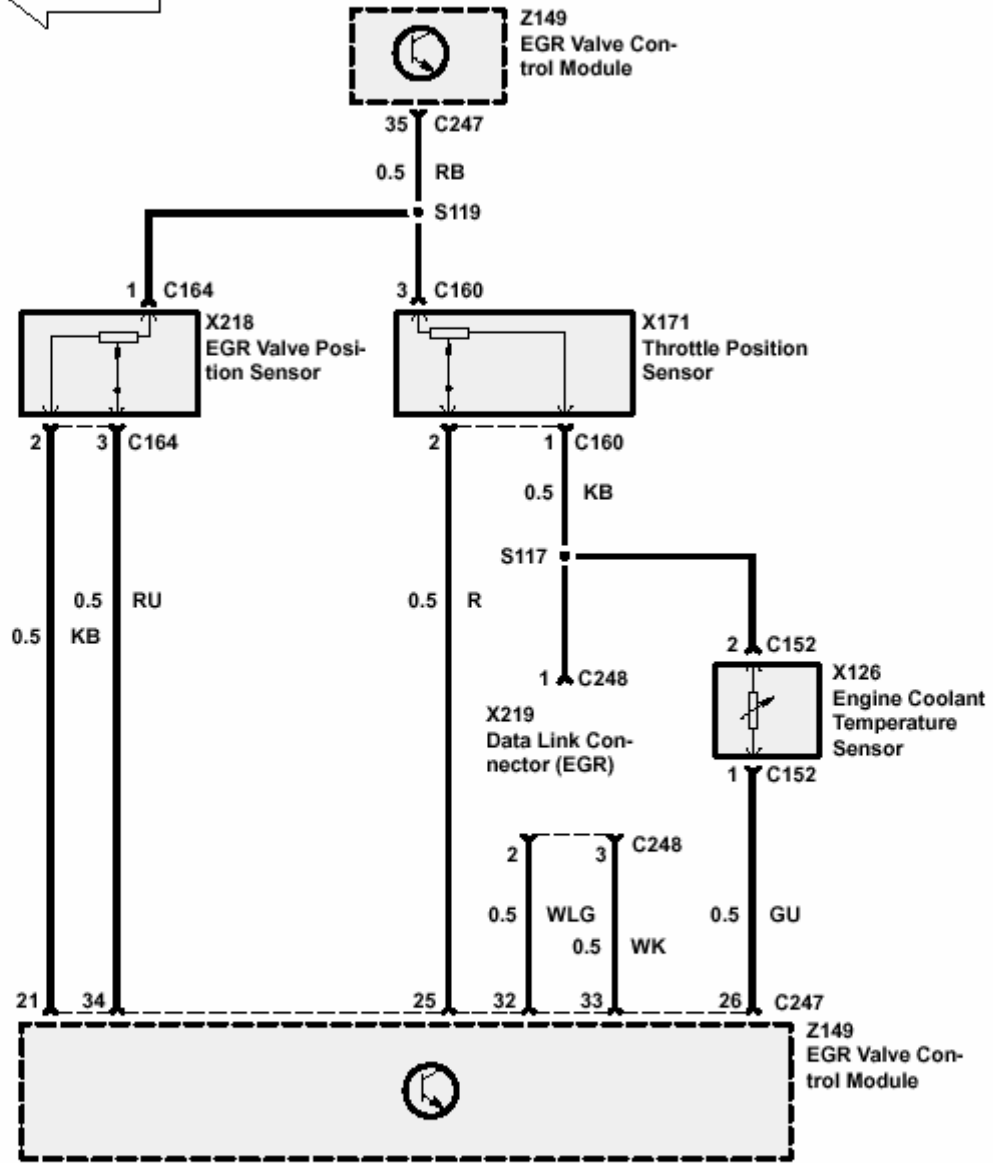
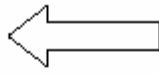
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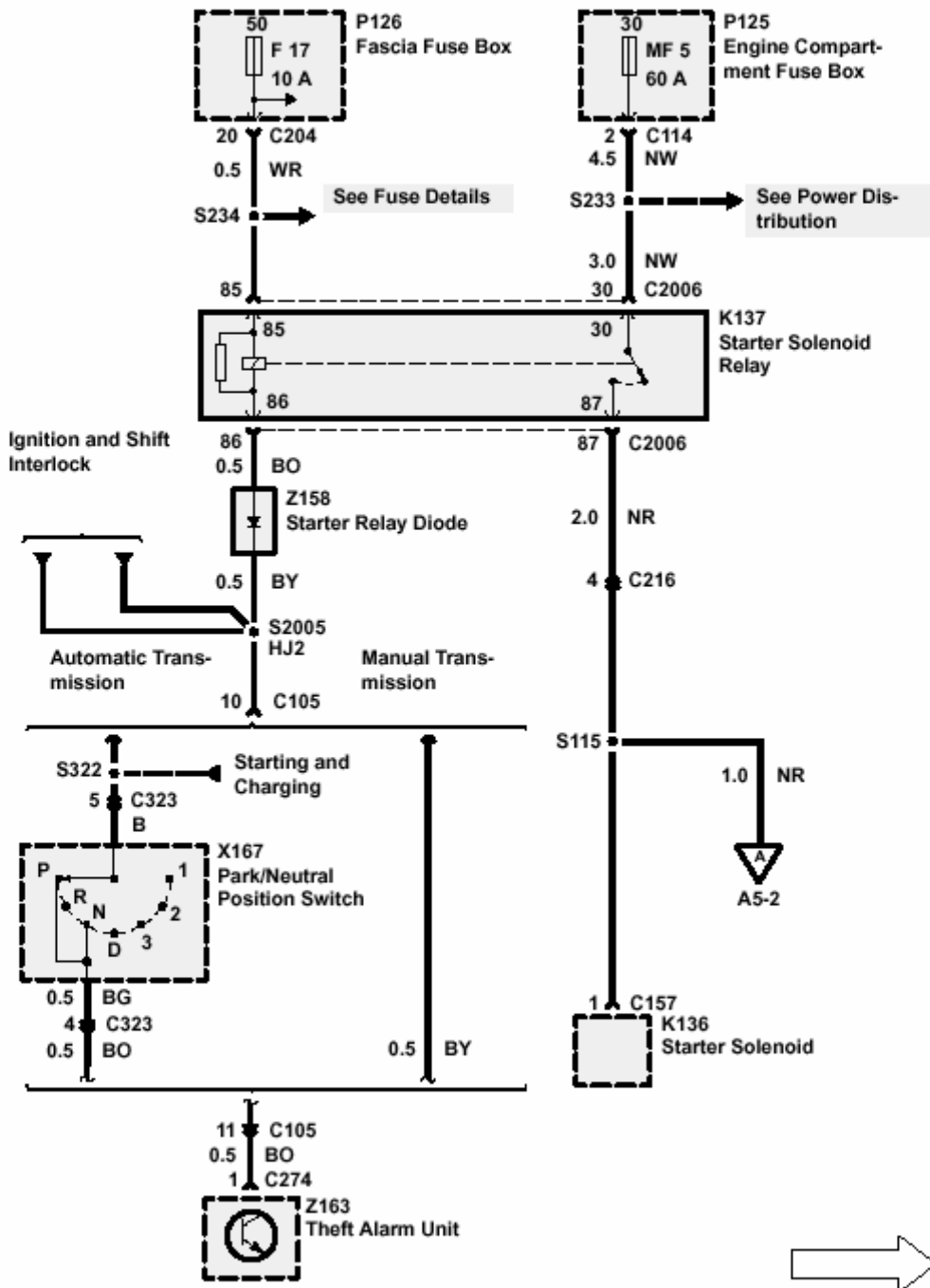
1995 RANGE ROVER





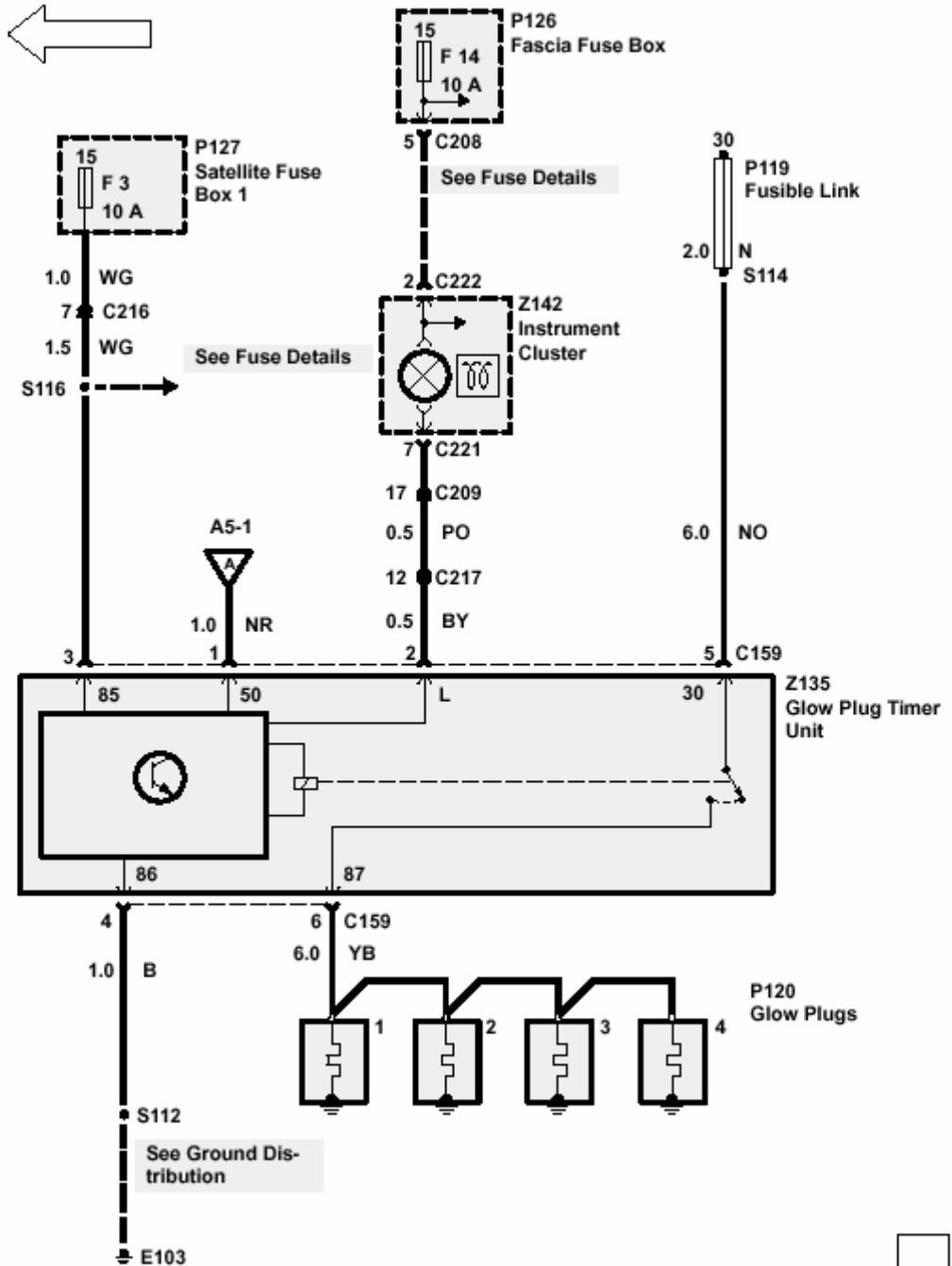






A5 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER



CIRCUIT OPERATION**Starting System**

Putting the Ignition Switch (X134) in position III applies battery voltage to the Starter Solenoid Relay (K137). The Starter Solenoid Relay (K137) energizes and applies battery voltage to the Starter Solenoid (K136) and Starter (M134).

On manual transmission vehicles equipped with a theft alarm, the Theft Alarm Unit (Z163) provides a ground circuit to the Starter Solenoid Relay's (K137) 86 terminal.

On automatic transmission vehicles equipped with a theft alarm, the Theft Alarm Unit (Z163) provides a ground circuit to the Starter Solenoid Relay's (K137) 86 terminal via the Park/Neutral Position Switch (X167).

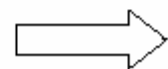
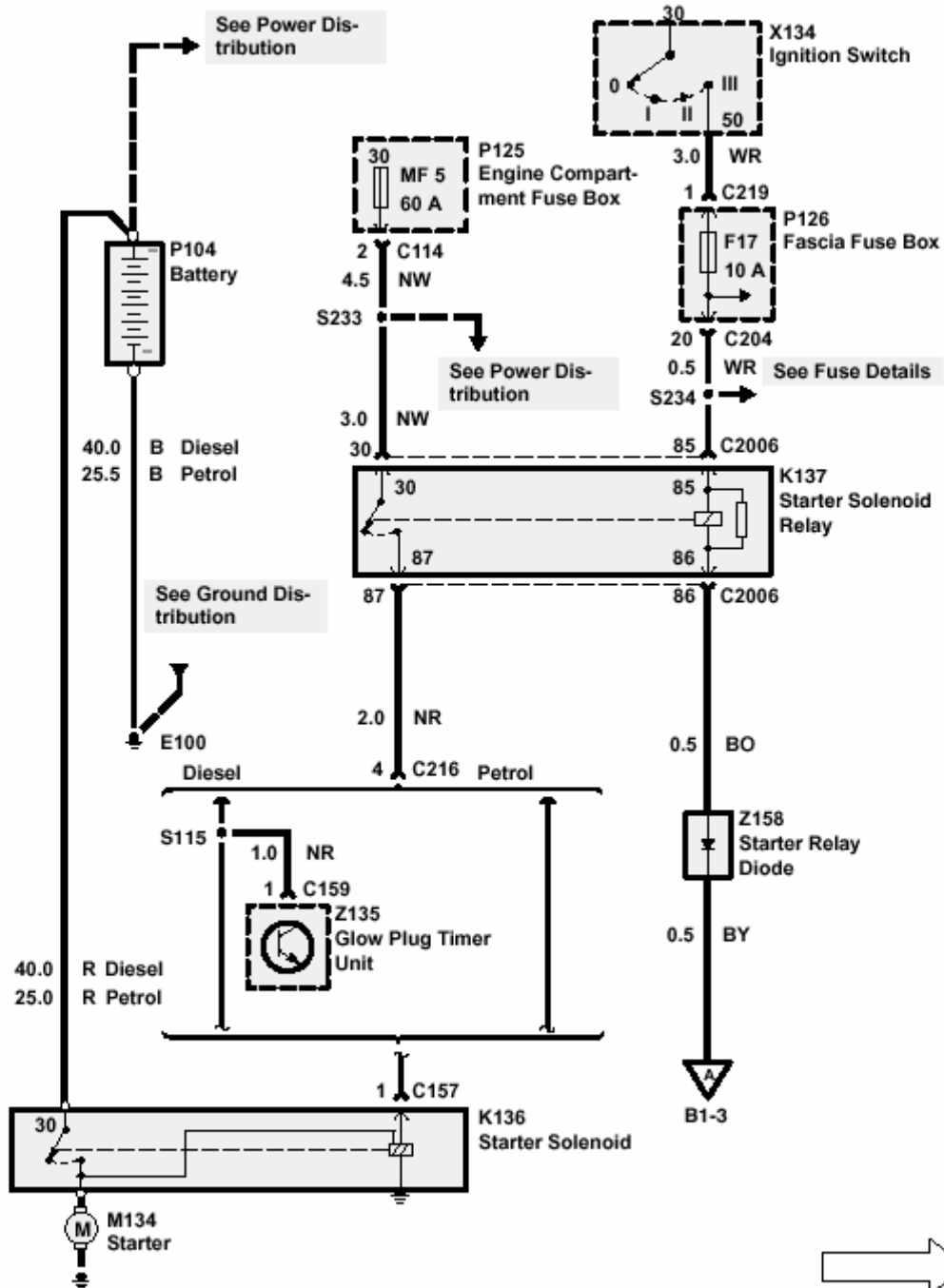
If the theft alarm is activated, the Theft Alarm Unit (Z163) will interrupt the Starter Solenoid Relay's (K137) ground path and prevent starting the engine.

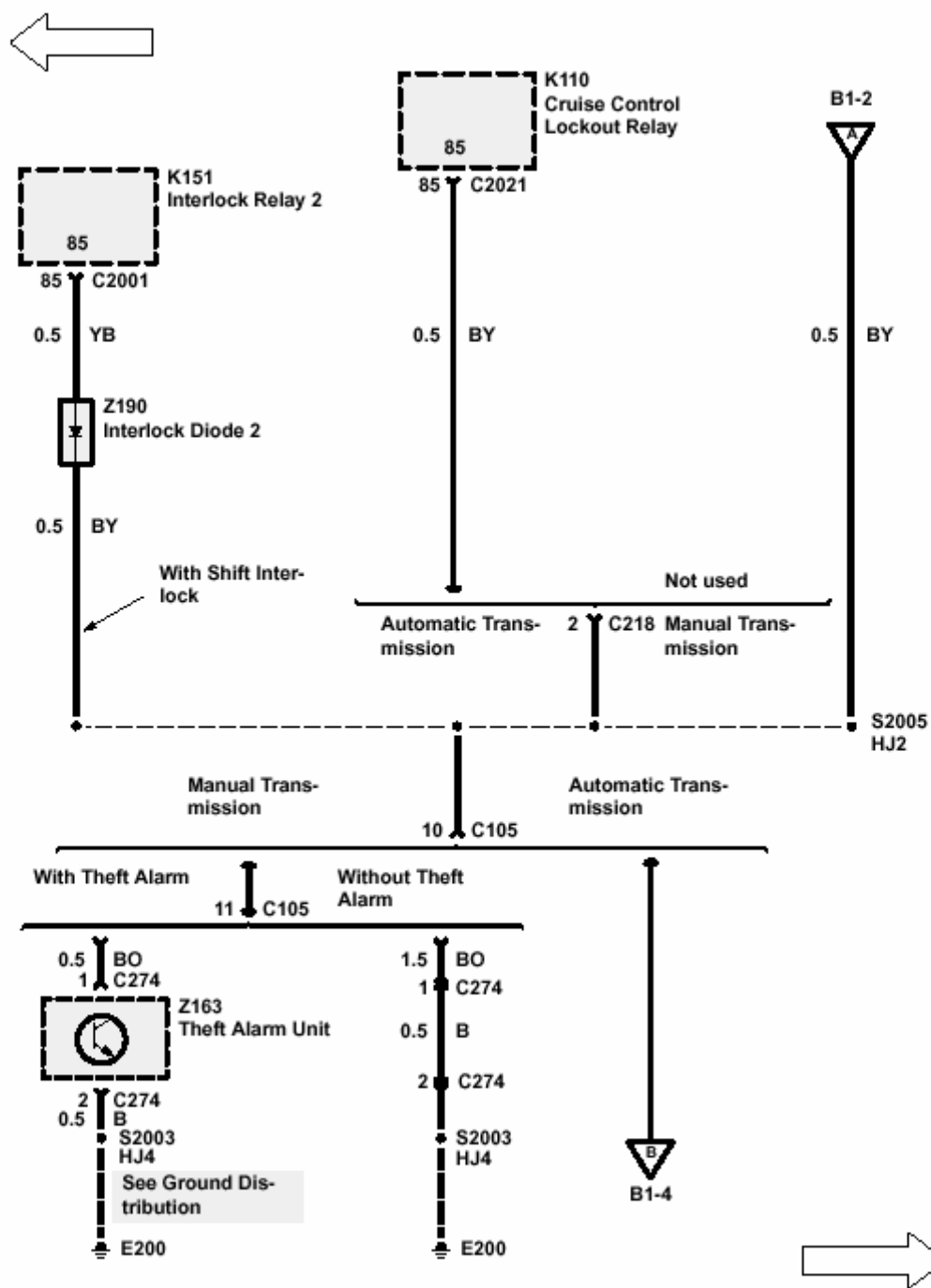
For vehicles not equipped with Theft Alarm, a black wire is used to short pins 1 and 2 of C274.

Charging System

When the Ignition Switch (X134) is in position II, battery voltage is applied to the charging system fault light. When the Generator (Z106) is being turned by the engine, its stator windings are excited by voltage applied to the Generator (Z106) via the charging system fault light. The Generator (Z106) begins to produce electricity in order to charge the vehicle Battery (P104). If the Generator (Z106) fails to produce power, the Generator (Z106) grounds the fault light control wire, causing the charging system fault light to glow.

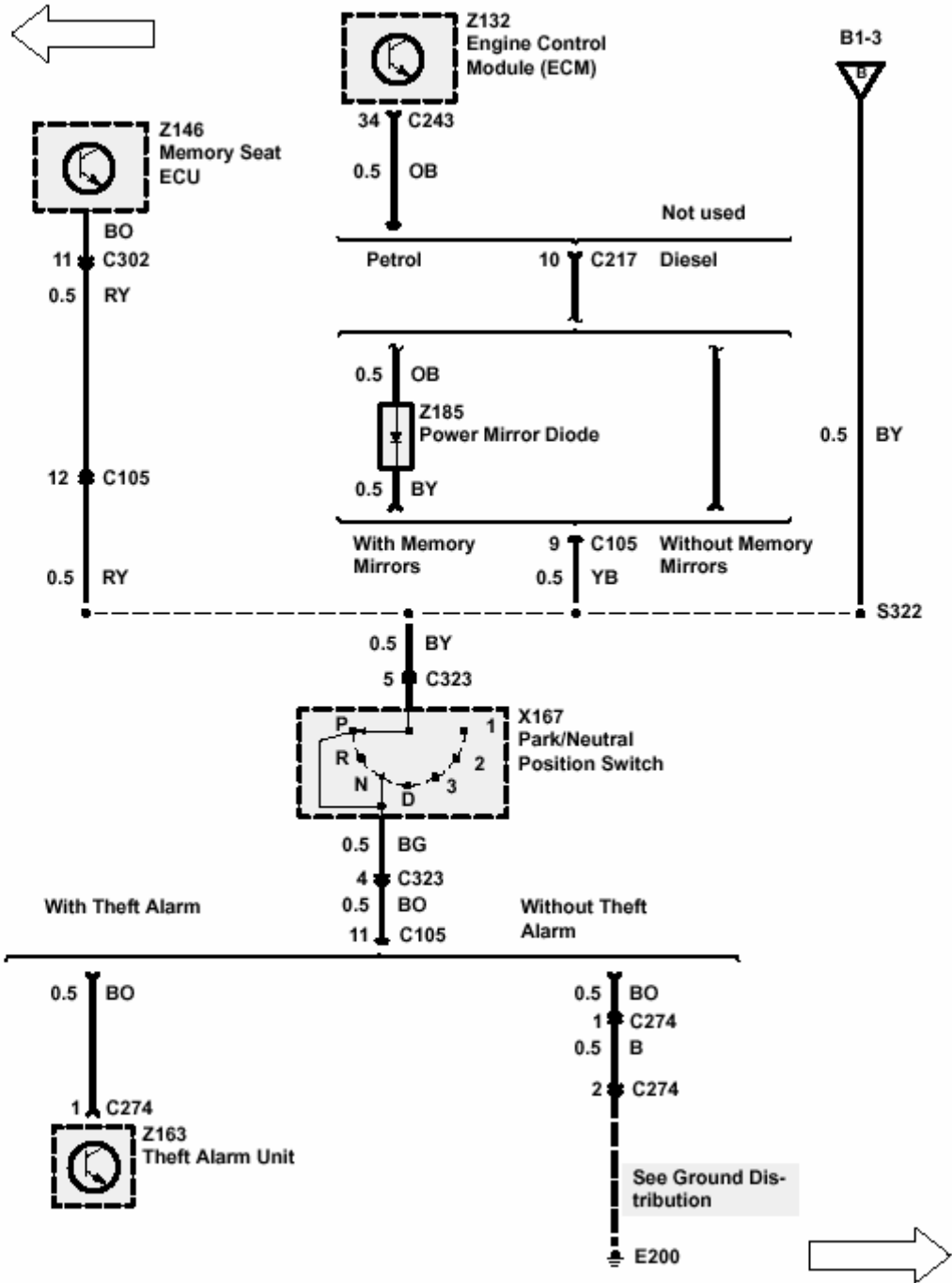
The tachometer displays engine speed in rpm. Voltage pulses are taken from the Generator (Z106) and are generated when the engine drive belt turns the Generator pulley. The tachometer responds to the frequency of the voltage pulses, which increases proportionally to that of the engine speed.



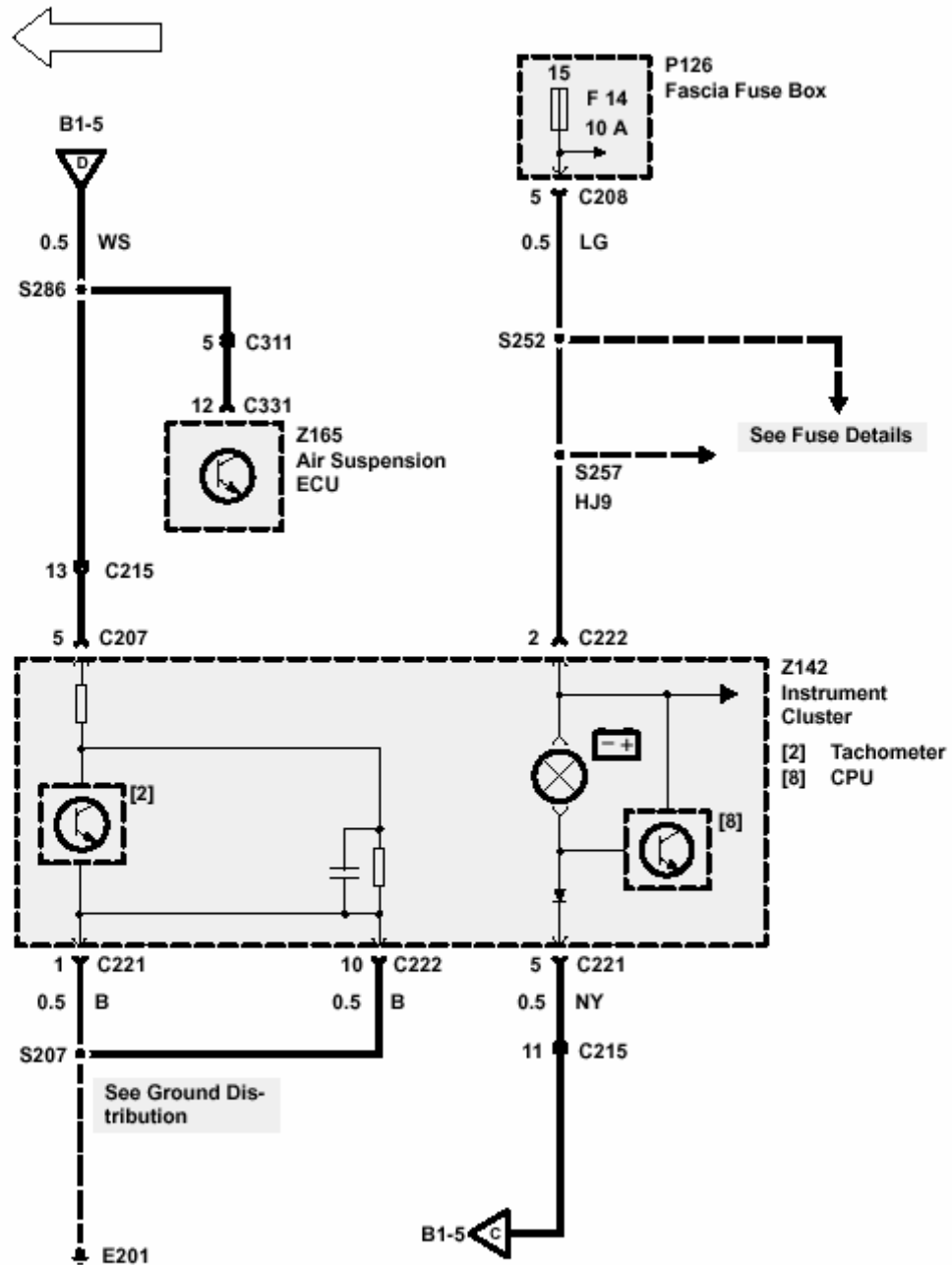


B1 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER



B1 ETM



TROUBLESHOOTING HINTS

1. If the Starter Solenoid (K136) does not click and the vehicle is equipped with a memory seat, check seat operation. If the seat does not operate, check the Park/Neutral Position Switch (X167) and the Theft Alarm Unit (Z163).

SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS

1. If the Starter Solenoid (K136) does not click and the engine does not crank, do Test A.
2. If the Starter Solenoid (K136) clicks but the engine does not crank or cranks slowly, do Test B.
3. If the charge warning light does not light with the engine off and the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II, do Test C.
4. If the charge warning light stays lit with the engine running, do Test D.

CIRCUIT OPERATION

With the Cruise Control Switch (X115) on, voltage from Fuse F18 is applied to the Cruise Control ECU (Z121), Cruise Control Vacuum Pump (M103), Steering Wheel Cruise Switches (X266) through the WY wire, Rotary Coupler (Z104) and PB wire. The Cruise Control ECU (Z121) is grounded at terminal 8 through the B wire to E200.

Cruise Control Vacuum Pump (M103)

With the Cruise Control Switch (X115) on, voltage is applied to the Cruise Control Vacuum Pump (M103) through the WU wire. When a cruise speed is set, the Cruise Control ECU (Z121) applies ground through the BR wire to operate the pump motor and applies ground through the BY wire to close the normally open solenoid valve in the pump. The pump applies vacuum to the actuator.

SET/ACCEL

To set a cruise speed, the Cruise Control Switch (X115) must be on and vehicle speed must exceed 28 mph (45 km/h). When the SET/ACCEL Switch is depressed under these conditions, voltage from Fuse F18 is applied to terminal 3 of the Cruise Control ECU (Z121) through the closed Cruise Control Switch (X115) and Steering Wheel Cruise Switches (X266), causing the vacuum pump to operate. When the SET/ACCEL Switch is released, voltage is removed from terminal 3, signalling the ECU to set the speed.

RES/DECEL

When the RES/DECEL Switch is depressed, voltage is applied to terminal 4 of the Cruise Control ECU (Z121). This voltage signals the ECU to disengage the system and the vehicle slows down. When the switch is depressed a second time, voltage is again applied to the ECU and the vehicle returns to the previously set speed.

Speed Input

Terminal 11 of the Cruise Control ECU (Z121) monitors the Vehicle Speed output signal from the Instrument Cluster (Z142) through the YK wire. This signal is a pulsing voltage and its frequency changes with vehicle speed.

System Disable

The Cruise Control System can be disabled in one of four ways:

1. The Cruise Control Switch (X115) is put in the 0 position, removing power from the Cruise Control ECU (Z121) and vacuum pump, and erasing the set speed memory.
2. The RES/DECEL Switch is depressed, signalling the Cruise Control ECU (Z121) to disengage the system.
3. The brake pedal is depressed and a vacuum valve in the Brake Switch Vent Valve opens (X112). This vents vacuum to the actuator valve and releases the throttle.

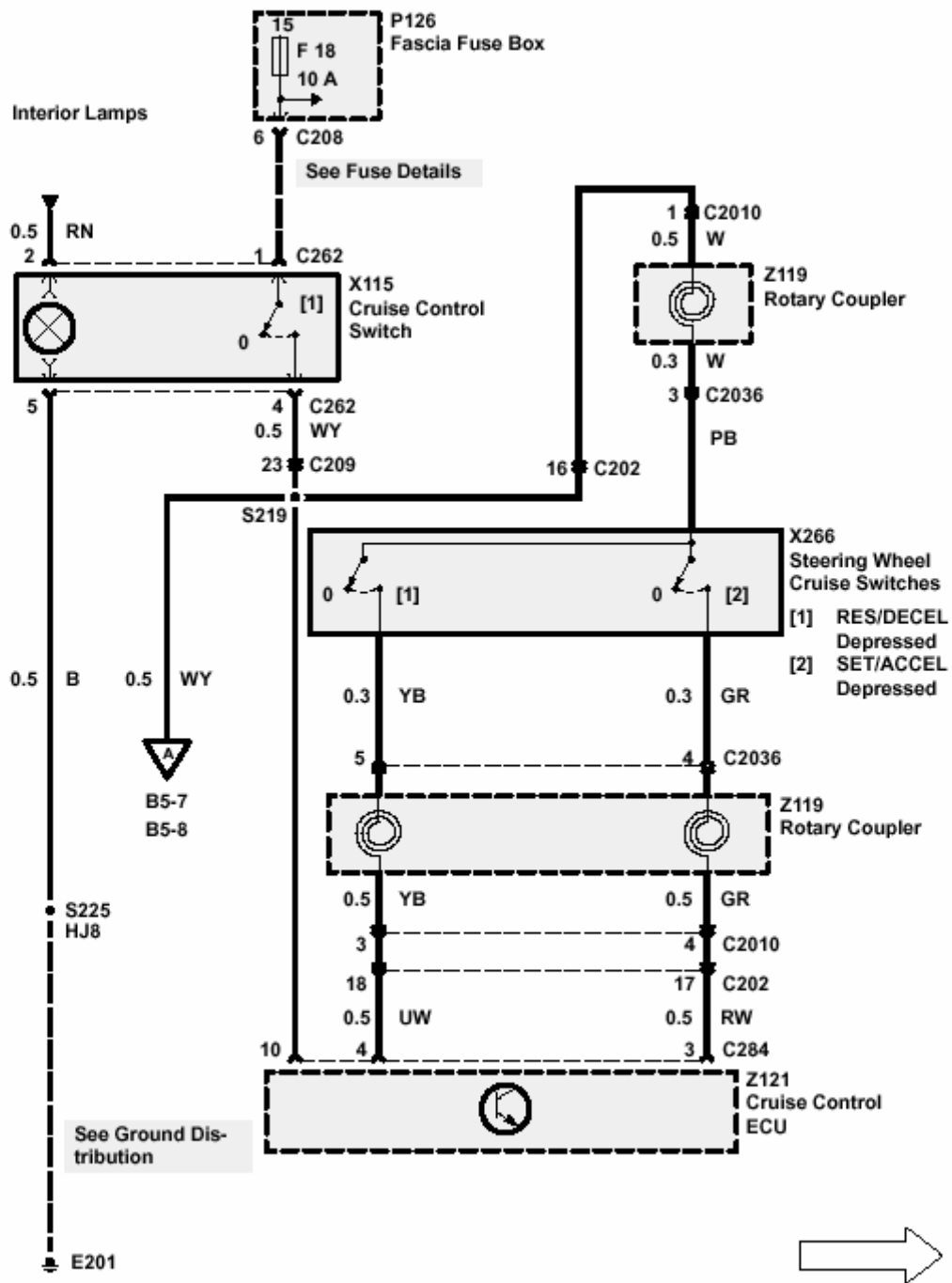
4. The Voltage applied to Cruise Control ECU (Z121) terminal 9 is interrupted, causing the Cruise Control ECU (Z121) to turn off the vacuum pump and de-energize the vacuum solenoid valve. This voltage path is interrupted when the brake pedal is depressed, the Clutch Pedal is depressed, or the vehicle is in Park or Neutral. With the brake pedal depressed, the Brake Switch Vent Valve (X112) moves to 1 and the circuit is interrupted. With the vehicle in Park or Neutral the Park/Neutral Position Switch (X167) energizes the Cruise Control Lockout Relay (K110) by grounding the relay's coil. The relay then opens its contacts, interrupting the circuit. With the clutch pedal depressed, the Clutch Switch (X200) moves to 1 and the circuit is interrupted.

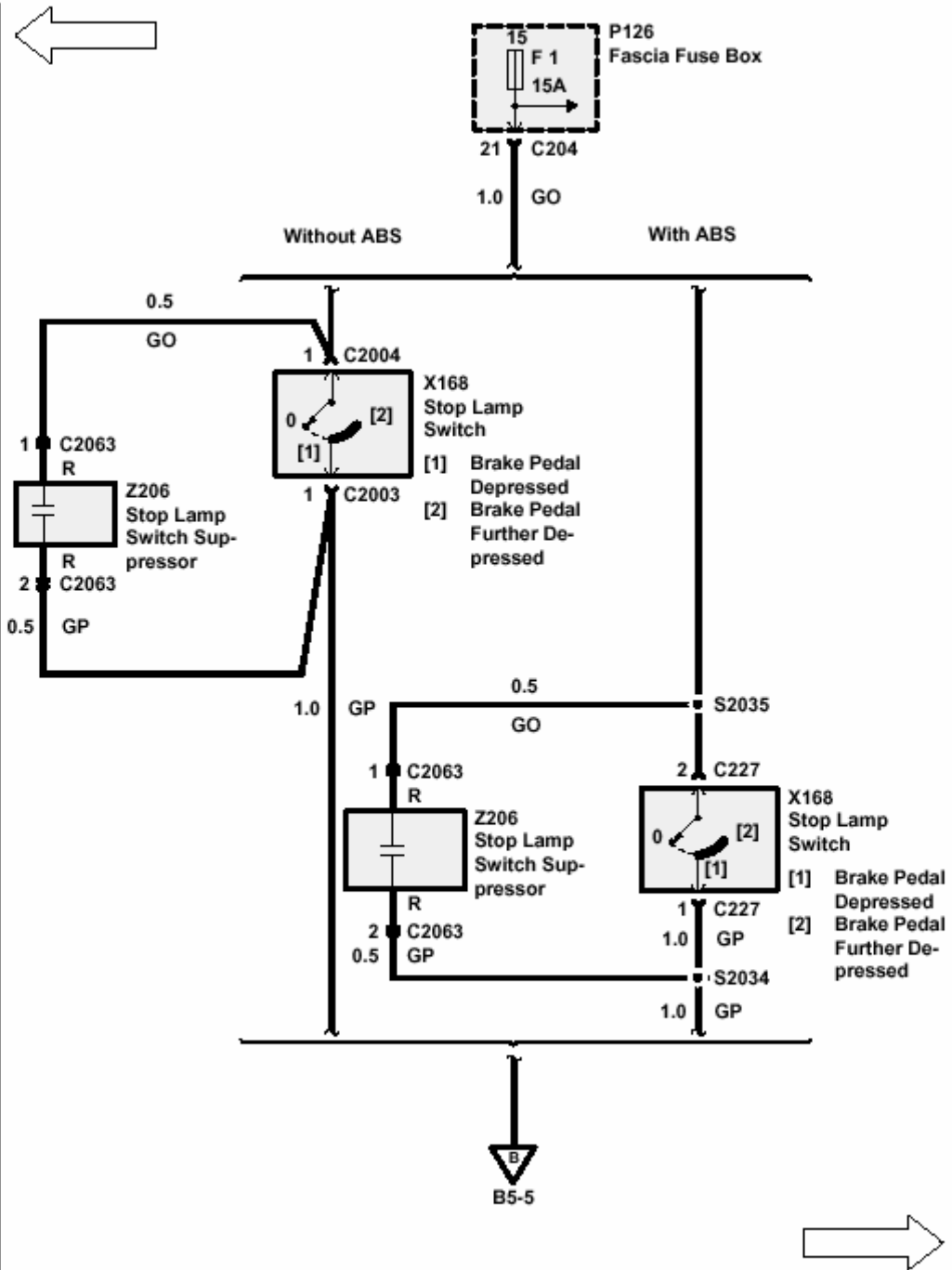
Road Test

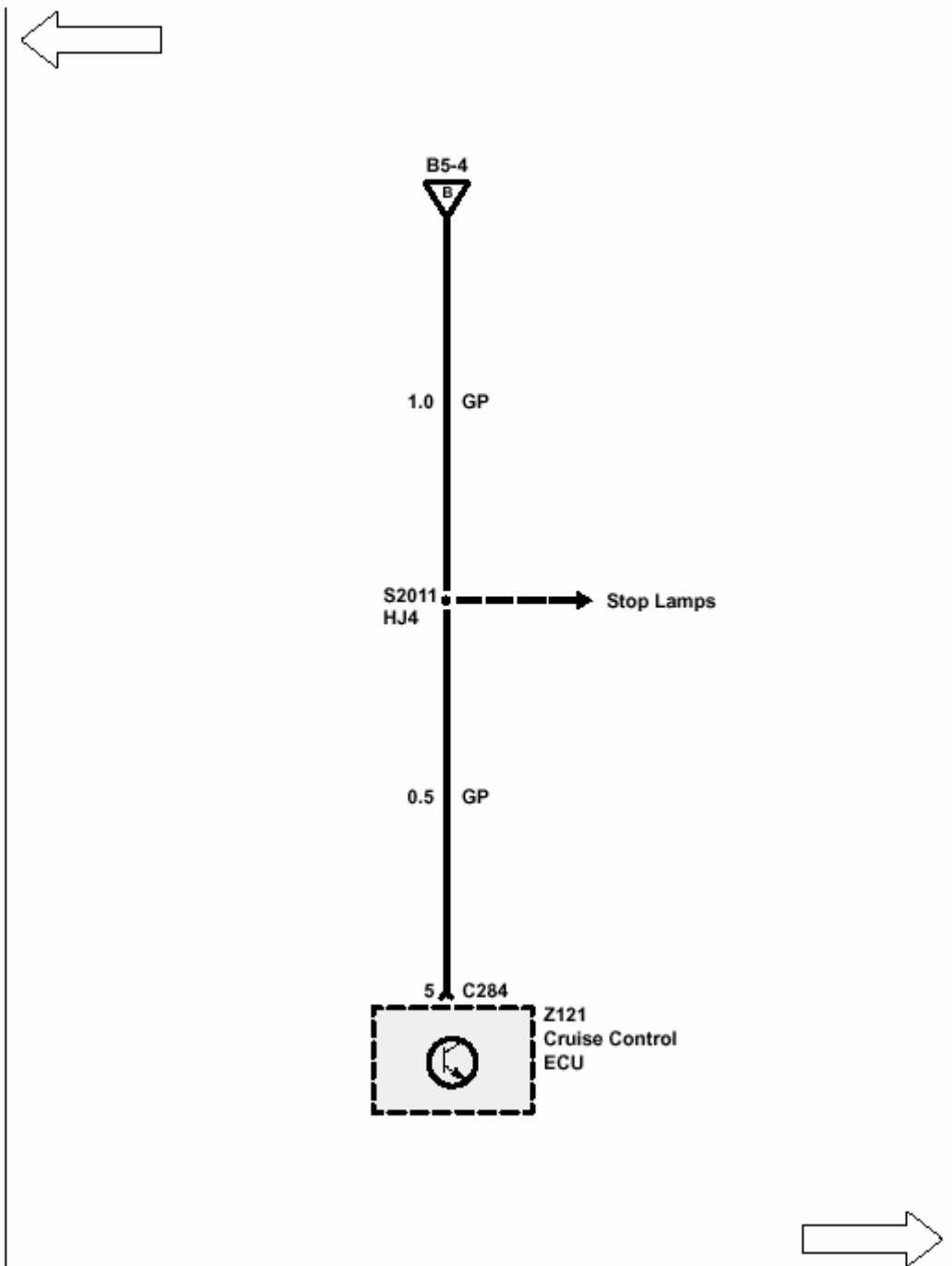
CAUTION: DO NOT ENGAGE CRUISE CONTROL WHEN VEHICLE IS BEING USED IN LOW TRANSFER GEARS

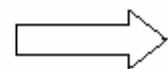
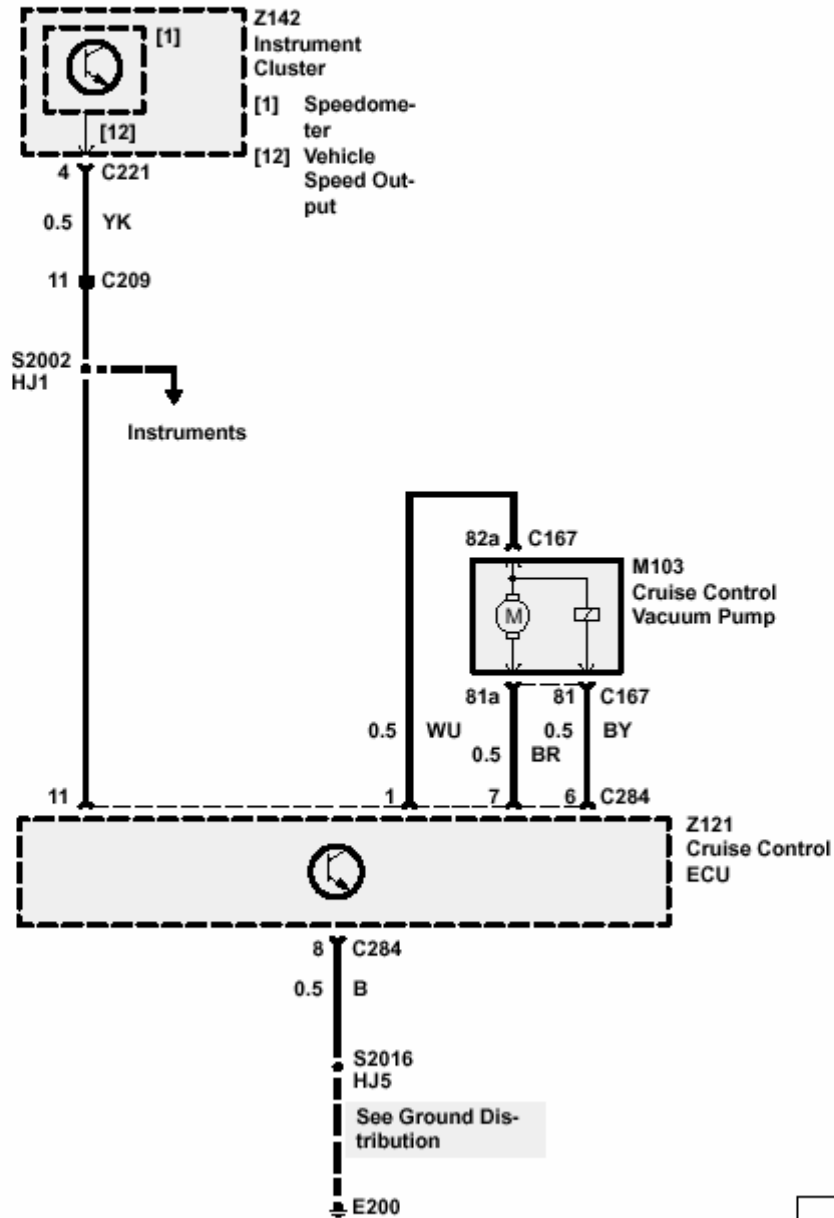
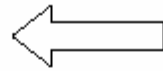
WARNING: The use of cruise control is not recommended on winding, snow covered or slippery roads, or in heavy traffic conditions where a constant speed cannot be maintained.

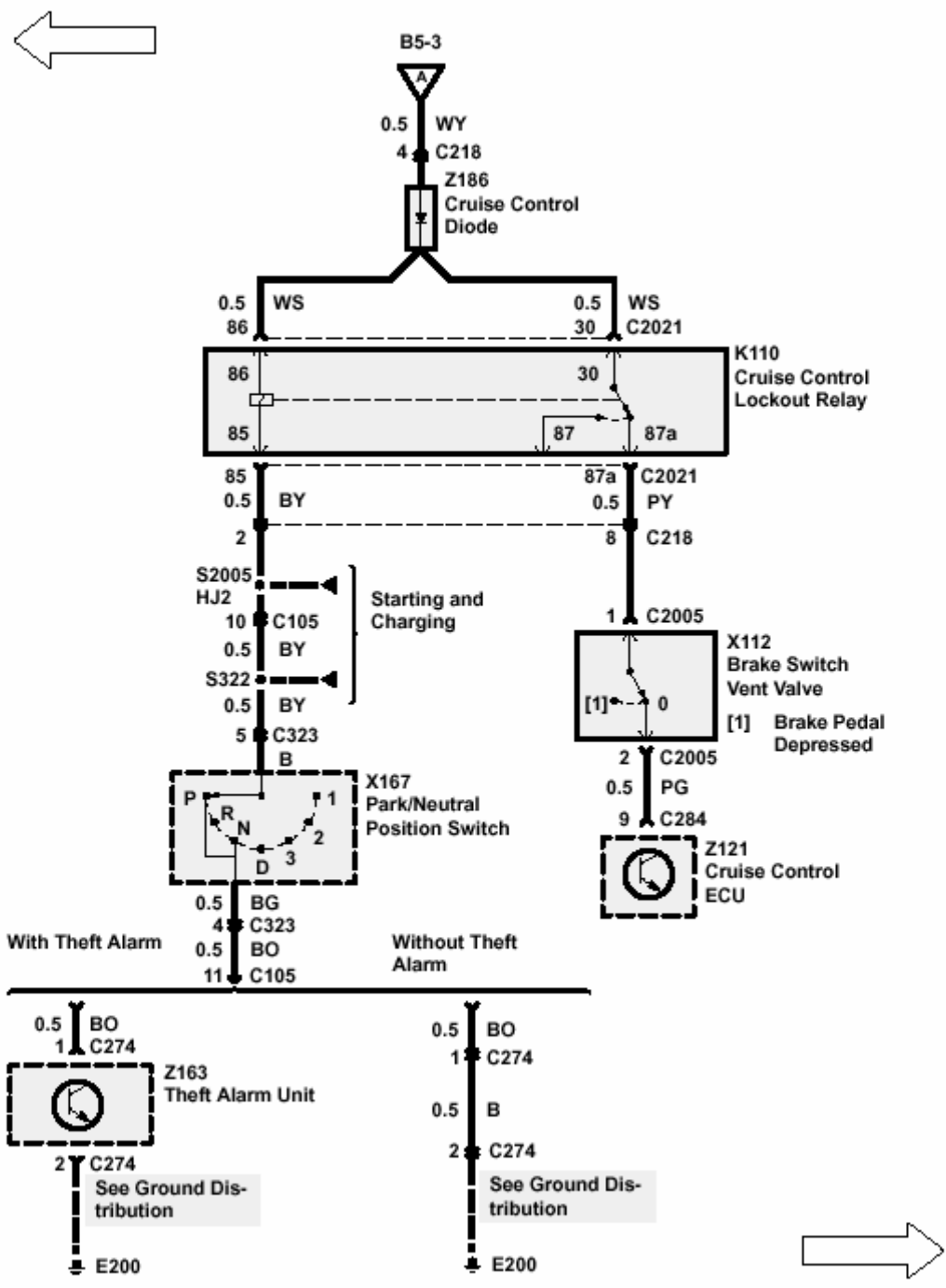
1. Start the engine and depress the Cruise Control Switch (X115) to activate the Cruise Control System. Accelerate to approximately 30 mph (50 km/h) and press the SET/ACCEL Switch. Immediately release the switch and remove foot from the accelerator pedal. The vehicle should maintain the speed at which the SET/ACCEL Switch was pressed.
2. Press the SET/ACCEL Switch and hold at that position. The vehicle should accelerate smoothly until the switch is released. The vehicle should now maintain the new speed at which the SET/ACCEL Switch was released.
3. Press the RES/DECEL Switch while the vehicle is in the cruise control mode. The cruise control should disengage. Slow to approximately 35 mph (55 km/h) and press the RES/DECEL Switch. Immediately release the switch and remove foot from the accelerator. The vehicle should smoothly accelerate to the previously set speed. Increase speed using the accelerator pedal. Releasing the pedal should return the vehicle to the previously set speed.
4. Depressing the brake pedal should immediately disengage the Cruise Control System and return the vehicle to driver's control at accelerator pedal. Press the RES/DECEL Switch and the vehicle should accelerate to the previously set speed without operation of the accelerator pedal.
5. Press the RES/DECEL Switch and allow the vehicle to decelerate to below 26 mph (42 km/h). Press the RES/DECEL Switch and the Cruise Control System should remain disengaged.
6. Press the SET/ACCEL Switch below 28 mph (45 km/h) and the Cruise Control System should remain disengaged. Accelerate the vehicle above 28 mph (45 km/h), press the RES/DECEL Switch and remove foot from the accelerator pedal. The vehicle should smoothly adjust to the previously memorized speed.
7. Pressing the Cruise Control Switch (X115) should immediately disengage the Cruise Control System and erase the previously set speed from ECU memory.





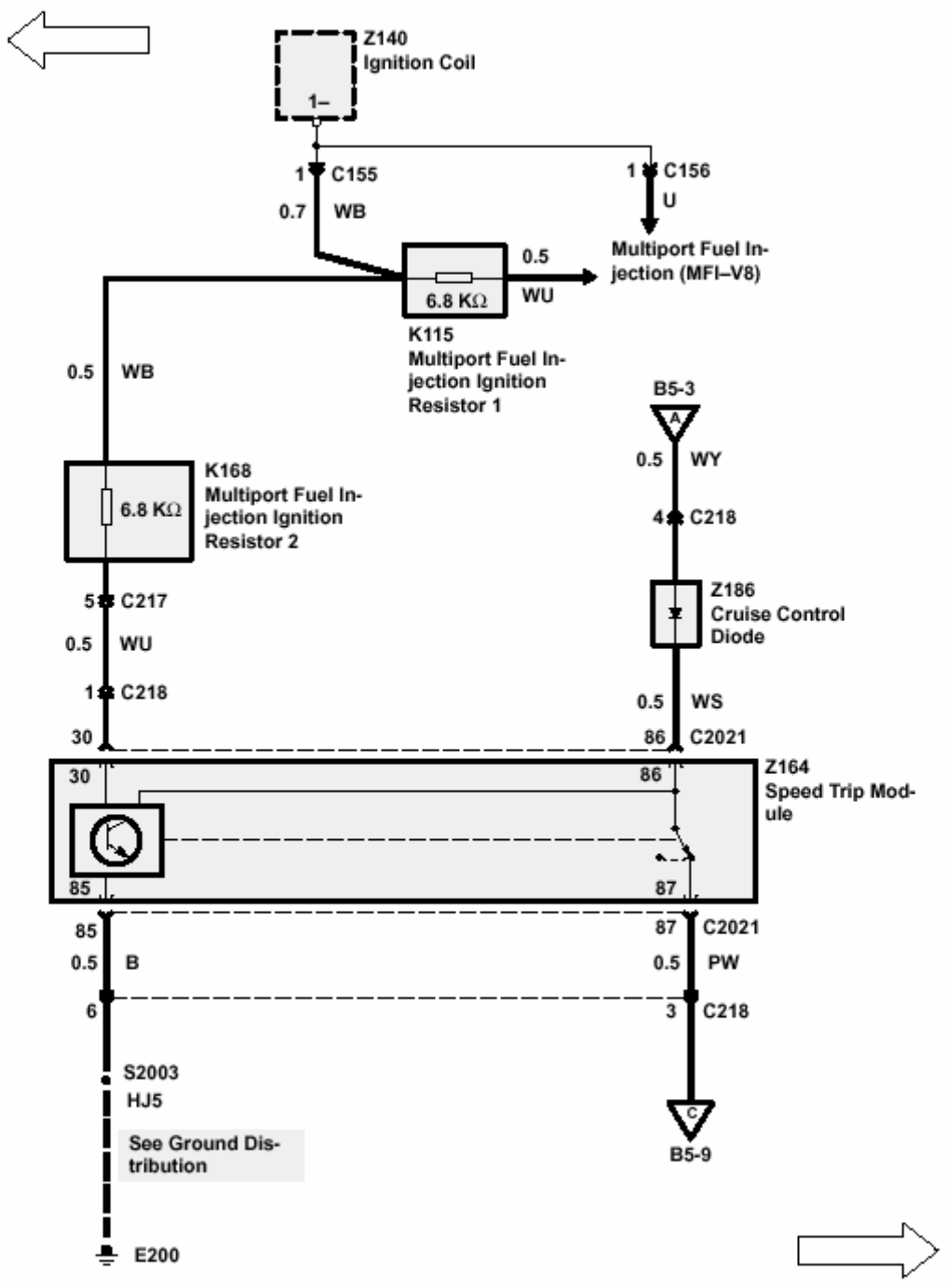


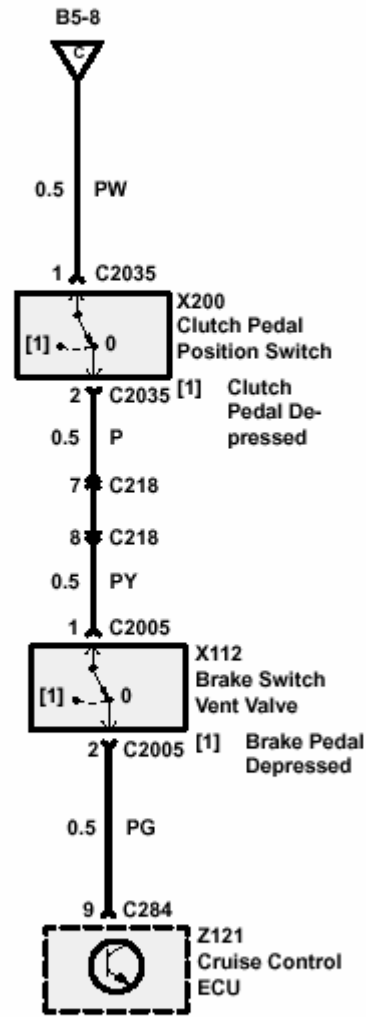
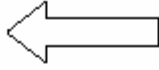




B5 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER





CIRCUIT OPERATION**Selector Interlock**

When the gear selector is in the park position, the solenoid inside the Transmission Range Selector Switch (Z110) is de-energized and prevents the selector from being moved into another gear. To free the selector, the Ignition Switch (X134) must be in position II and the brake pedal must be depressed. When this occurs, voltage from Fuse F1 is applied to the Transmission Range Selector through the closed Stop Lamp Switch (X168). The solenoid inside the Transmission Range Selector Switch is grounded at E200 through the selector switch, the KS wire and the B wire. The solenoid then energizes, freeing the selector.

Ignition Key Interlock

On vehicles equipped with the interlock safety feature the vehicle must be in park and the transfer case in high or low gear before the key can be removed from the ignition. If the gear selector or transfer gear are out of gear, the key must be cycled before removal.

If the vehicle is not in park, voltage from Fuse F12 is applied to the Key Barrel Switch (X230) through the closed contacts of the Transmission Range Selector Switch (Z110). When the Ignition Switch is placed in the 0 position, the Key Barrel Switch (X230) closes to energize the solenoid and prevent key removal.

If the key is in the ignition and the transfer box is in the neutral position, Interlock Relay 1 (K153) is de-energized since the relay coil is not grounded by the Transfer Box Position Switch (X175). When the relay is de-energized, voltage is applied to the Key Barrel Switch (X230) through the relay's switch contacts and the Key-In Switch (X229) causing the solenoid to energize and prevent key removal.

If the transfer box is in the "H" or "L" position, the Interlock Relay 1 (K153) is energized, since the relay coil is grounded by the Transfer Box Position Switch (X175). When the relay is energized, voltage to the Key Barrel Switch (X230) is interrupted. The Ignition Key Lock Solenoid (K191) is then disabled, allowing removal of the key.

If the Transfer Box is switched to "N" position, the Transfer Box Warning Relay (K186) is de-energized, providing ground to the Multifunction

Unit (Z148). An internal sounder provides a warning chime to the driver.

Transfer Box Interlock

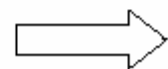
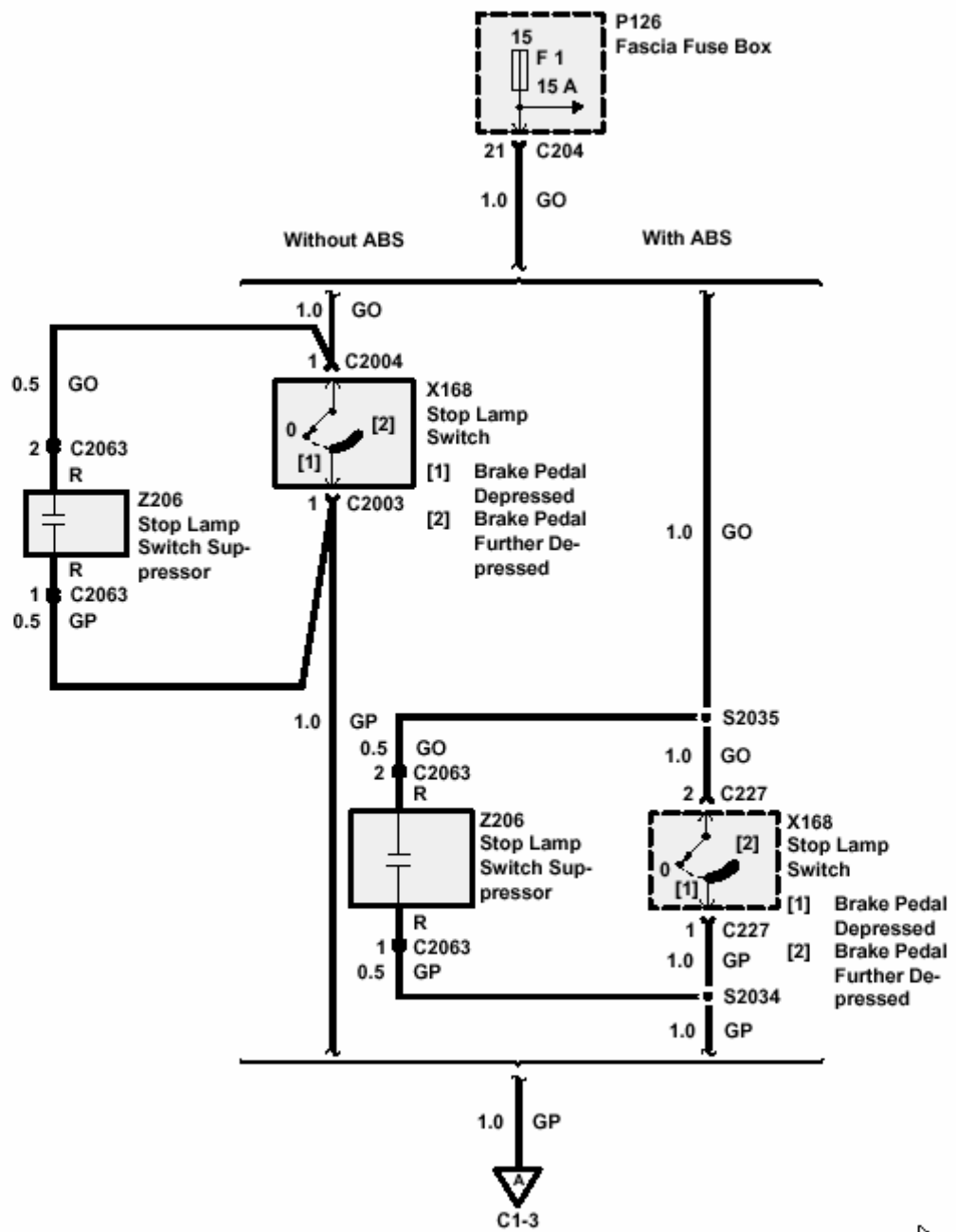
The Transfer Box Interlock Safety feature is designed to prevent the transfer case shifter from being shifted out of "H" or "L" unless the vehicle's gear selector is in the neutral position.

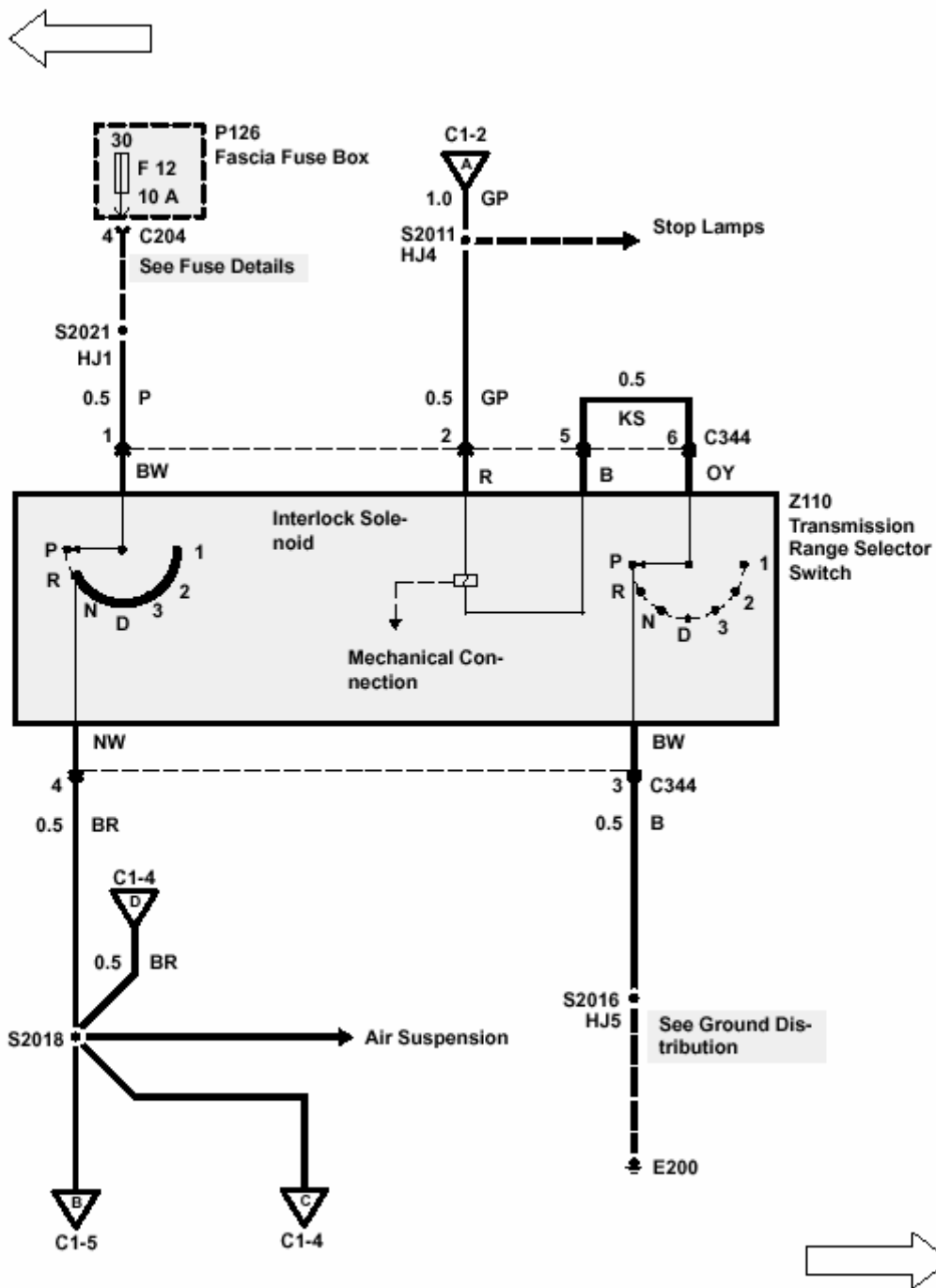
When the gear selector is placed in the neutral position, voltage is applied to the Interlock Relay 2's coil through the Transmission Range Selector Switch (Z110). The relay's coil is grounded through the Park/Neutral Position Switch (X167).

Interlock Relay 2 now energizes and applies voltage from Fuse F13 to the Transfer Box Solenoid (K154). When the Transfer Box Solenoid (K154) is energized the transfer box shifter can be operated.

C1 ETM

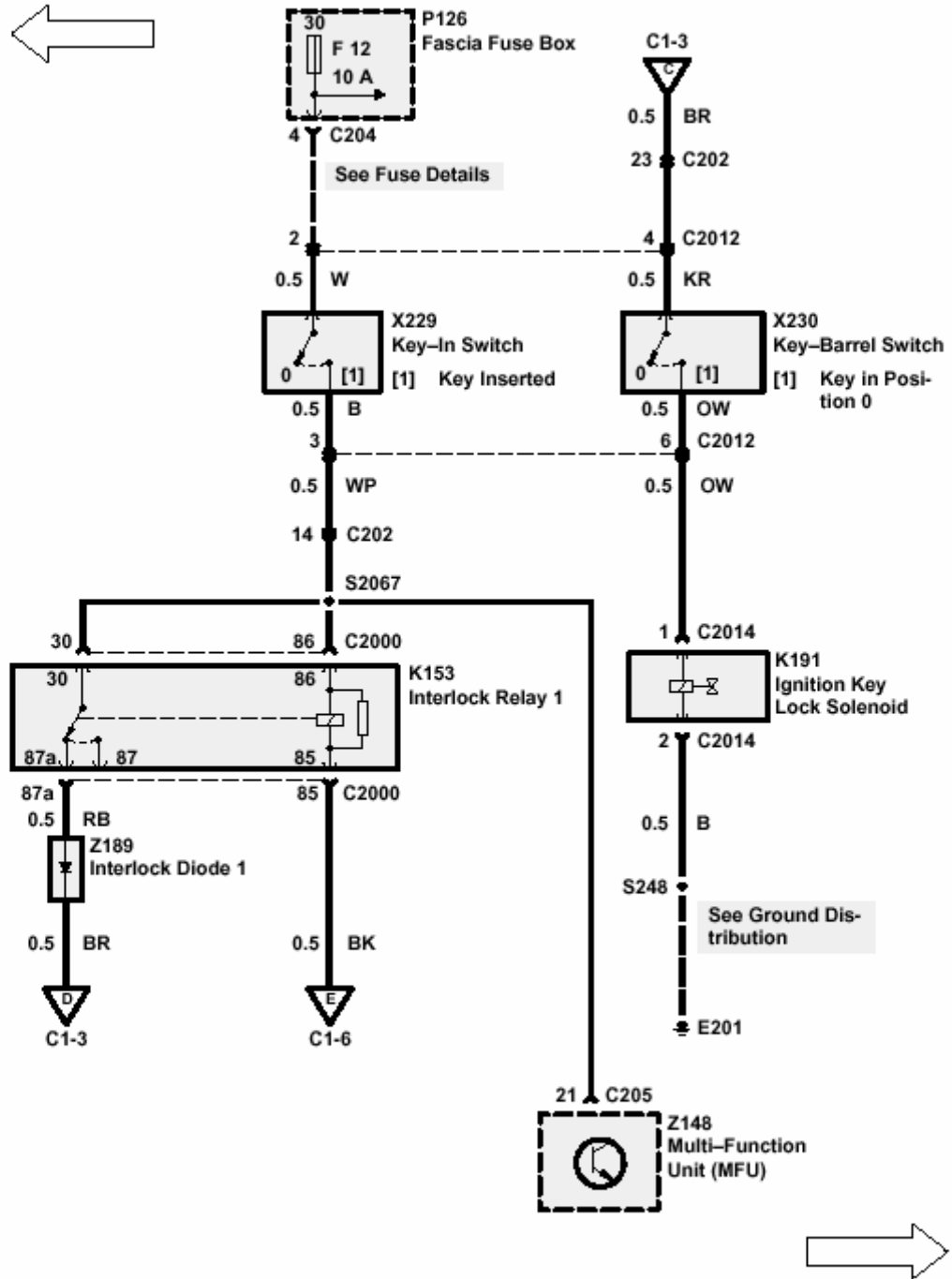
1995 RANGE ROVER

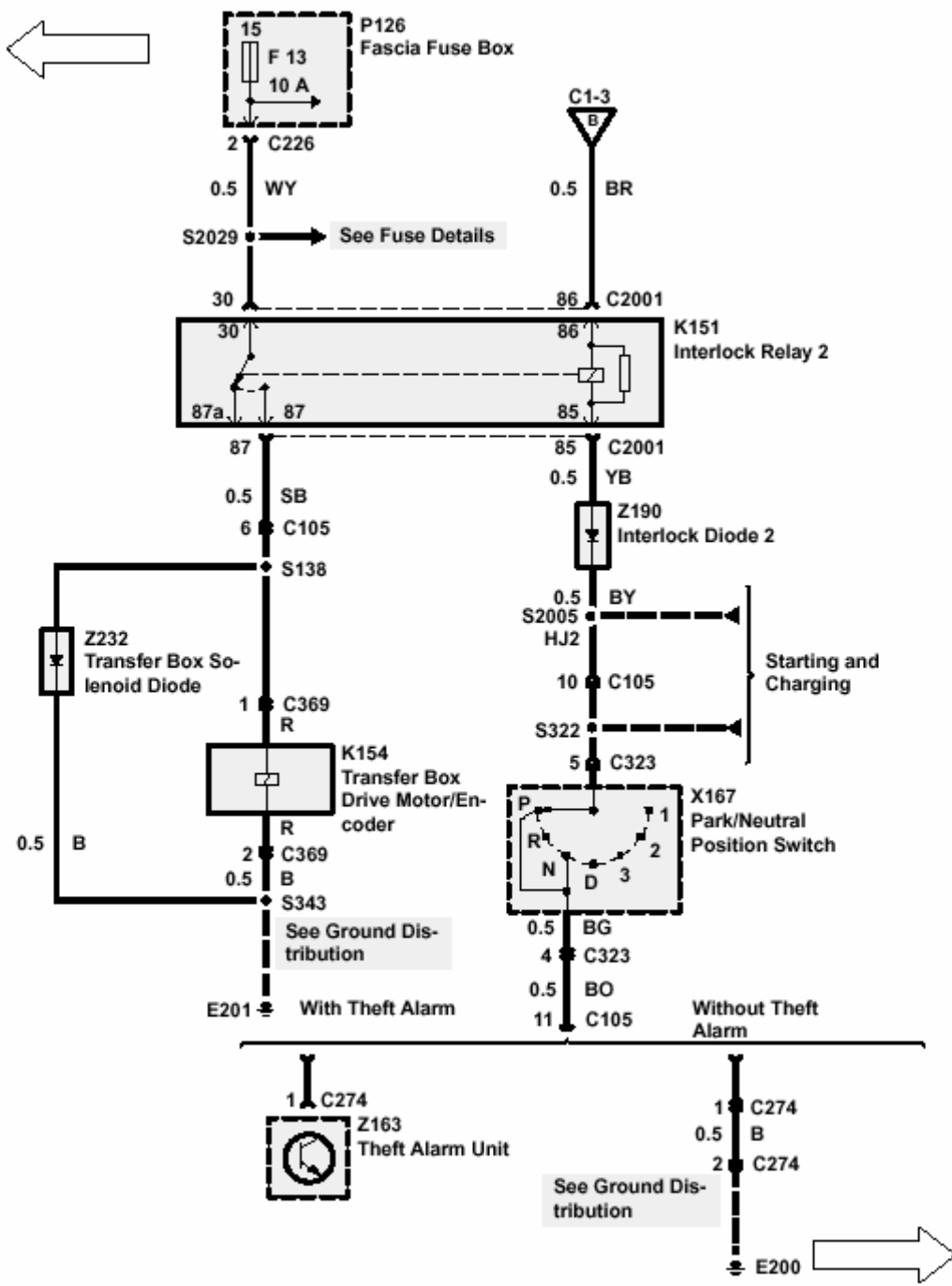




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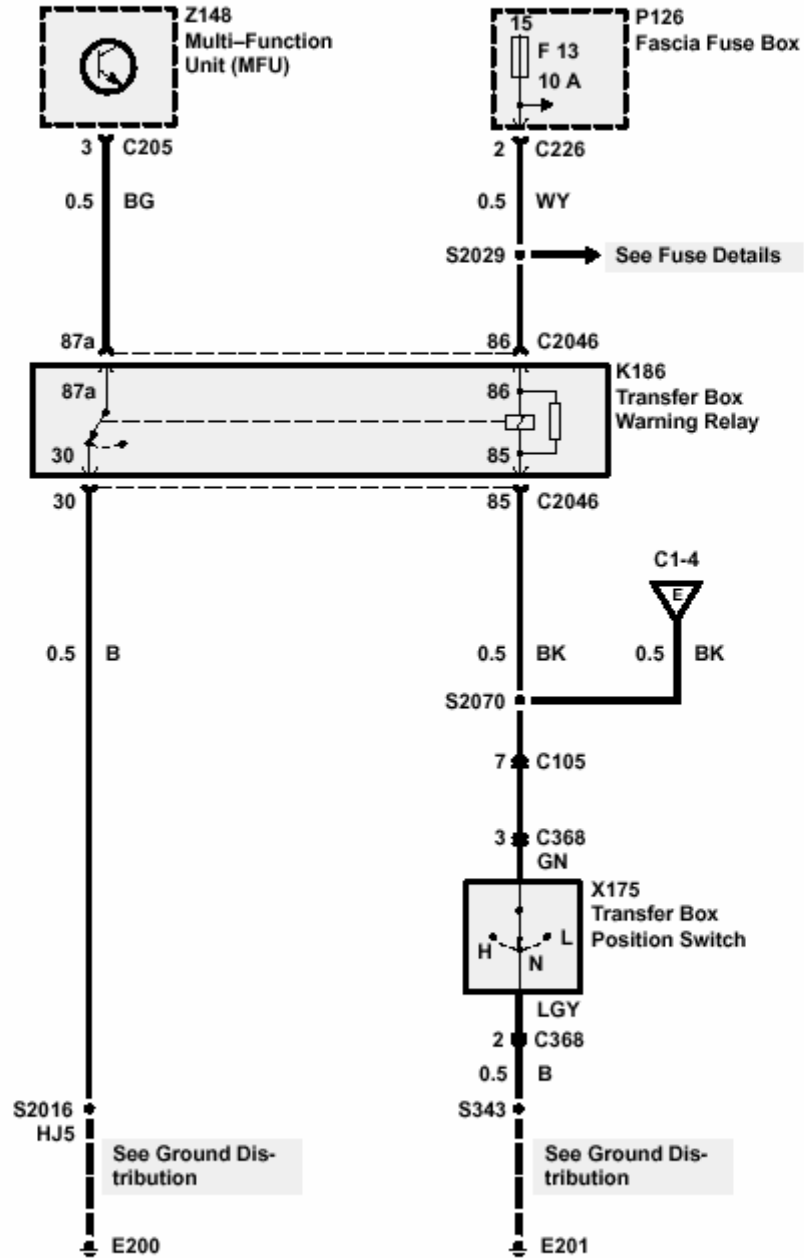
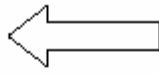
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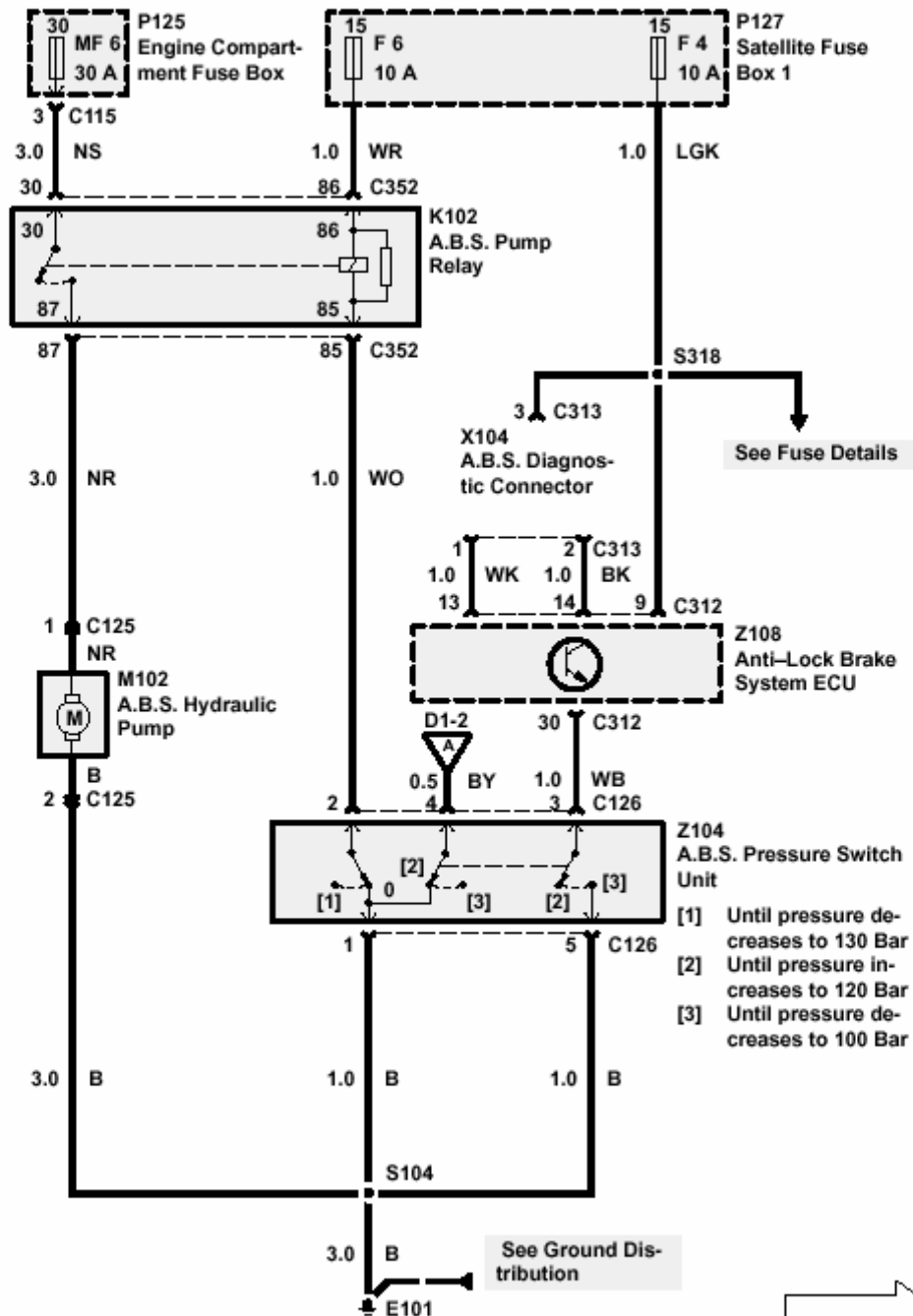




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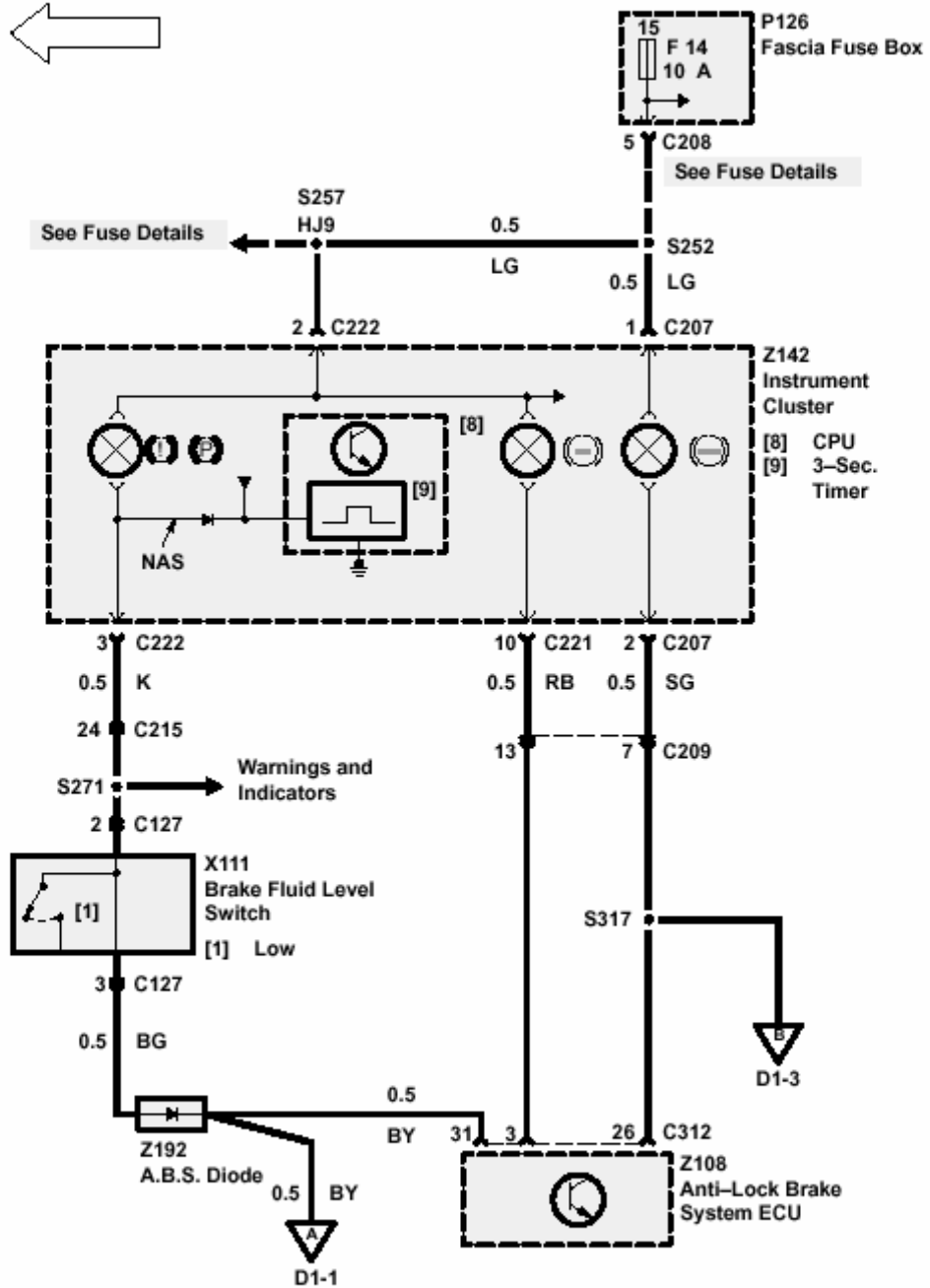
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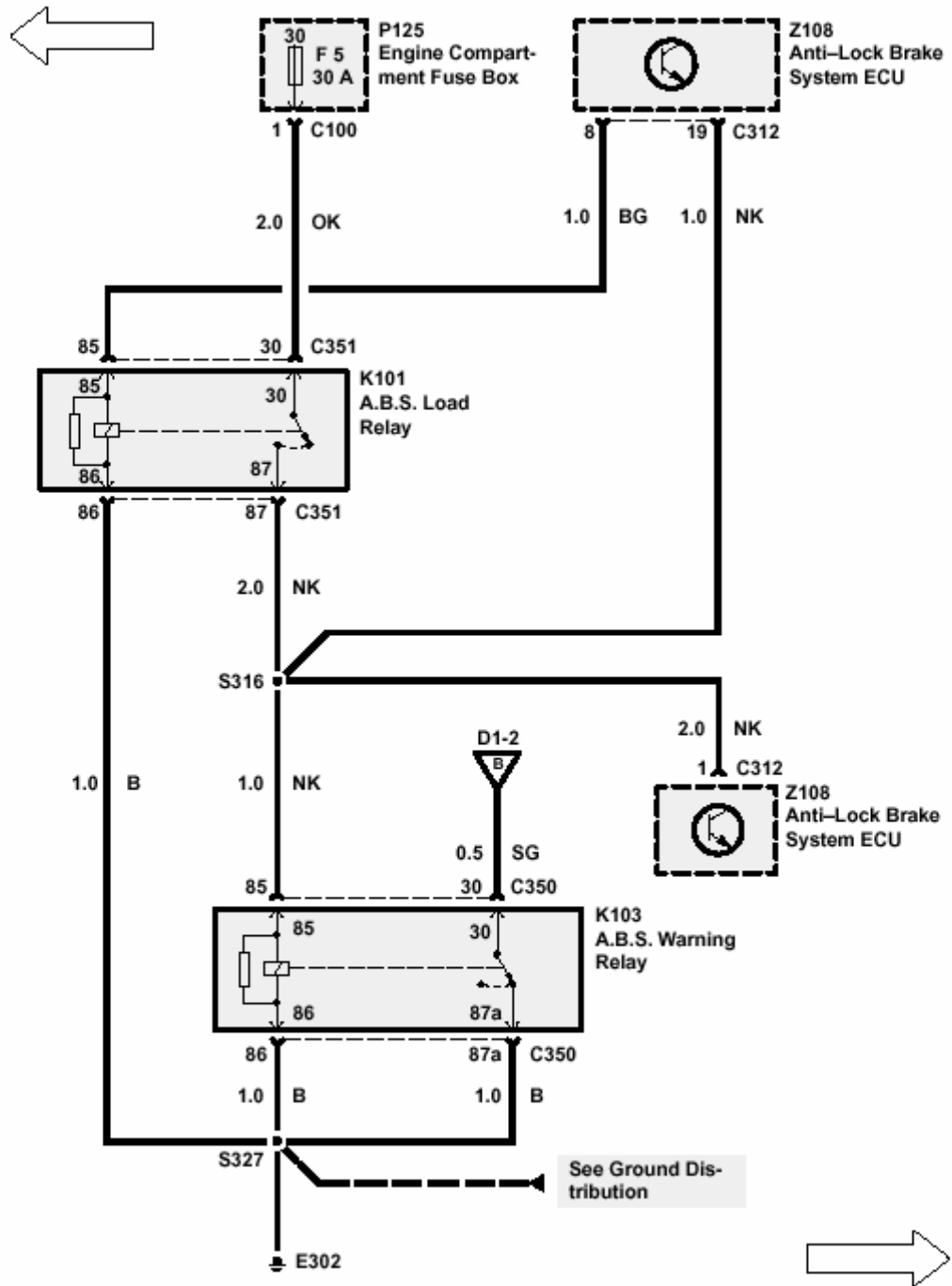




D1 ETM

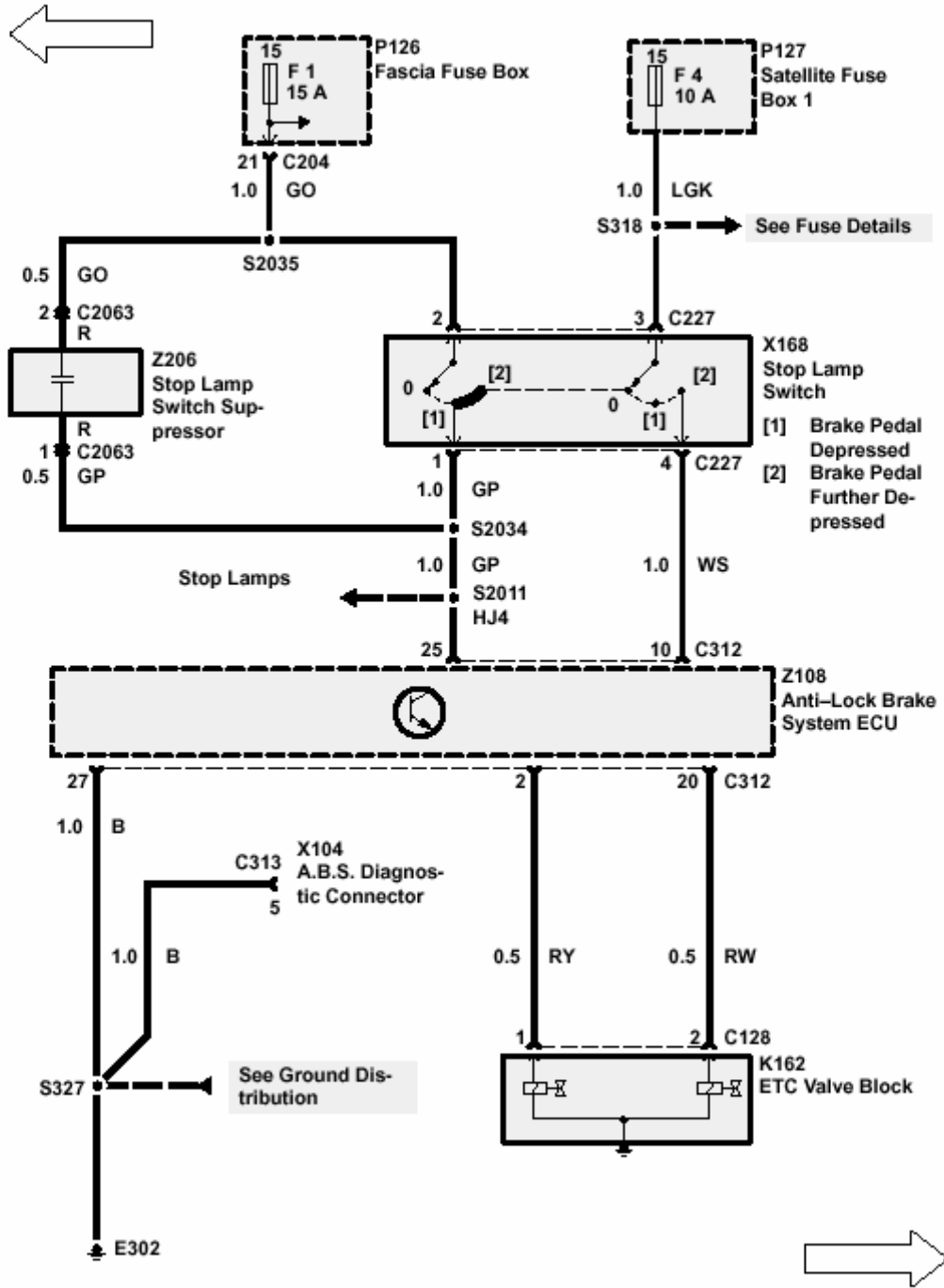
1995 RANGE ROVER

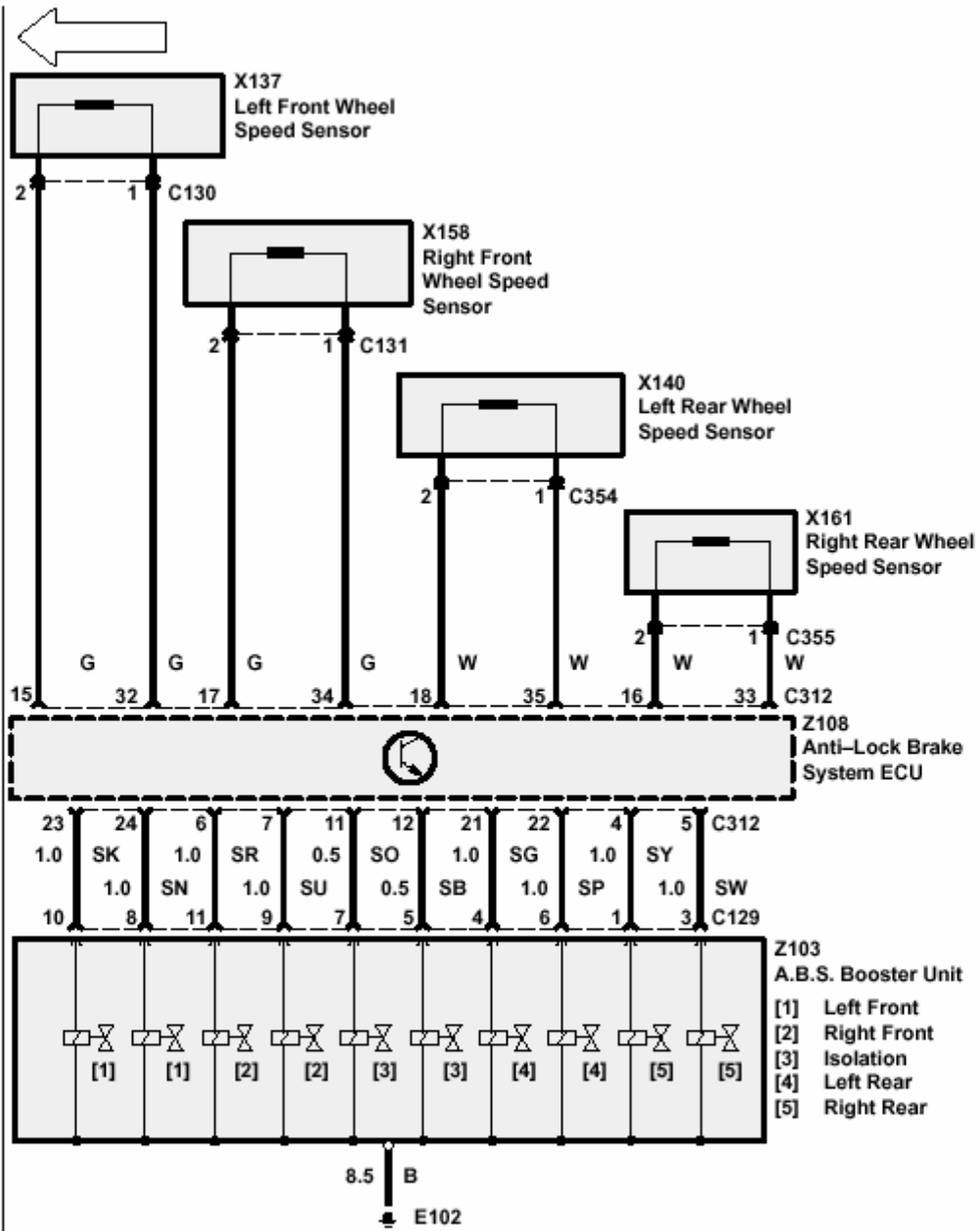




D1 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER





CIRCUIT OPERATION**Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge**

The Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge Sensor (X114) has approximately 200 ohms resistance when the coolant temperature is low. As coolant temperature increases, the resistance of the sensor decreases. This varying resistance causes the current through the sensor to change and the gauge to register the temperature. When the coolant is hot, the resistance of the sensor is approximately 10 ohms.

Fuel Gauge

When the fuel tank level is low, the resistance of the fuel gauge sender is approximately 220 ohms. As the fuel level increases, the resistance of the sender decreases, causing the gauge to register the change. When the fuel tank is full, the resistance of the sender is approximately 10 ohms. When the fuel gauge sender's resistance falls below approximately 25 ohms (6 liters/1.5 US gallons), the fuel warning light will illuminate to warn the driver.

Speedometer

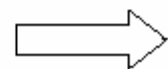
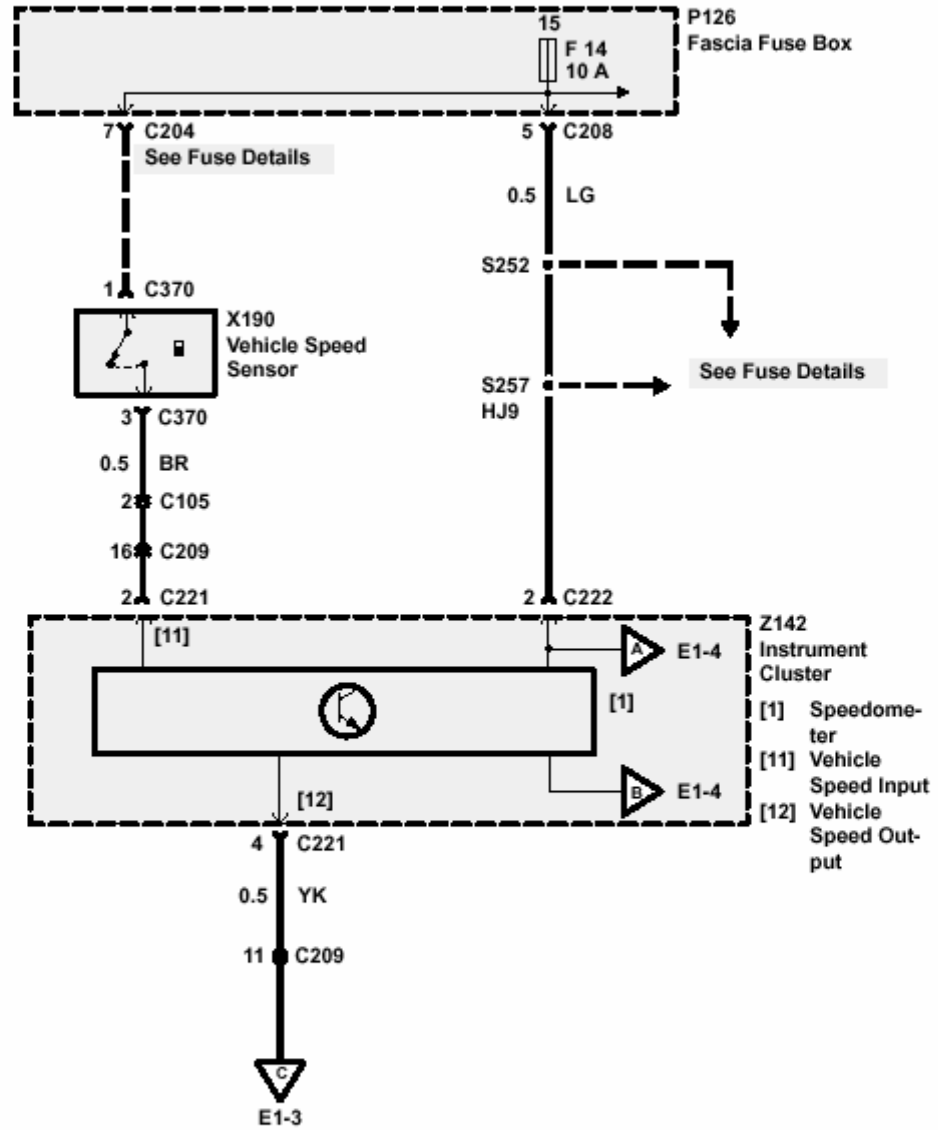
The Vehicle Speed Sensor (X190) sends a signal to the speedometer in the form of voltage pulses. The pulses are filtered by a Vehicle Speed Sensor Buffer inside the speedometer. The voltage alternates between battery voltage and 0 volts 6 times per wheel revolution. The speed sensor signal is also sent to the Cruise Control ECU (Z121), Engine Control Module (Z132), Memory Seat ECU (Z146), Air Suspension ECU (Z165), the Service Reminder Unit (NAS) (Z126), and the Multifunction Unit (MFU) (Z148) (Persian Gulf Countries).

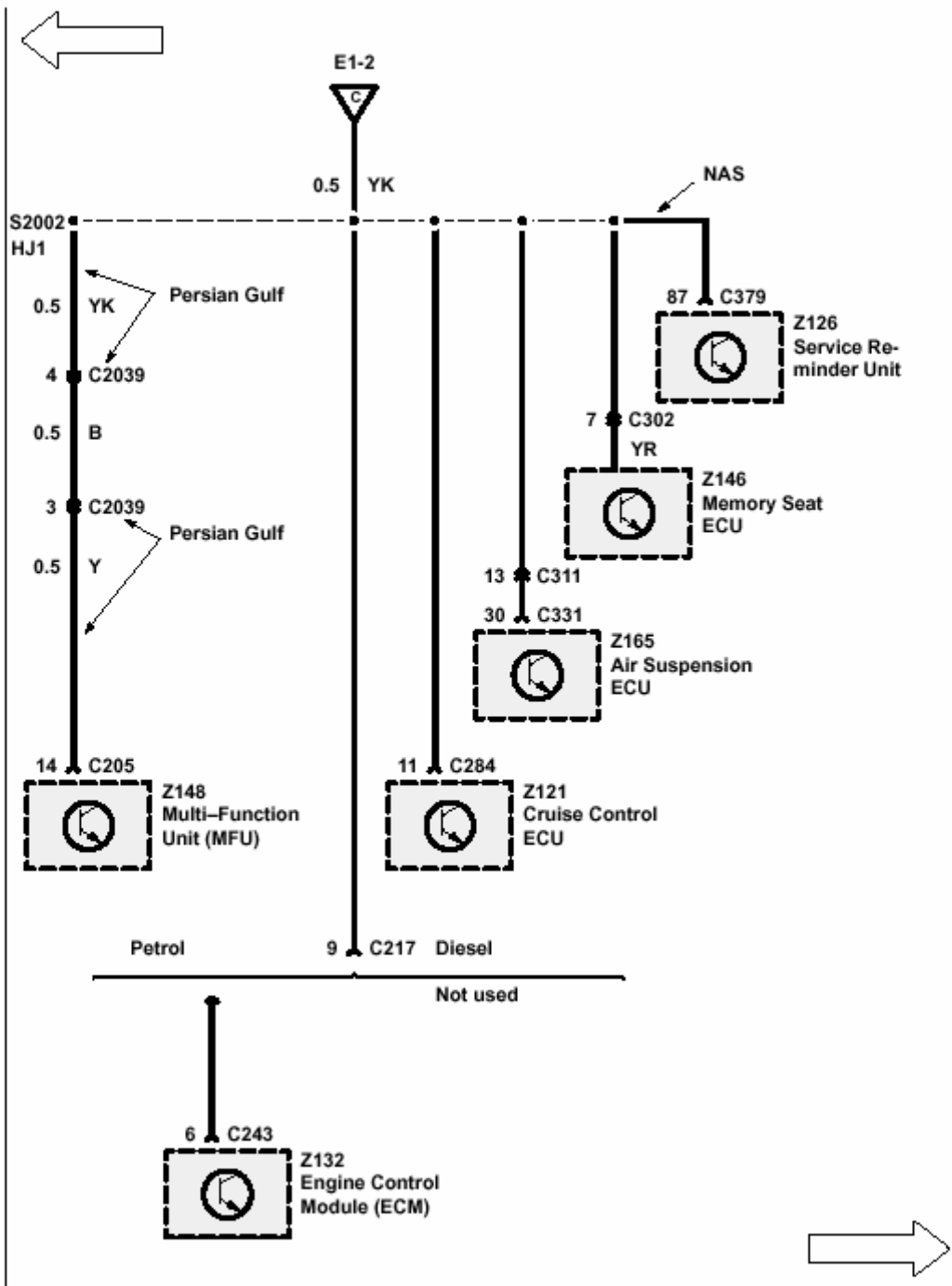
Tachometer

The tachometer displays engine speed in rpm. Voltage pulses are taken from the Generator (Z106) and are generated when the engine drive belt turns the Generator pulley. The tachometer responds to the frequency of the voltage pulses, which increases proportionally to that of the engine speed.

E1 ETM

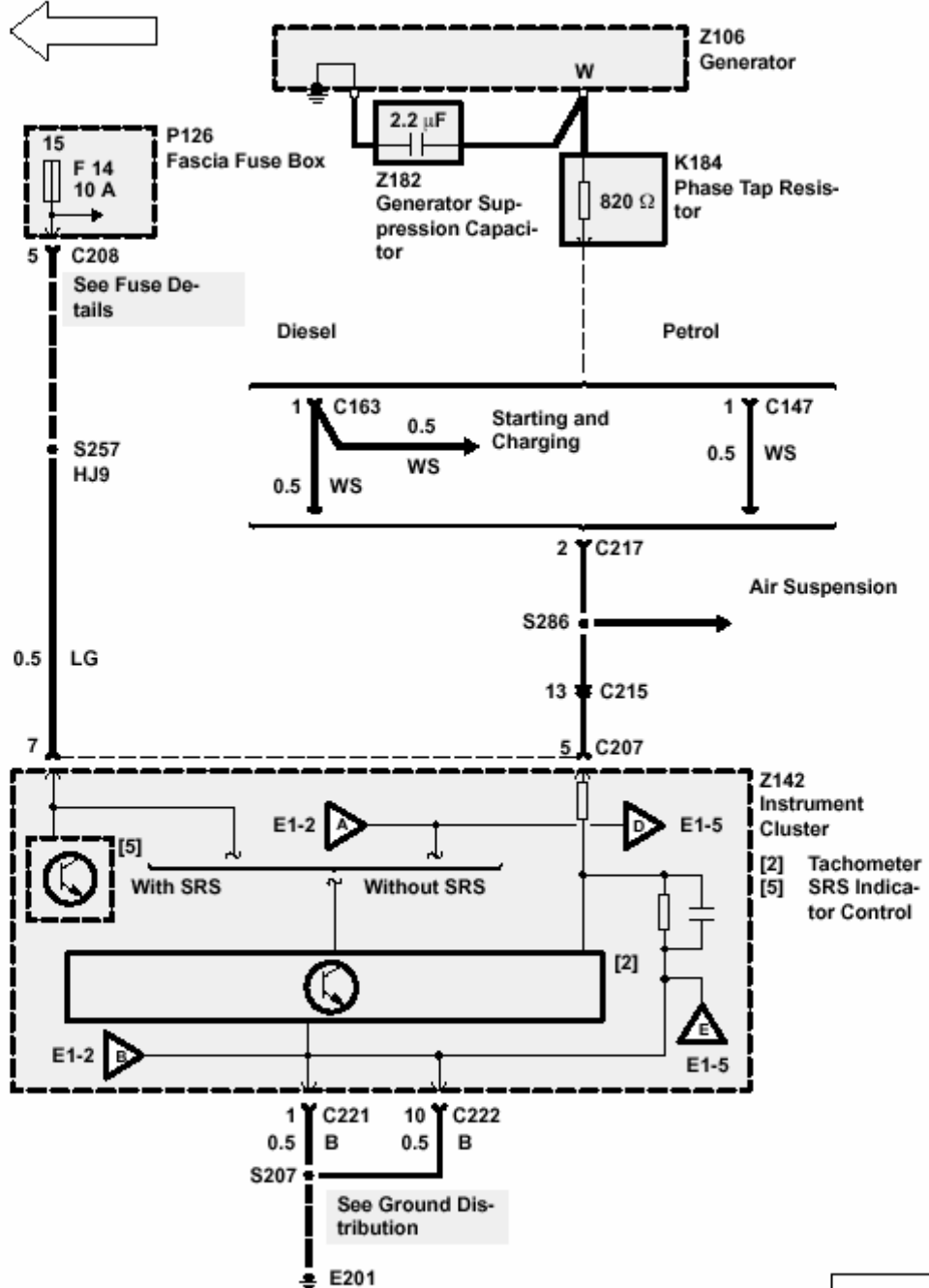
1995 RANGE ROVER

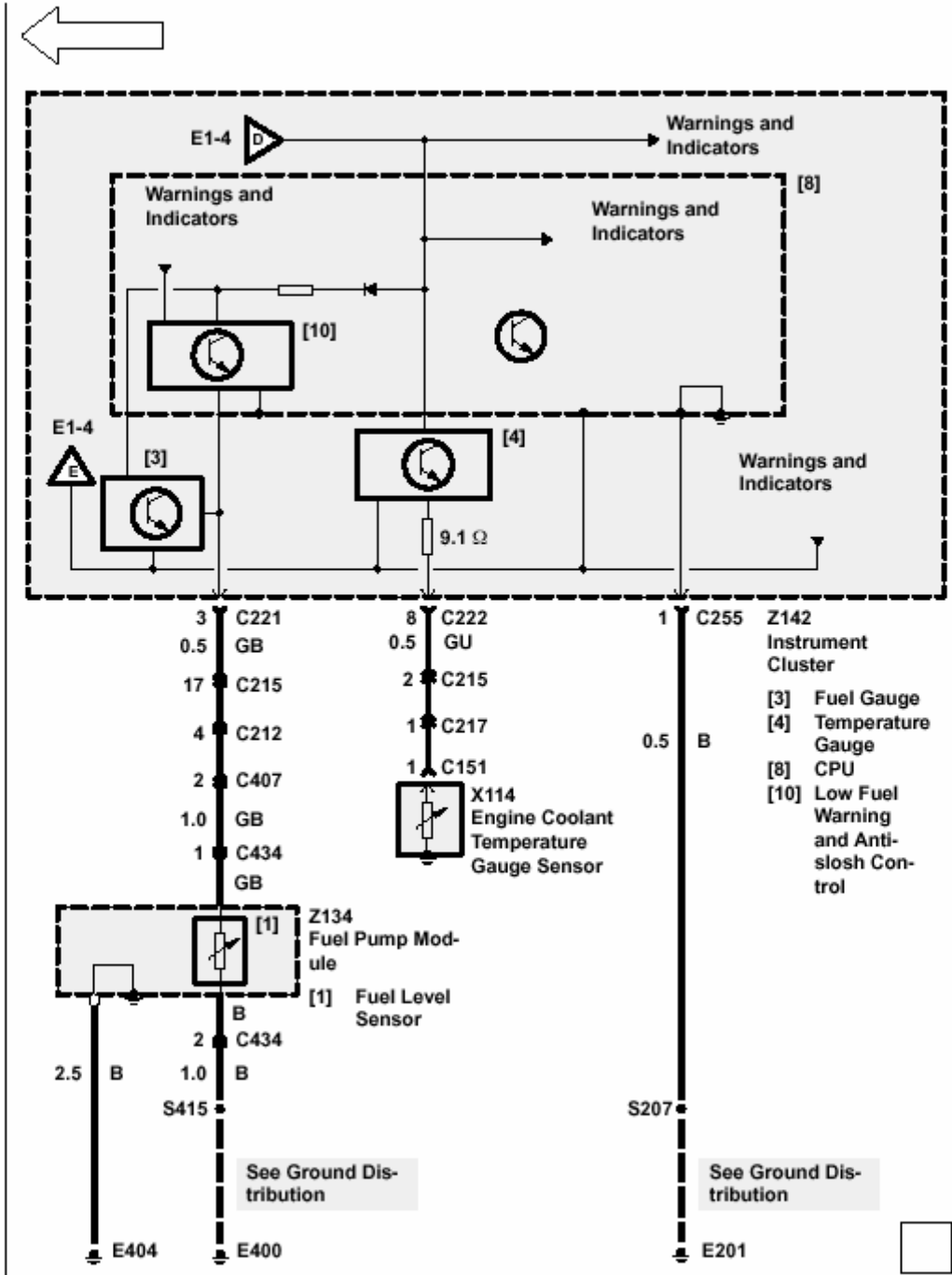




E1 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER





CIRCUIT OPERATION**Charge Warning Light**

The charge warning light receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. This warning light is grounded by the Generator (Z106) if the Generator is not producing normal power output or the Generator stops turning.

ABS Warning Light

The ABS warning light receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. It is grounded by the Anti-Lock Brake System ECU (Z108) or the ABS Warning Relay (K103) in the event of an ABS problem.

Brake Warning Light

The brake warning light receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. It is grounded by the Brake Fluid Level Switch (X111) when the brake fluid level is low. It may also be grounded through the Right Front and Right Rear Inboard Brake Pads (B129, B155), and the Handbrake Diode (Z197) when the Handbrake Switch (X191) is closed. The warning light is also grounded by the Anti-Lock Brake System ECU (Z108) or by the ABS Pressure Switch Unit (Z104) in the event of an ABS system problem. When the Right Front or Right Rear Inboard Brake Pad (B129, B135) is in need of replacement, the brake warning light is grounded through the Right Front or Right Rear Inboard Brake Pad (B129, B135).

Oil Pressure Warning Light

The oil pressure warning light receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. If the engine oil pressure is very low, the Oil Pressure Switch (X149) will apply ground to the warning light.

Transmission/Transfer Box Oil Temperature Warning Light

The transmission/transfer box oil temperature warning light is grounded by the Automatic Transmission Oil Temperature Switch (X108) when the temperature of the transmission fluid exceeds 130°C (266°F). The warning light is also grounded by the Transfer Box Oil Temperature Switch (X174)

when the temperature of the transfer box fluid exceeds 145°C (266°F). The Bulb Check Relay (K173) will illuminate the warning light when the vehicle is first started to test the bulb.

Petrol**Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Check Engine)**

The Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Check Engine) is grounded by the Engine Control Module (ECM) (Z132) when a diagnostic trouble code is set.

Diesel**Glow Plug Indicator**

The Glow Plug Indicator is grounded by the Glow Plug Timer Unit (Z135) to indicate that the Glow Plugs have been activated.

Hazard Indicator

If the Hazard Switch (X220) is depressed, a pulsing voltage is applied to the Hazard Indicator which is permanently grounded by ground E200.

Direction Indicator

If the Direction Indicator Switch (X116) is turned on, a pulsing voltage is applied from the Flasher Unit (Z128) to the Direction Indicator which is permanently grounded by ground E200.

Trailer Indicator

With the Direction Indicator Switch (X116) turned on, the Flasher Unit (Z128) also applies a pulsing voltage to the Trailer Indicator which is permanently grounded by ground E200.

SRS Indicators

The SRS Indicators are controlled by the Air Bag Diagnostic Control Module (Z151) and the SRS Indicator Control Circuit of the Instrument Cluster (Z142) to indicate SRS System faults.

Low Fuel Warning Indicator

When the fuel gauge sender's resistance falls below approximately 25 Ohms (6 liters/1.5 US gallons), the Low Fuel Warning Indicator will illuminate to warn the driver.

Main Beam Indicator

With the Headlamps turned on the Main Lighting Switch (X145), battery voltage is applied to the Main Beam Indicator which is also permanently grounded by ground E200.

TC Warning Light

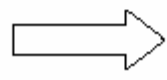
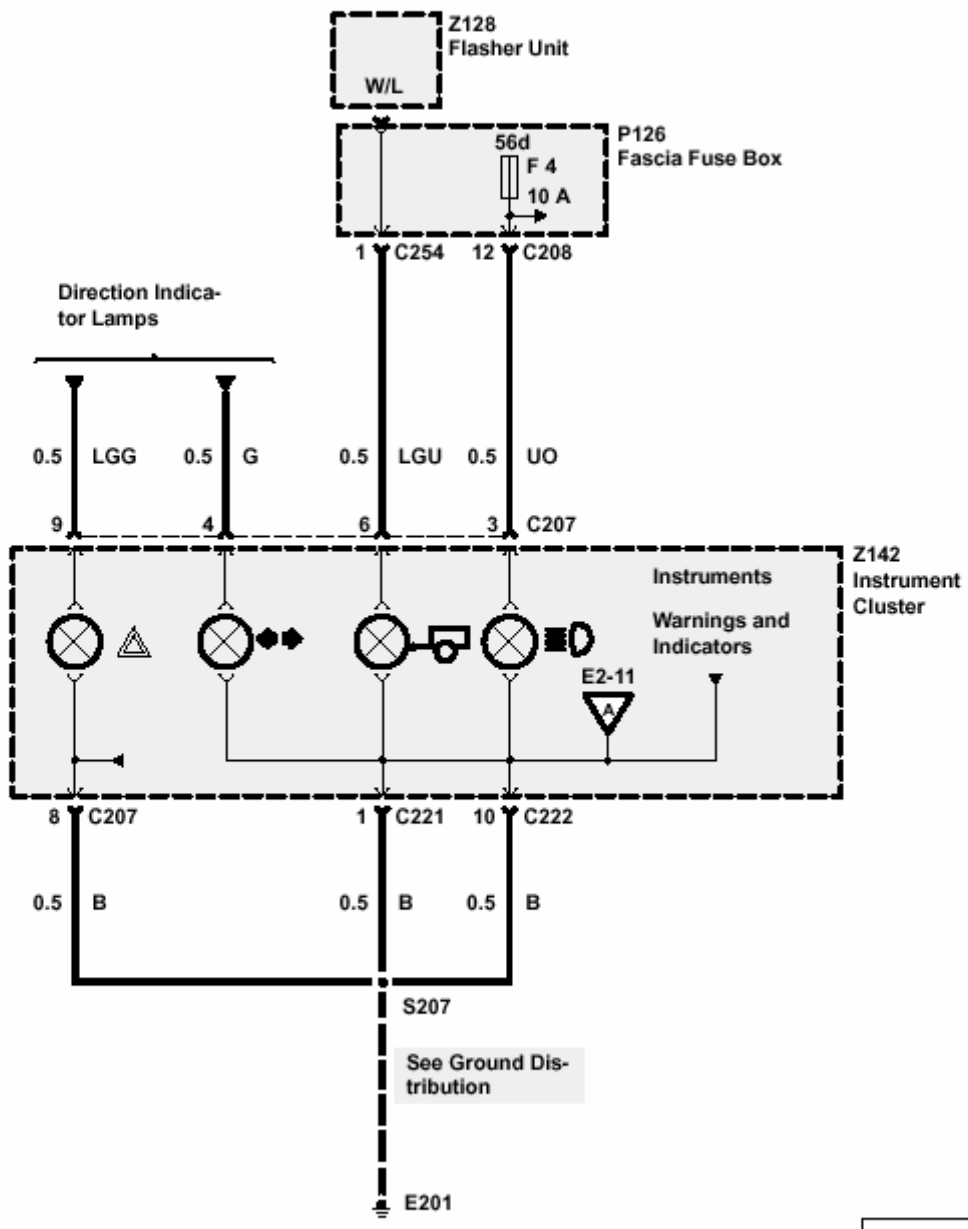
The TC warning light will be on for up to 60 seconds while the system is active. After 60 seconds of TC operation, the TC warning light will begin to flash to inform the driver that the system has been shut down to allow the brakes to cool. If the TC warning light stays on continuously for more than 60 seconds, a fault in the system is indicated. The TC warning light receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. A ground supply is provided by the A.B.S. ECU (Z108) when the TC system is active.

Air Suspension Indicator

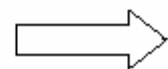
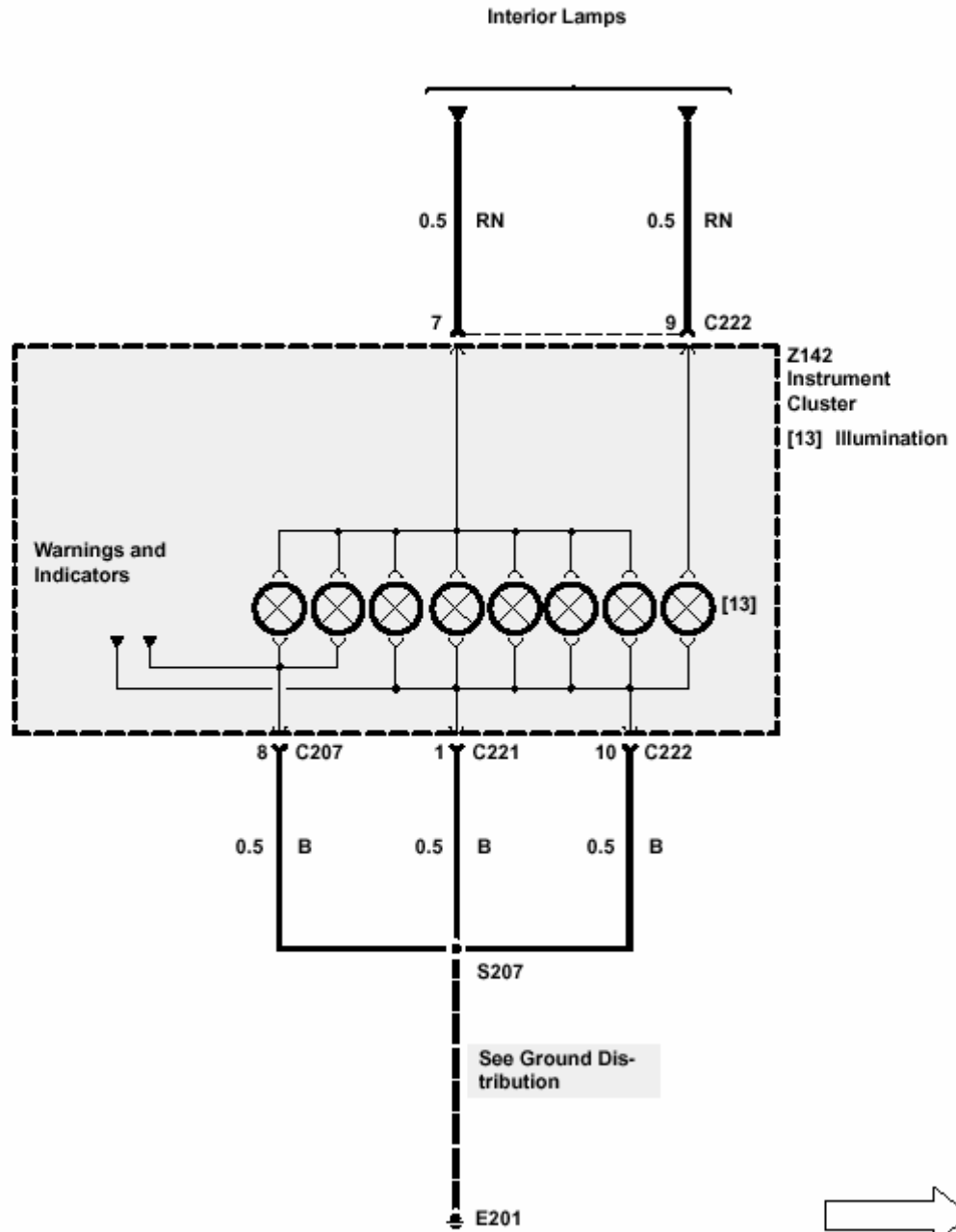
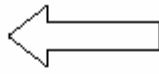
If the Air Suspension ECU (Z165) detects a fault in the system, the ECU will inform the driver by intermittently grounding the Warning Lamp Relay (K155) for 30 seconds. This causes the Air Suspension Indicator to flash for 30 seconds. After 30 seconds the indicator will remain on until the repair is made.

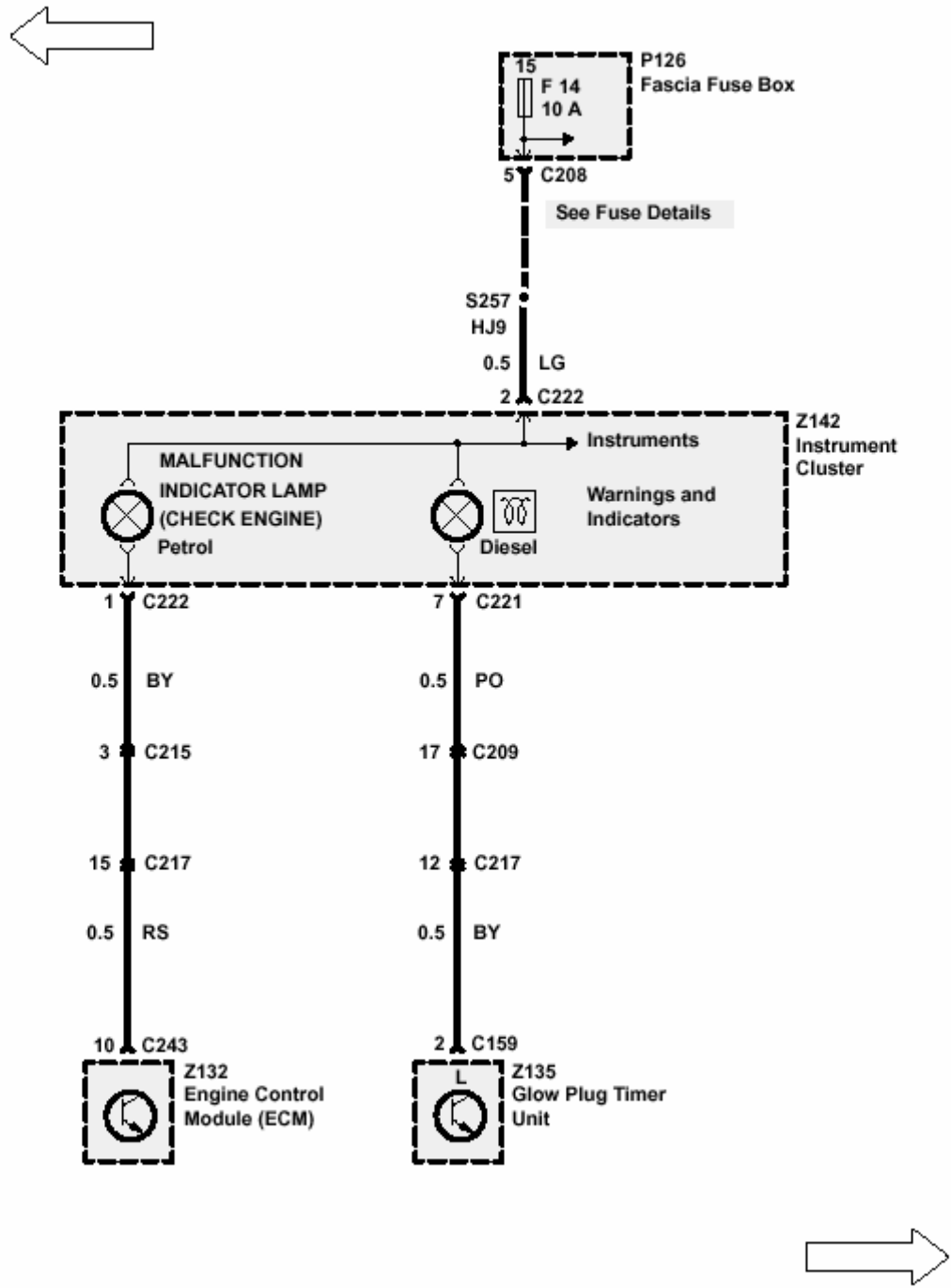
Fasten Seat Belt Indicator

The Fasten Seat Belt Indicator receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. The indicator is also grounded through the Multifunction Unit (MFU) (Z148) and the Driver's Seat Buckle Switch (X120). If the Driver's Seat Belt is buckled the Driver's Seat Belt Buckle Switch opens and the Indicator turns off.



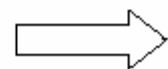
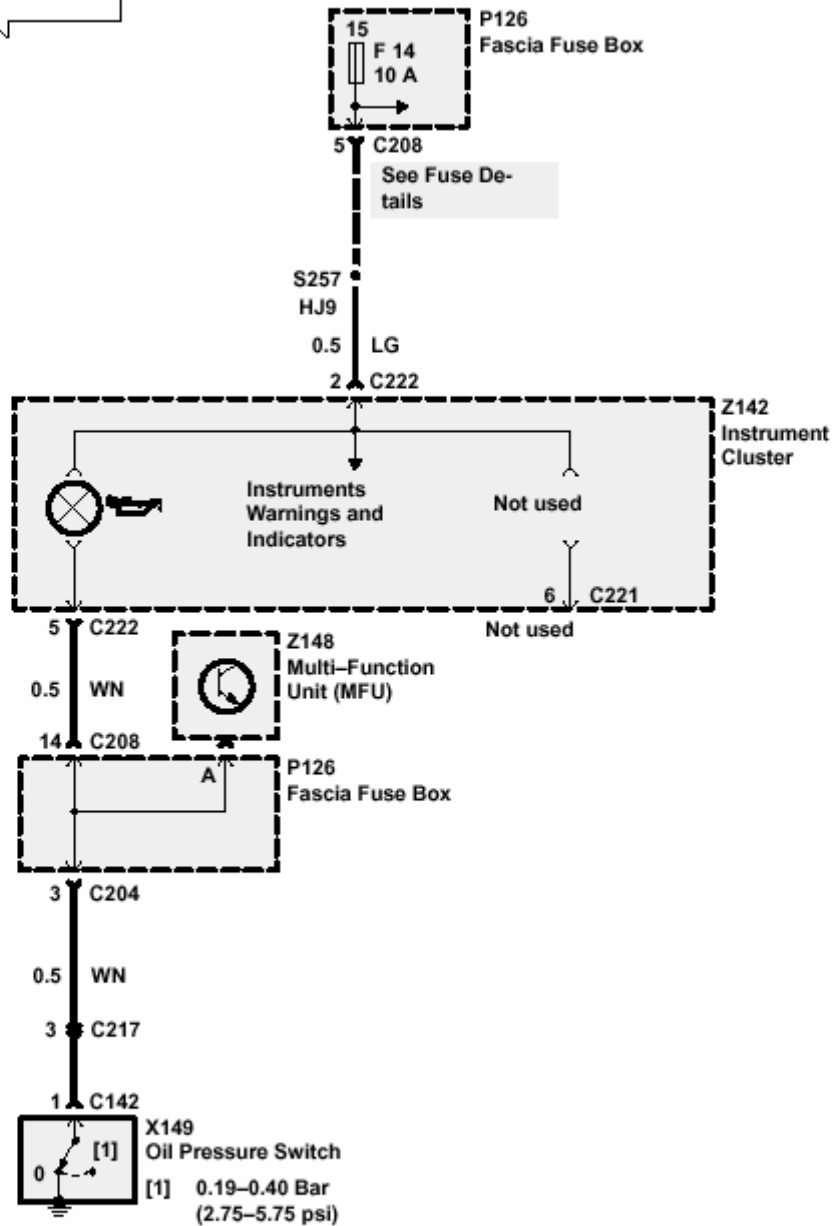
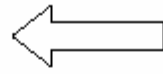
E2 ETM

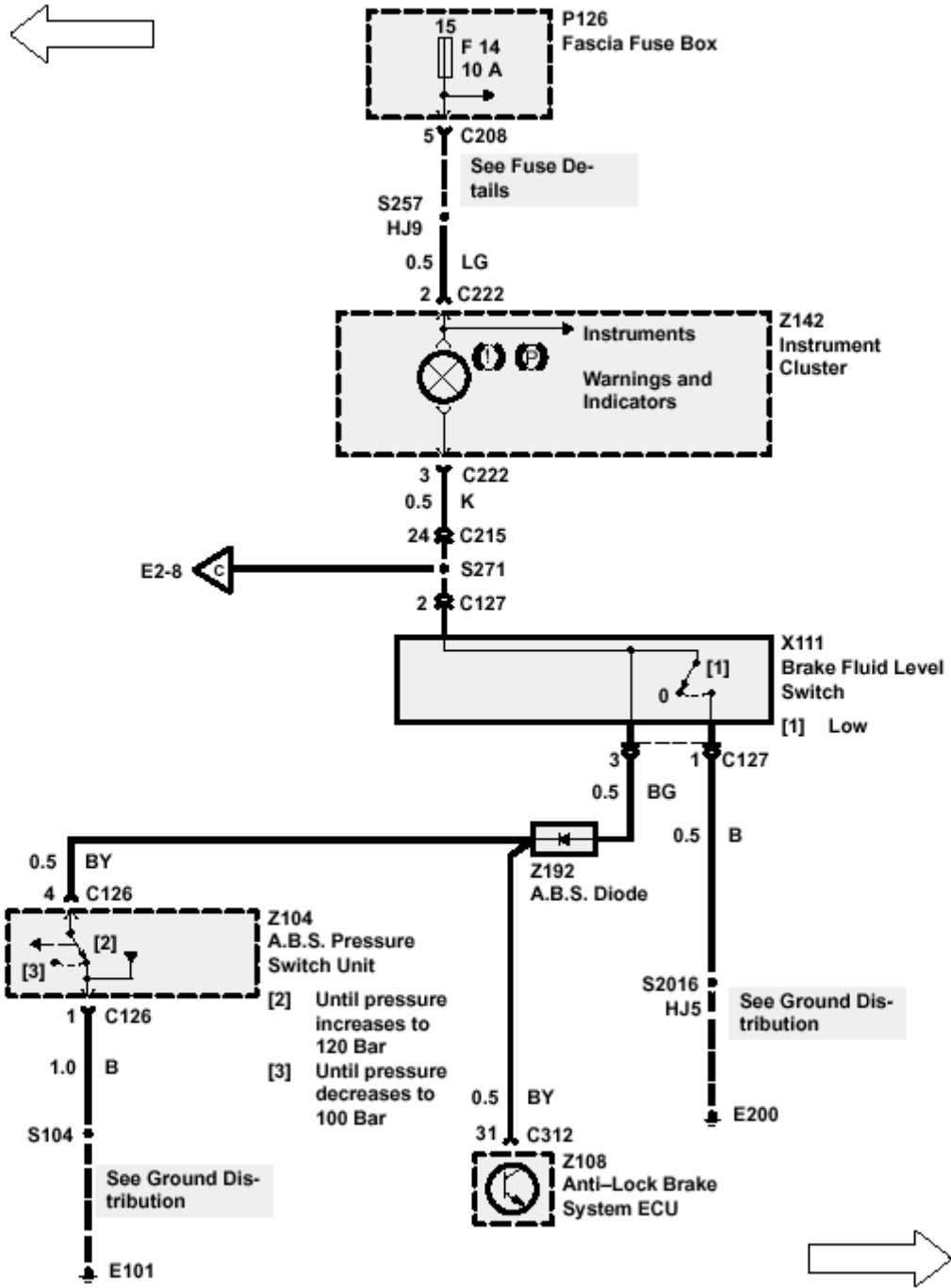




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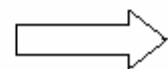
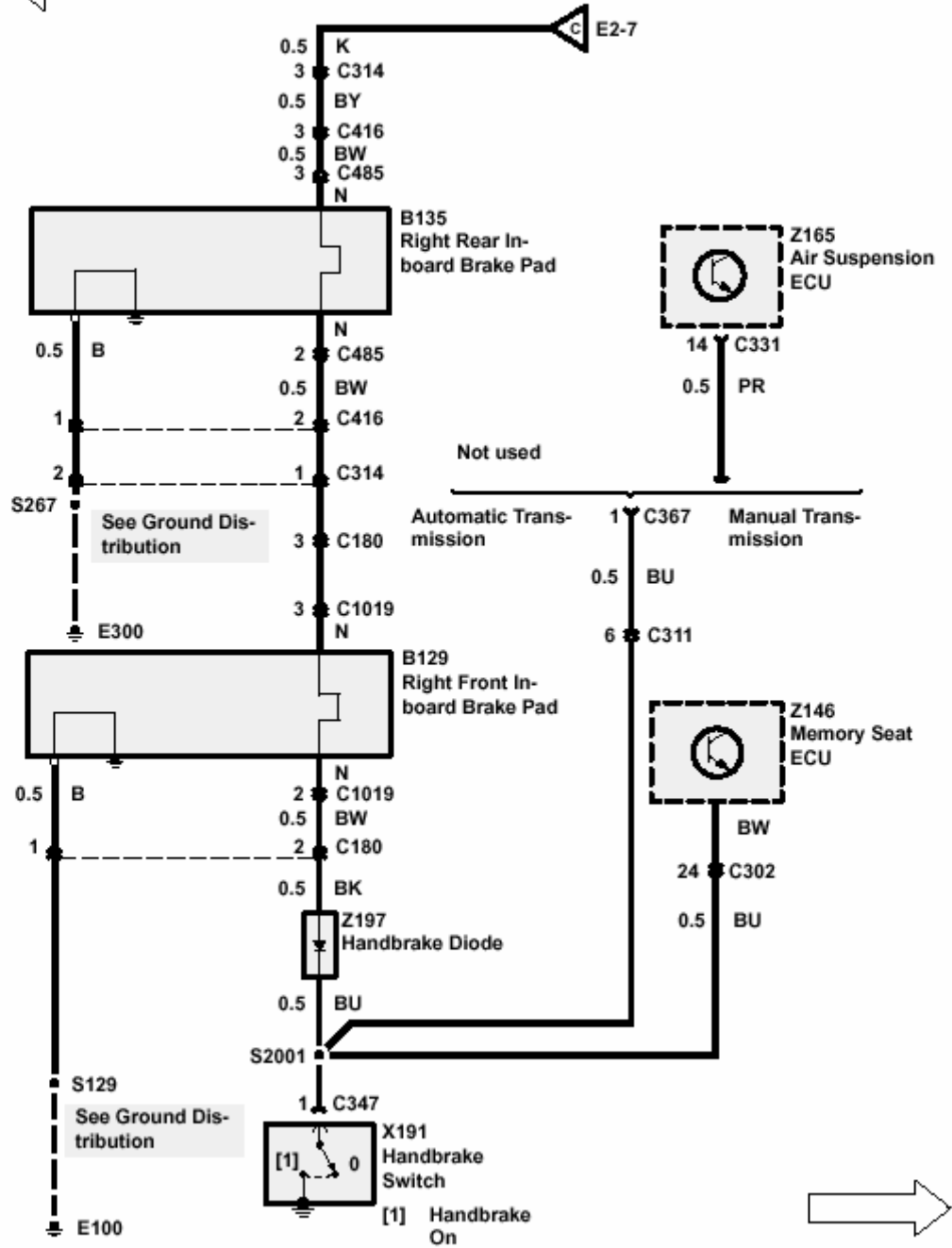
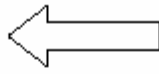
1995 RANGE ROVER

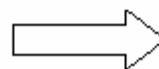
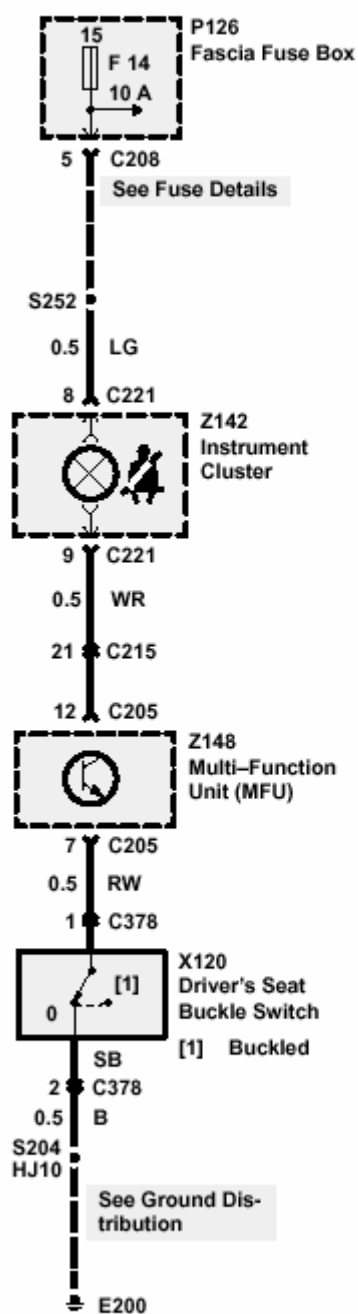




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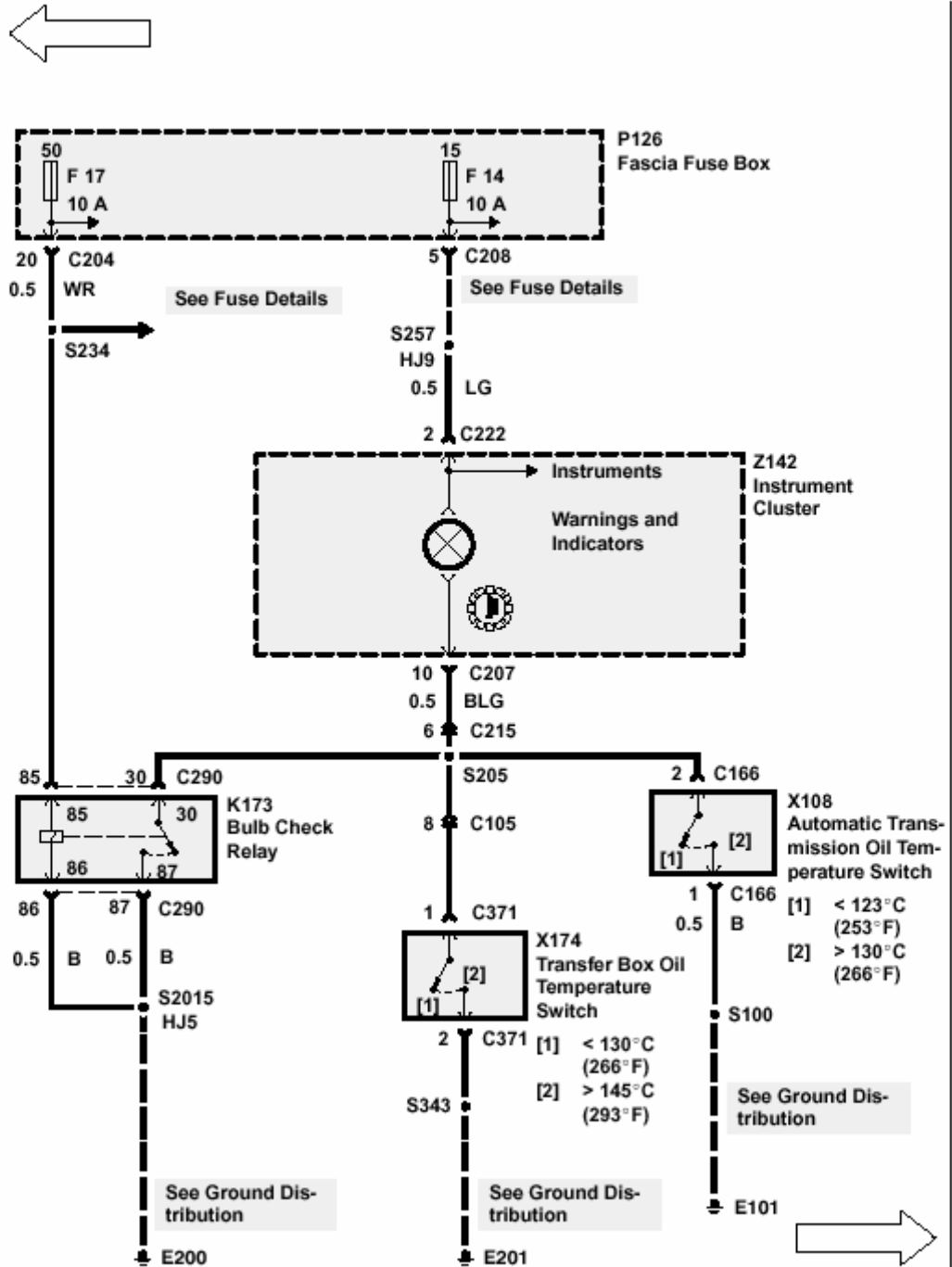
1995 RANGE ROVER

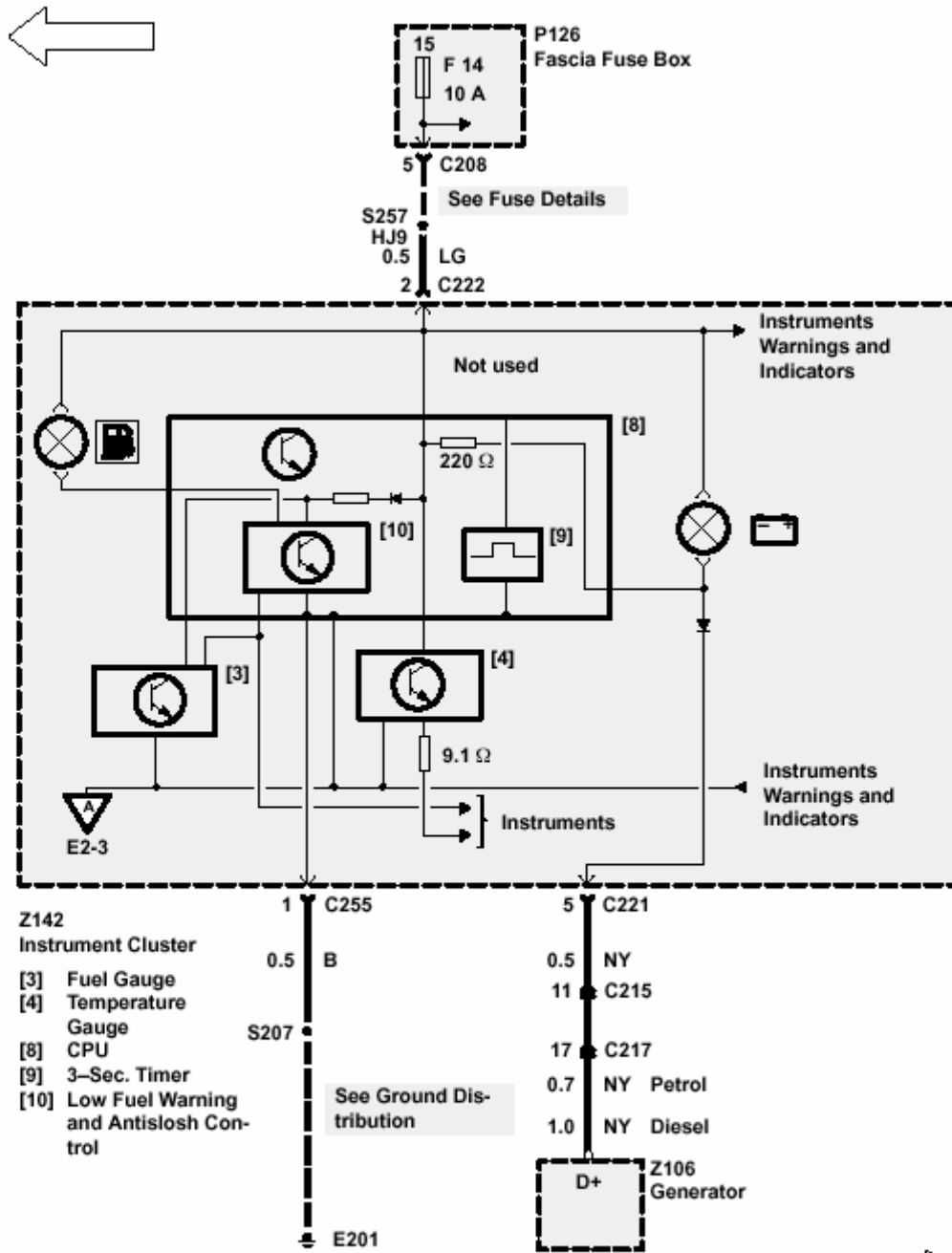




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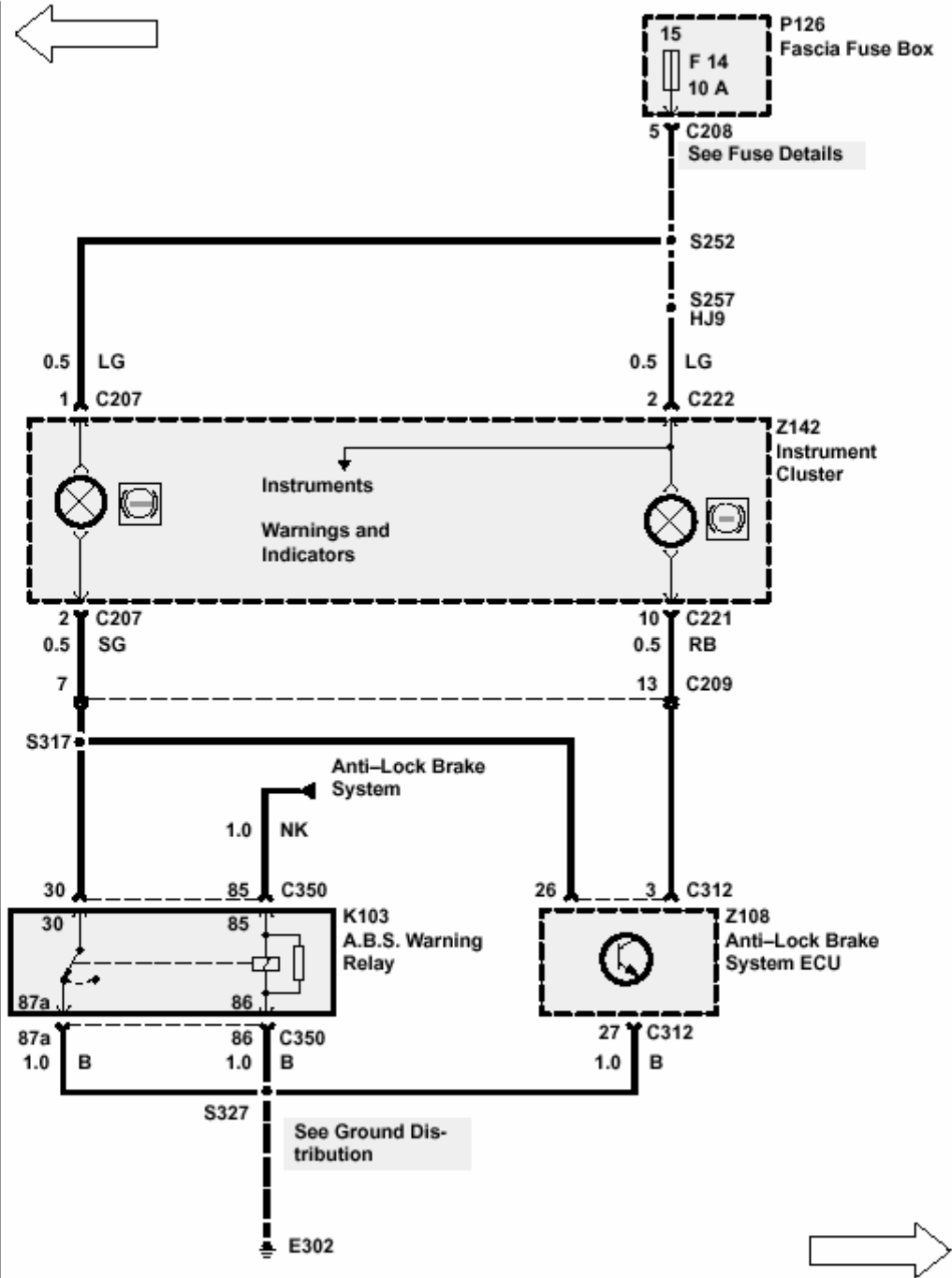
1995 RANGE ROVER

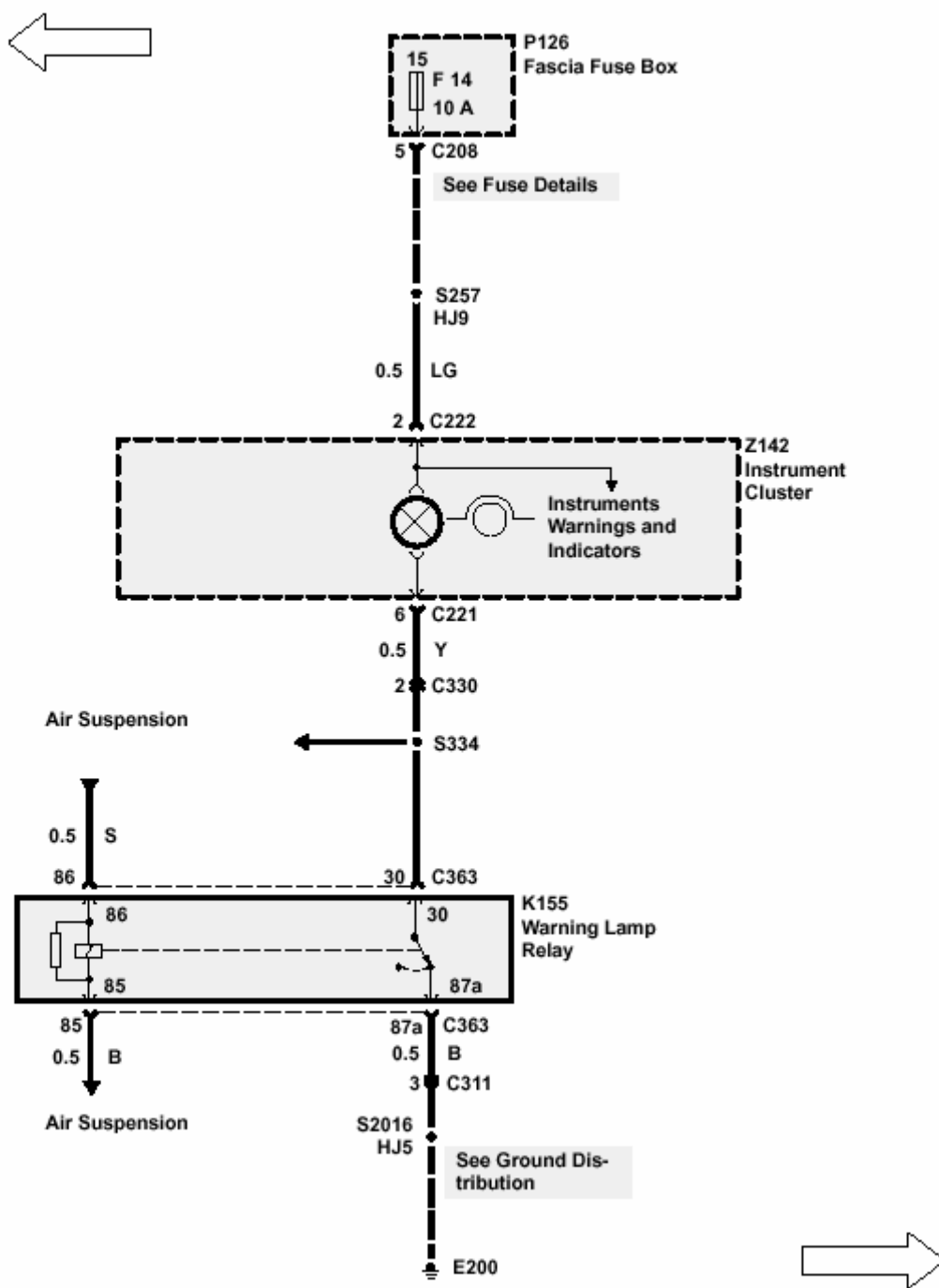


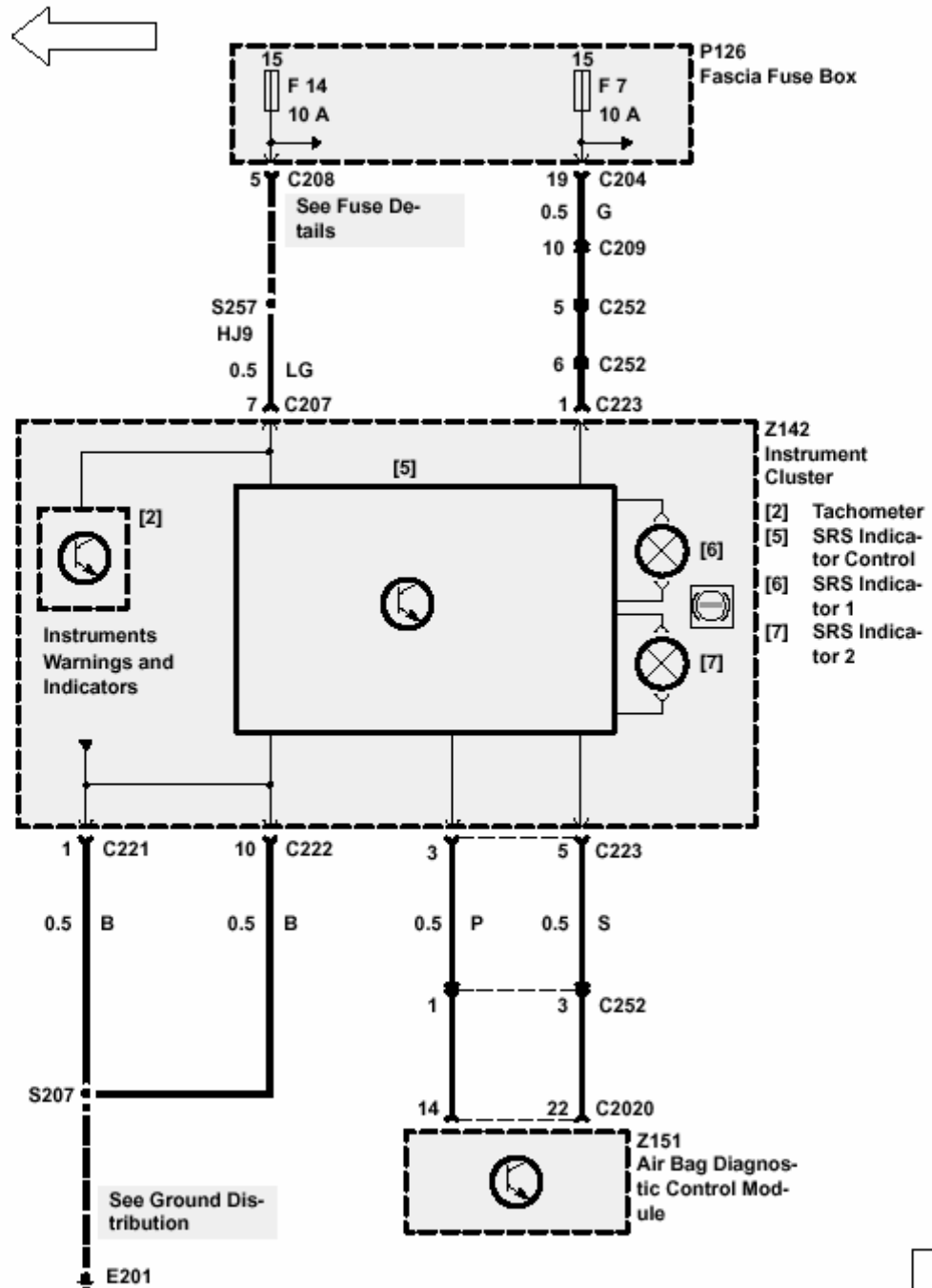


E2 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER







TROUBLESHOOTING HINTS

If more than one warning light is out, check power and ground wires common to all affected warning lights. If they are OK, replace Instrument Cluster (Z142).

If the Brake Warning Light does not operate at all, check Instrument Cluster (Z142) and K Wire.

For Australian Vehicles:

If the Brake Warning Light, the Catalyst Warning Indicator, and the Transmission Box Oil Temperature Warning Light don't illuminate, as a bulb test, with ignition on, replace Instrument Cluster (Z142). If all three indicators don't turn off with the engine running, replace Instrument Cluster (Z142).

SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS

17. If the Charge Warning Light does not operate, go to Section B1.
18. If the Oil Pressure Warning Light remains illuminated with the oil pressure OK, do Test A.
19. If the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Check Engine) does not operate, do Test B.
20. If the Glow Plug Indicator does not operate, do Test C.
21. If the Brake Warning Light does not operate with the brake fluid level low, do Test D.
22. If the Brake Warning Light does not operate with an ABS problem, do Test E.
23. If the Brake Warning Light does not operate with the handbrake applied, do Test F.
24. The Transmission/Transfer Box Oil Temperature Warning Light is illuminated as a bulb test with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position III. If the light does not illuminate, do Test G.
25. If the Transmission/Transfer Box Oil Temperature Warning Light is illuminated with both the Transfer Box Oil Temperature and the Automatic Oil Temperature OK, do Test H.
26. If the Fasten Seat Belt Indicator does not operate with the Ignition on, do Test I.
27. If a warning light exhibits any symptom not mentioned above, check the associated bulb, wires, switches, and components.

CIRCUIT OPERATION**Charge Warning Light**

The charge warning light receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. This warning light is grounded by the Generator (Z106) if the Generator is not producing normal power output or the Generator stops turning.

ABS Warning Light

The ABS warning light receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. It is grounded by the Anti-Lock Brake System ECU (Z108) or the ABS Warning Relay (K103) in the event of an ABS problem.

Brake Warning Light

The brake warning light receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. It is grounded by the Brake Fluid Level Switch (X111) when the brake fluid level is low. It may also be grounded through the Right Front and Right Rear Inboard Brake Pads (B129, B155), and the Handbrake Diode (Z197) when the Handbrake Switch (X191) is closed. The warning light is also grounded by the Anti-Lock Brake System ECU (Z108) or by the ABS Pressure Switch Unit (Z104) in the event of an ABS system problem. When the Right Front or Right Rear Inboard Brake Pad (B129, B135) is in need of replacement, the brake warning light is grounded through the Right Front or Right Rear Inboard Brake Pad (B129, B135). The brake warning light is grounded by a 3 second timer as a bulb check.

Oil Pressure Warning Light

The oil pressure warning light receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. If the engine oil pressure is very low, the Oil Pressure Switch (X149) will apply ground to the warning light.

Transmission/Transfer Box Oil Temperature Warning Light

The transmission/transfer box oil temperature warning light is grounded by the Automatic Transmission Oil Temperature Switch (X108) when

the temperature of the transmission fluid exceeds 130°C (266°F). The warning light is also grounded by the Transfer Box Oil Temperature Switch (X174) when the temperature of the transfer box fluid exceeds 145°C (266°F). The Bulb Check Relay (K173) will illuminate the warning light when the vehicle is first started to test the bulb.

Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Check Engine)

The Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Check Engine) is grounded by the Engine Control Module (ECM) (Z132) when a diagnostic trouble code is set.

Service Reminder Indicator

The Service Reminder Indicator receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. The Service Reminder Unit (Z126) grounds the Service Reminder Indicator when the vehicle requires service. The Service Reminder Indicator is also grounded by a 3 second timer as a bulb check.

Hazard Indicator

If the Hazard Switch (X220) is depressed, a pulsing voltage is applied to the Hazard Indicator which is permanently grounded by ground E200.

Direction Indicator

If the Direction Indicator Switch (X116) is turned on, a pulsing voltage is applied from the Flasher Unit (Z128) to the Direction Indicator which is permanently grounded by ground E200.

Trailer Indicator

With the Direction Indicator Switch (X116) turned on, the Flasher Unit (Z128) also applies a pulsing voltage to the Trailer Indicator which is permanently grounded by ground E200.

SRS Indicators

The SRS Indicators are controlled by the Air Bag Diagnostic Control Unit (Z151) and the SRS Indicator Control Circuit of the Instrument Cluster (Z142) to indicate SRS System faults.

Low Fuel Warning Indicator

When the fuel gauge sender's resistance falls below approximately 25 Ohms (6 liters/1.5 US gallons), the Low Fuel Warning Indicator will illuminate to warn the driver. The Low Fuel Warning Indicator is grounded by a 3 second timer as a bulb check.

Main Beam Indicator

With the Headlamps turned on the Main Lighting Switch (X145), battery voltage is applied to the Main Beam Indicator which is also permanently grounded by ground E200.

ETC Warning Light

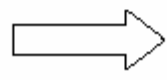
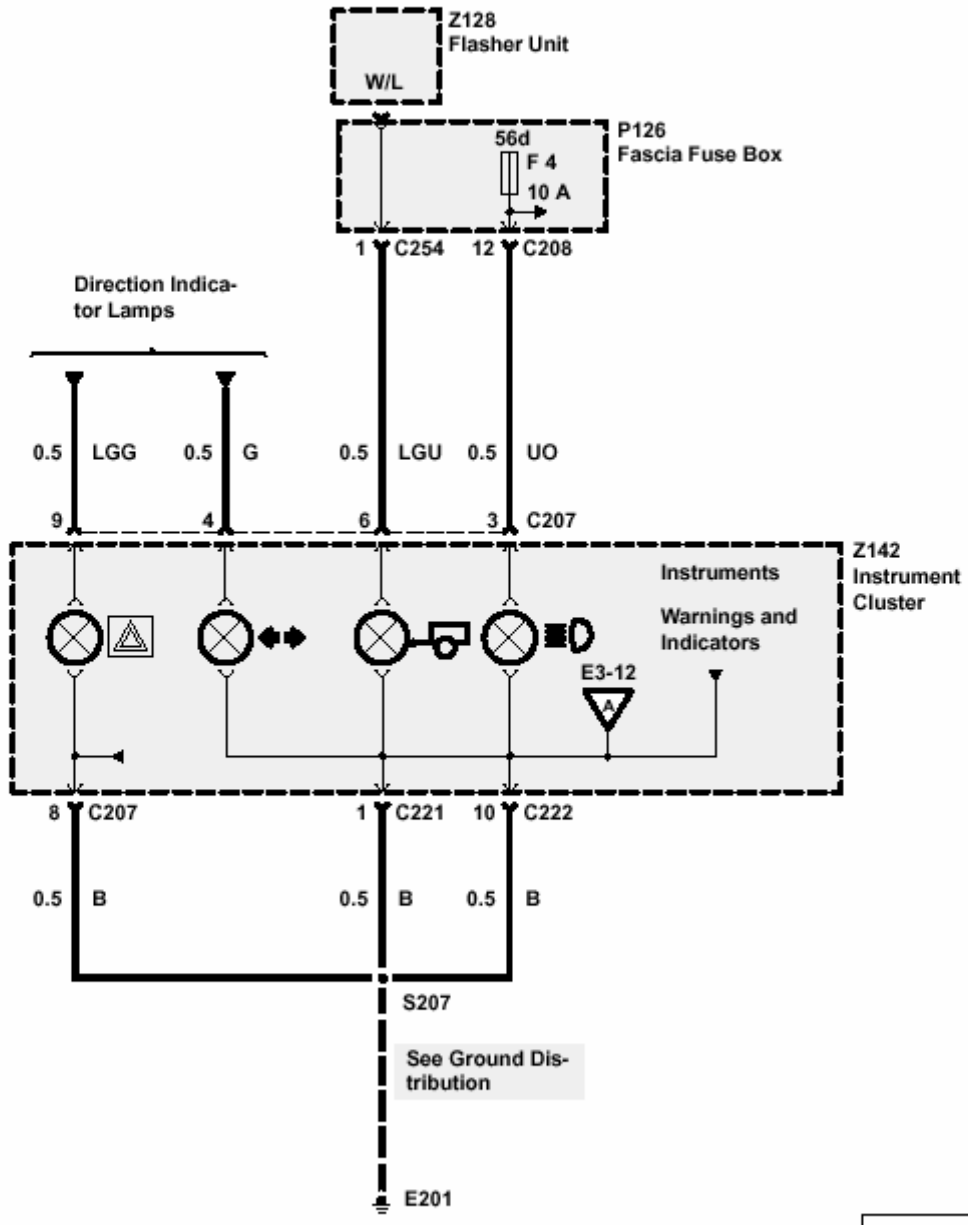
The ETC warning light will be on for up to 60 seconds while the system is active. After 60 seconds of ETC operation, the ETC warning light will begin to flash to inform the driver that the system has been shut down to allow the brakes to cool. If the ETC warning light stays on continuously for more than 60 seconds, a fault in the system is indicated.

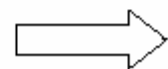
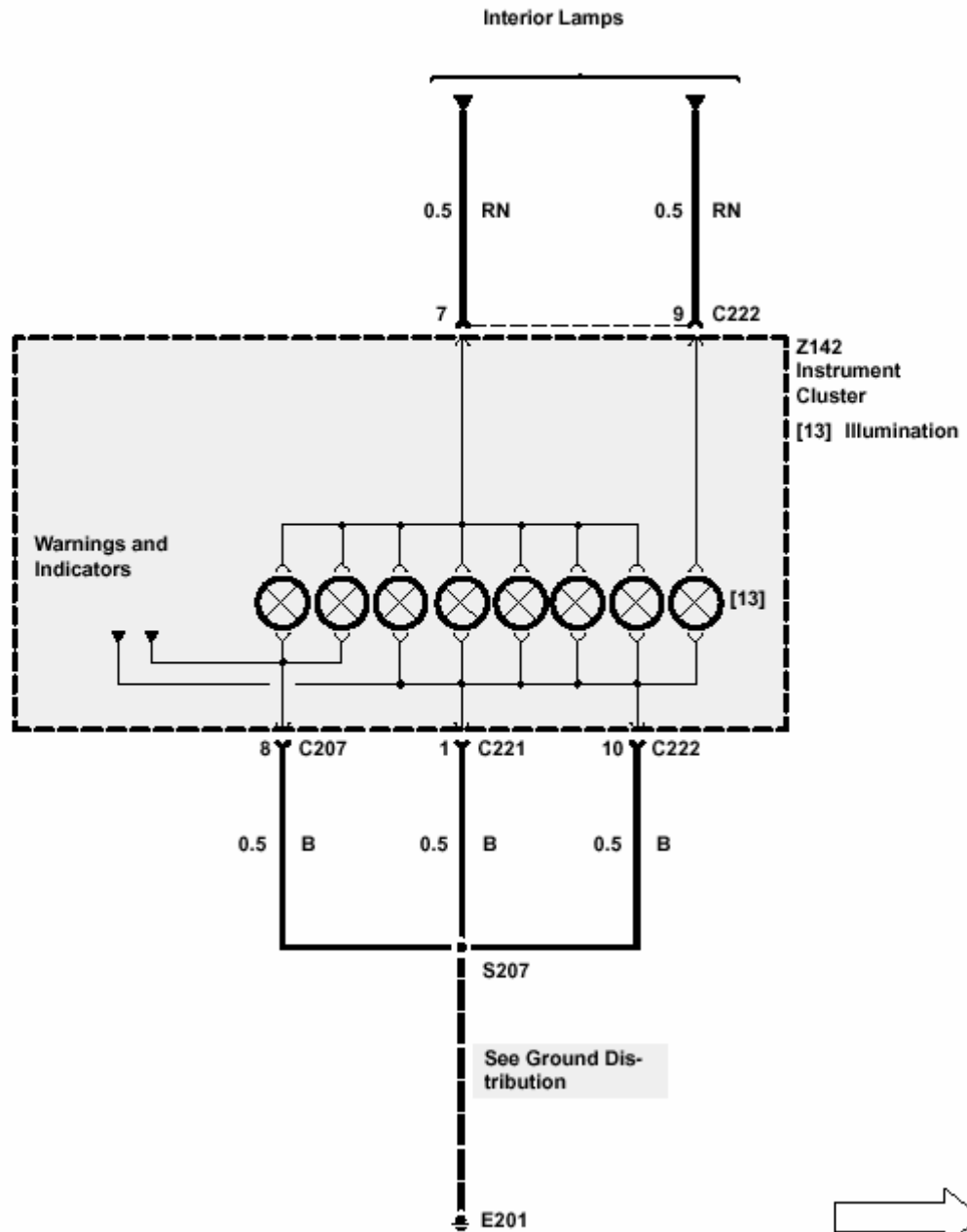
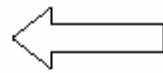
Air Suspension Indicator

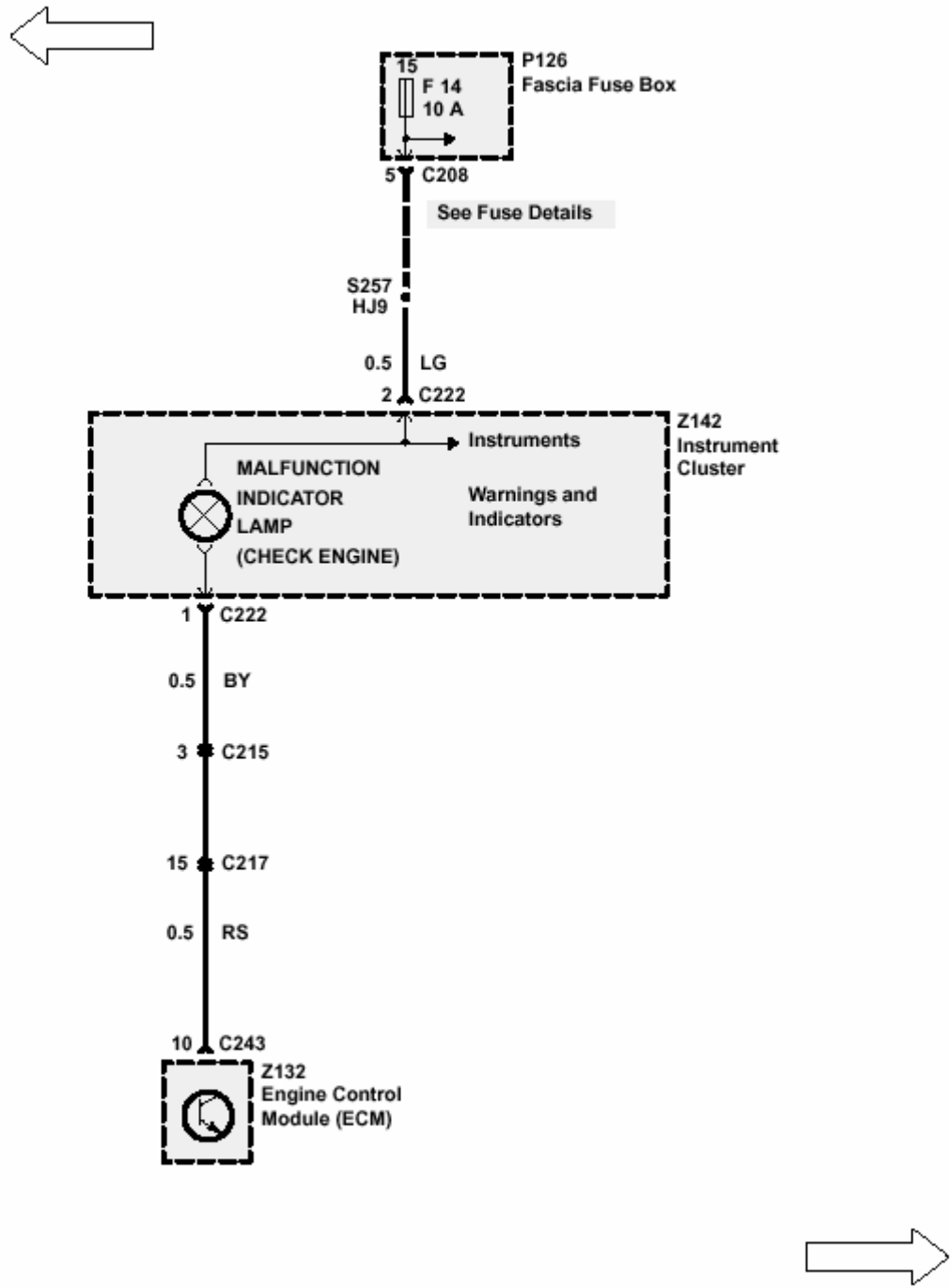
If the Air Suspension ECU (Z165) detects a fault in the system, the ECU will inform the driver by intermittently grounding the Warning Lamp Relay (K155) for 30 seconds. This causes the Air Suspension Indicator to flash for 30 seconds. After 30 seconds the indicator will remain on until the repair is made.

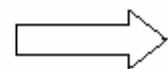
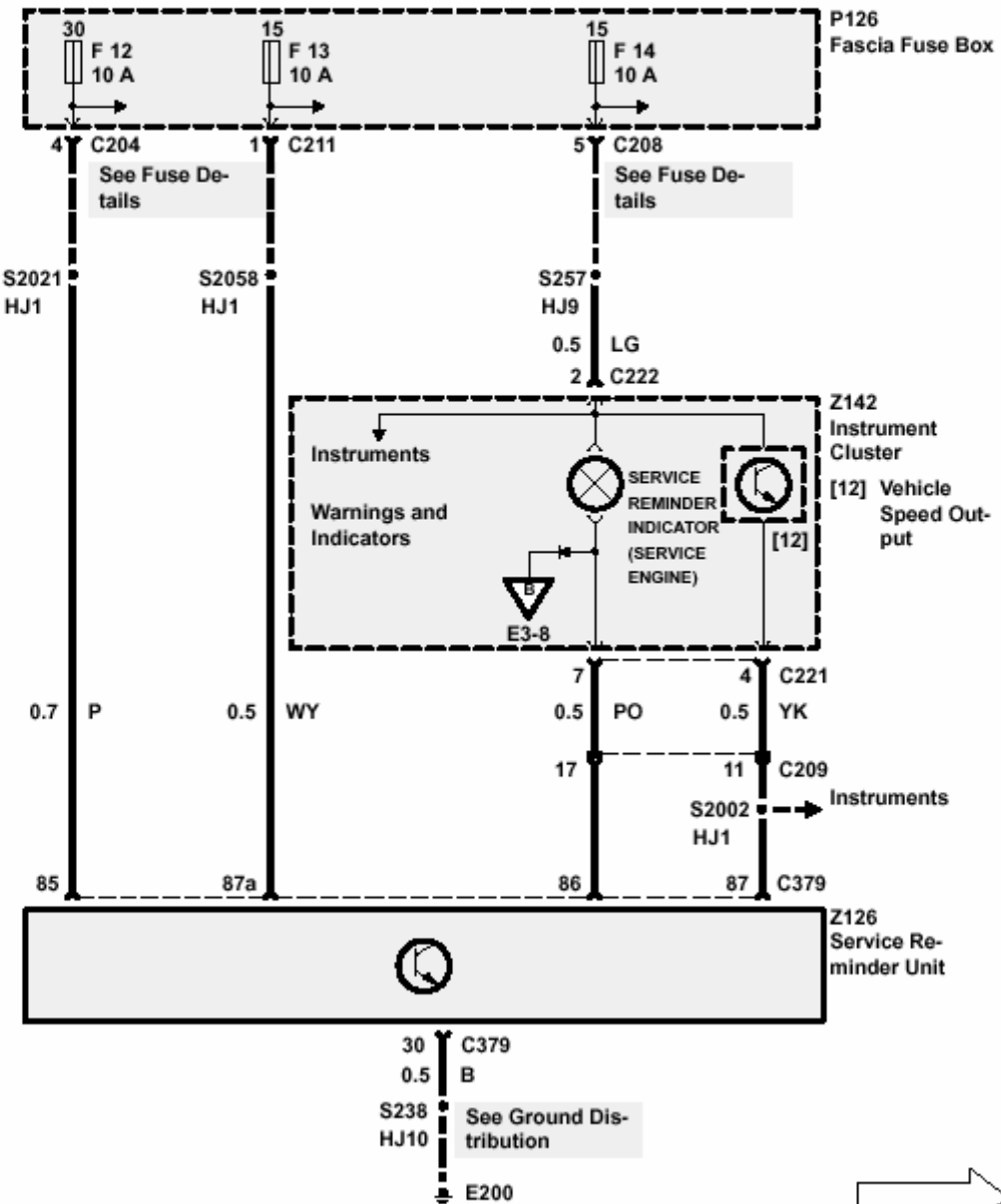
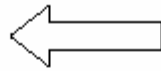
Fasten Seat Belt Indicator

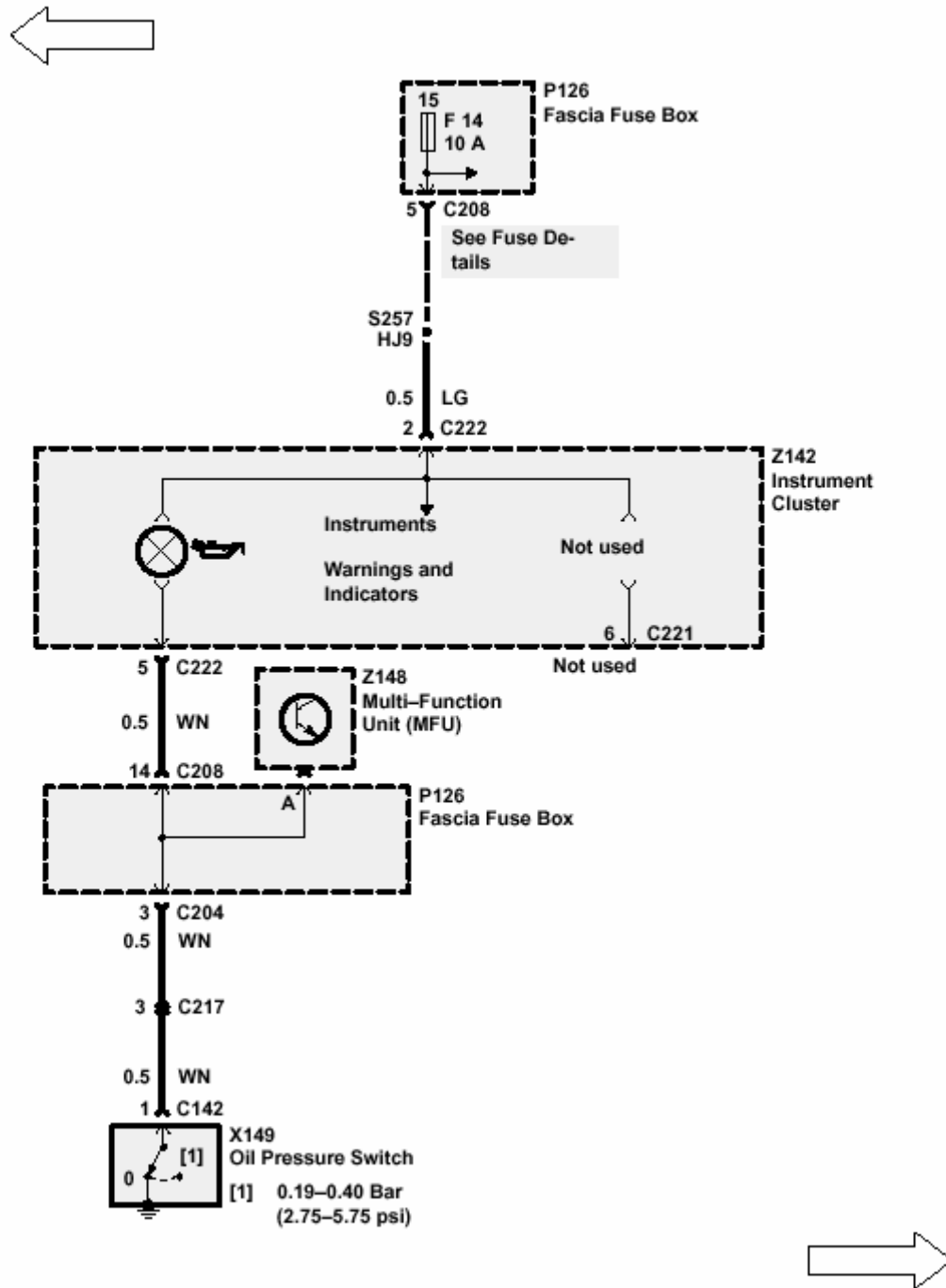
The Fasten Seat Belt Indicator receives battery voltage with the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II. The indicator is also grounded through the Multifunction Unit (MFU) (Z148) and the Driver's Seat Buckle Switch (X120). If the Driver's Seat Belt is buckled the Driver's Seat Belt Buckle Switch opens and the Indicator turns off.

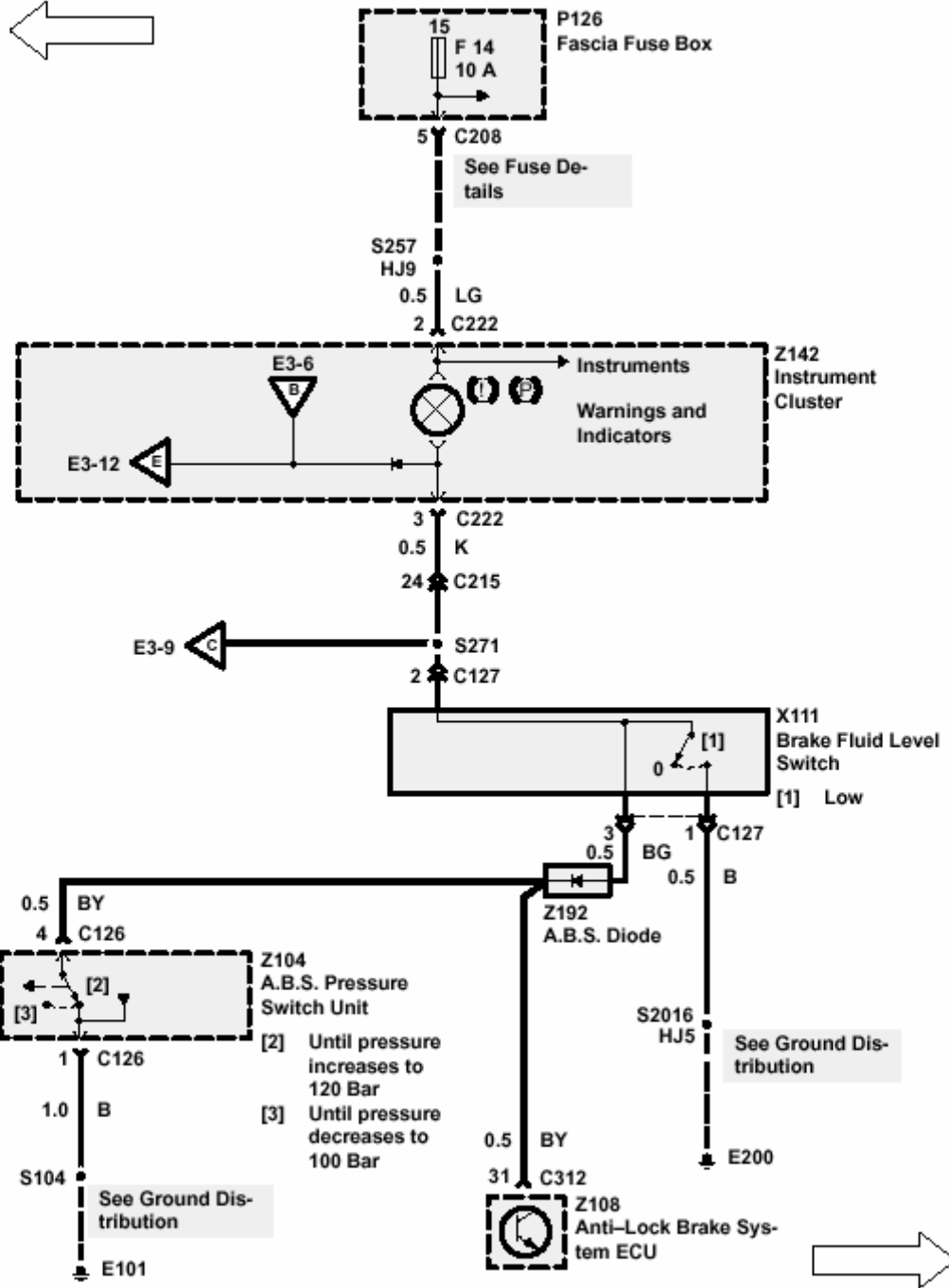


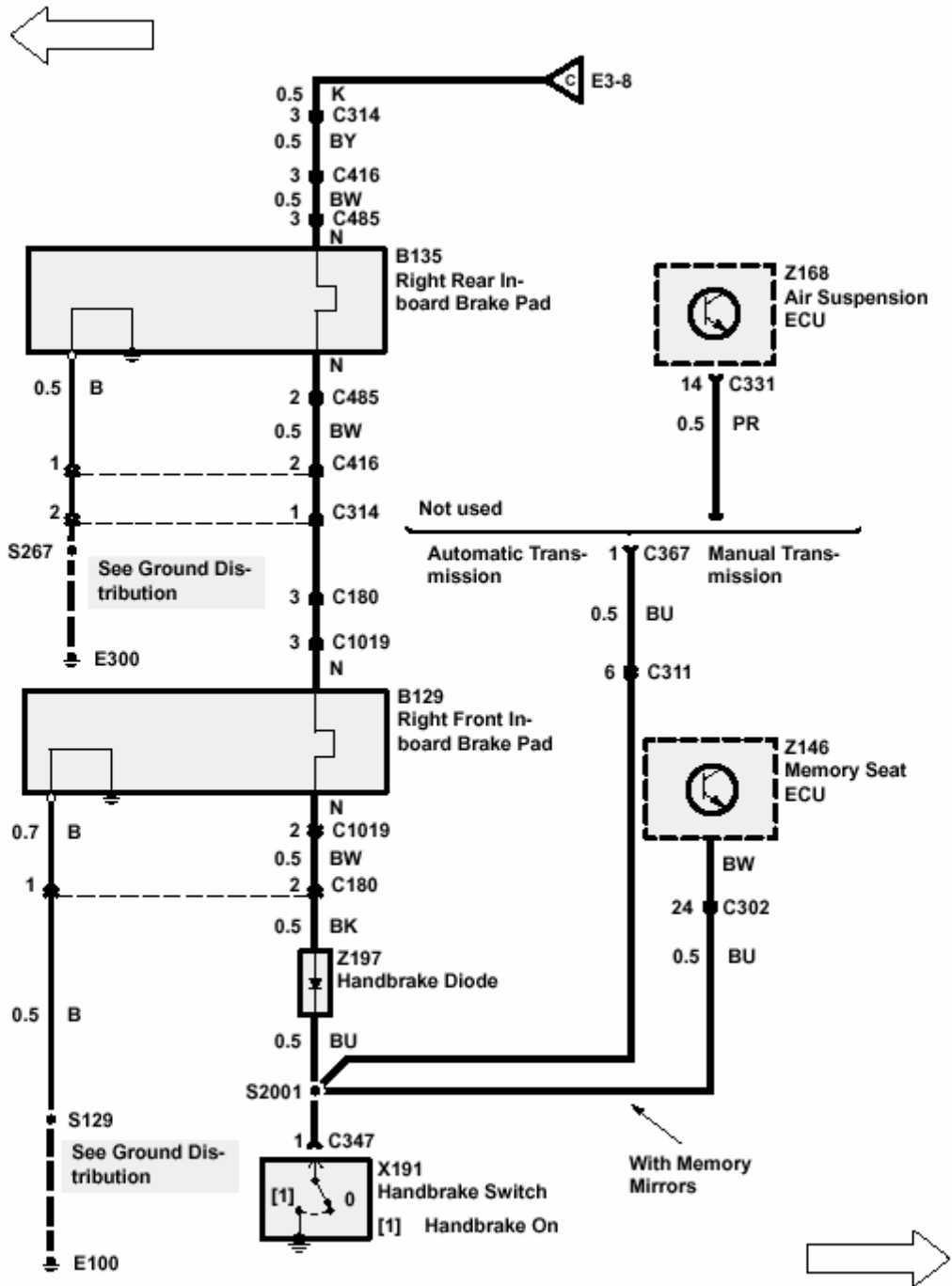


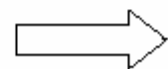
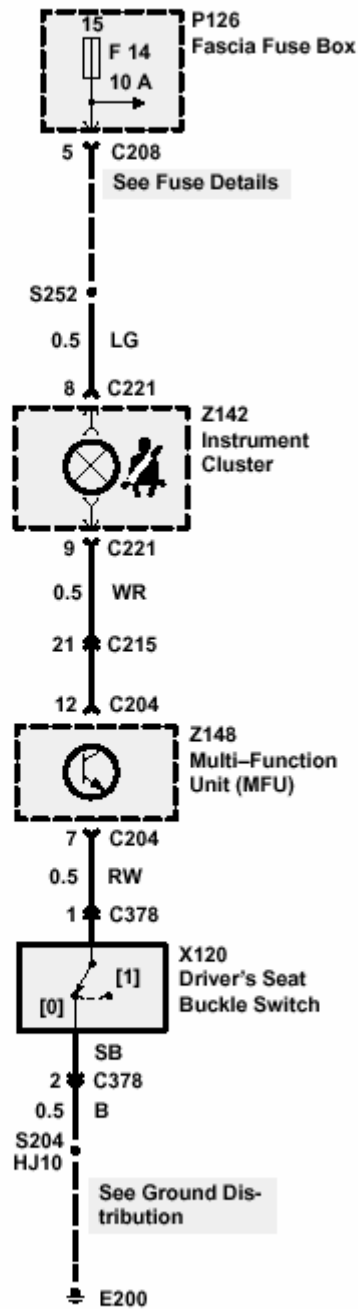
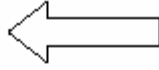


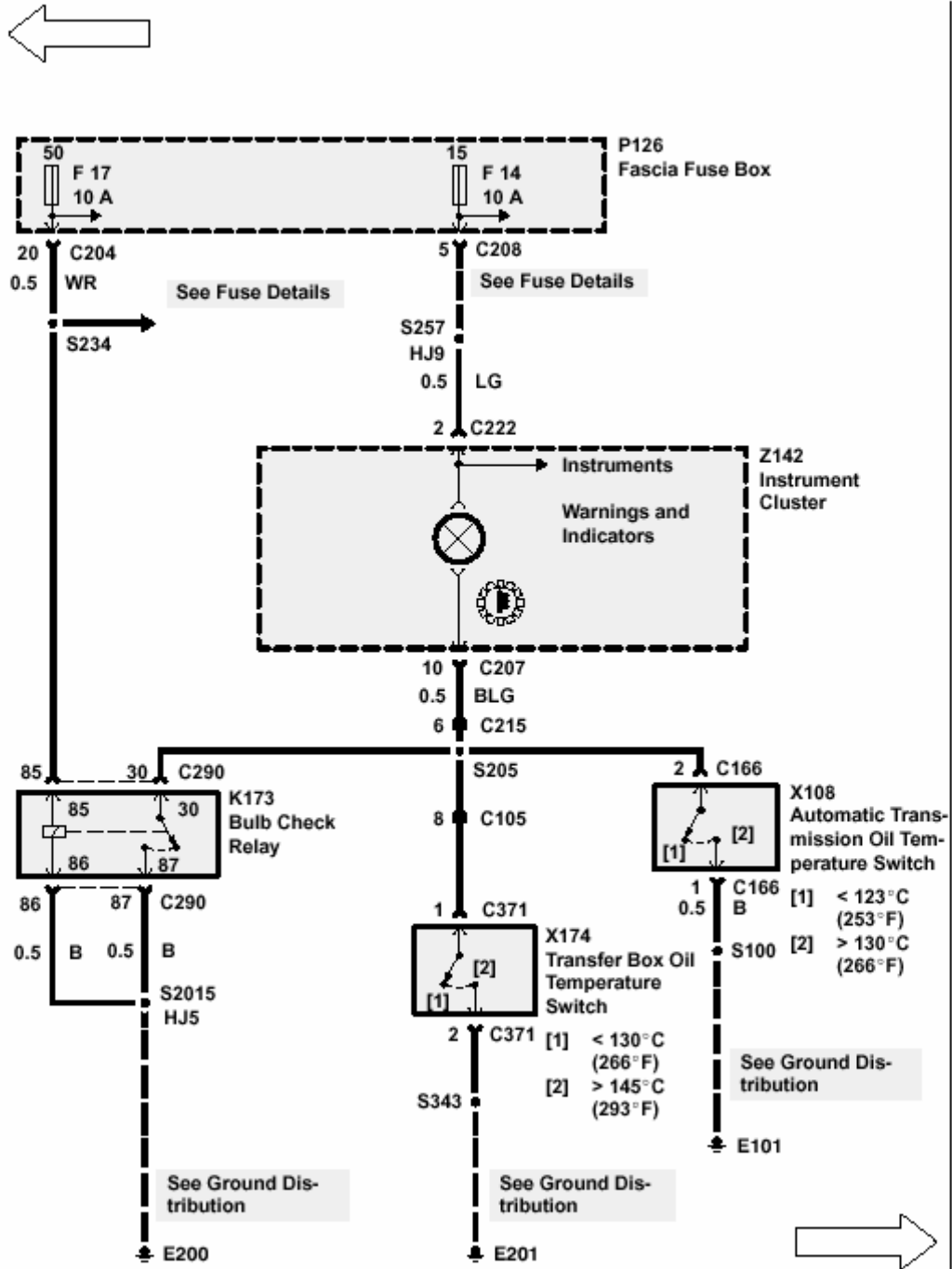






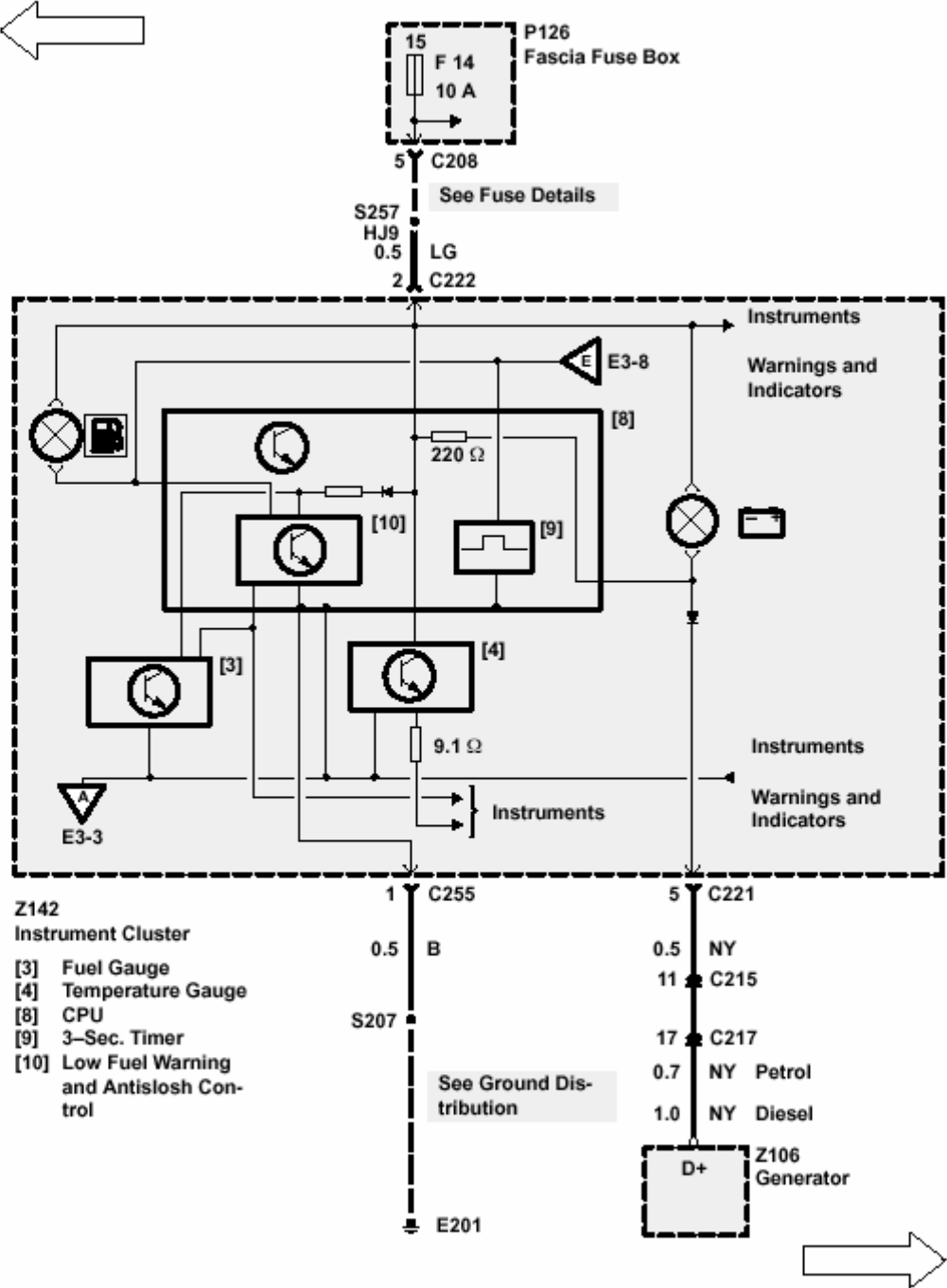


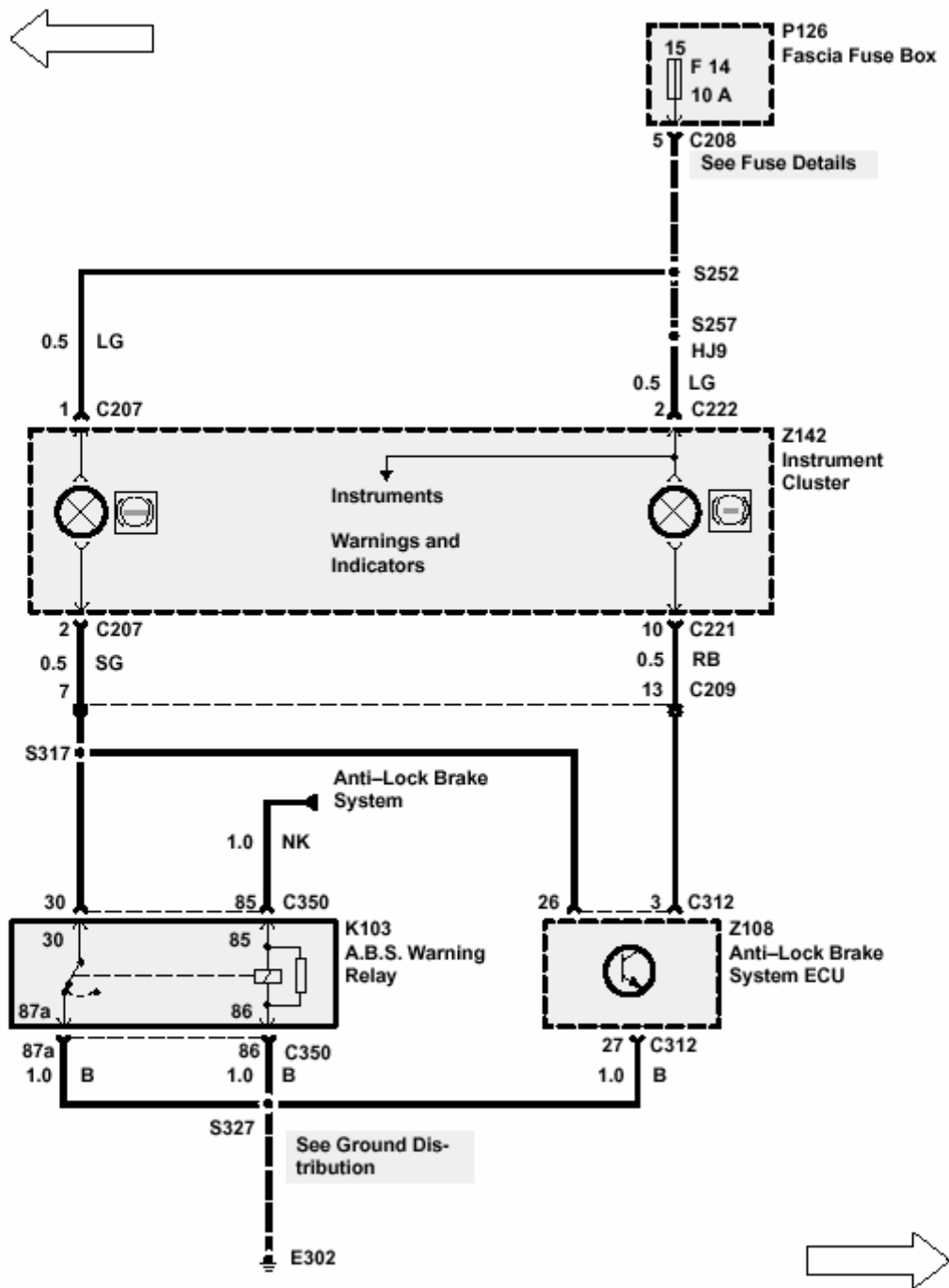


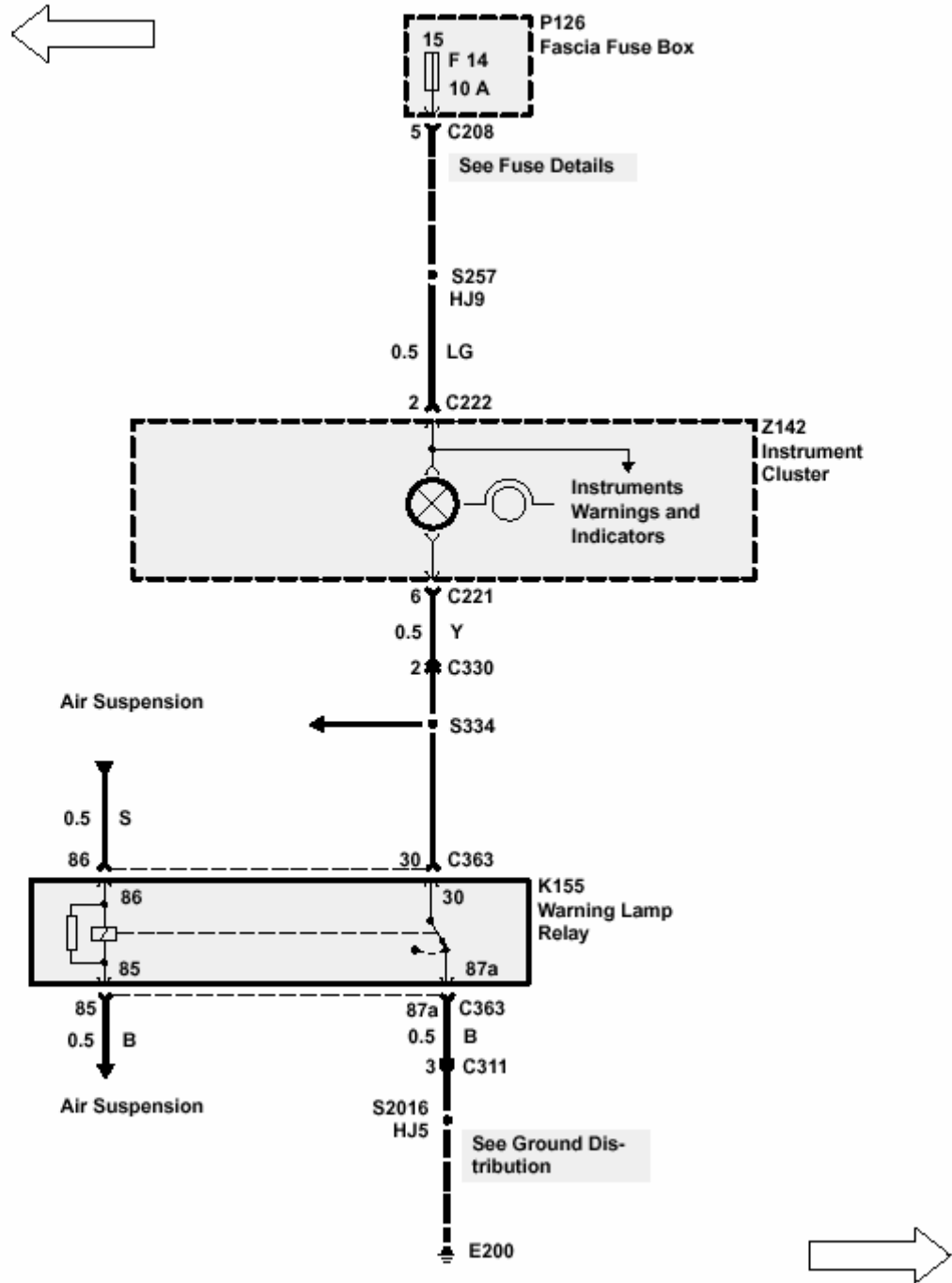


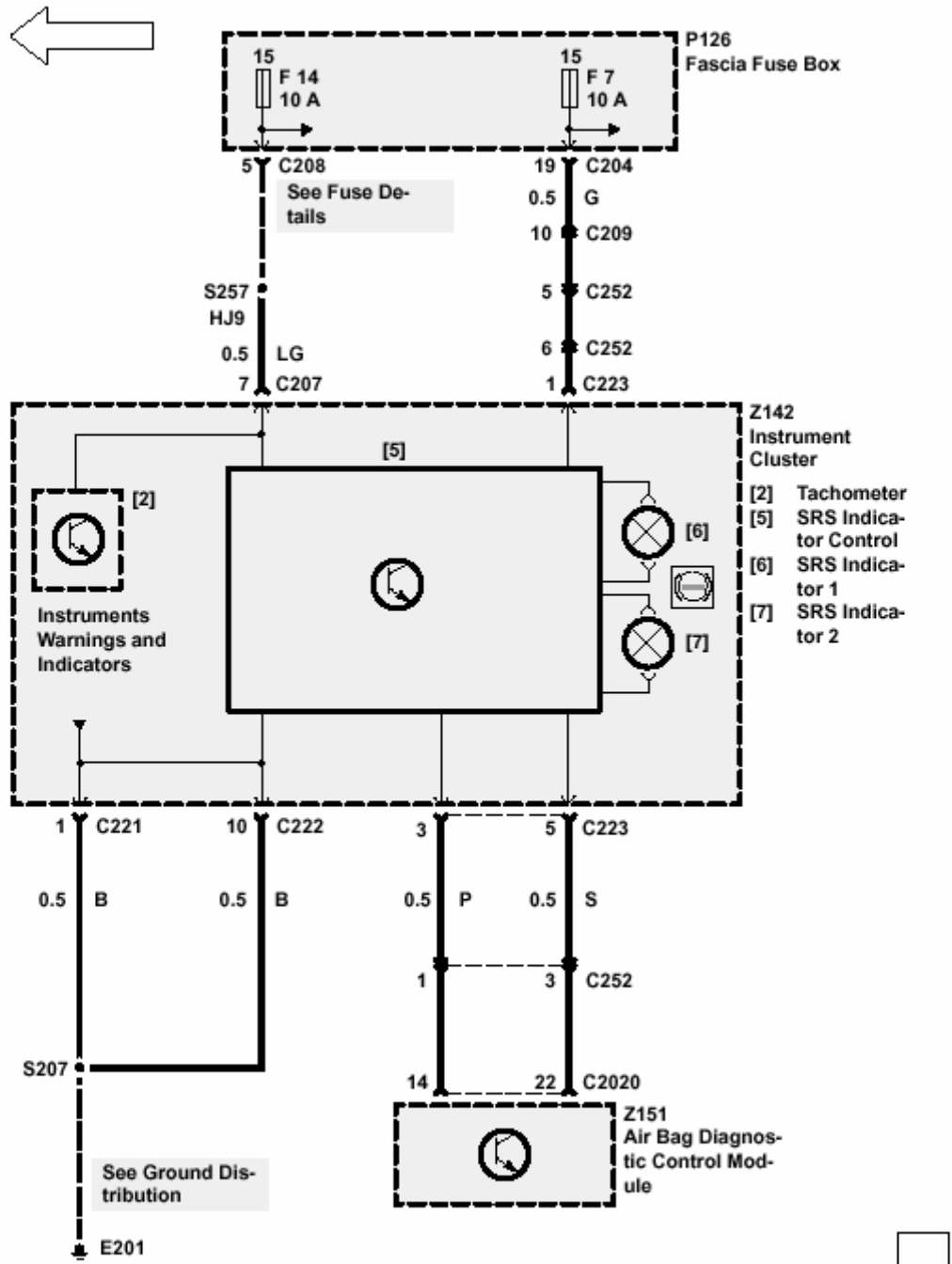
E3 ETM

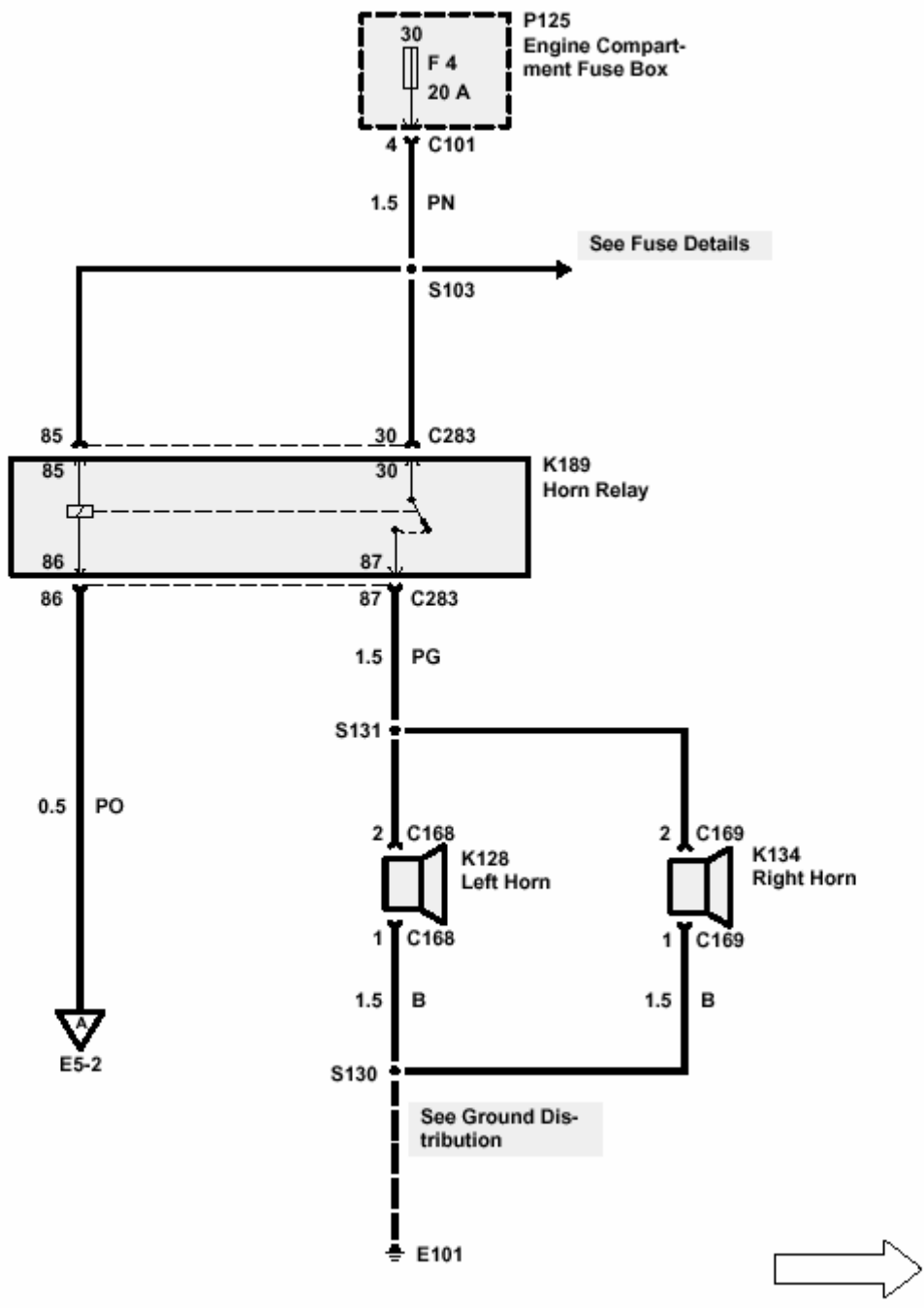
1995 RANGE ROVER

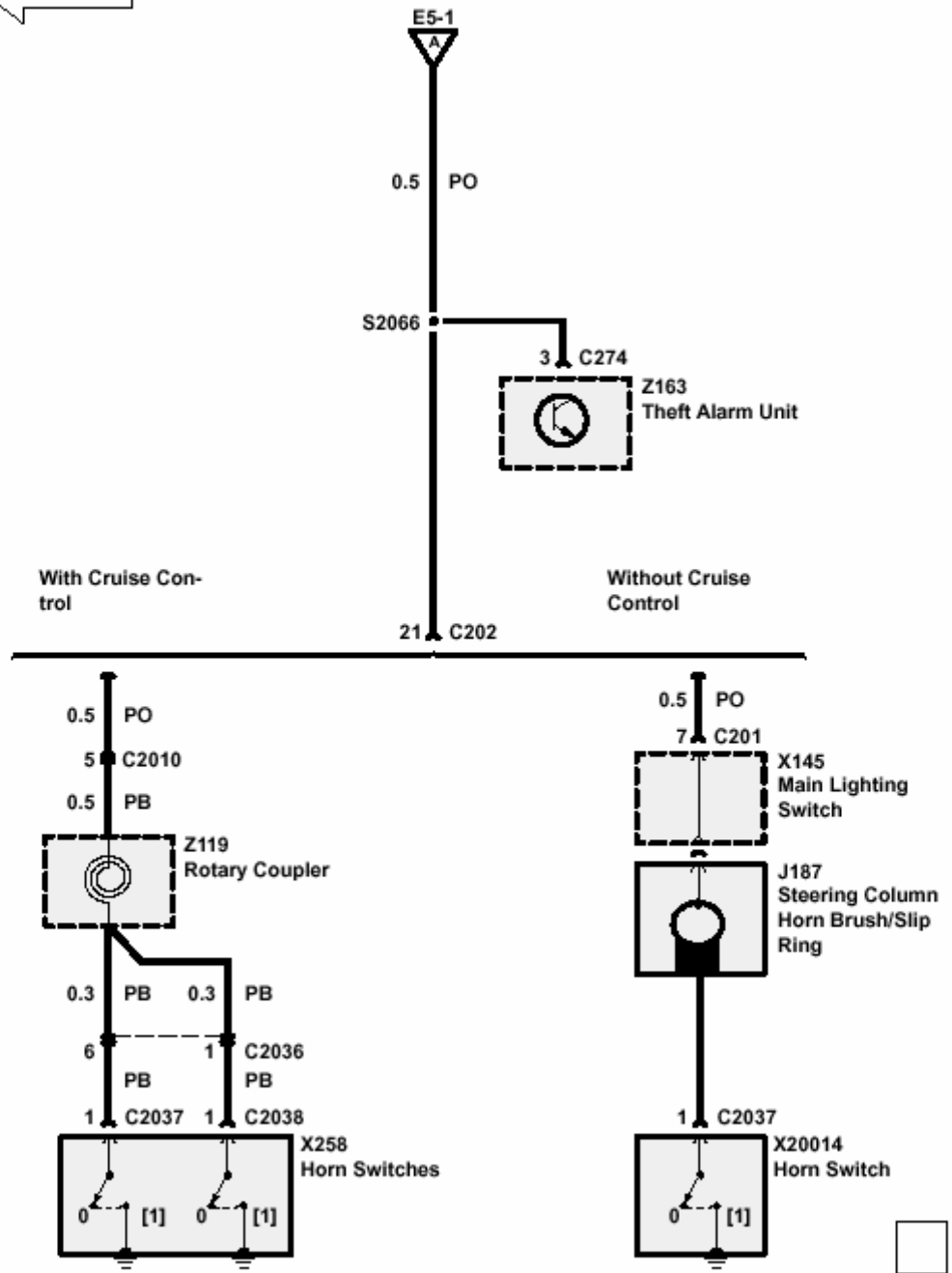
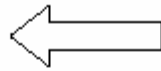


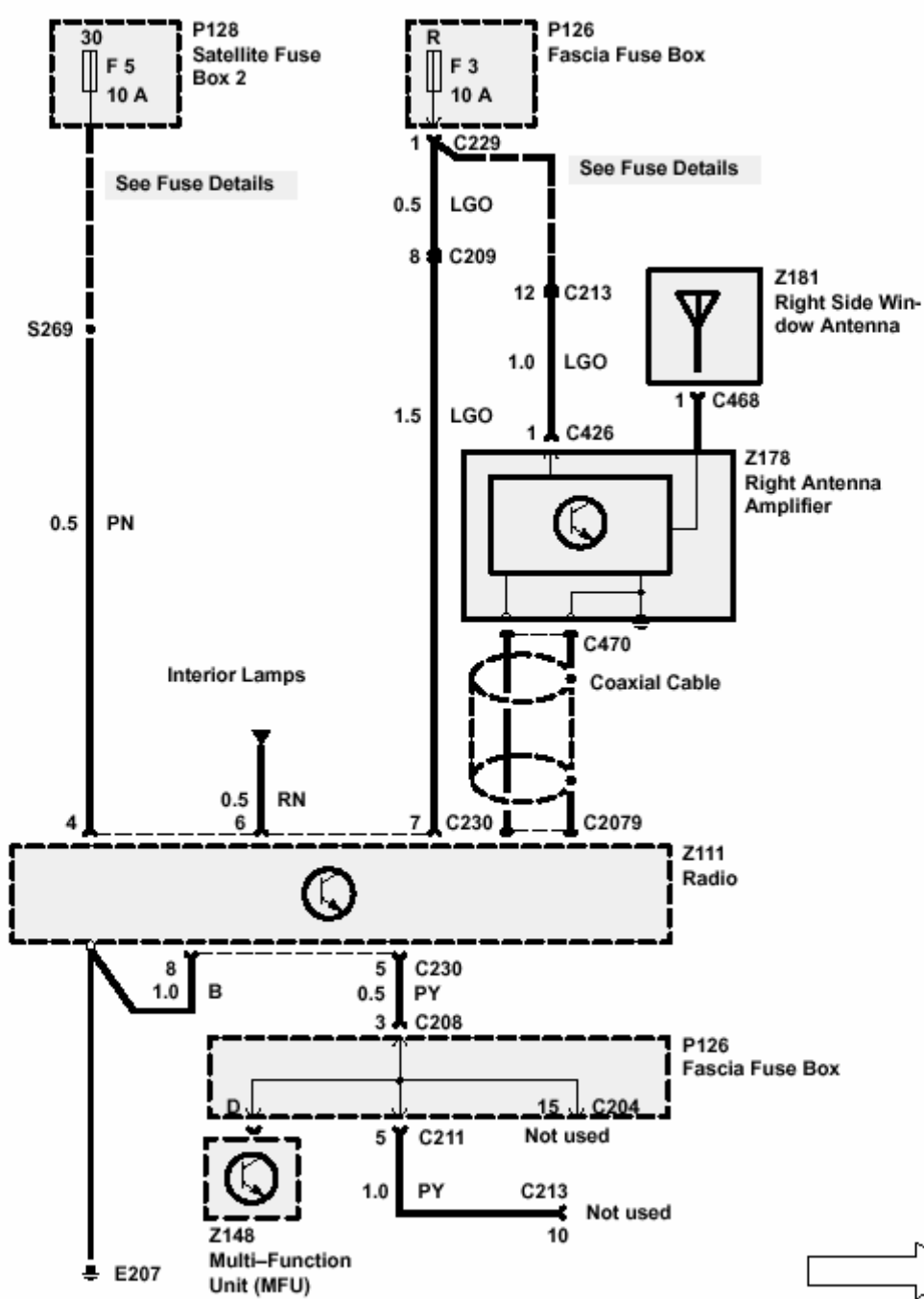








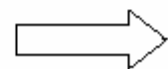
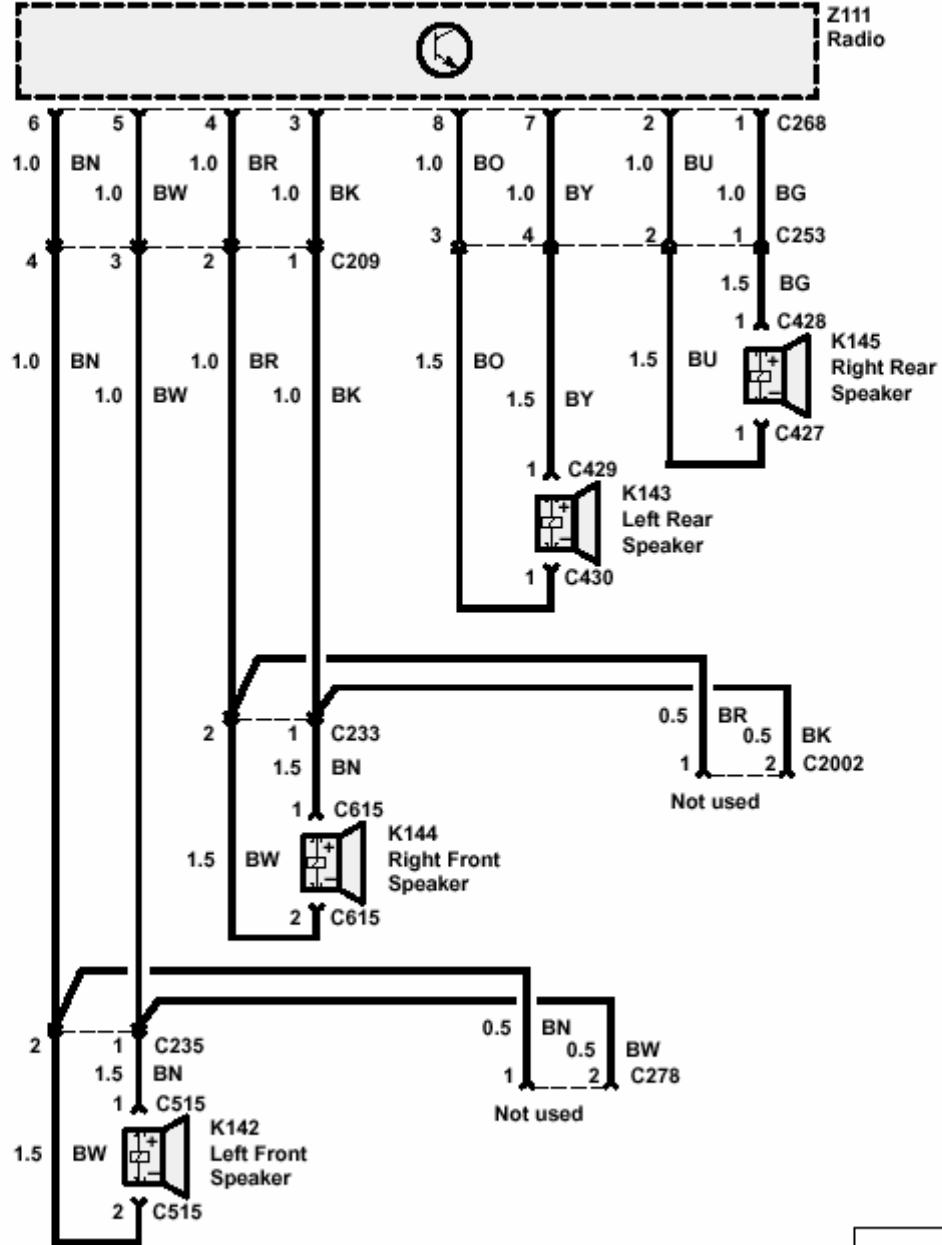
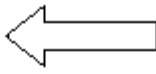


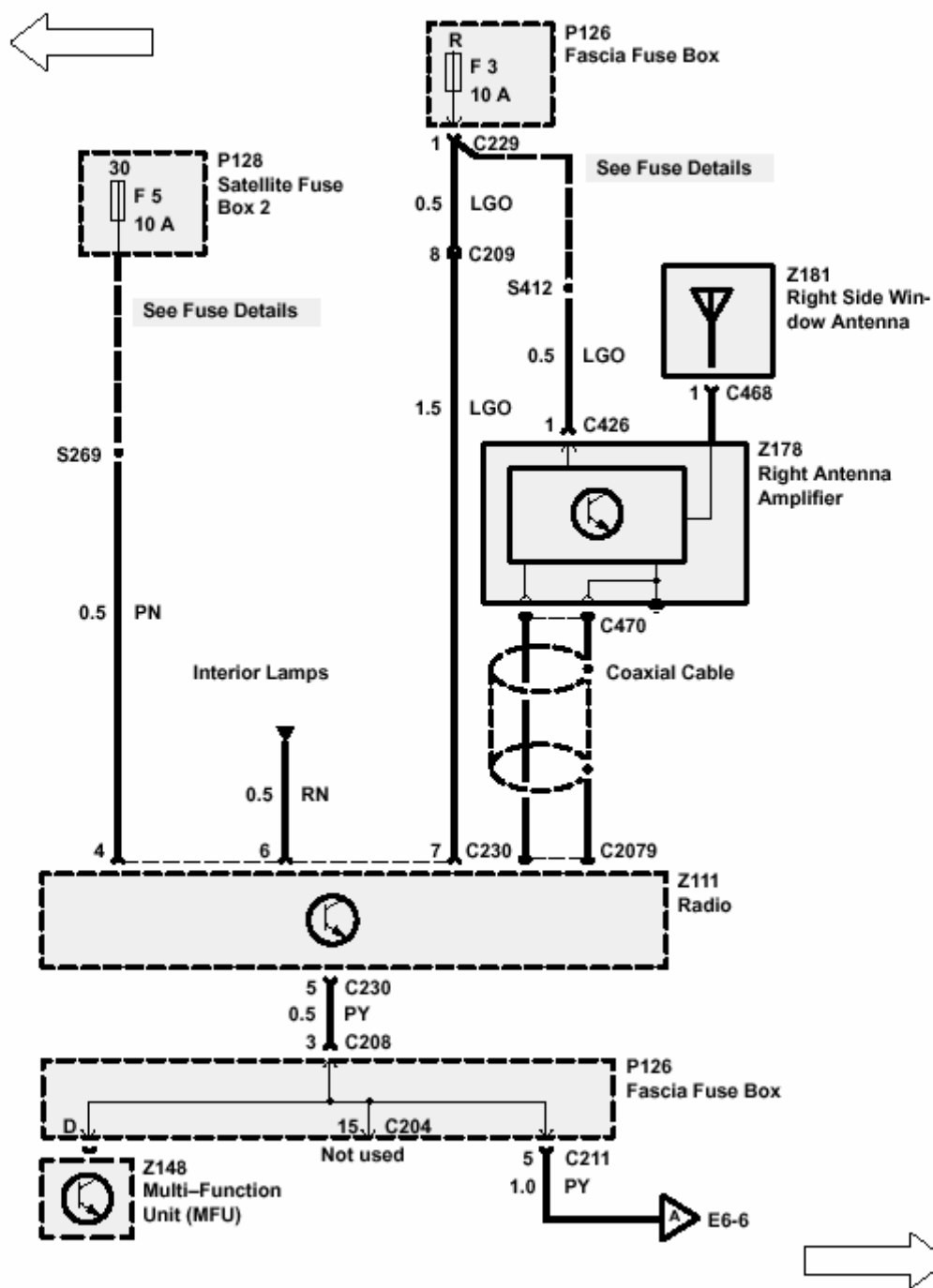


Radio (except NAS) (Low Line)

E6 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER

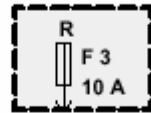
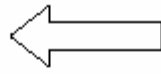




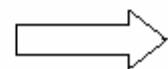
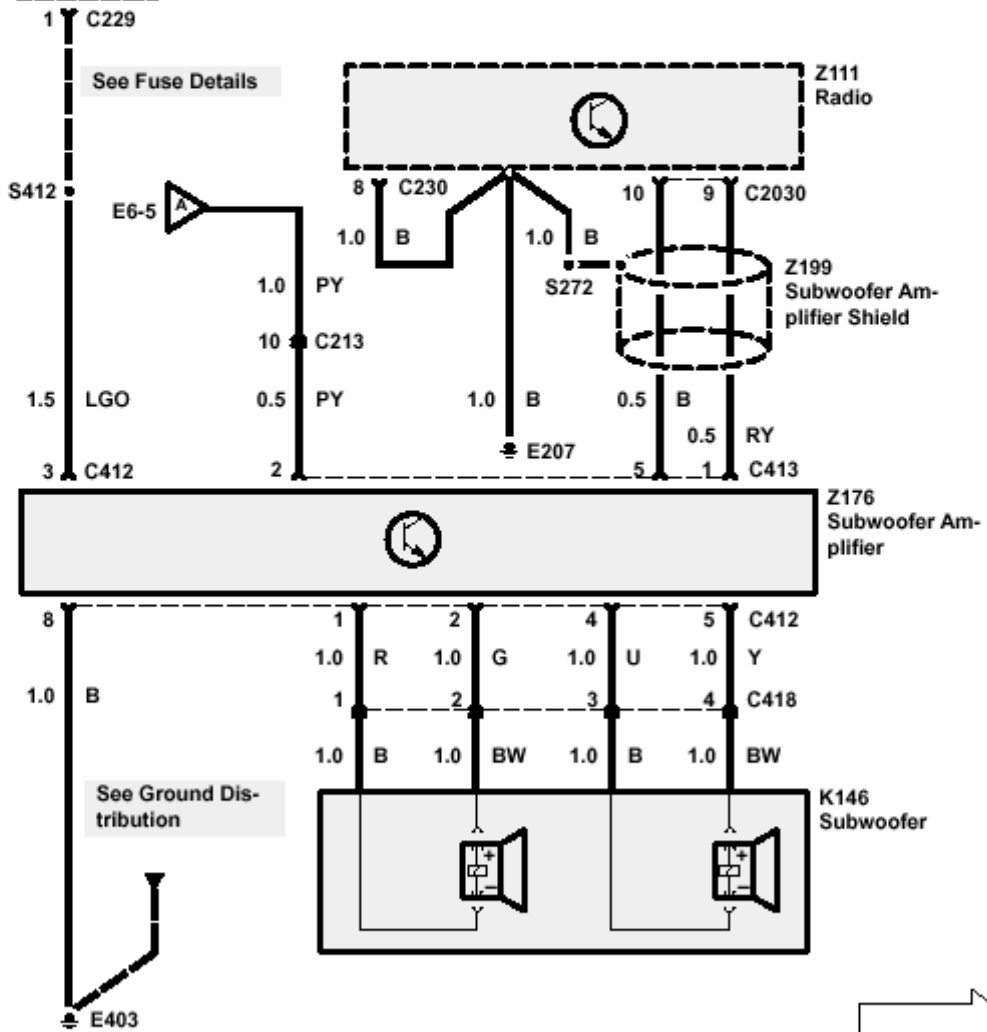
Radio (except NAS) (Mid Line)

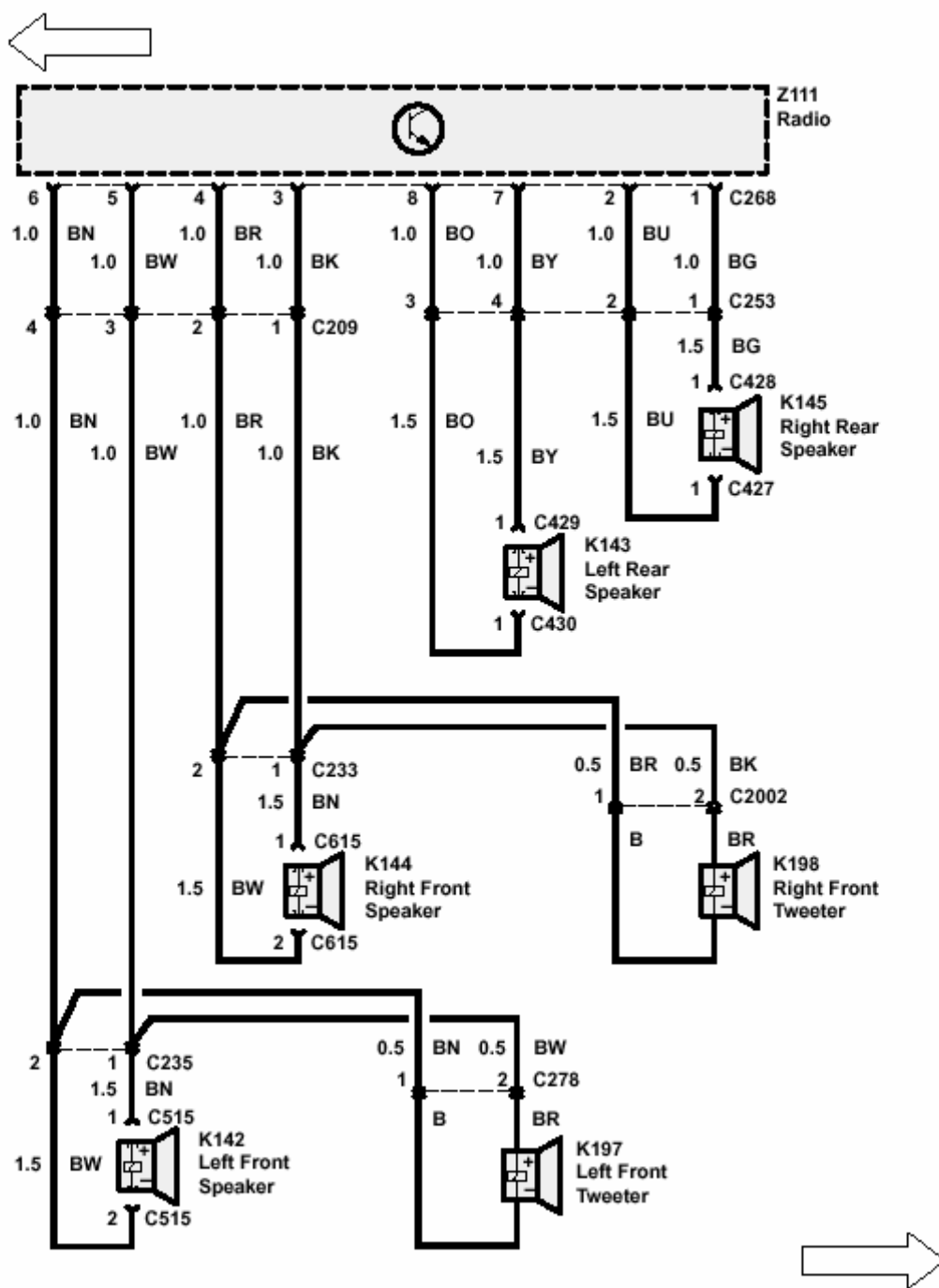
E6 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER



P126 Fascia Fuse Box

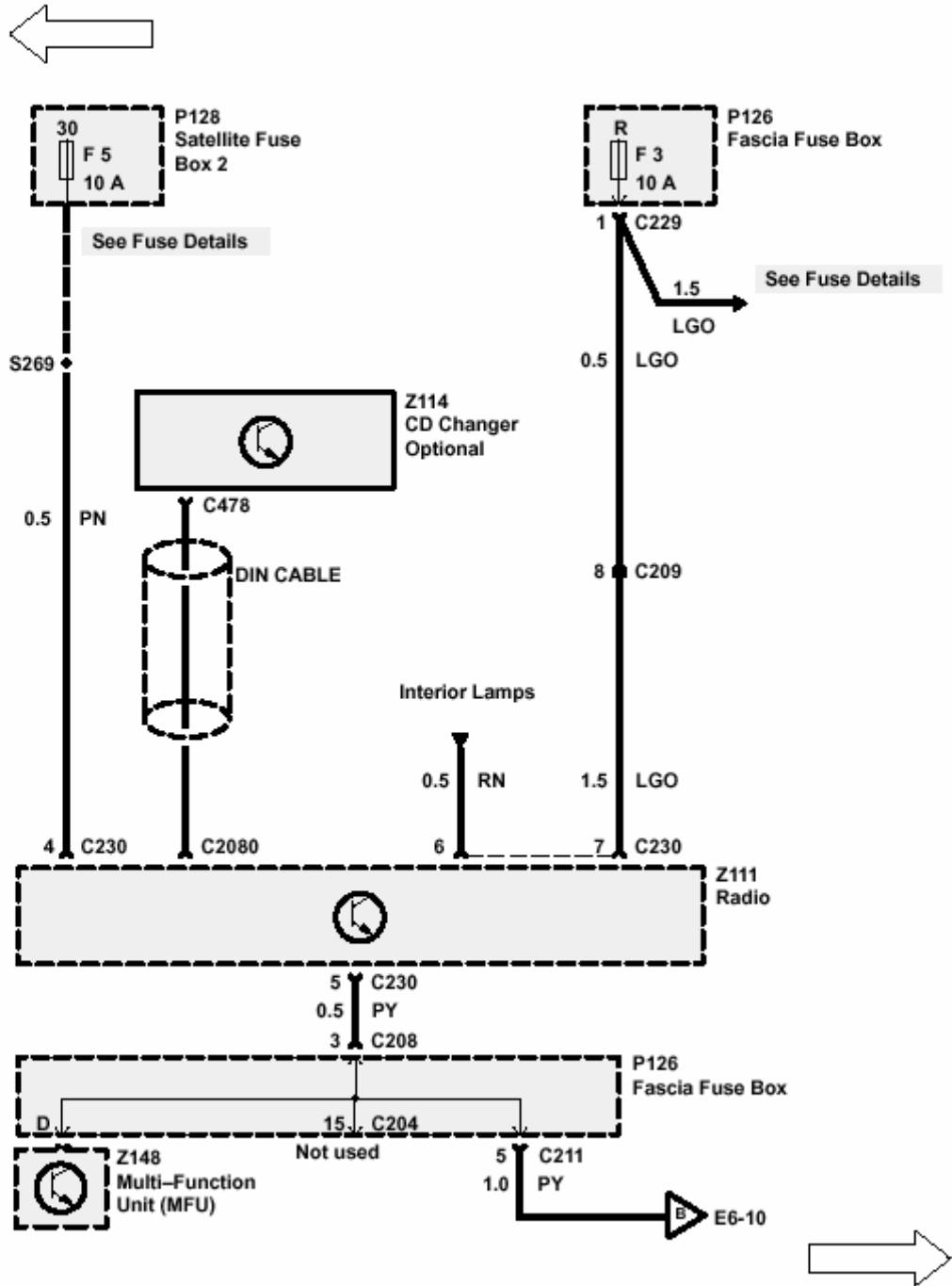


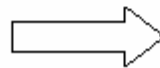
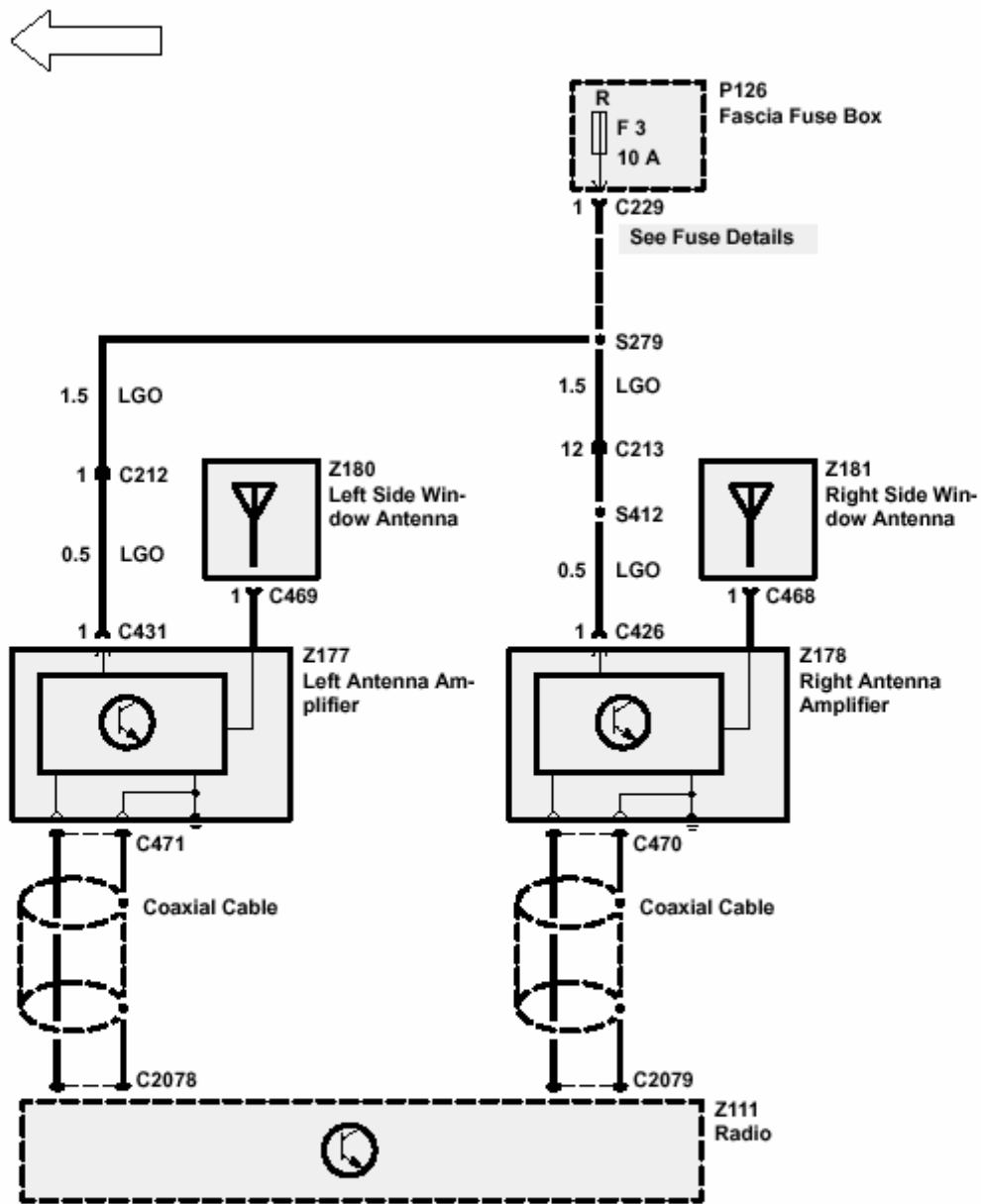


Radio (except NAS) (High Line)

E6 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER

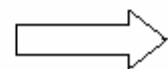
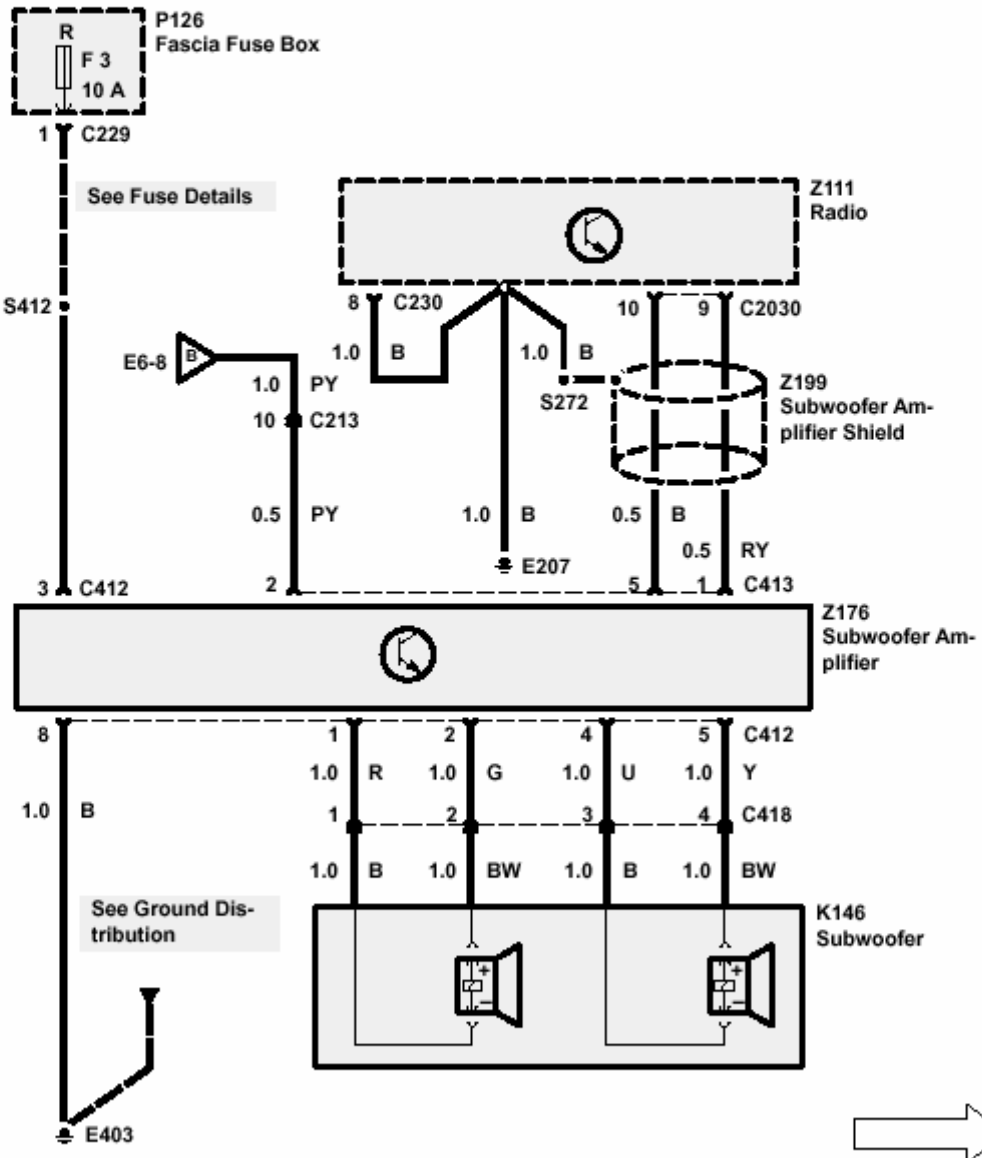
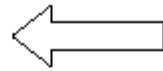




Radio (except NAS) (High Line)

E6 ETM

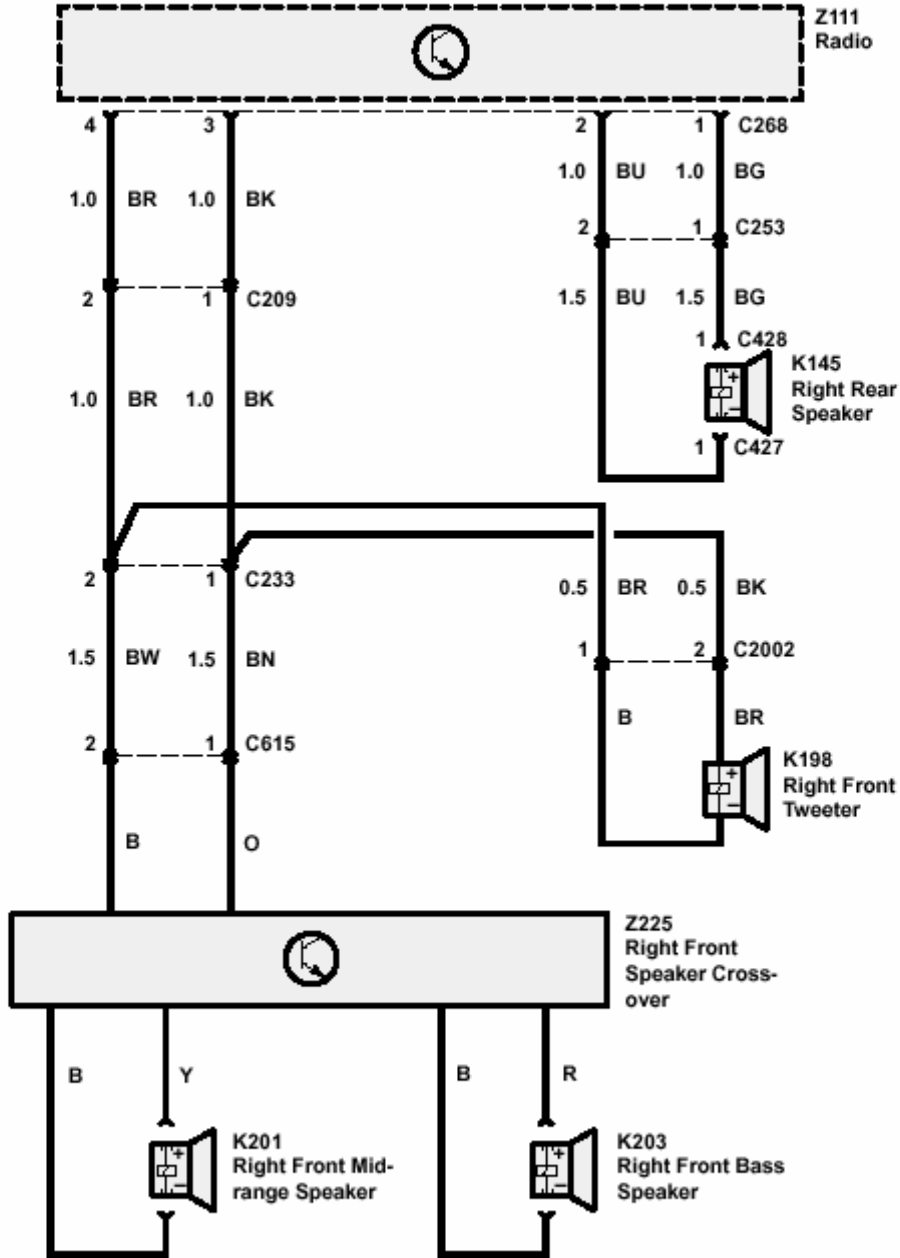
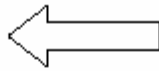
1995 RANGE ROVER

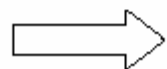
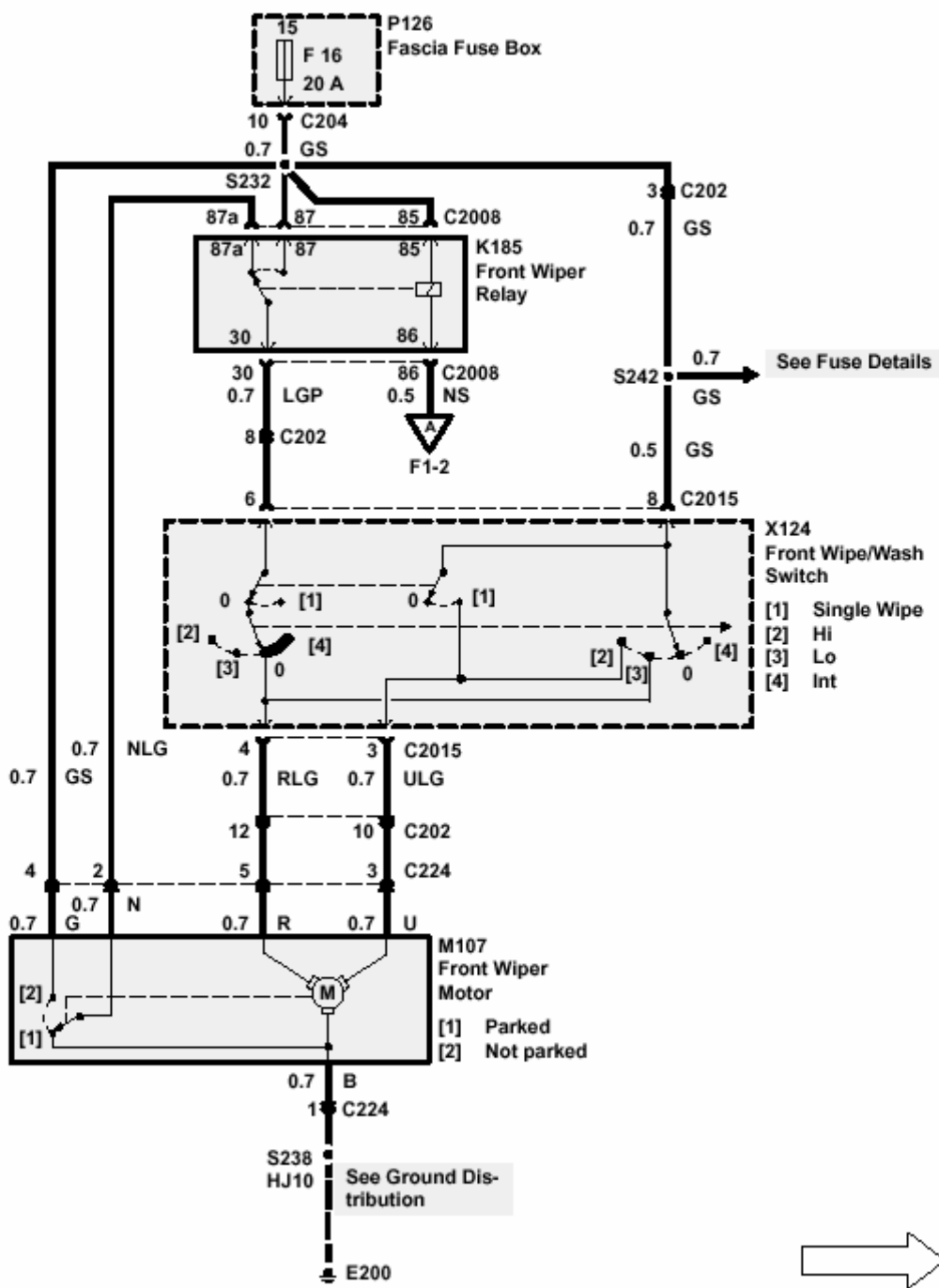


Radio (except NAS) (High Line)

E6 ETM

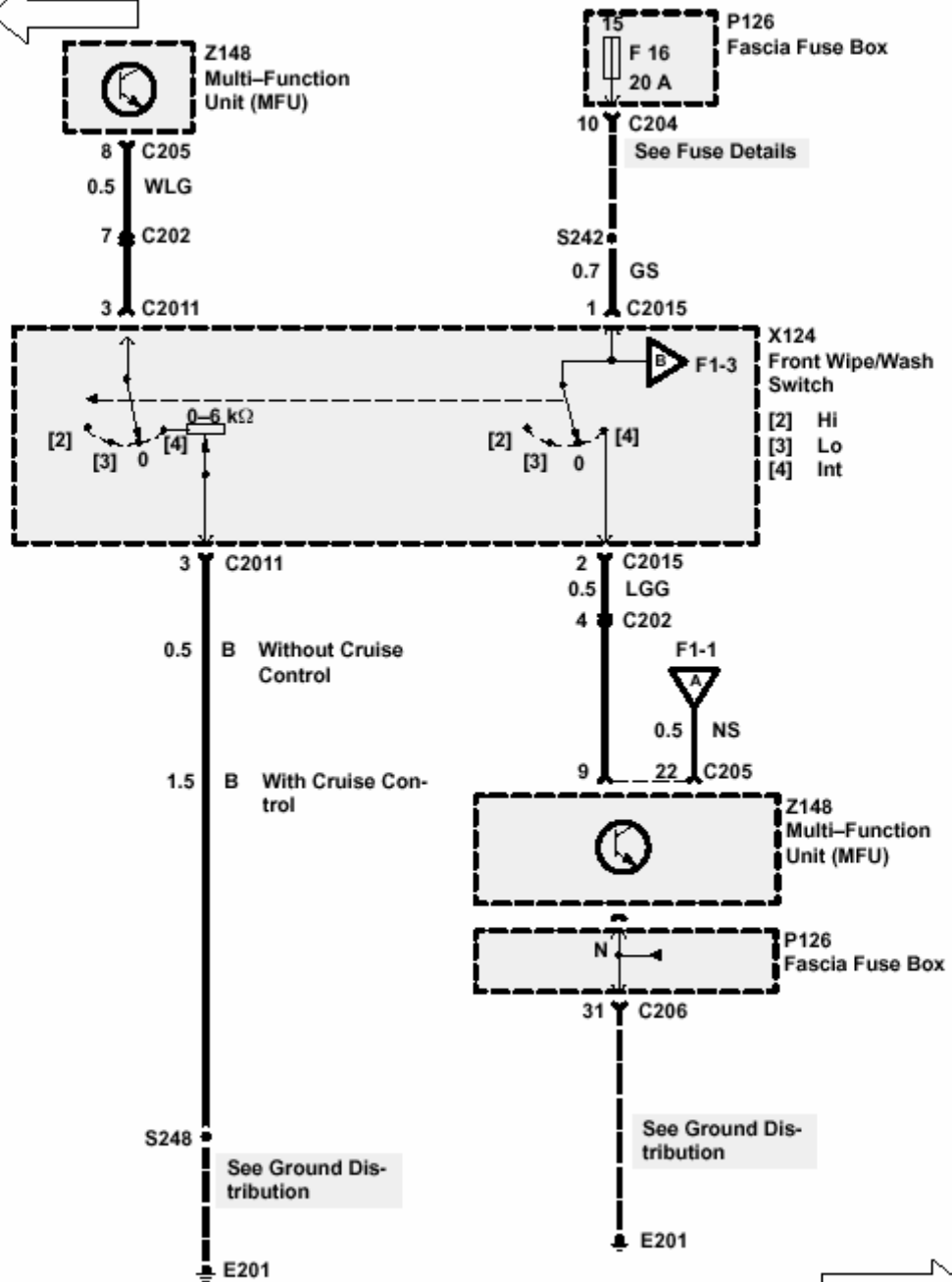
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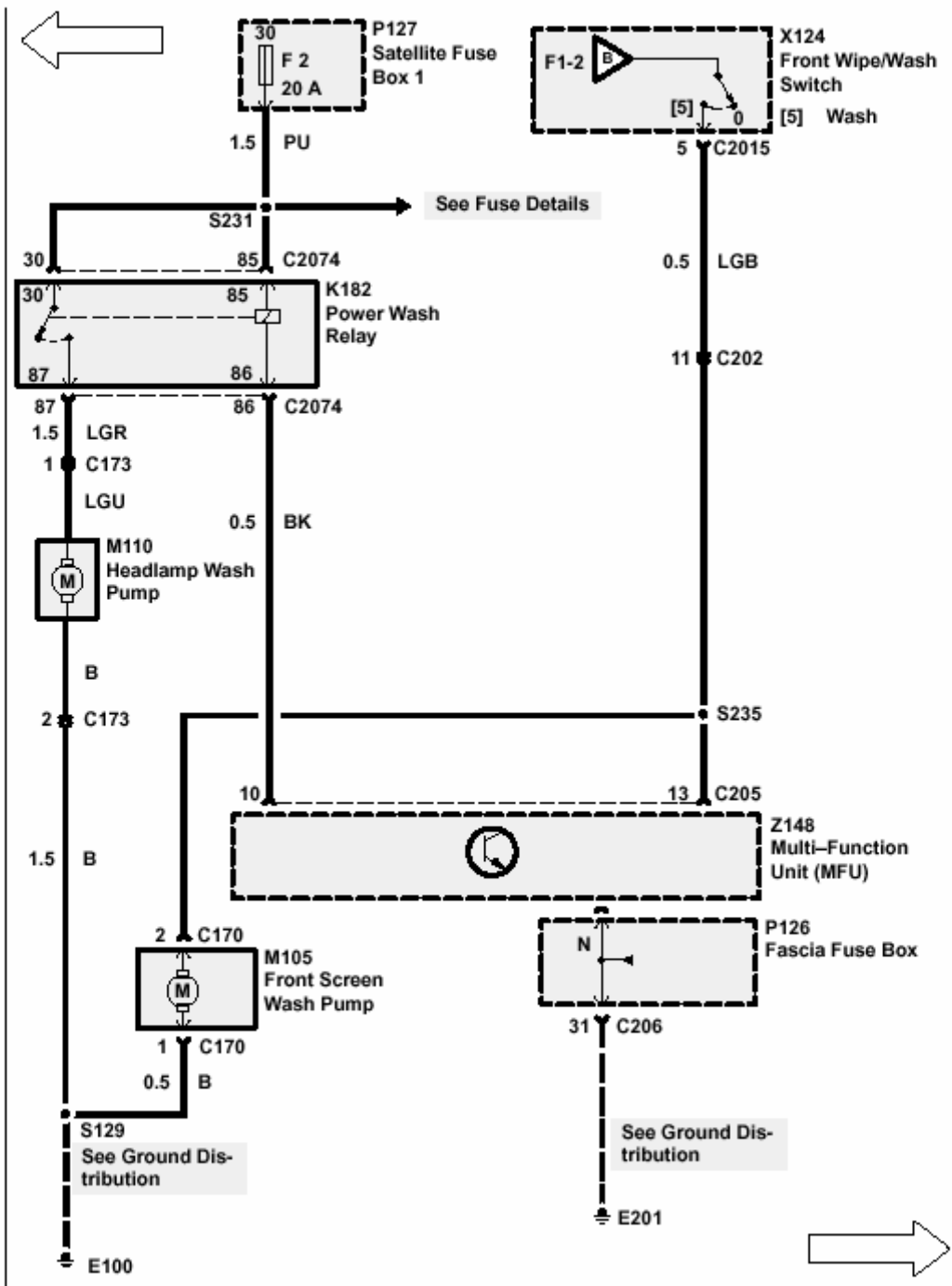




F1 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER

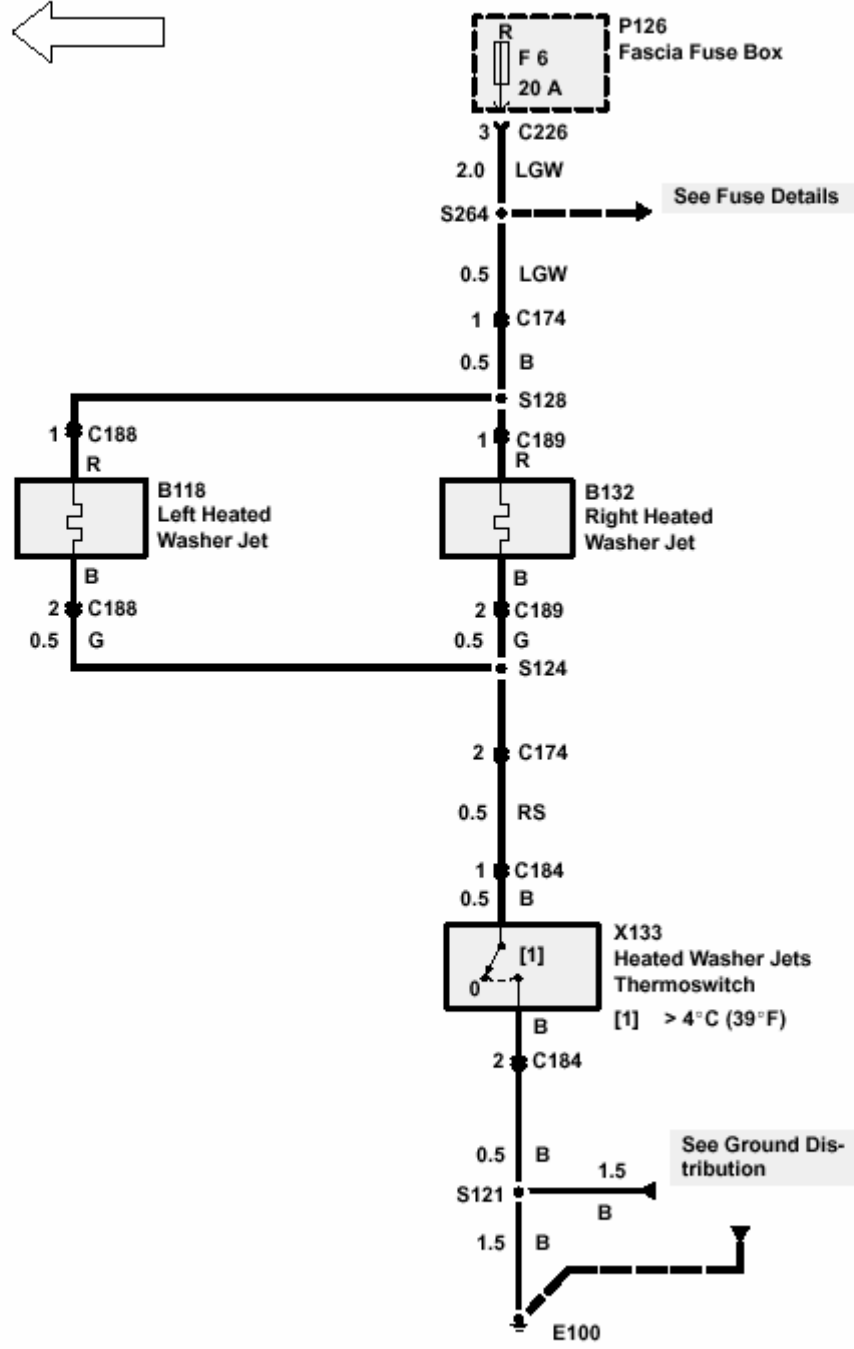




Front Wipe/Wash

F1 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER

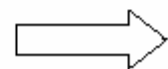
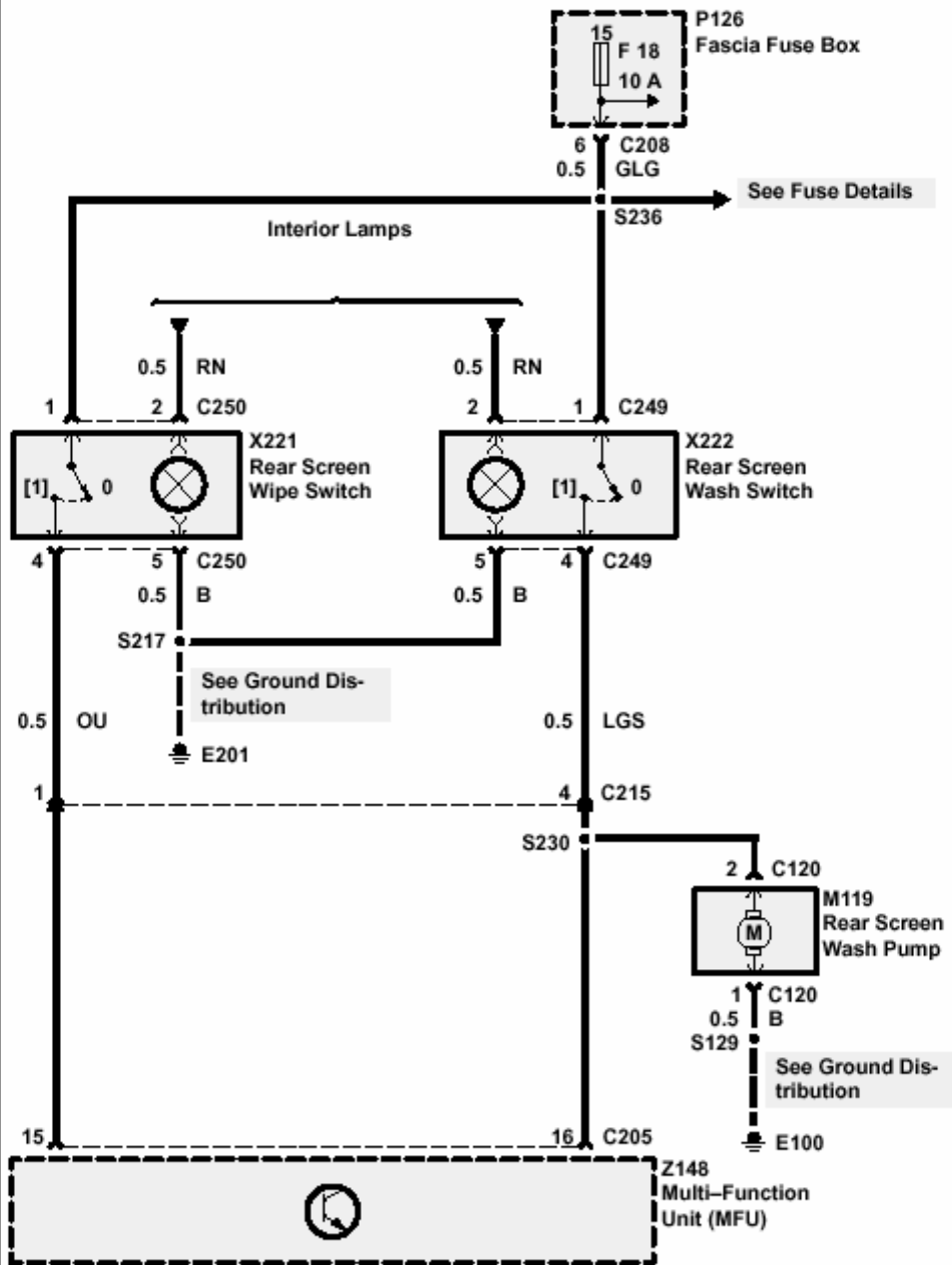


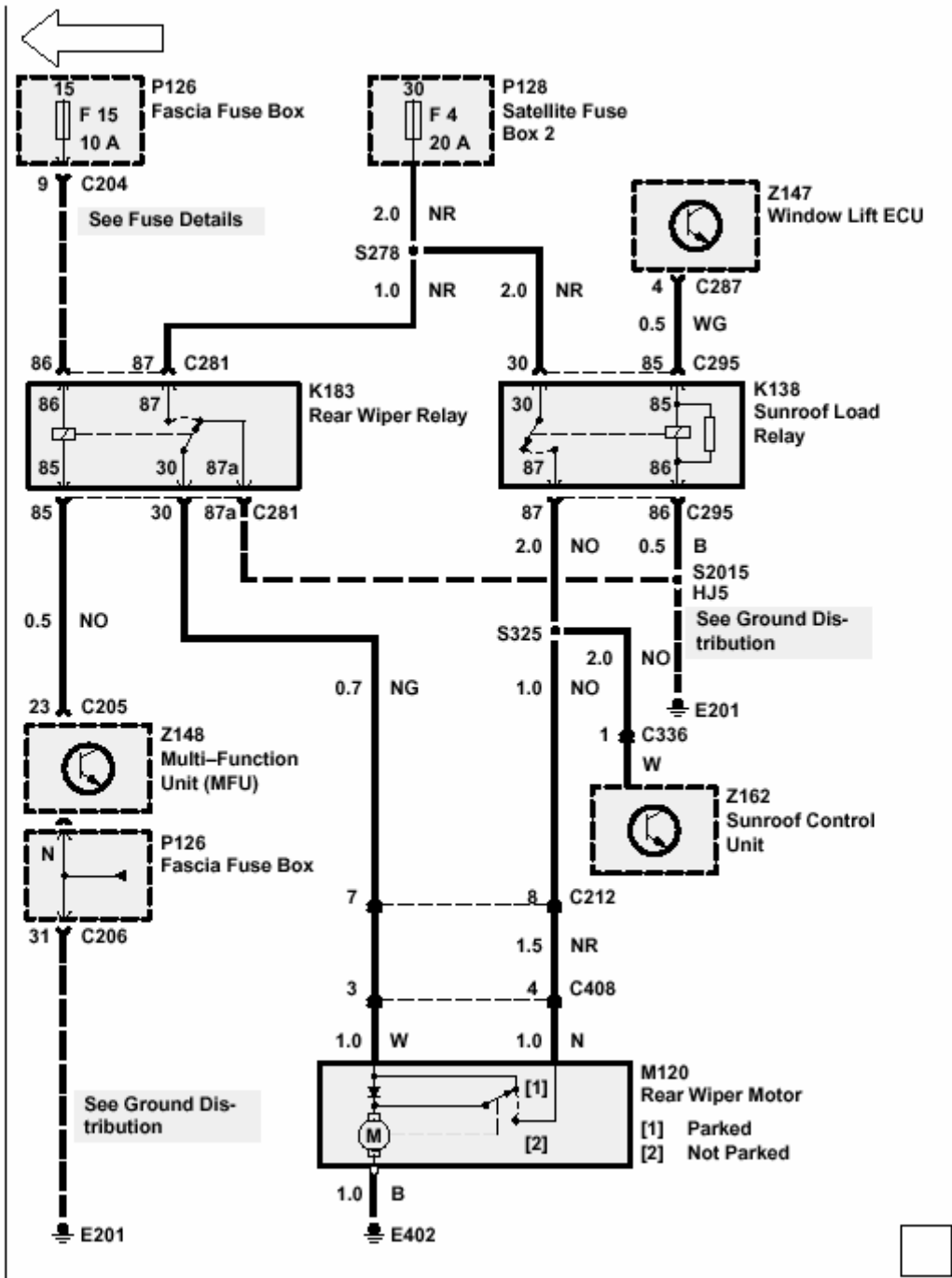
CIRCUIT OPERATION**Washer**

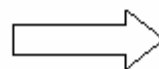
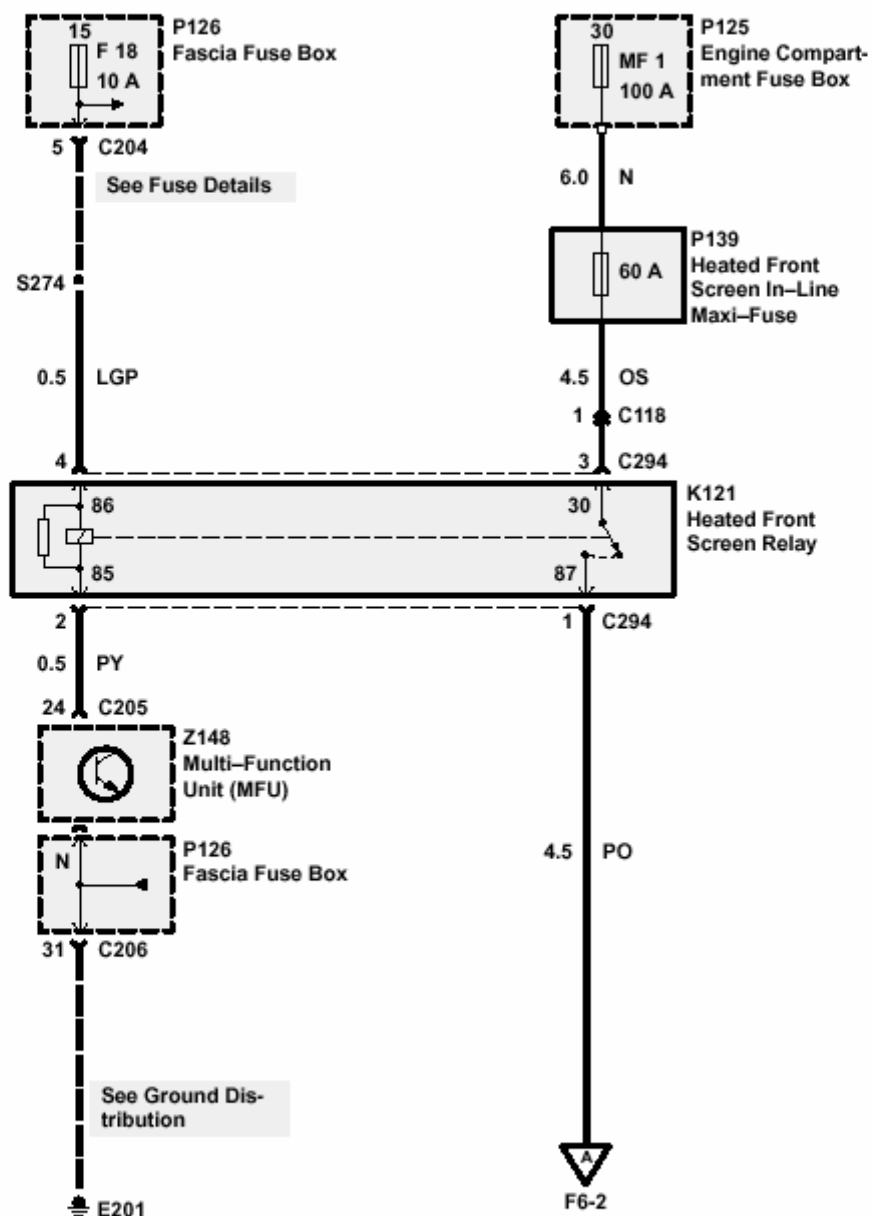
The Rear Screen Wash Pump (M119) motor is grounded at all times. The motor runs when battery voltage is applied to the motor through the Rear Wash Switch (X222) when the switch is switched to the WASH position.

Wiper

When the Rear Wipe Switch (X221) is pulled to the WIPE position, the Multifunction Unit (MFU) (Z148) applies ground to the Rear Wipe Relay (K183). Battery voltage is then applied to the Rear Wiper Motor (M120) from Fuse F4. If the wiper is turned off, battery voltage is no longer supplied from Fuse F4. To allow the wiper to return to his parked position, the windowlift ECU (Z147) supplies terminal 87a of the Rear Wiper Relay (K183) with battery voltage for 30 seconds after the Ignition has been turned off.



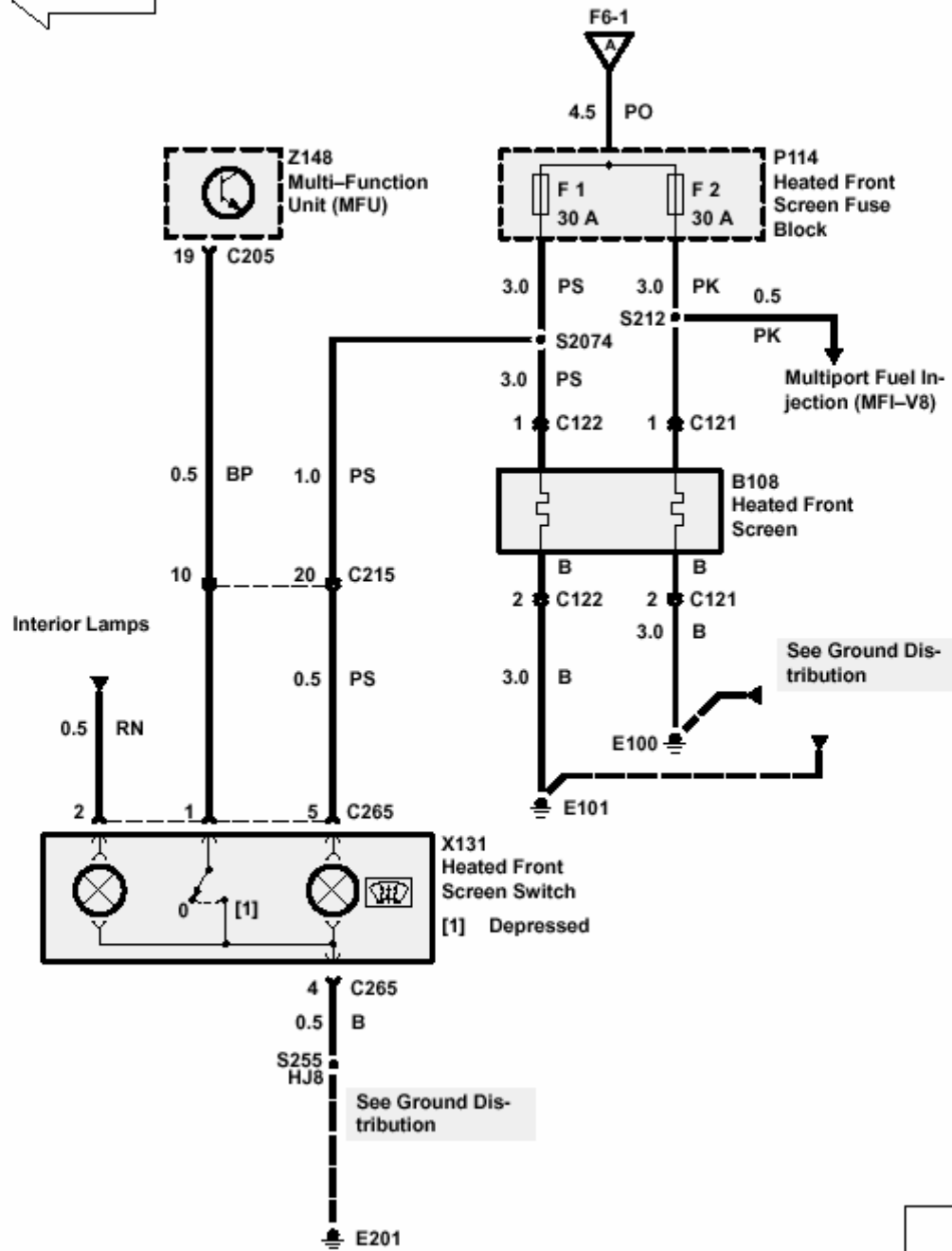
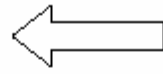


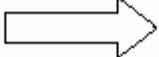
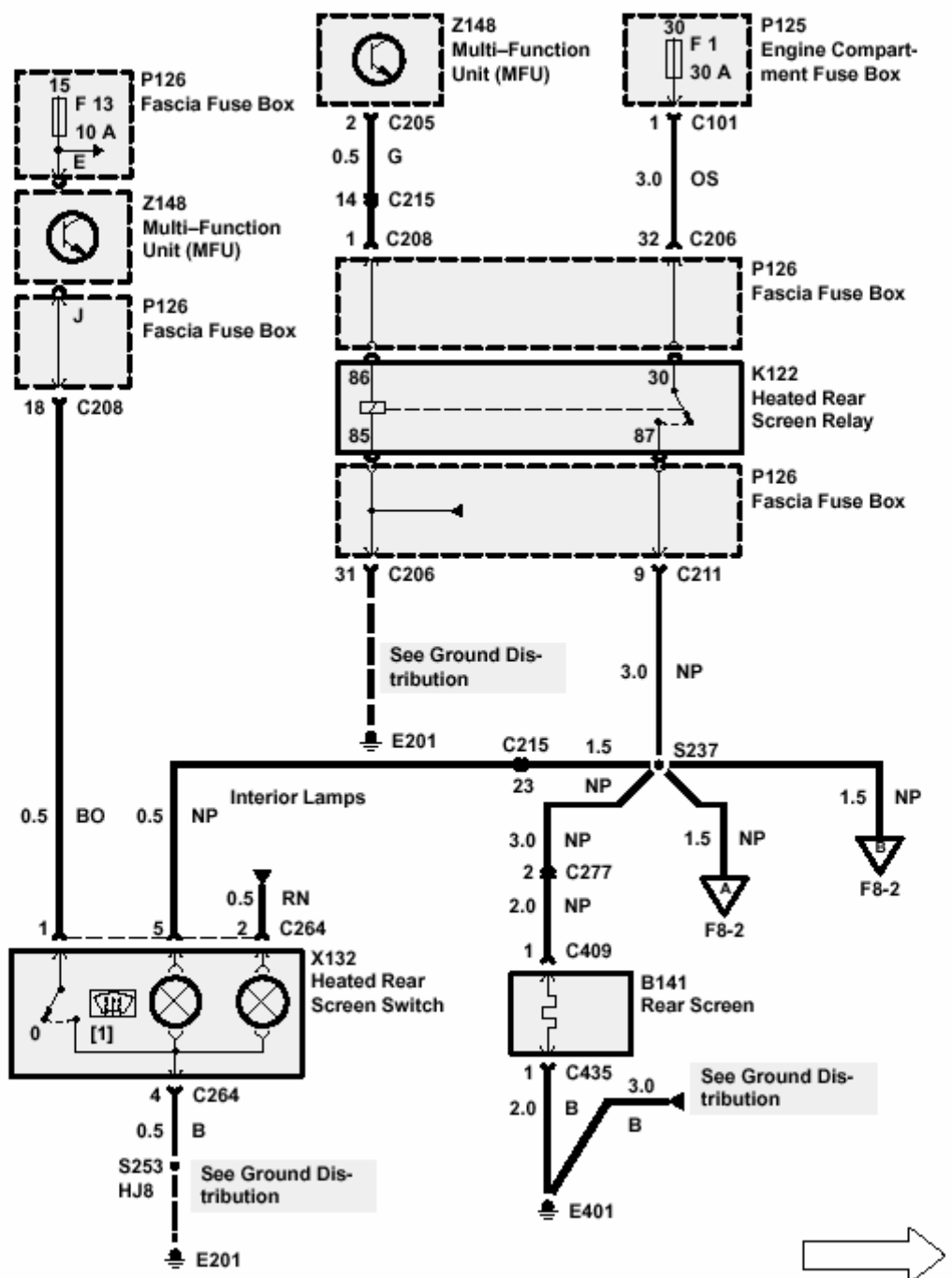


Heated Front Screen

F6 ETM

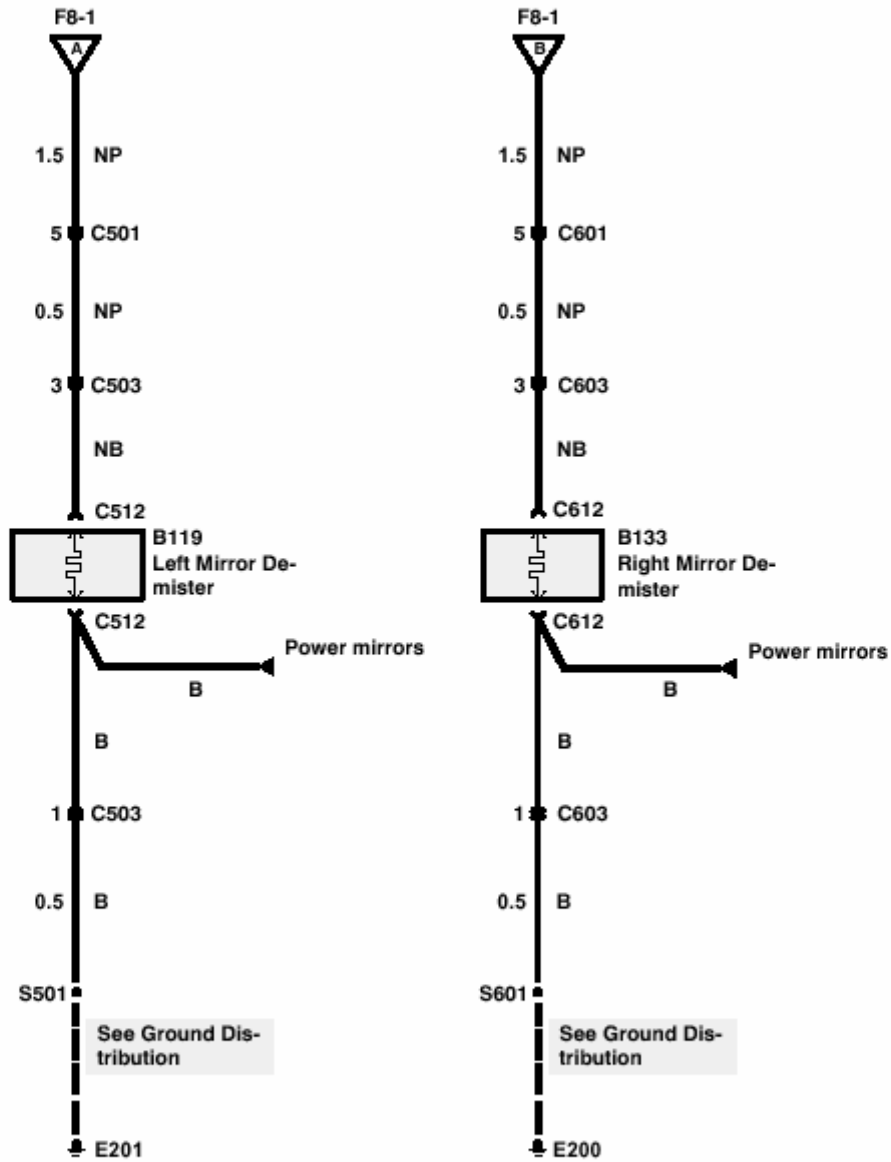
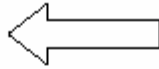
1995 RANGE ROVER

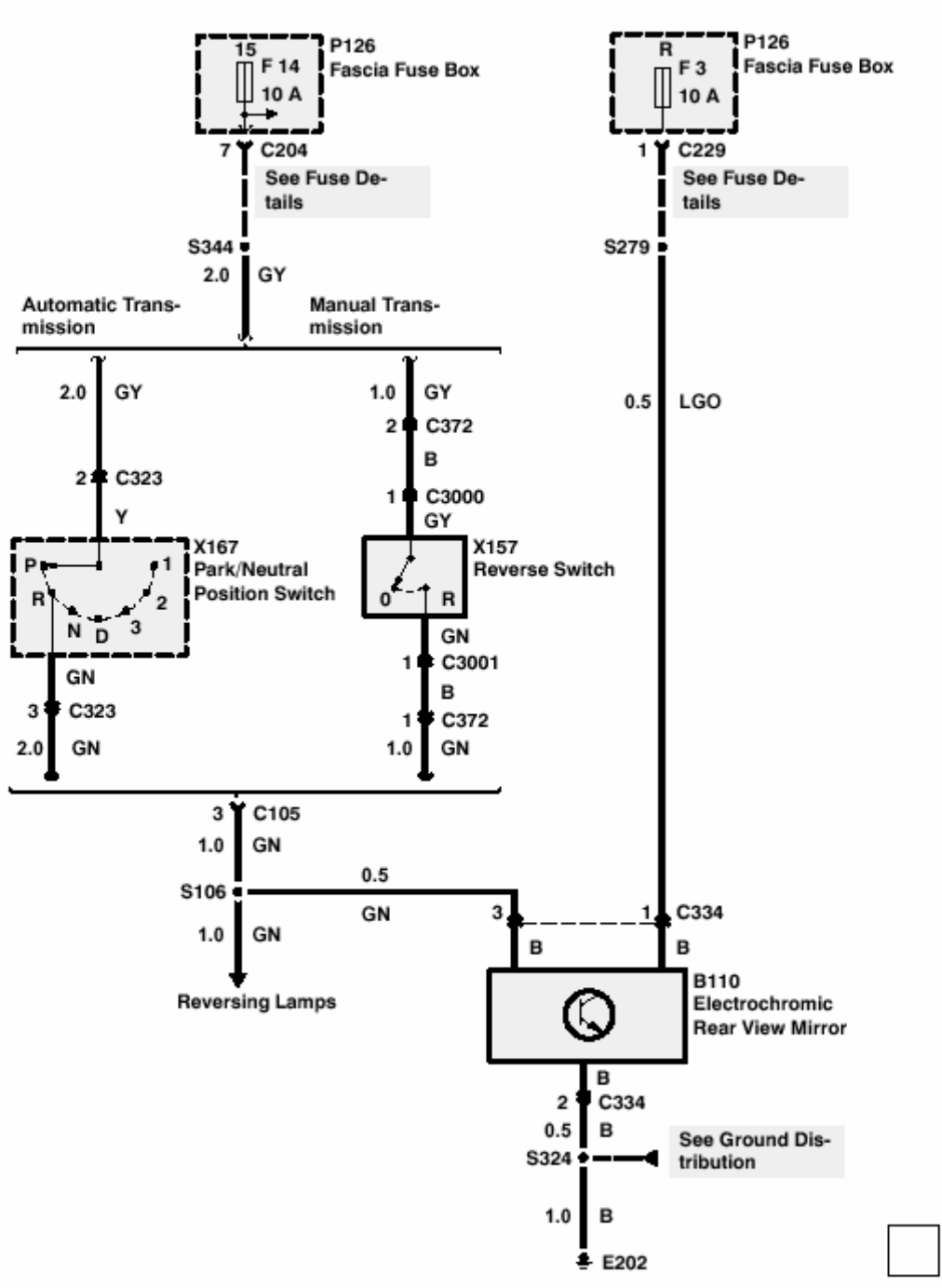


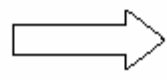
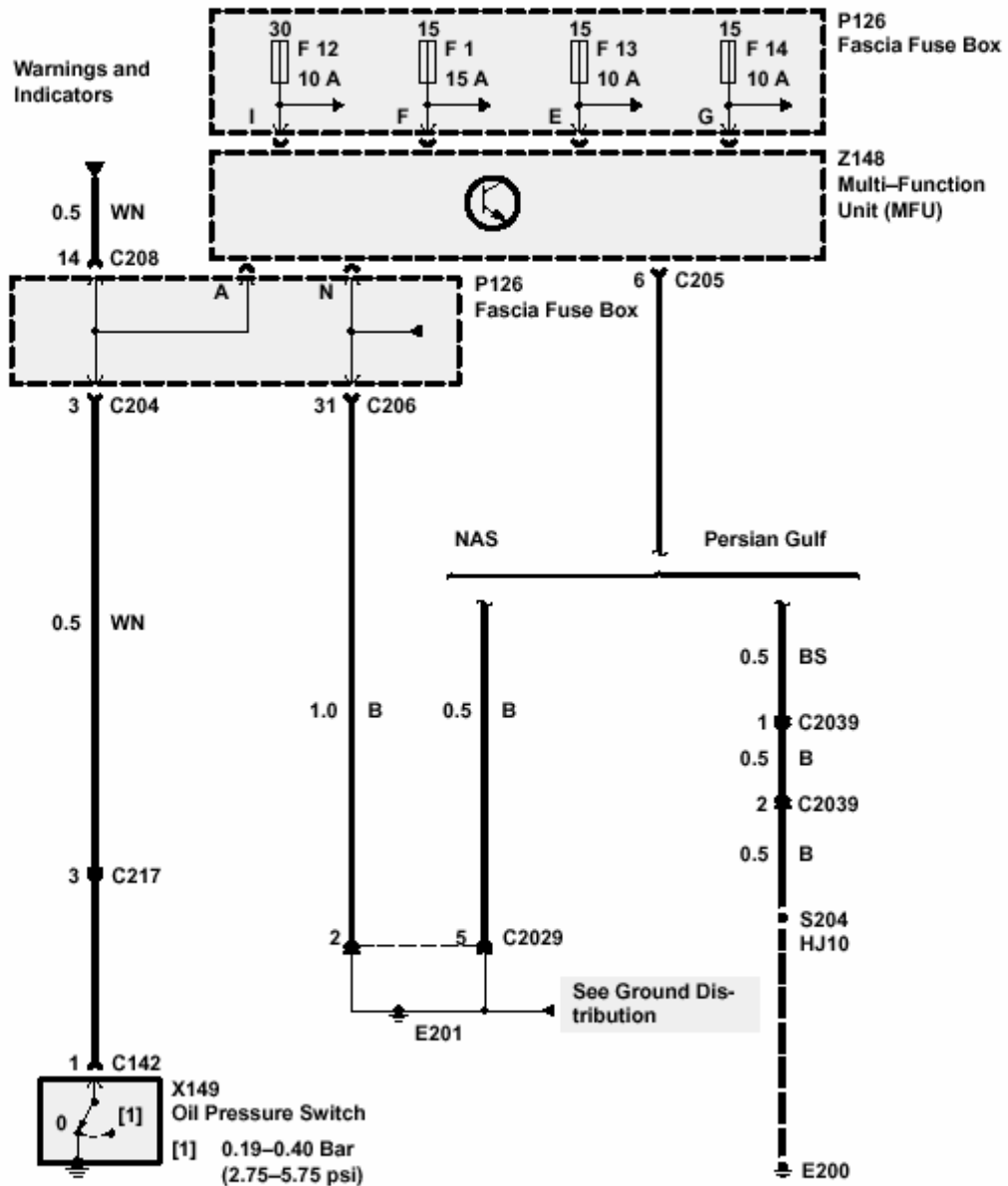


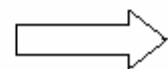
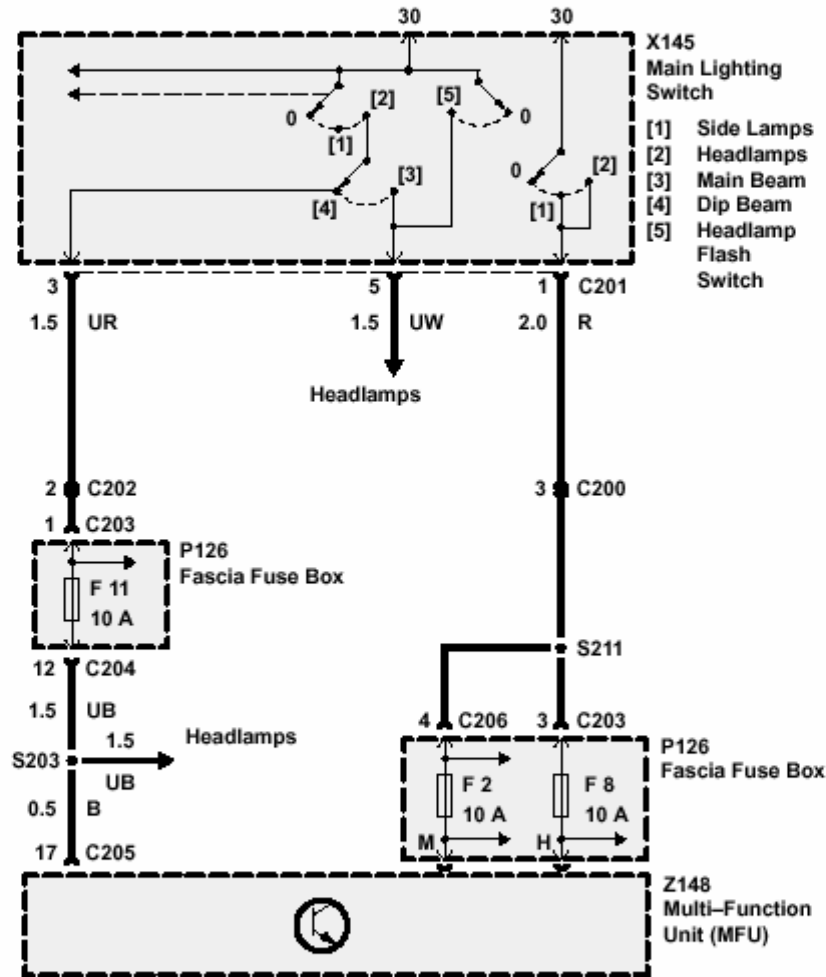
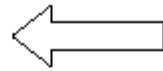
F8 ETM

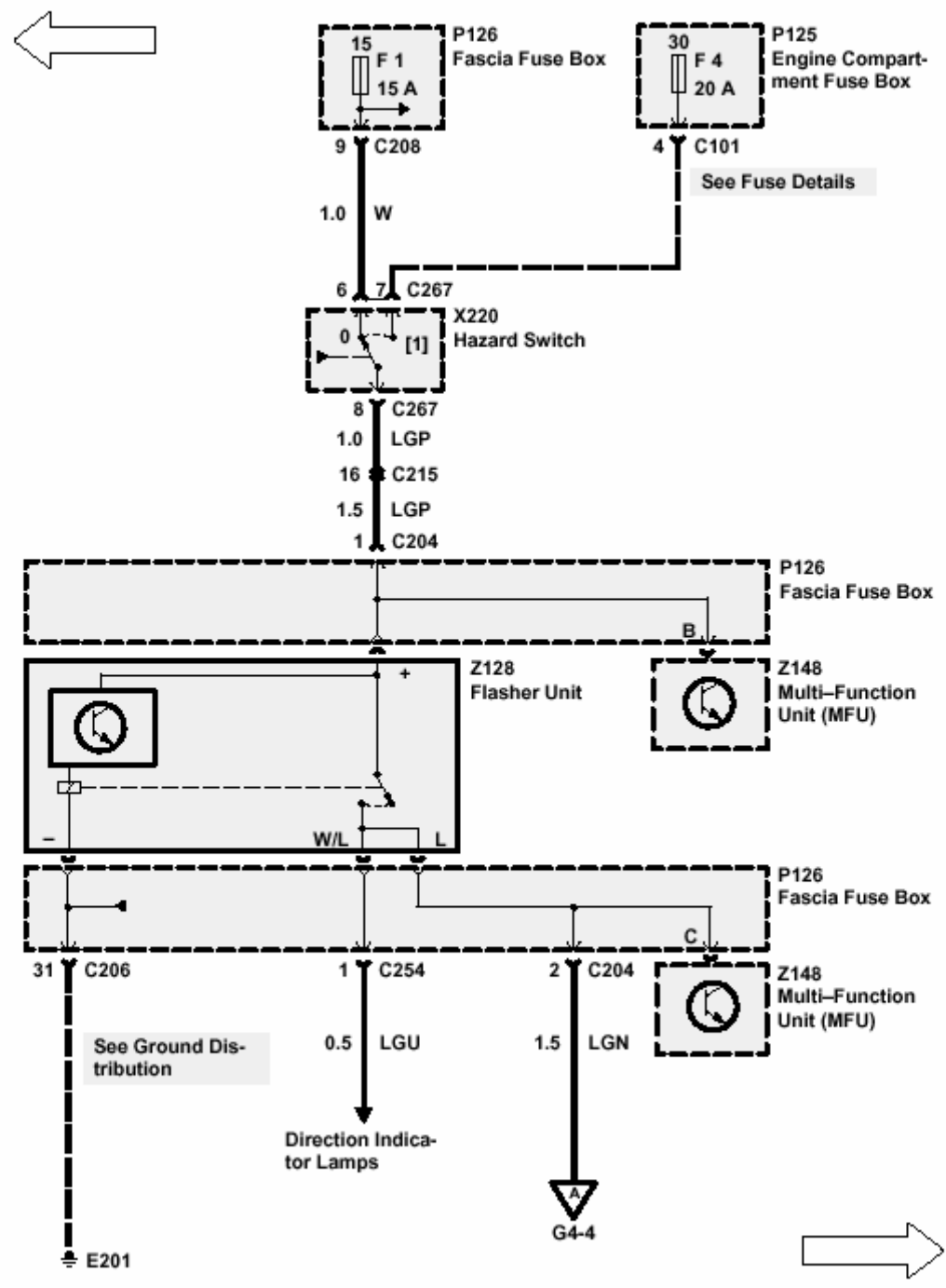
1995 RANGE ROVER

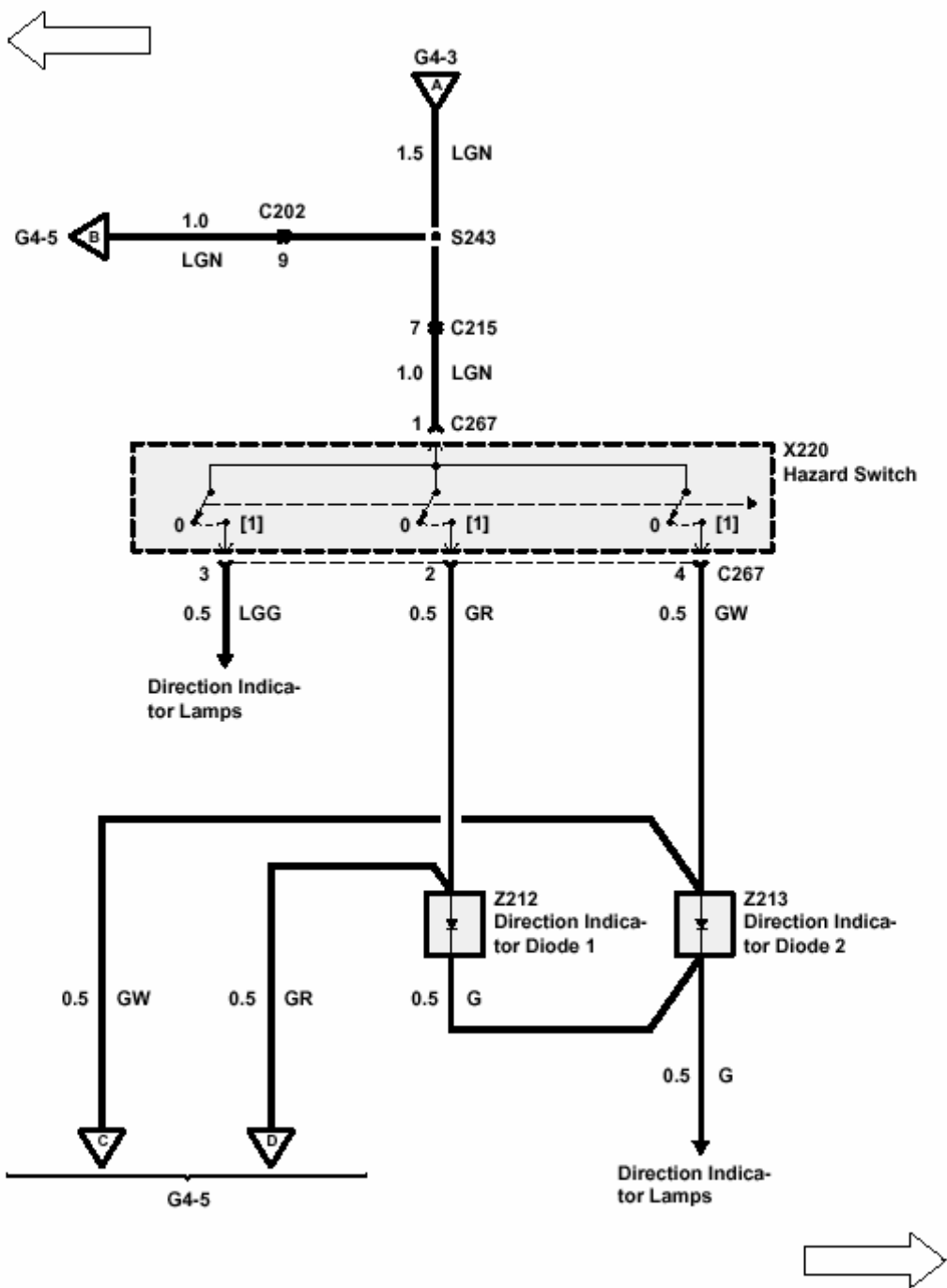


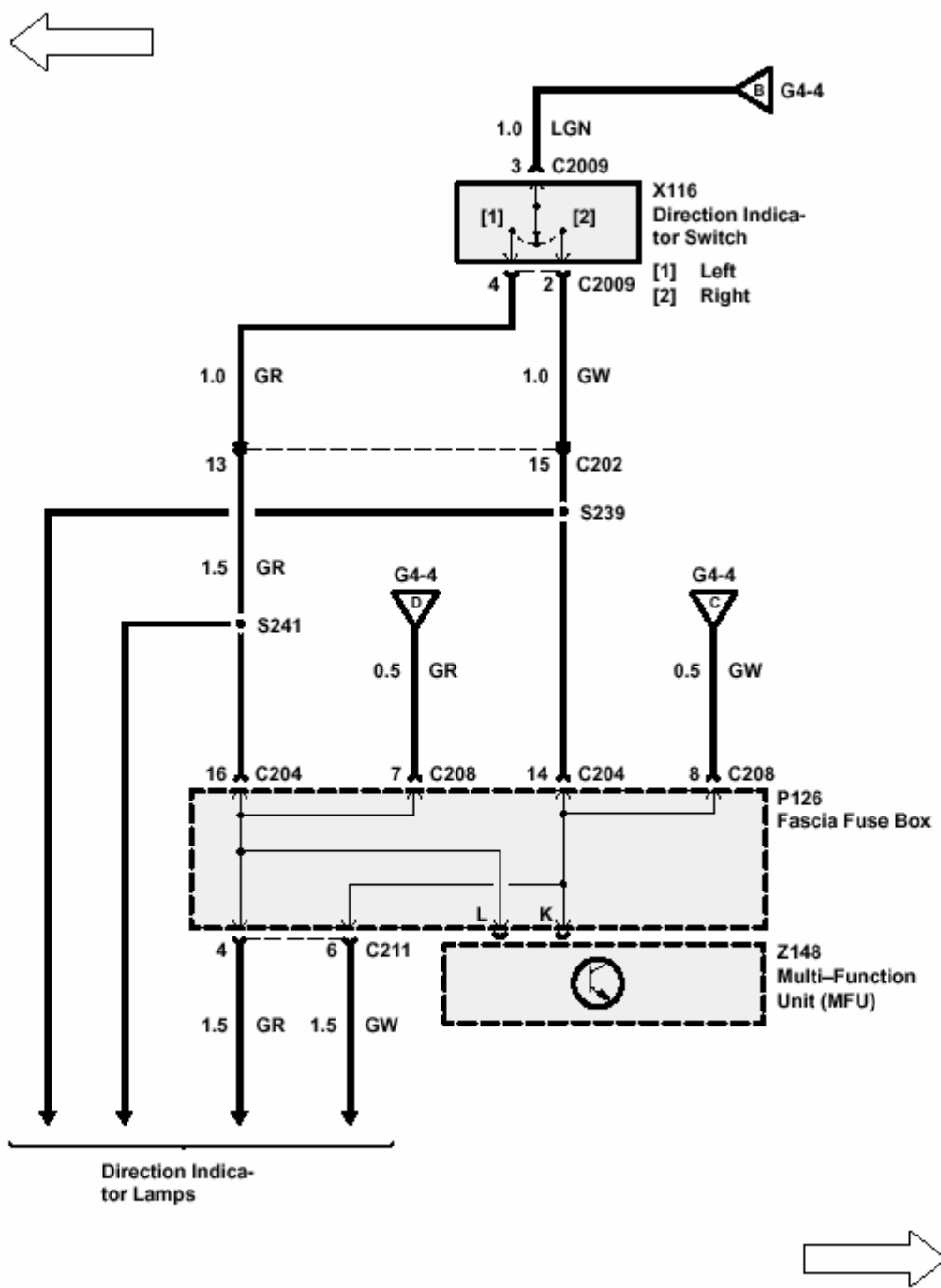






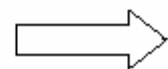
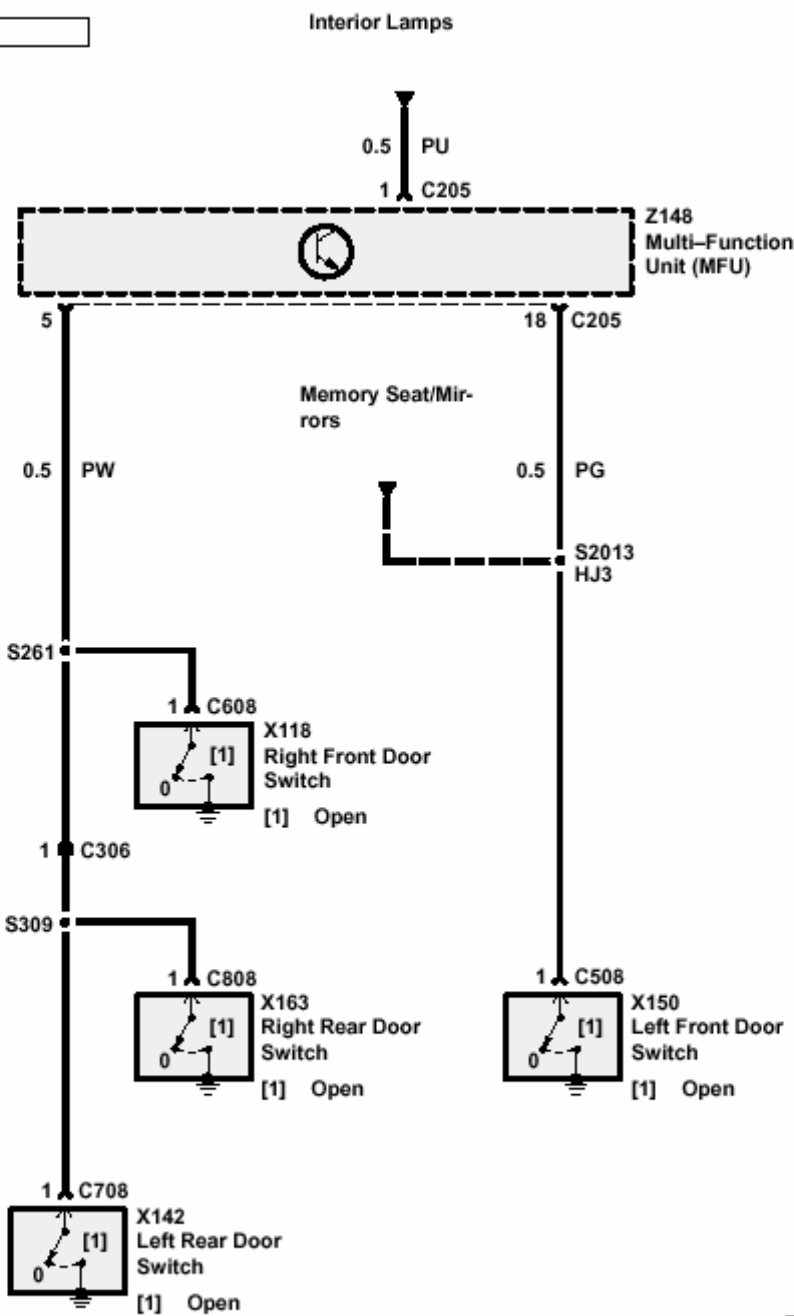
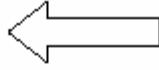


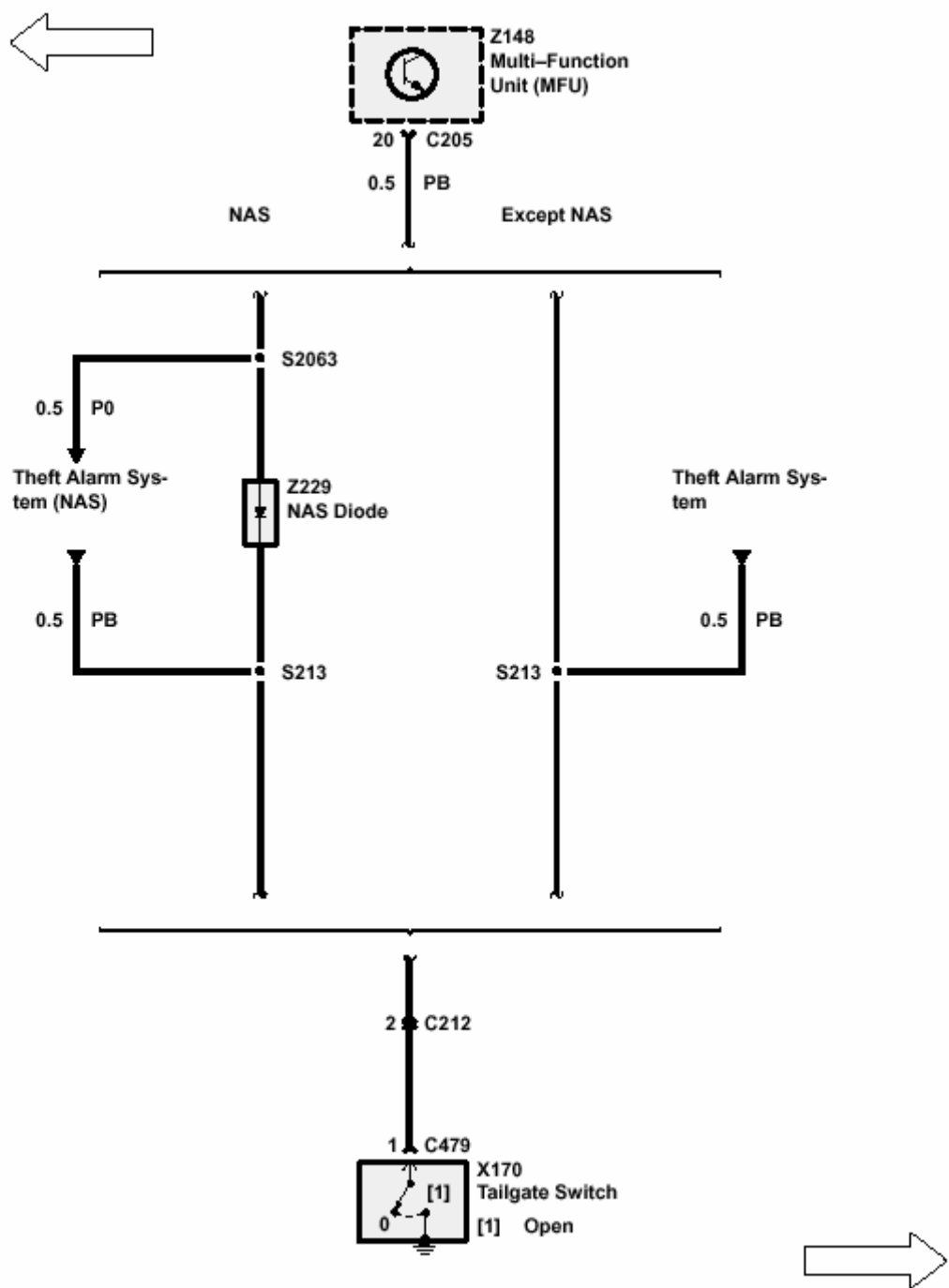




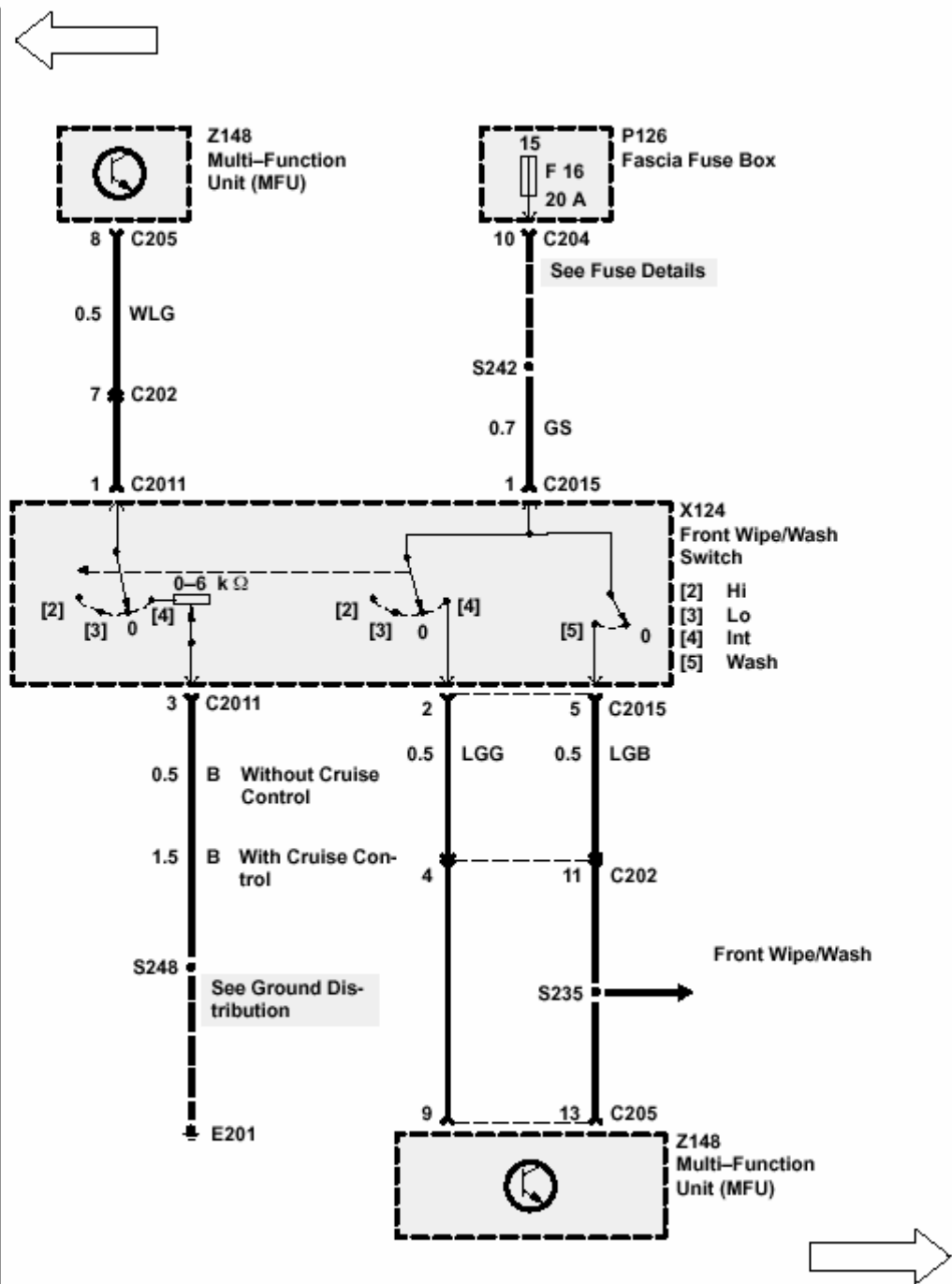
G4 ETM

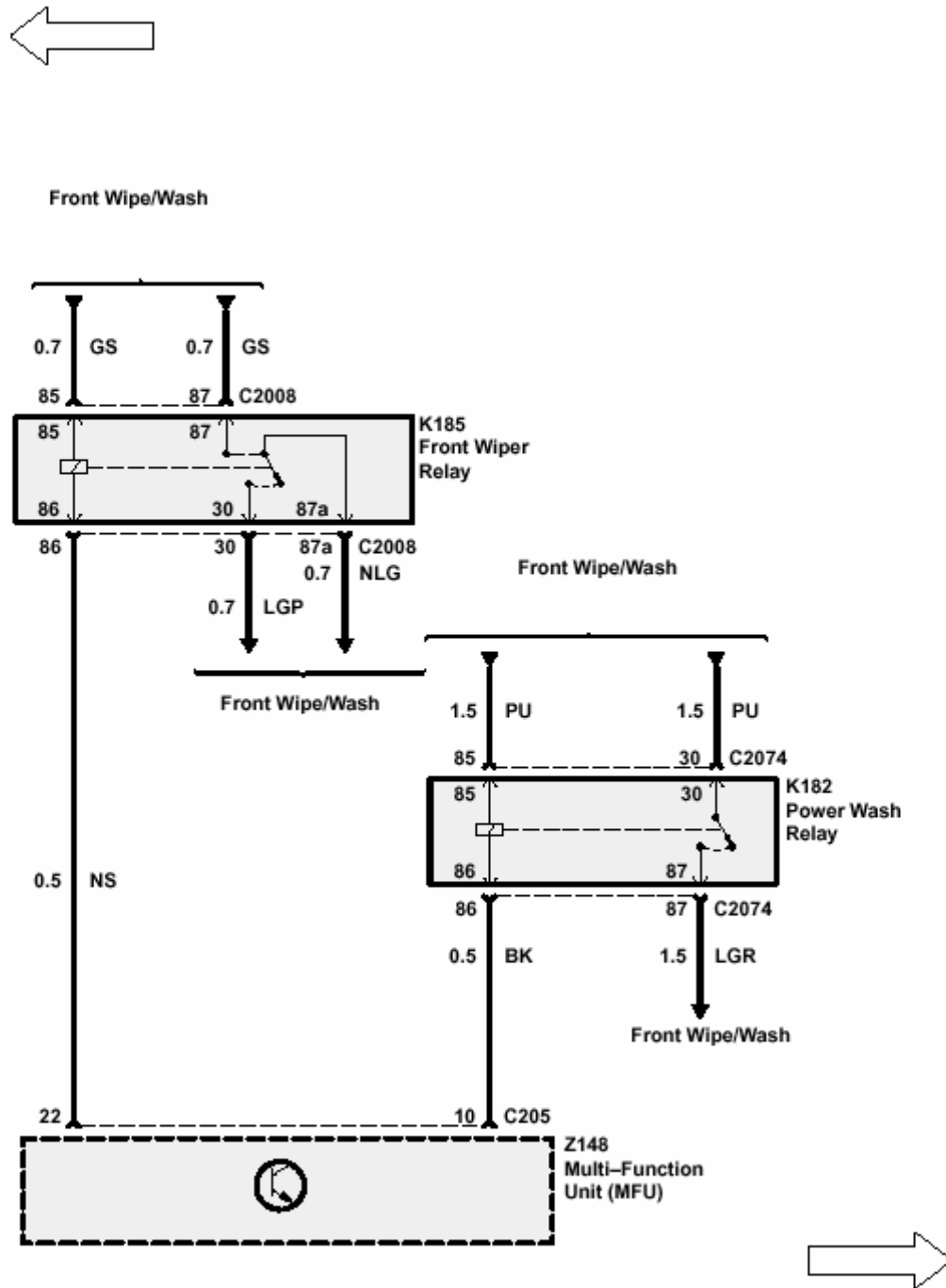
1995 RANGE ROVER

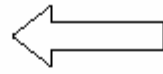




G4 ETM

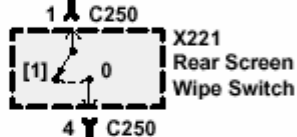






6 C208
See Fuse Details

S236



1 C250
4 C250
0.5 OU

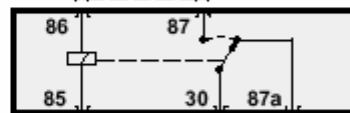


1 C249
4 C249
0.5 LGS

Rear Wipe/Wash

1

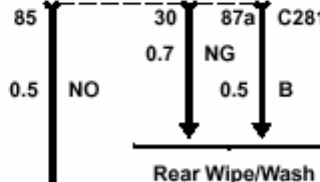
4 C215 86
0.5 GLG 1.0 NR
87 C281



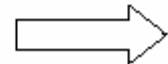
K183
Rear Wiper Relay

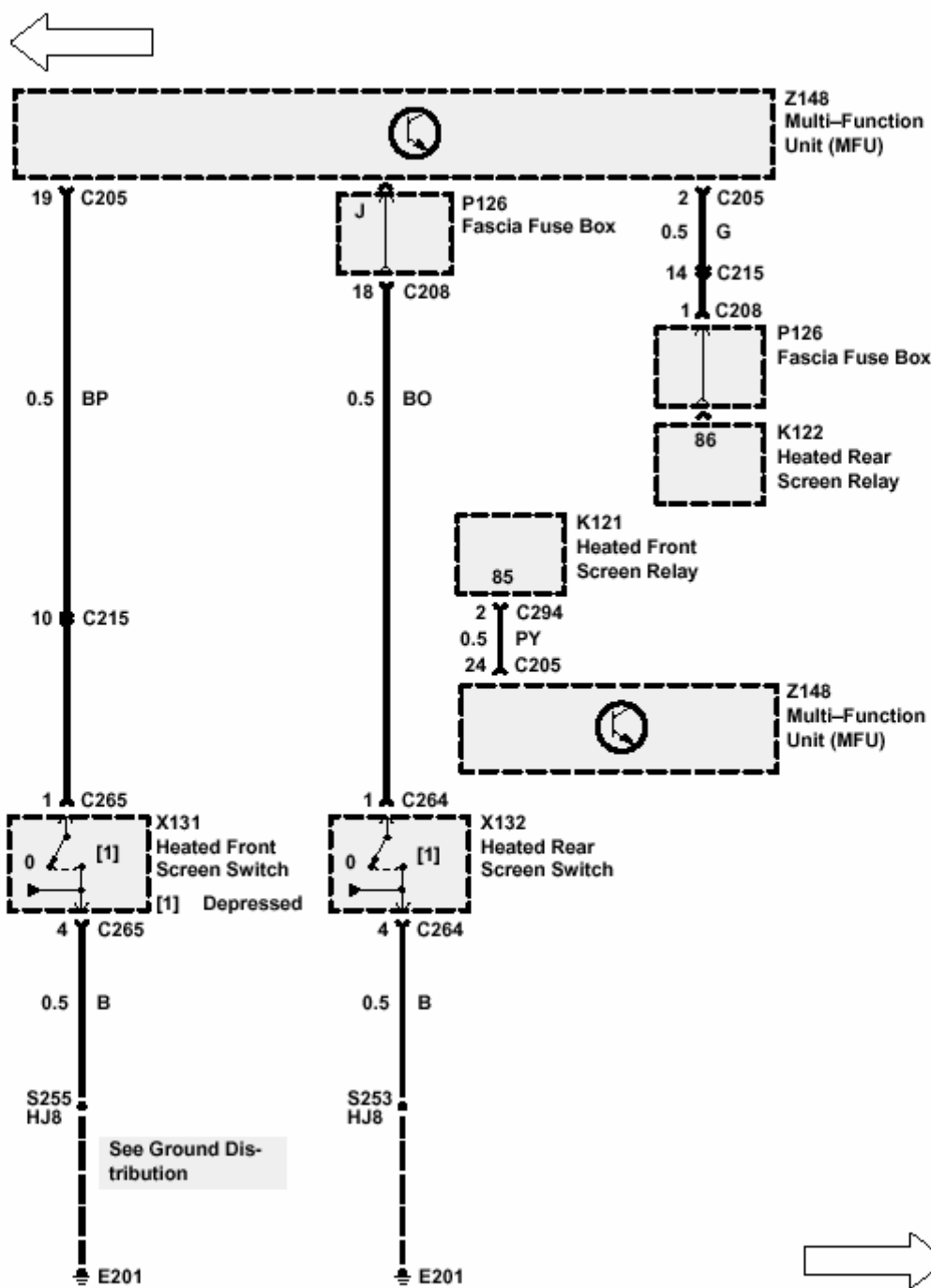
S230

Rear Wipe/Wash



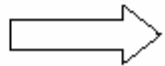
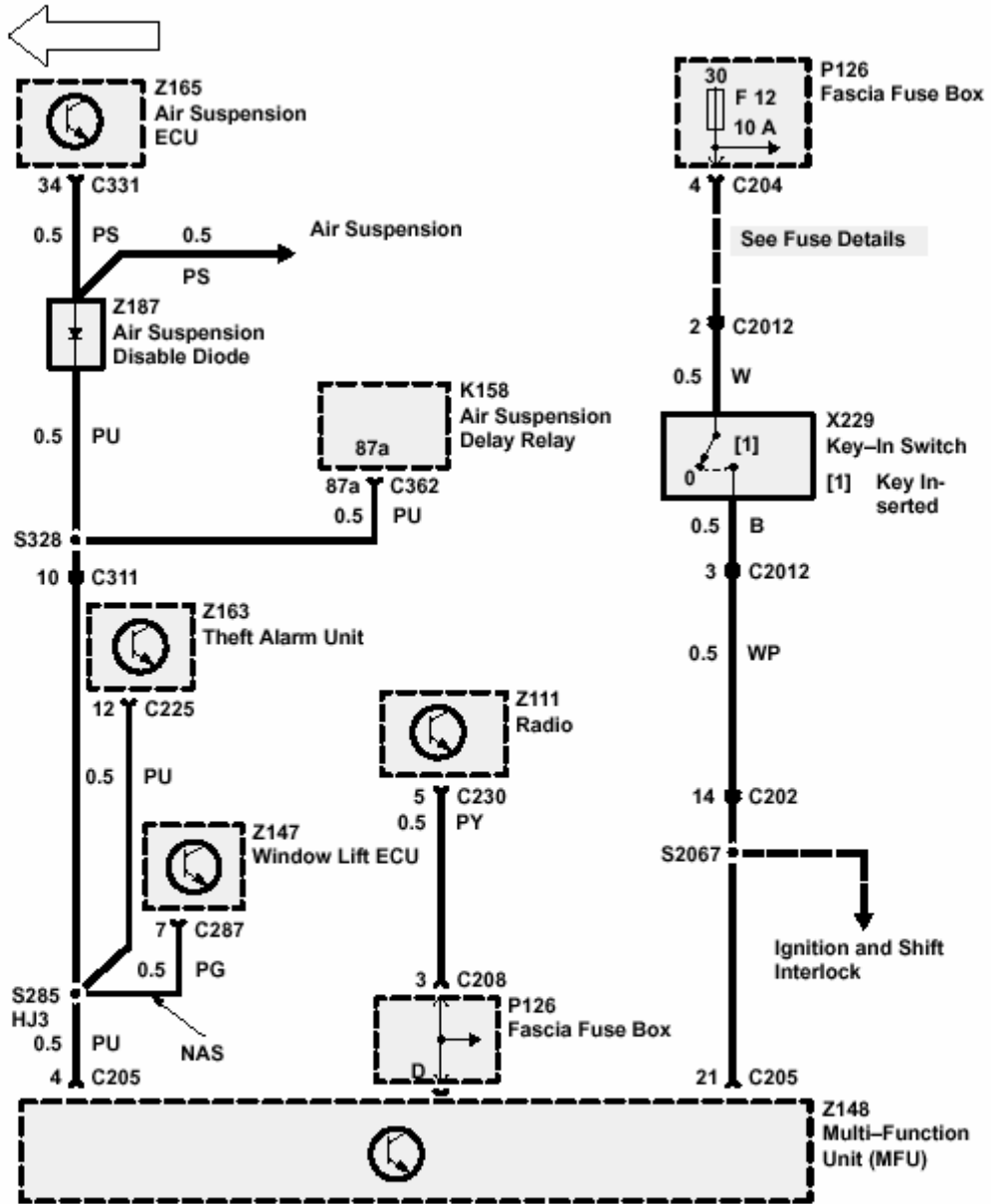
15 16 23 C205

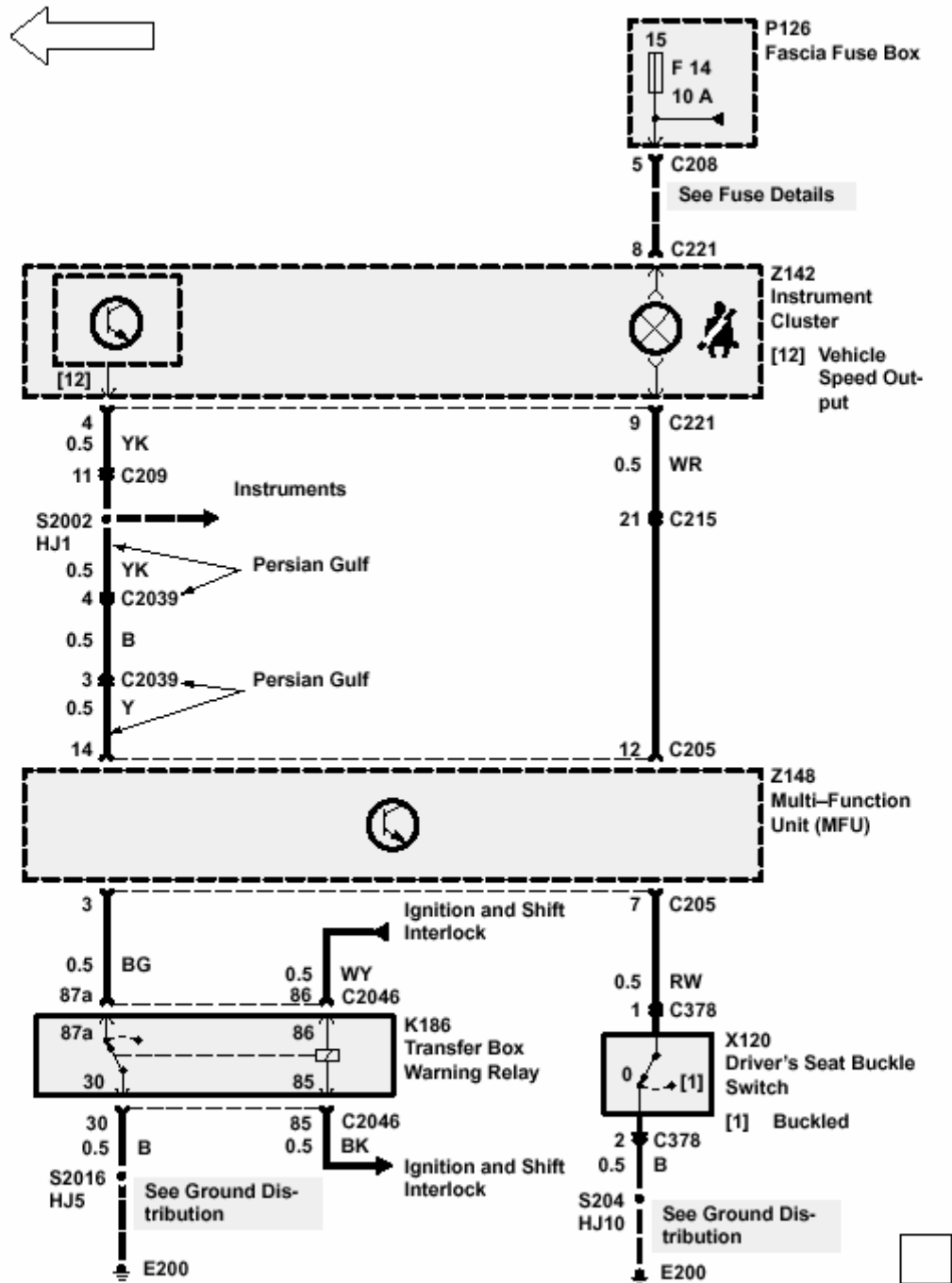


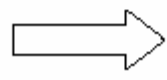
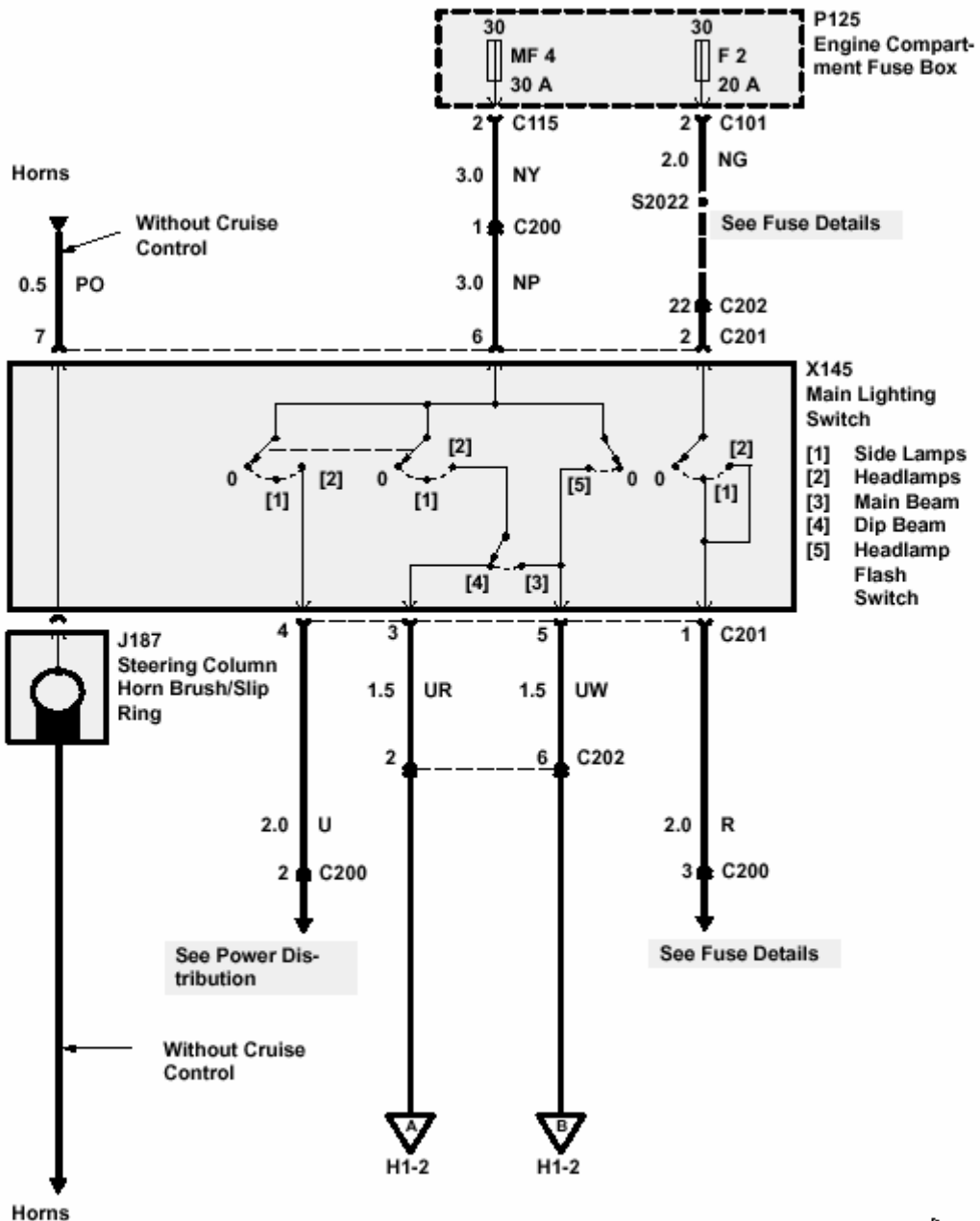


G4 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER



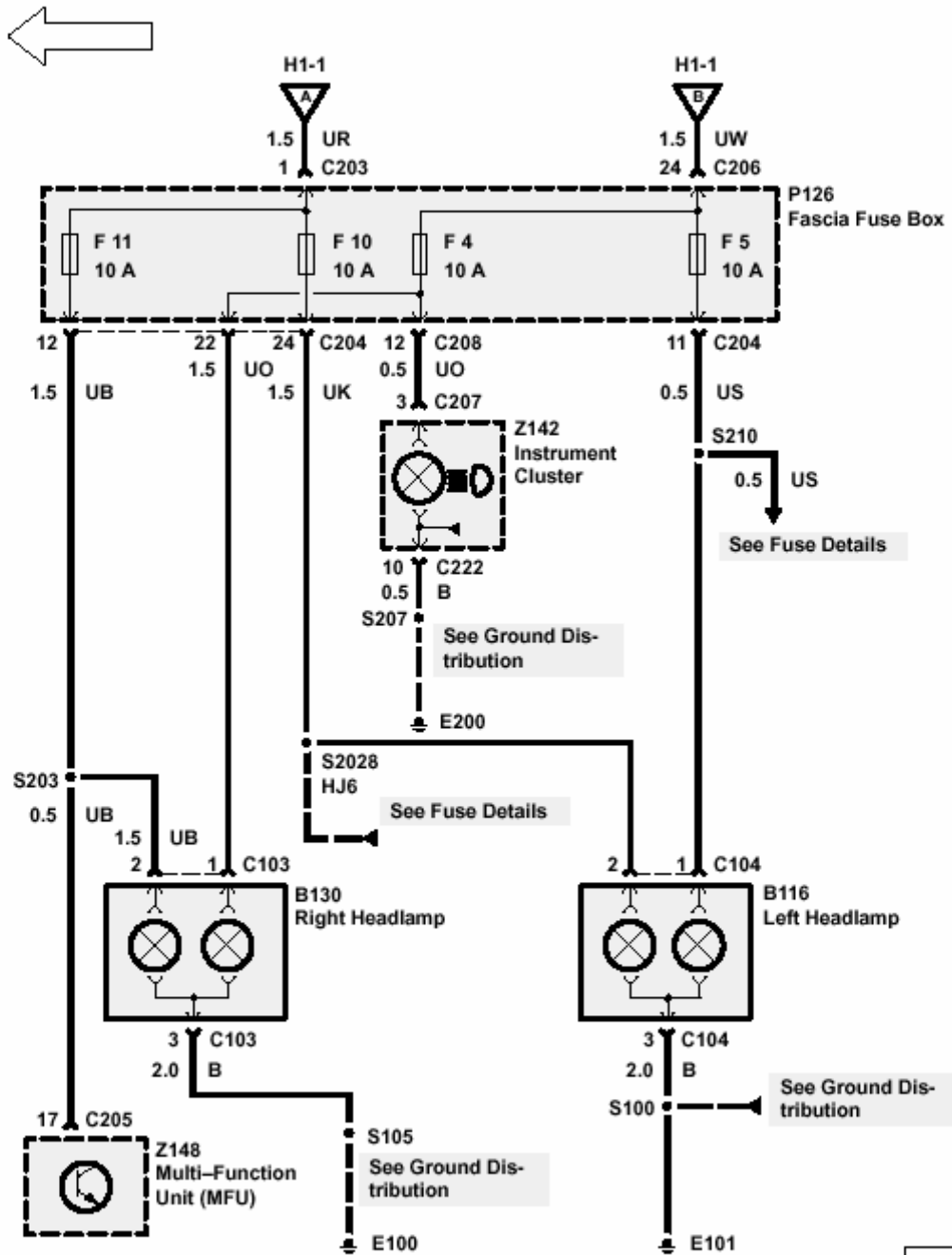


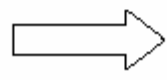
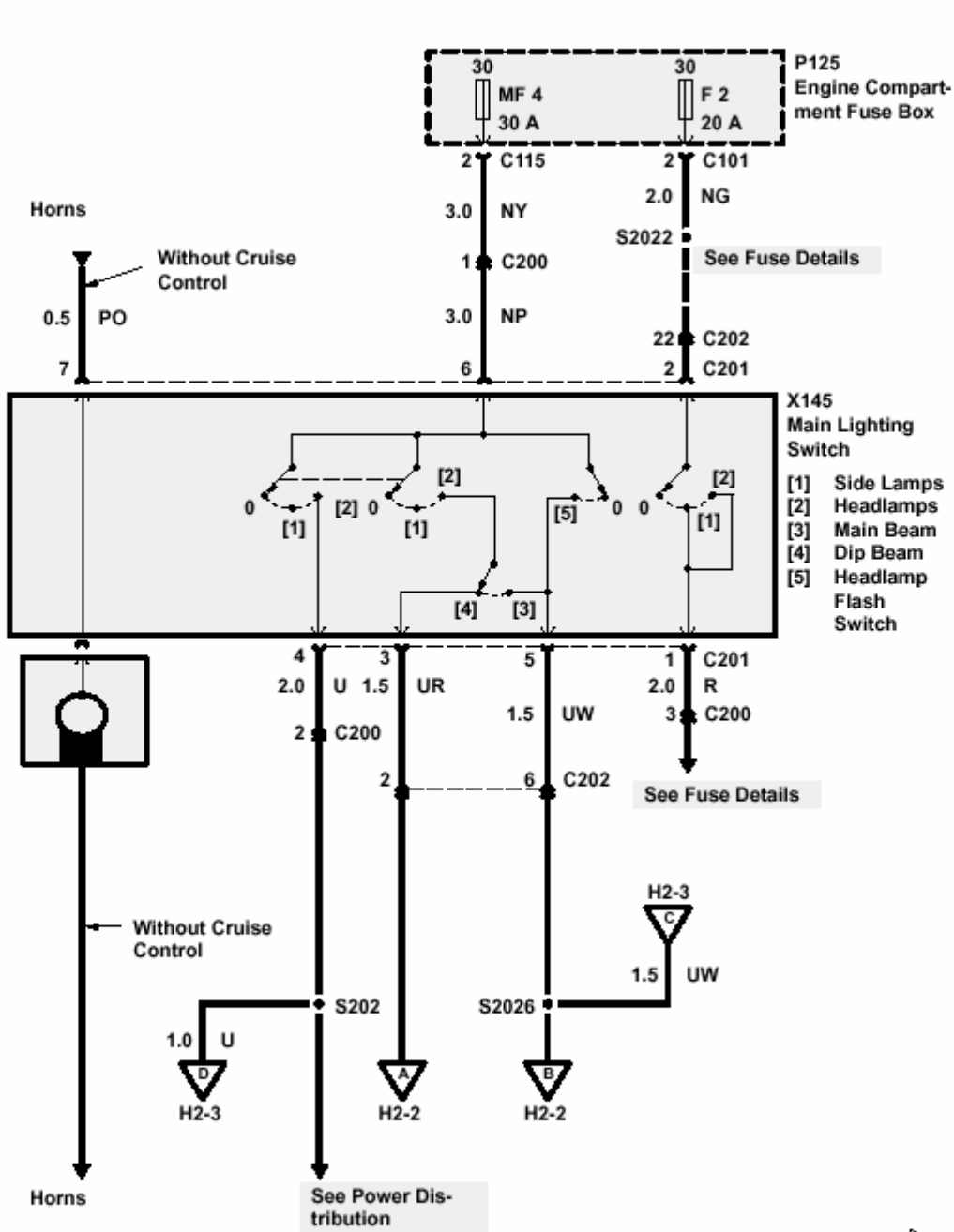


Headlamps (except NAS)

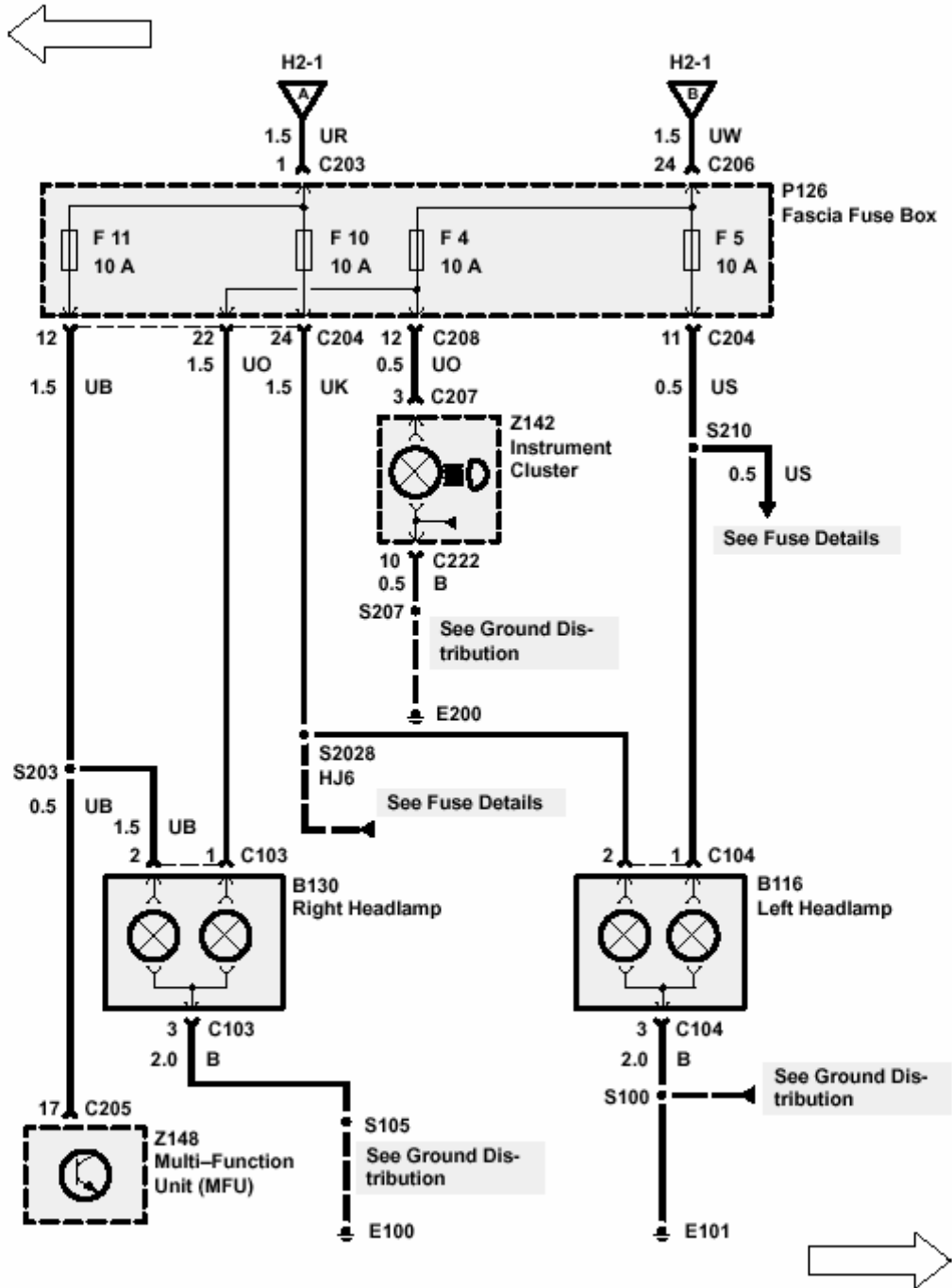
H1 ETM

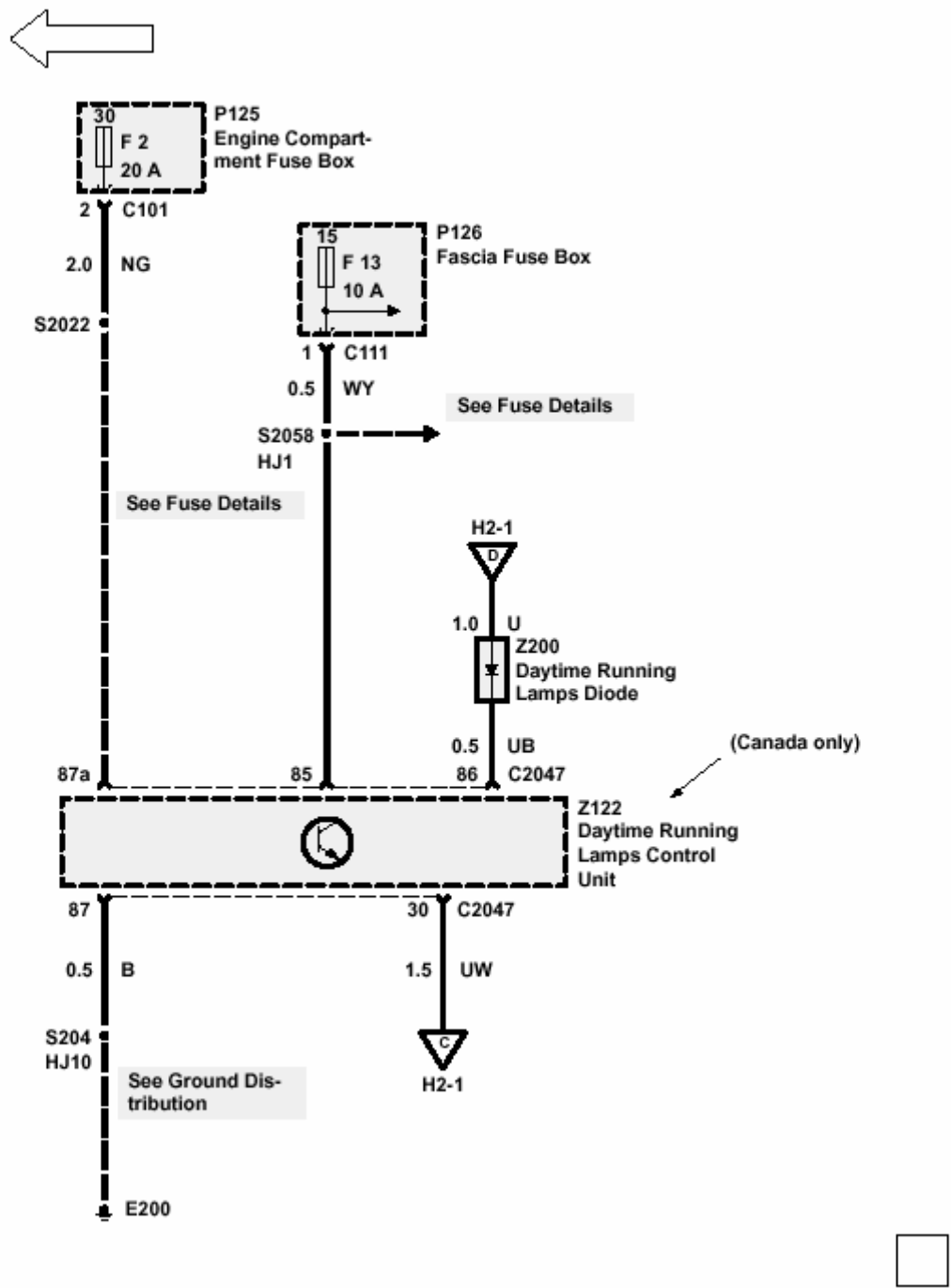
1995 RANGE ROVER

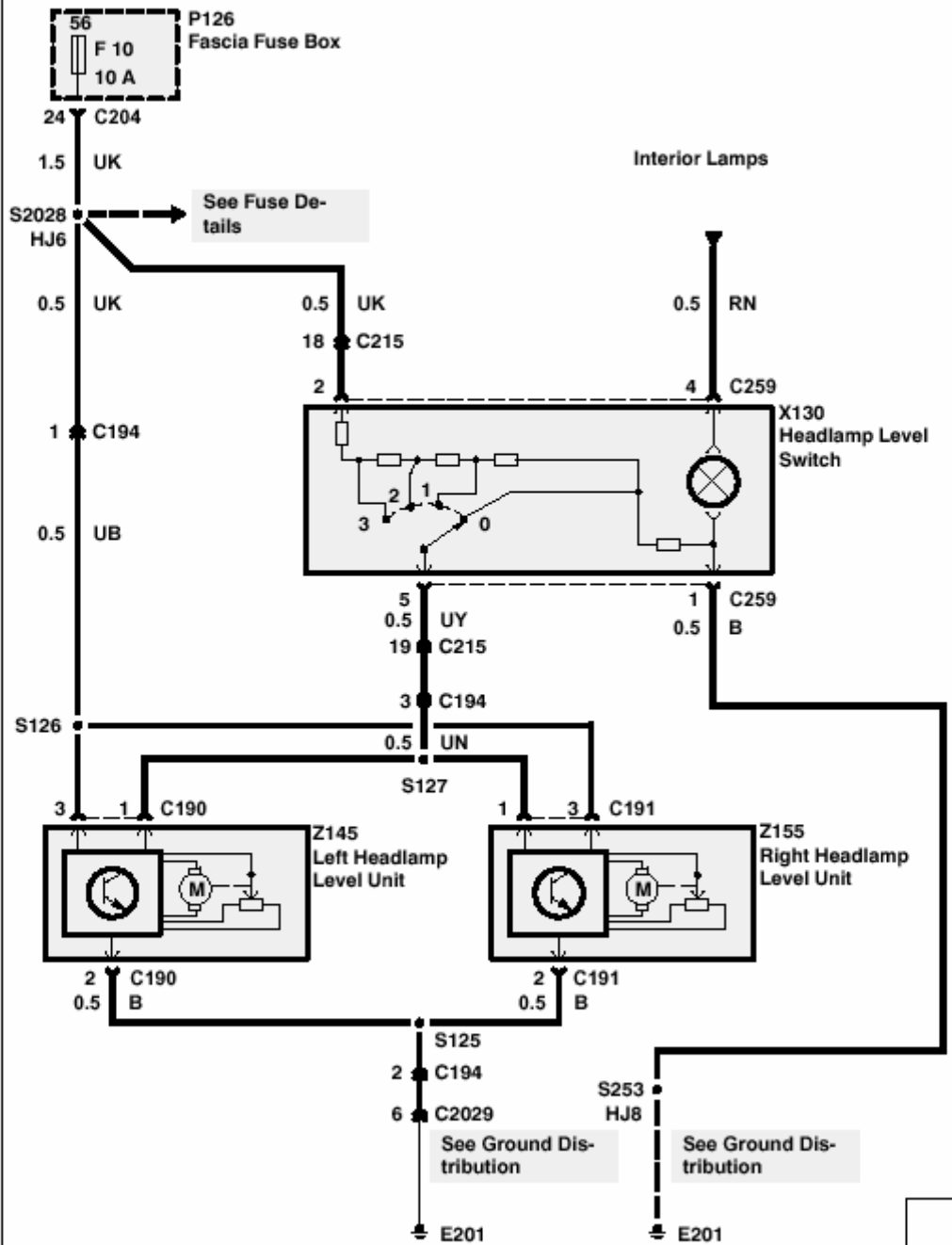


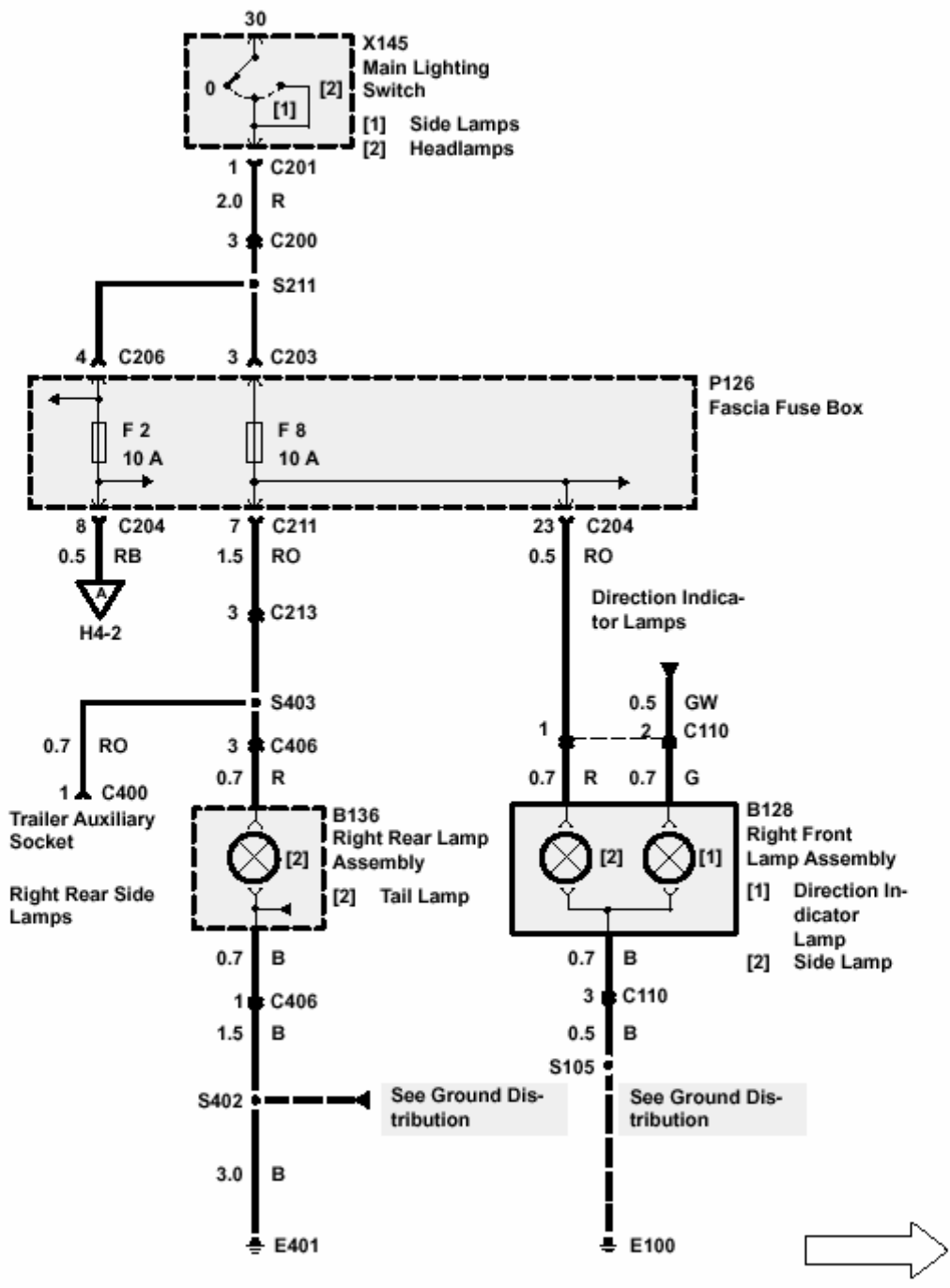


H2 ETM

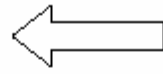




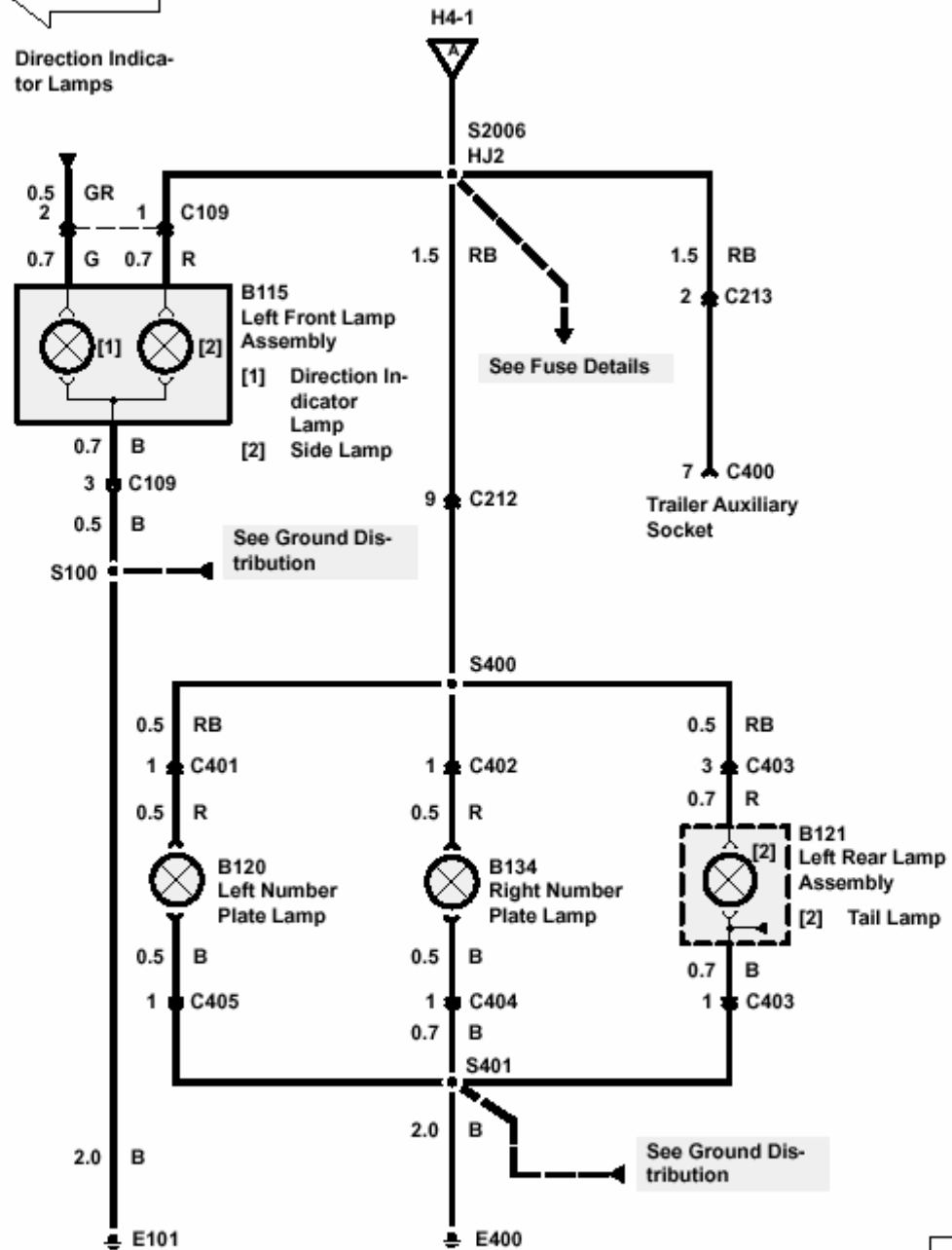


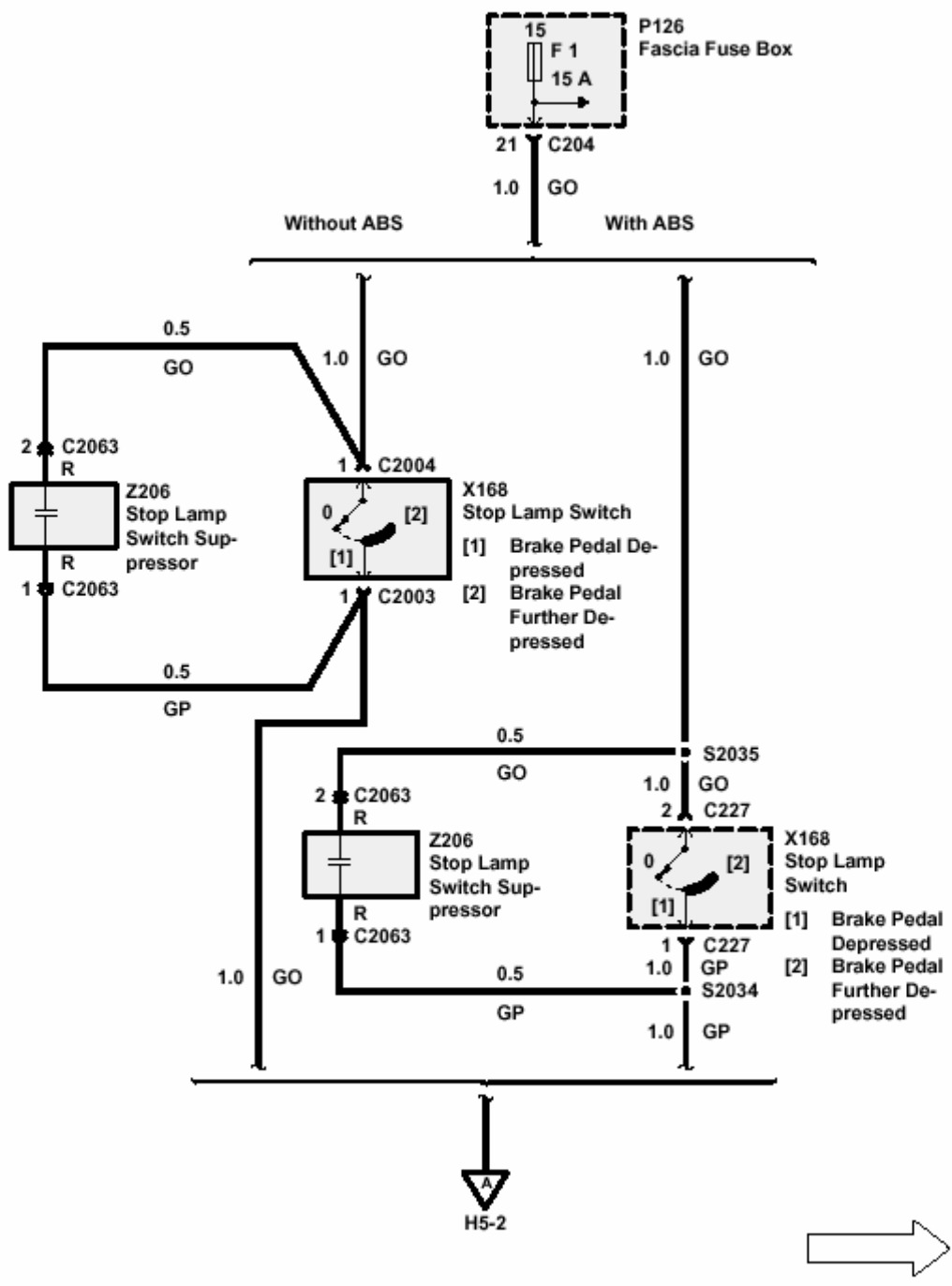


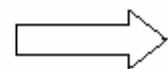
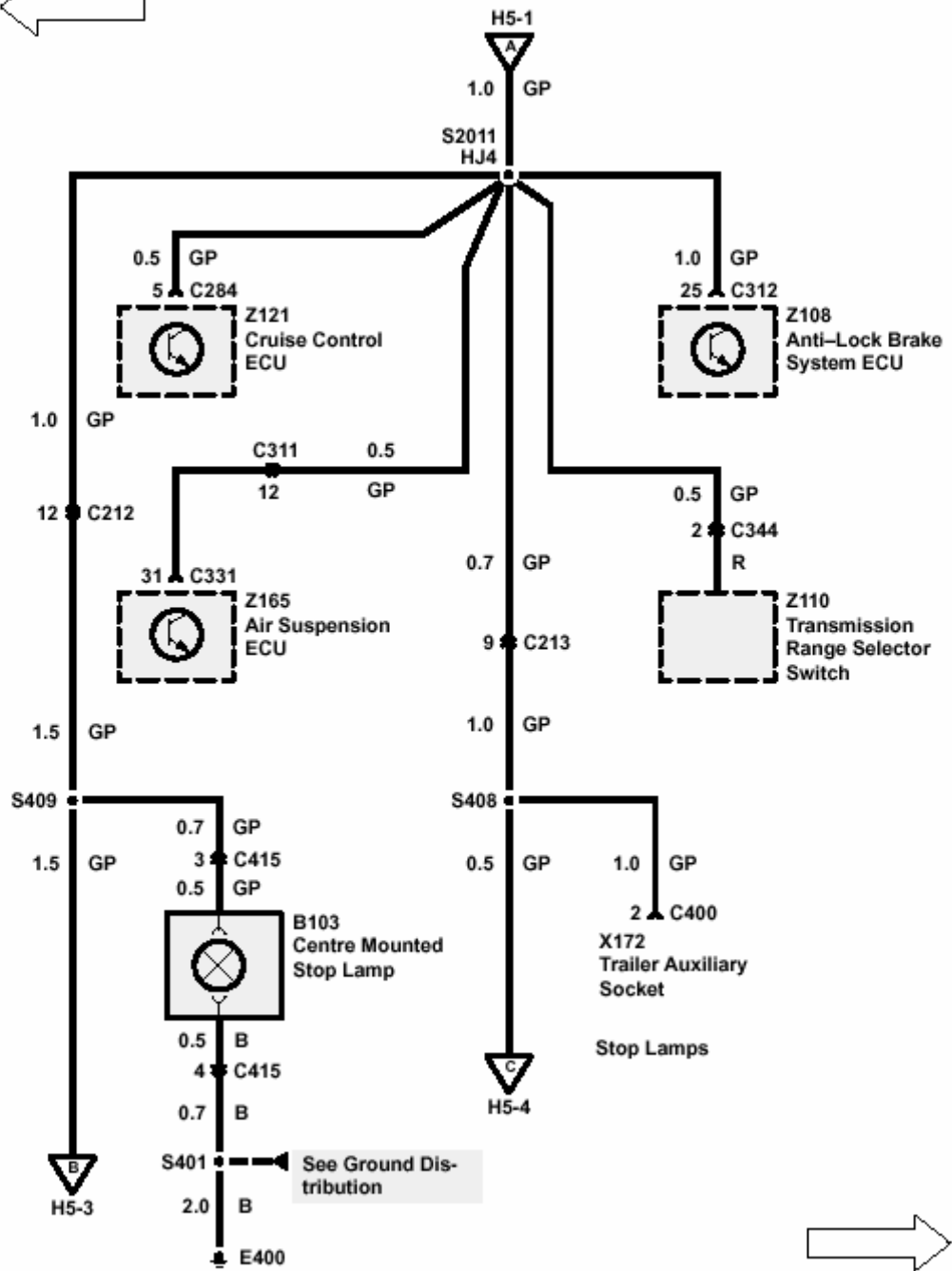
H4 ETM

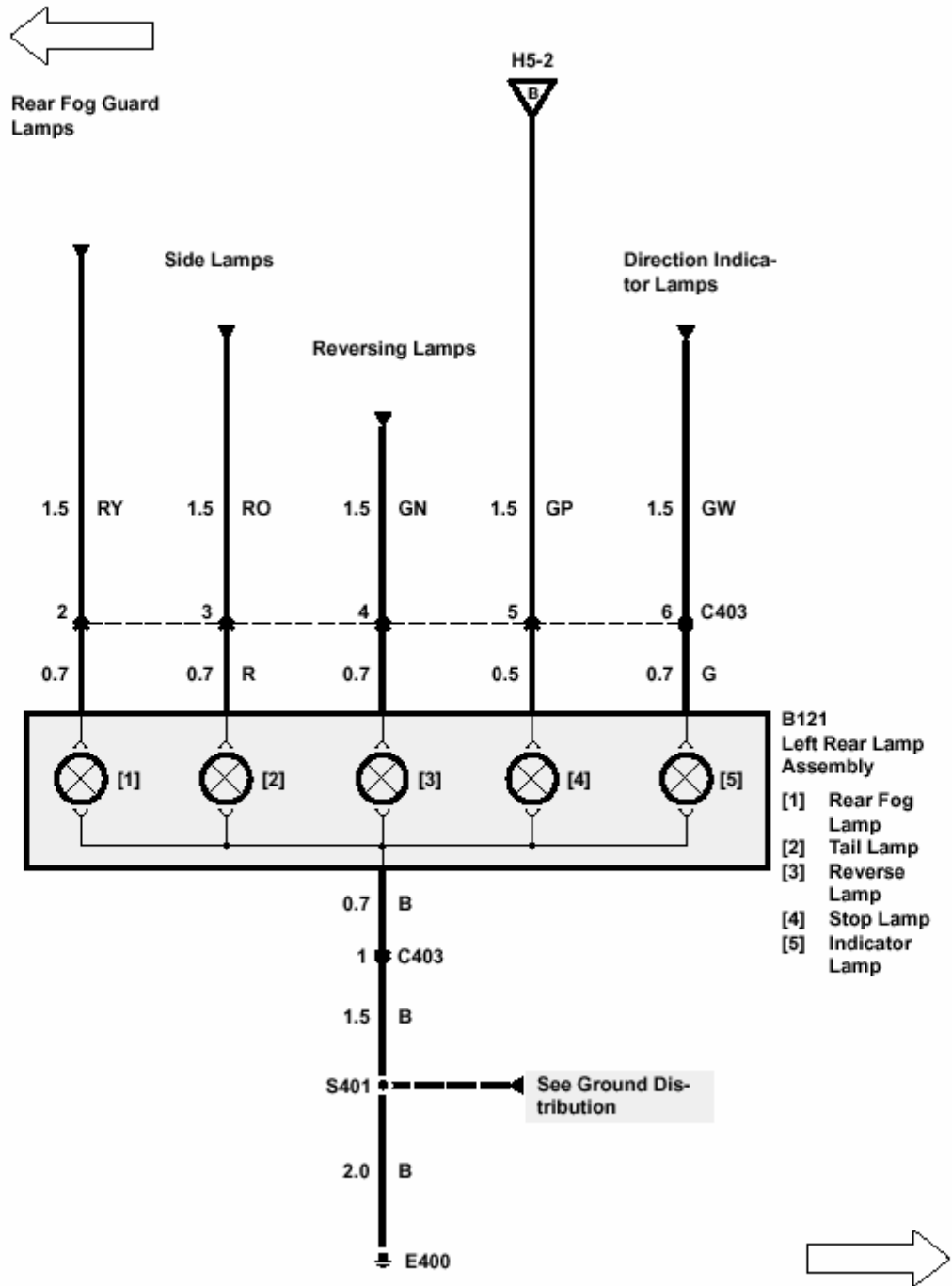


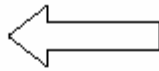
Direction Indicator Lamps



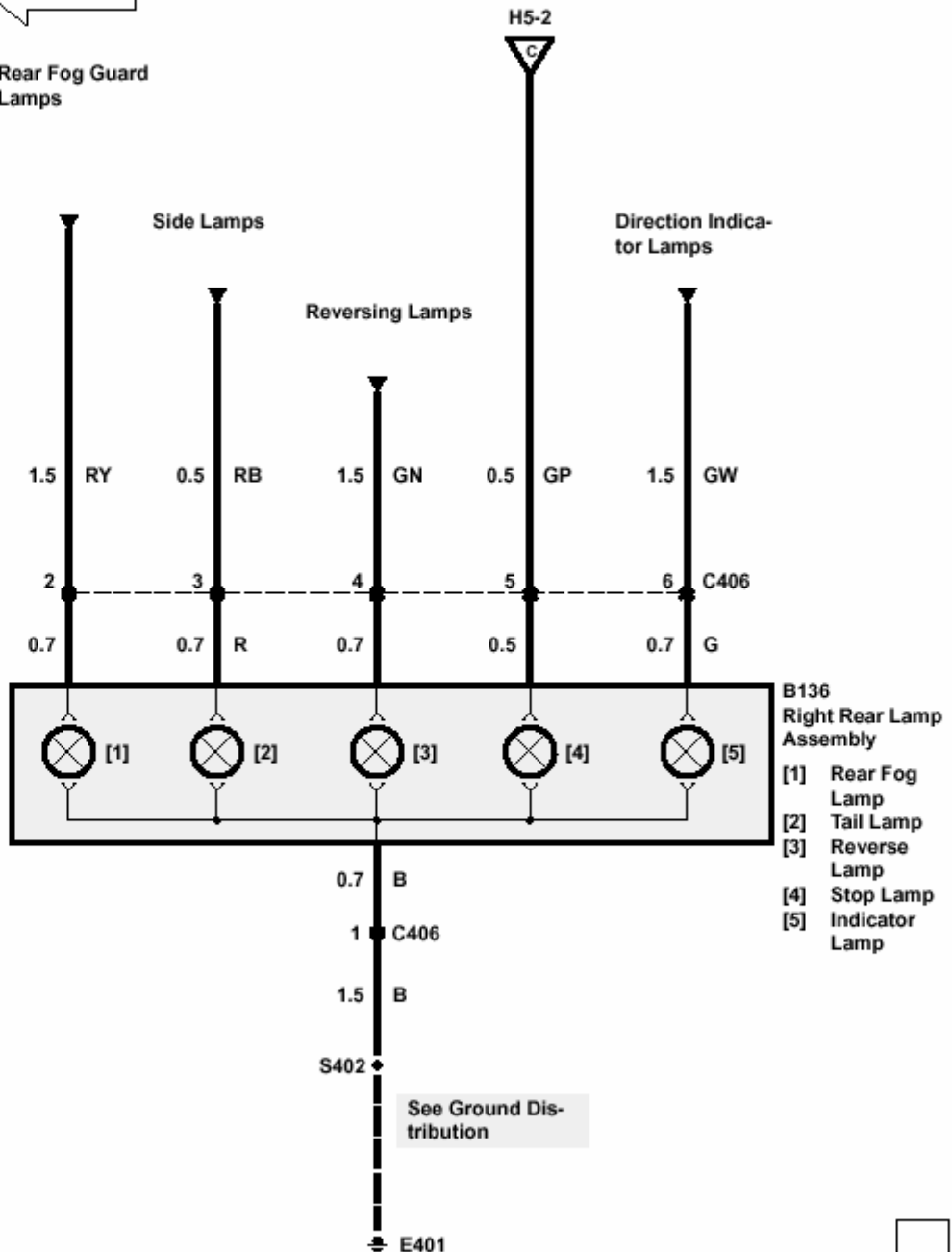




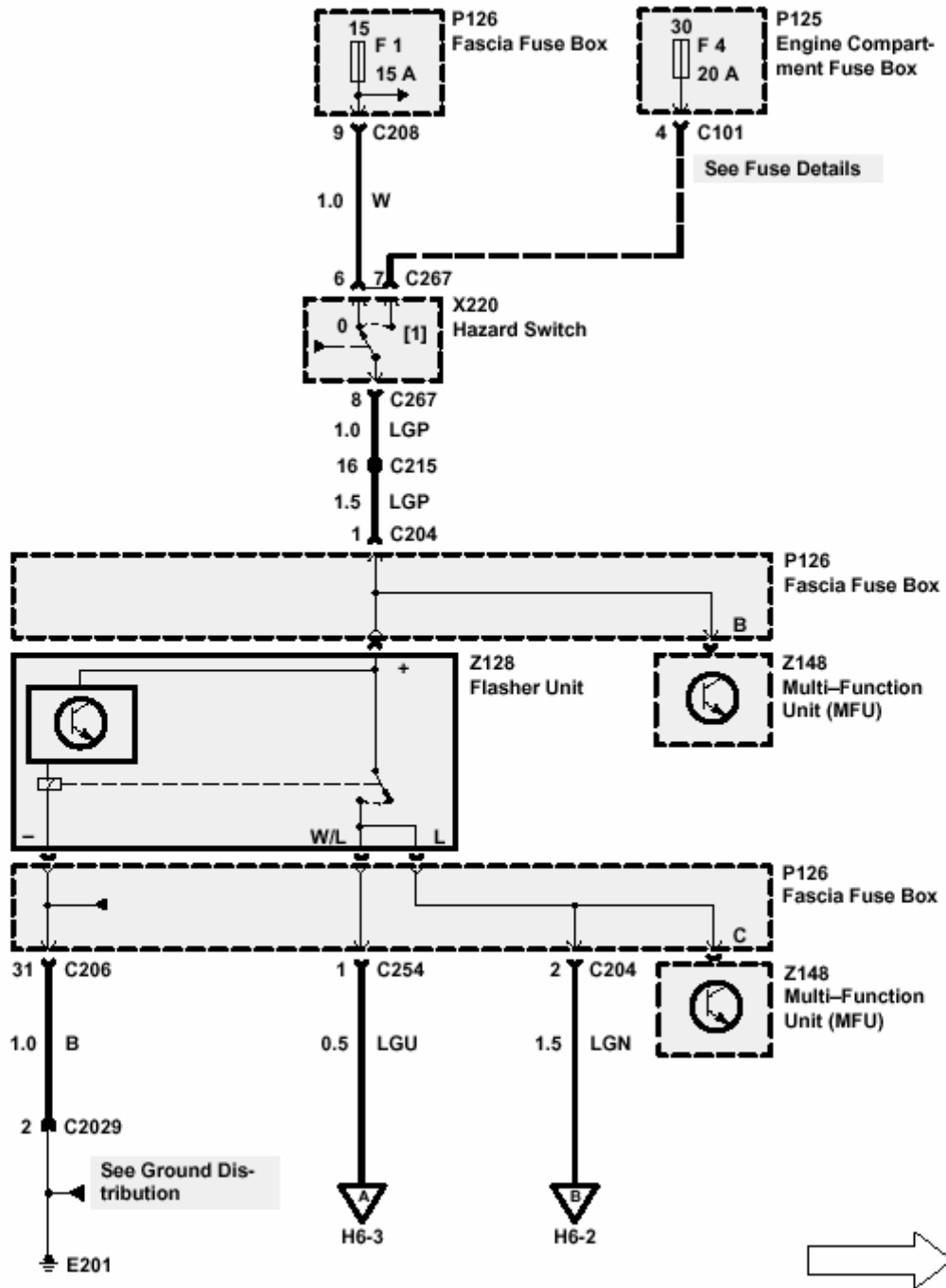




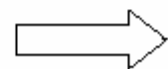
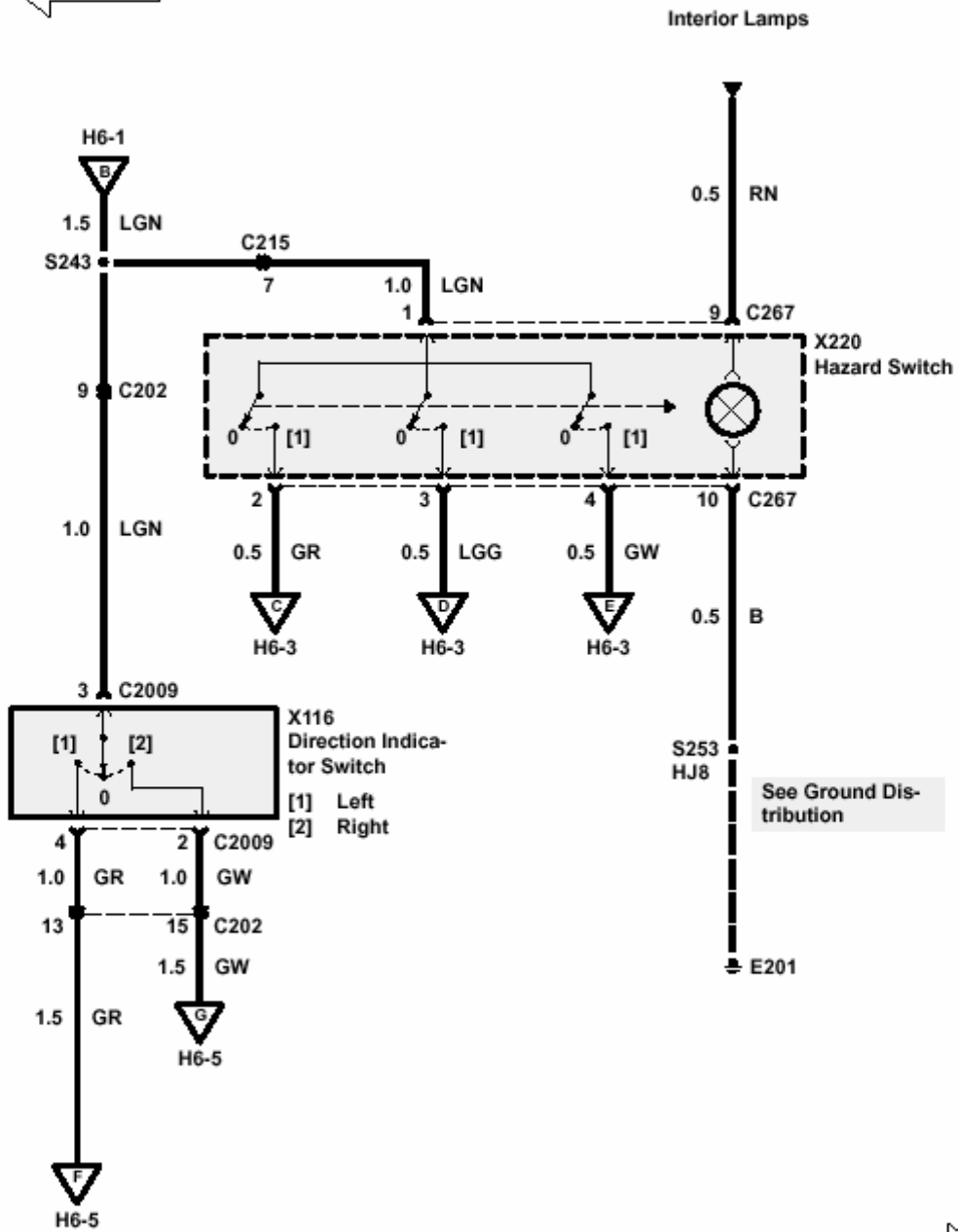
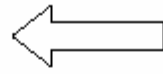
Rear Fog Guard Lamps

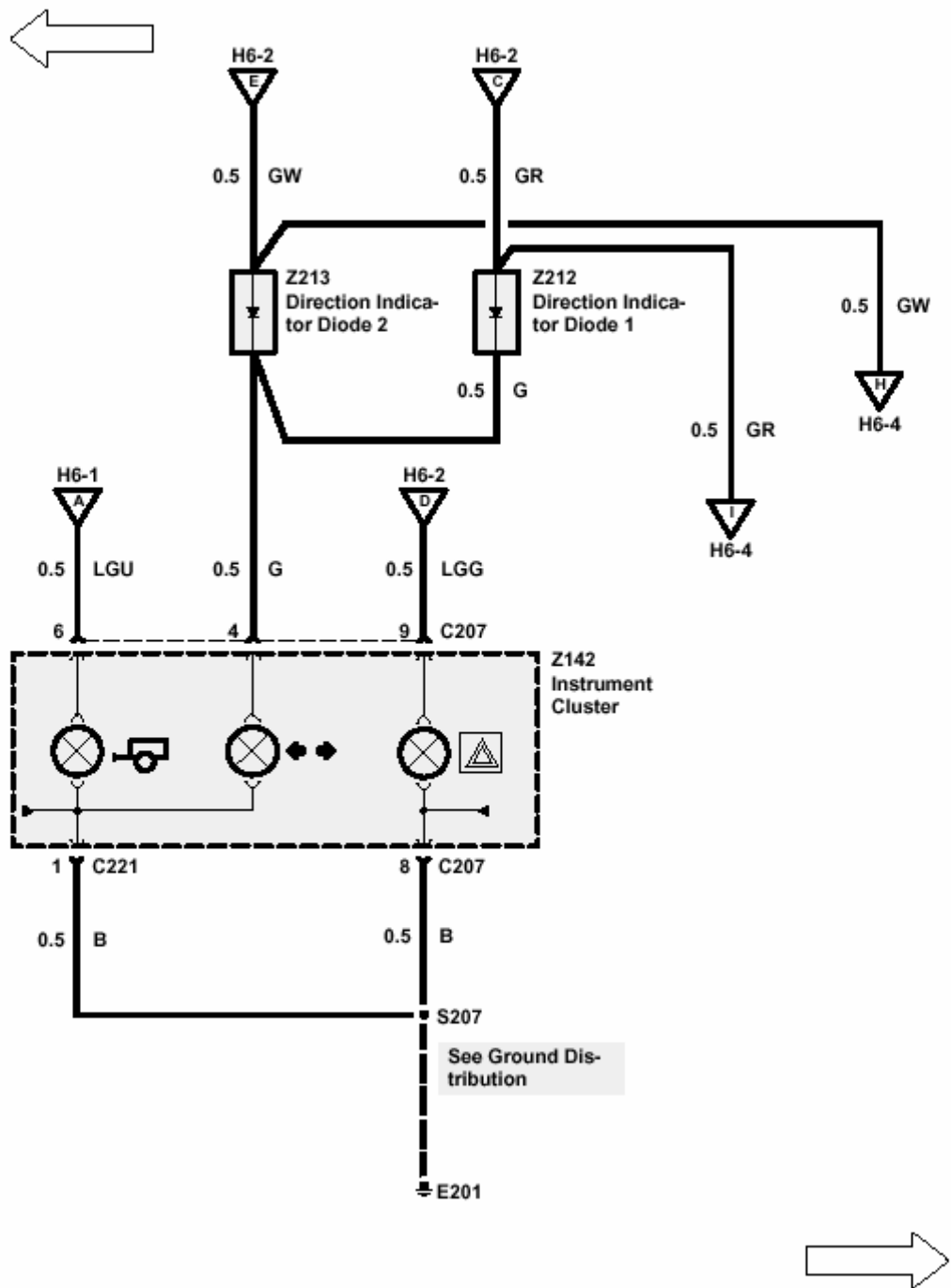


- B136
Right Rear Lamp
Assembly
- [1] Rear Fog Lamp
 - [2] Tail Lamp
 - [3] Reverse Lamp
 - [4] Stop Lamp
 - [5] Indicator Lamp



H6 ETM

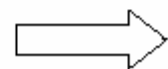
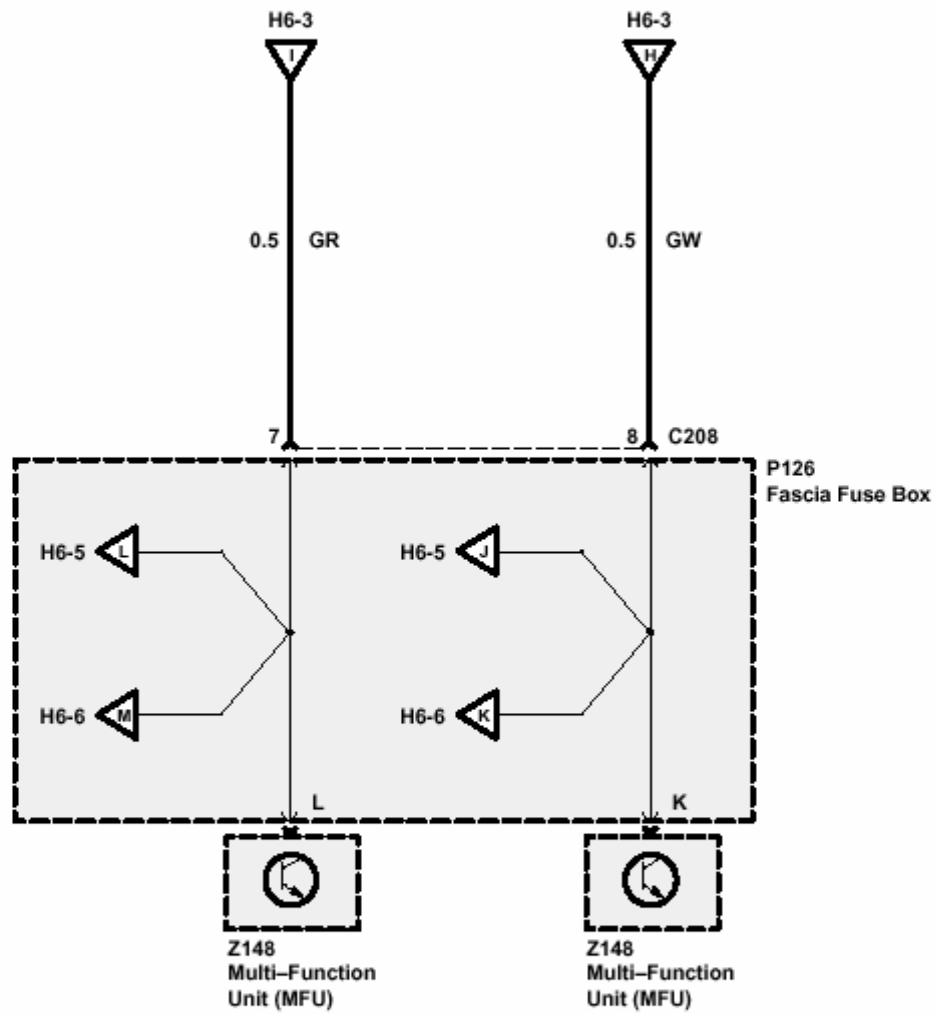
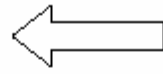


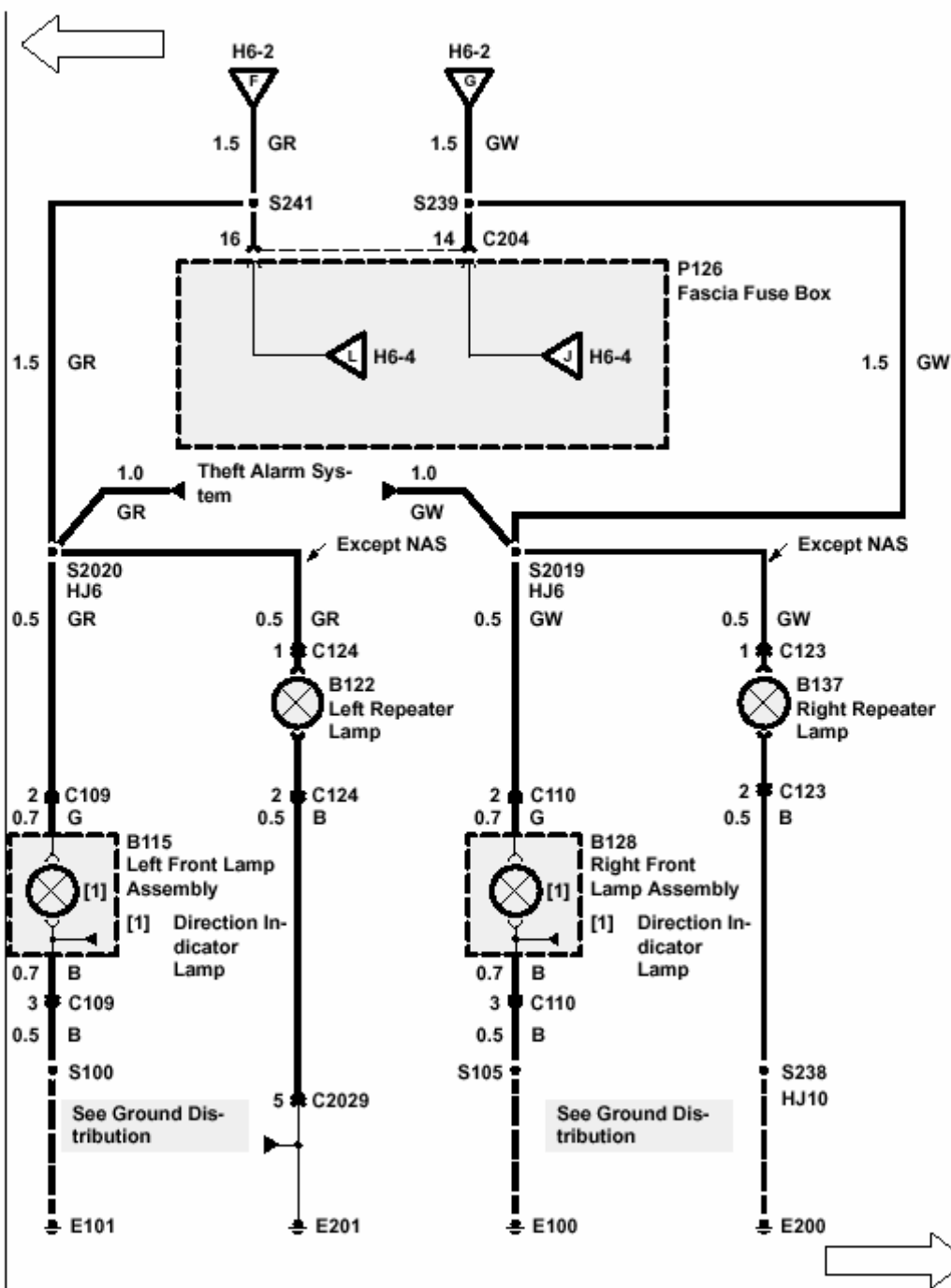


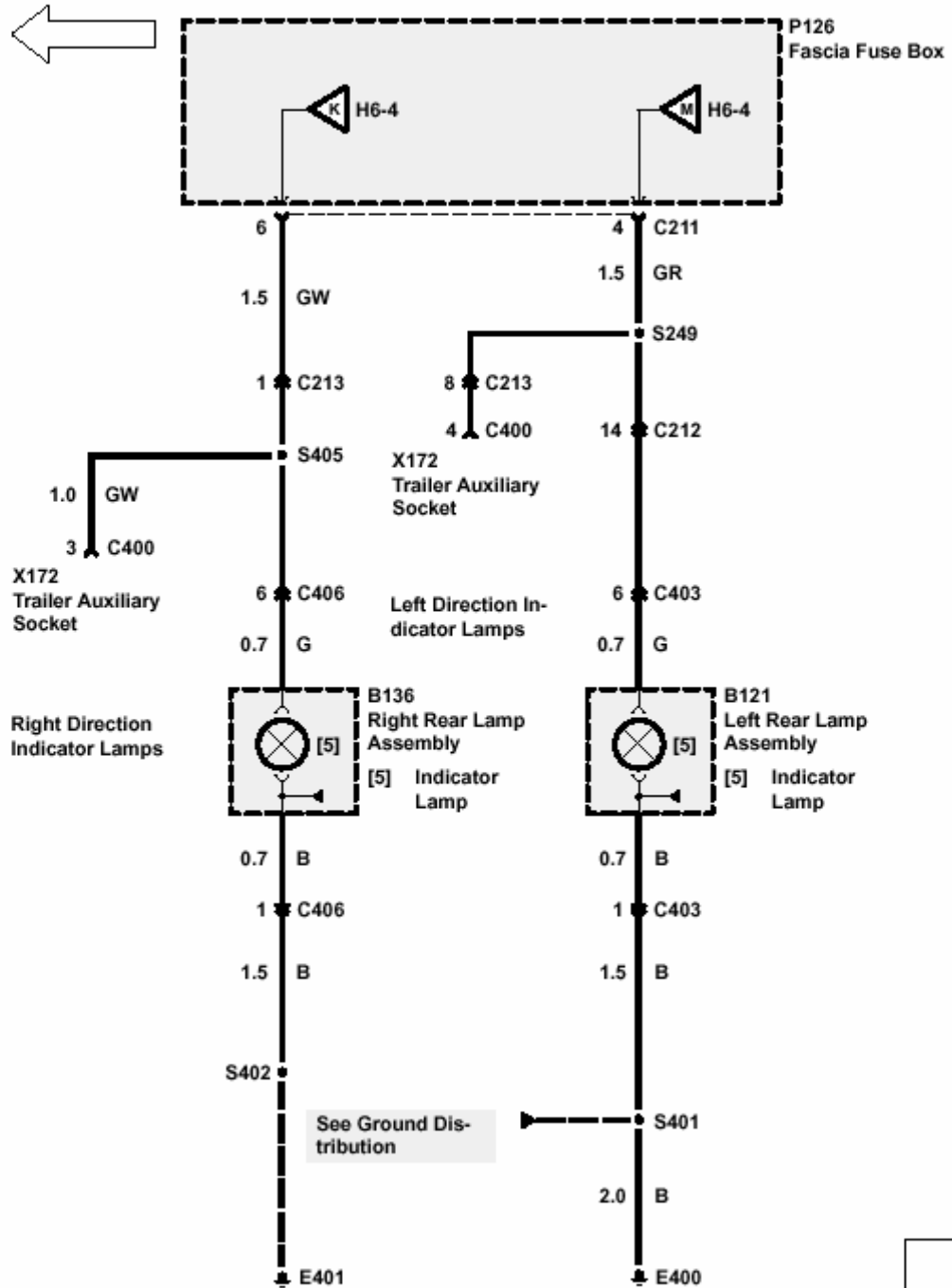
Direction Indicator Lamps

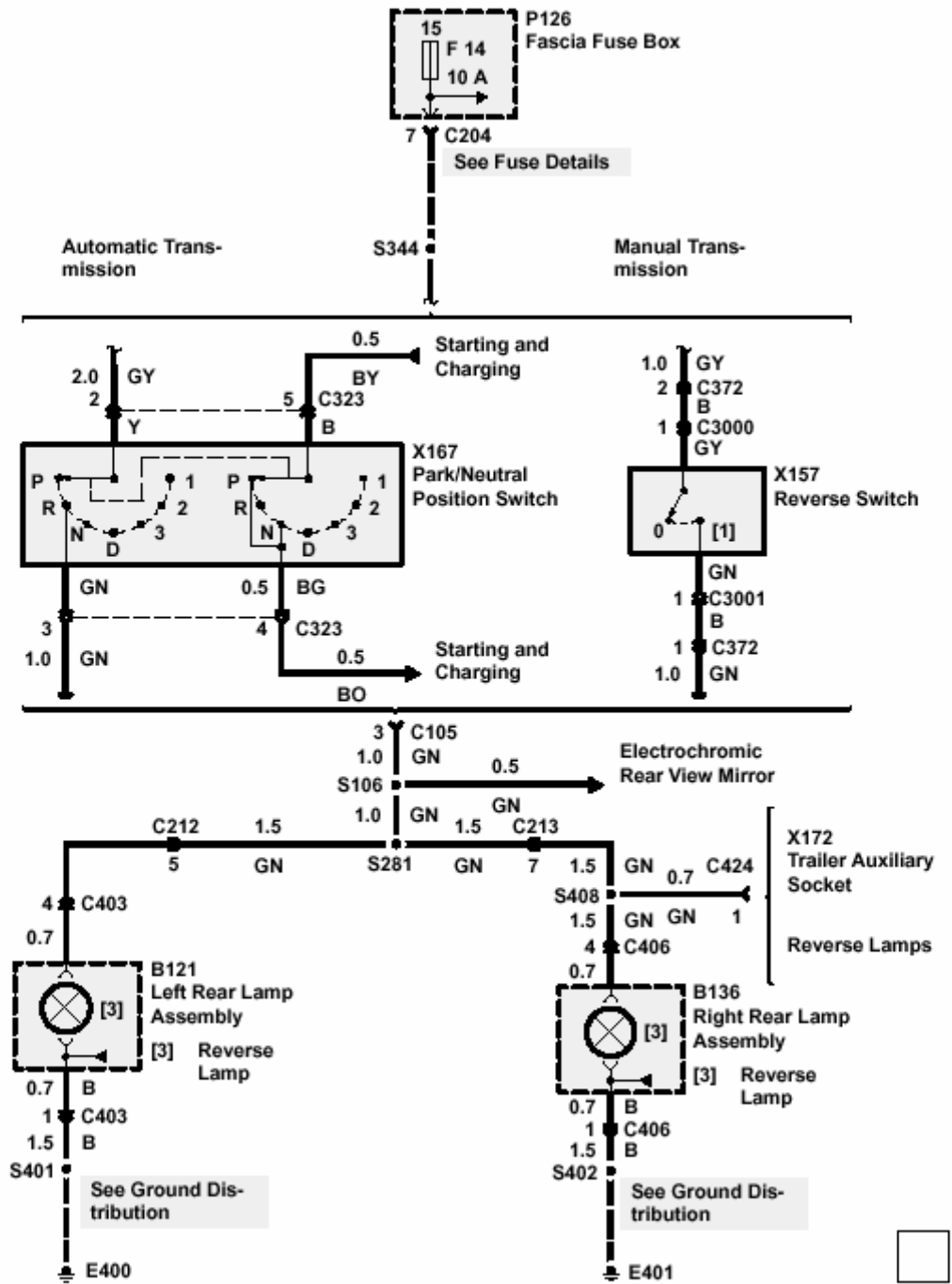
H6 ETM

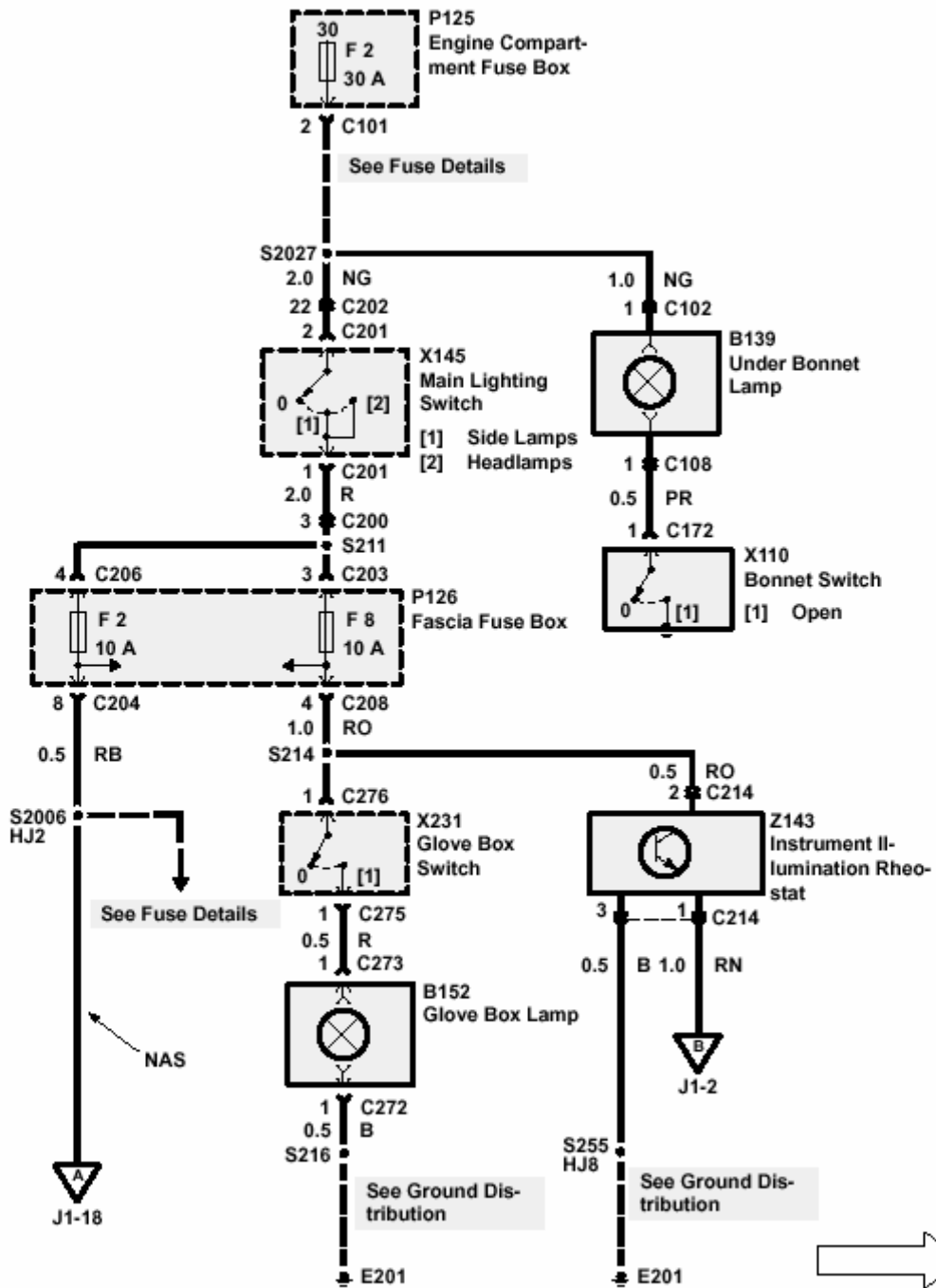
1995 RANGE ROVER



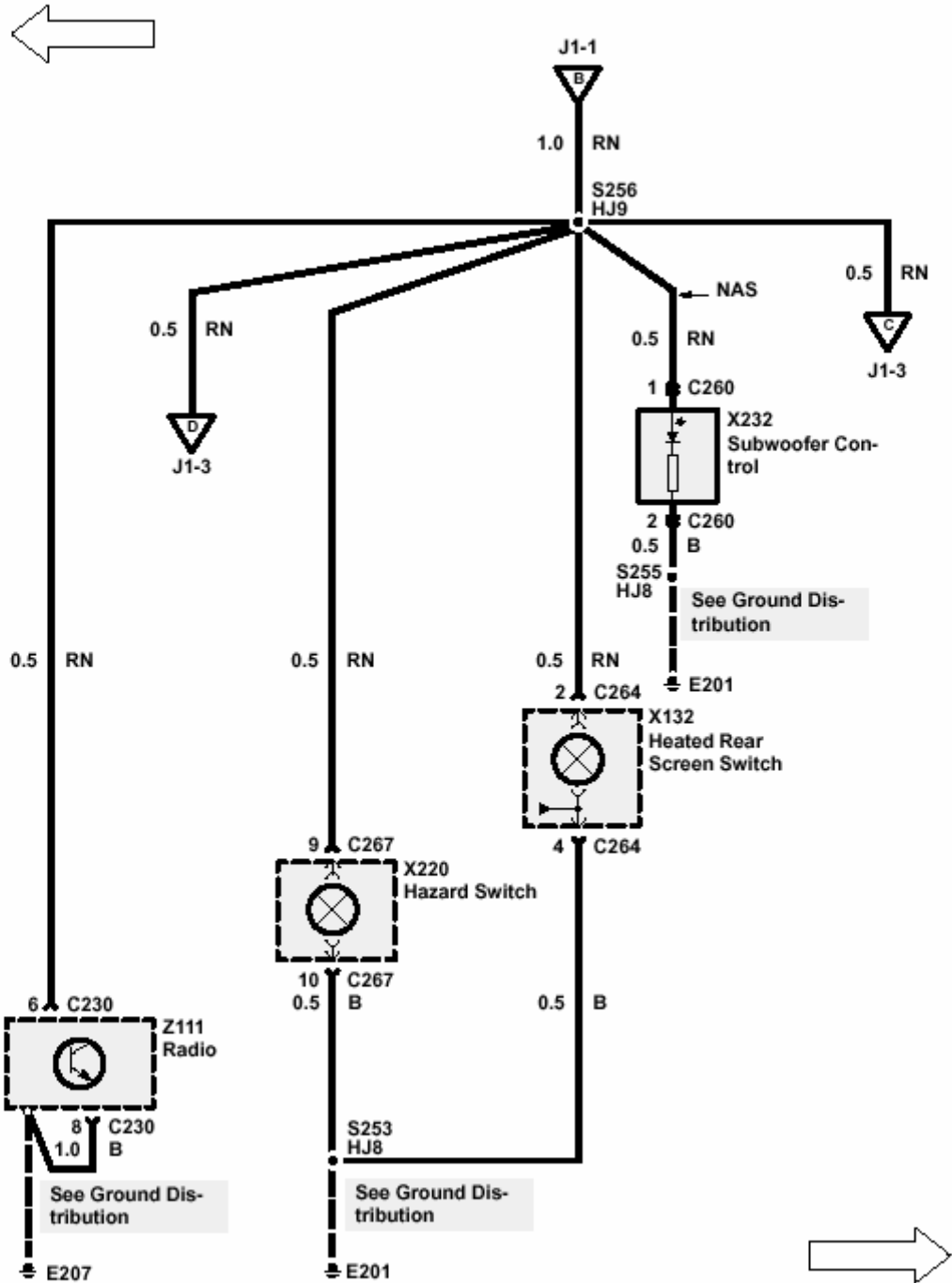


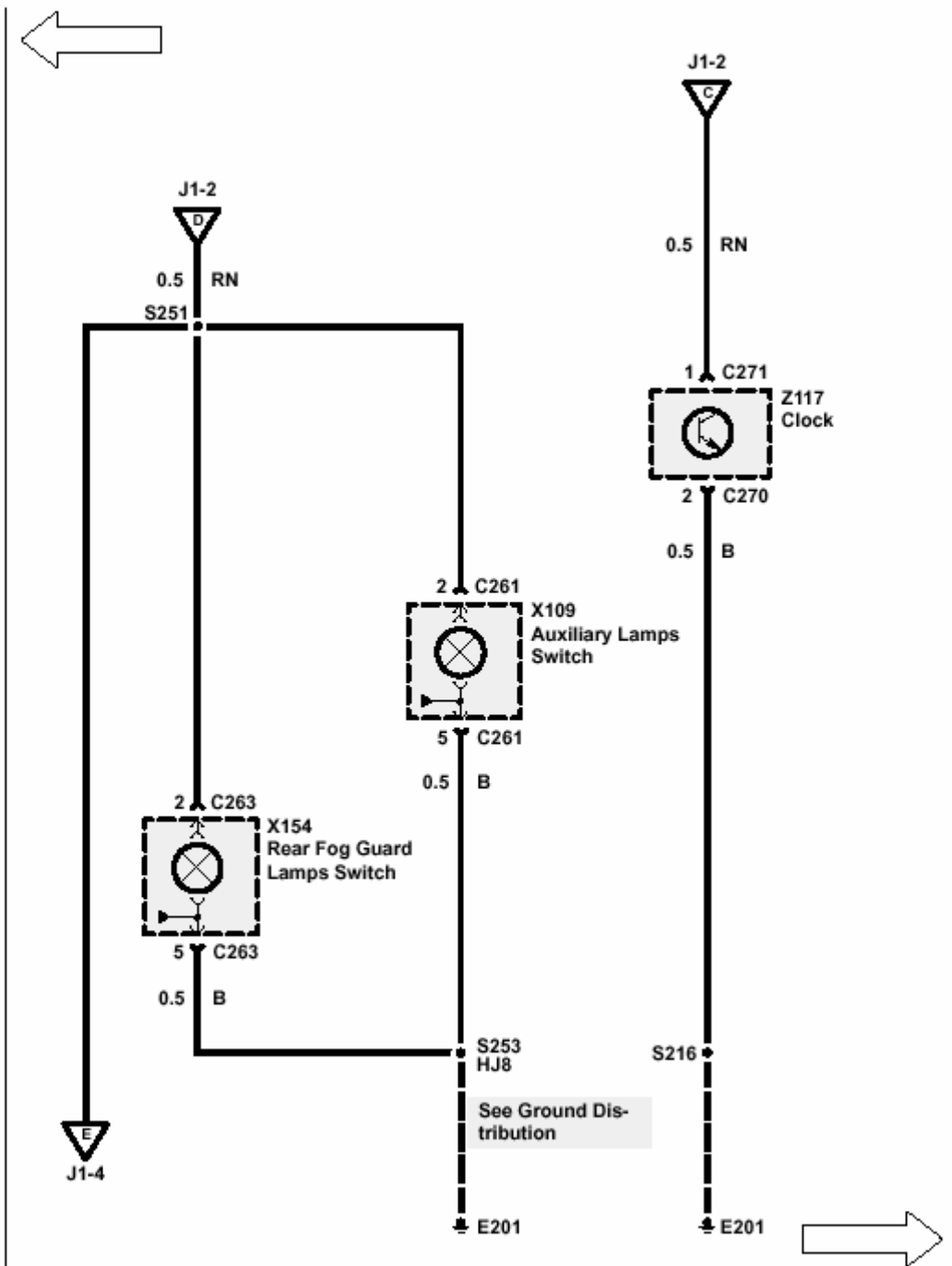






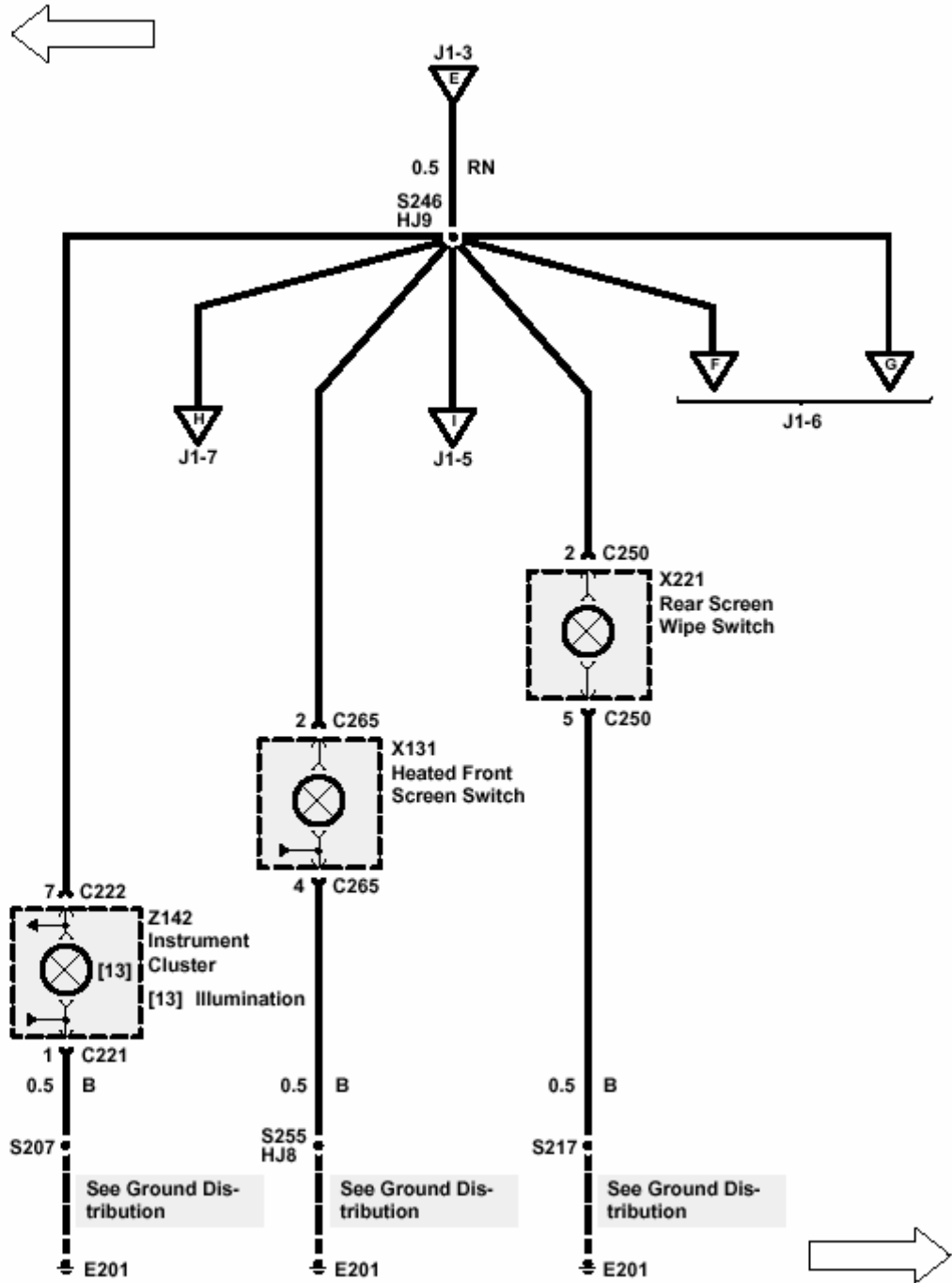
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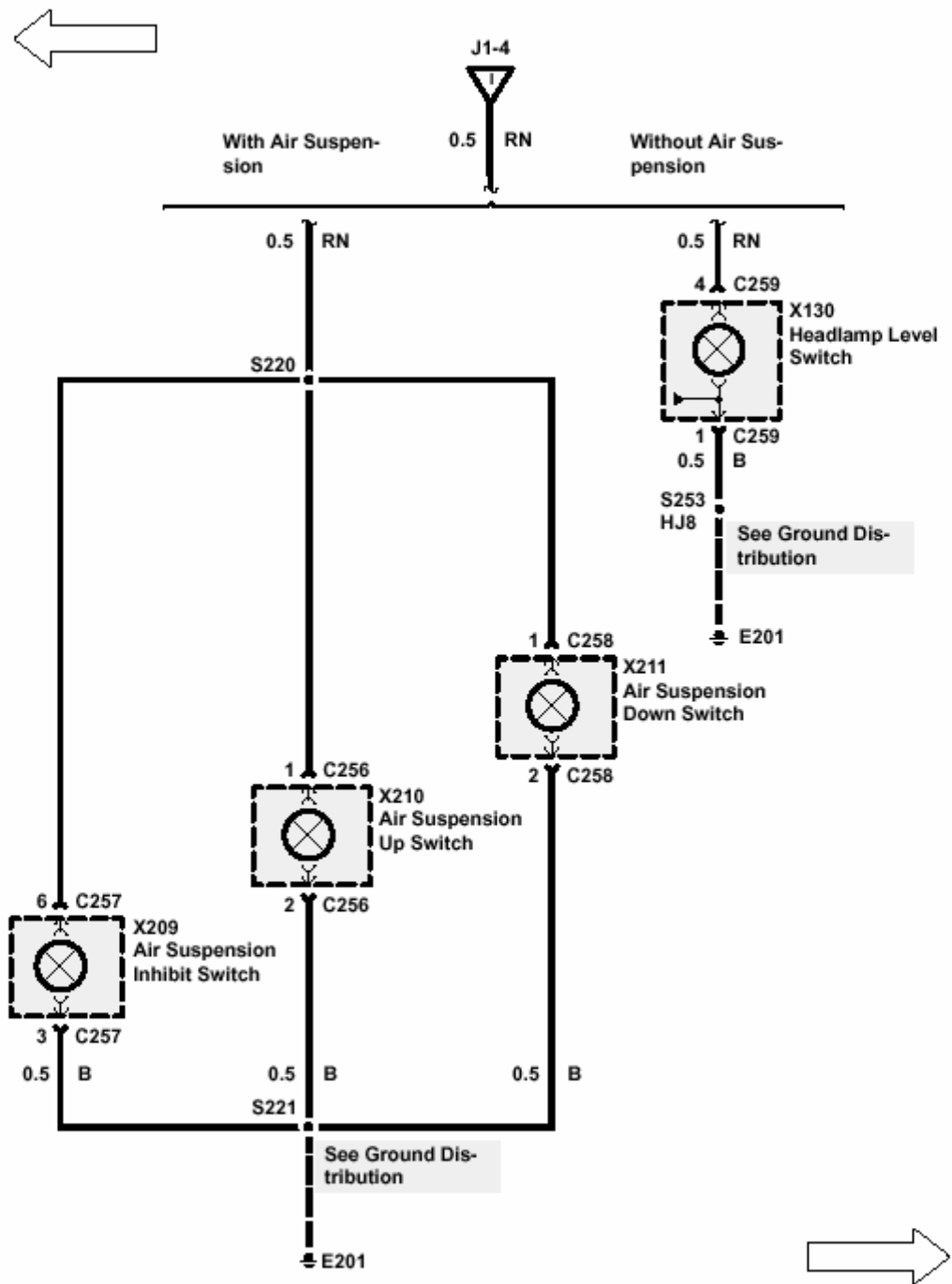


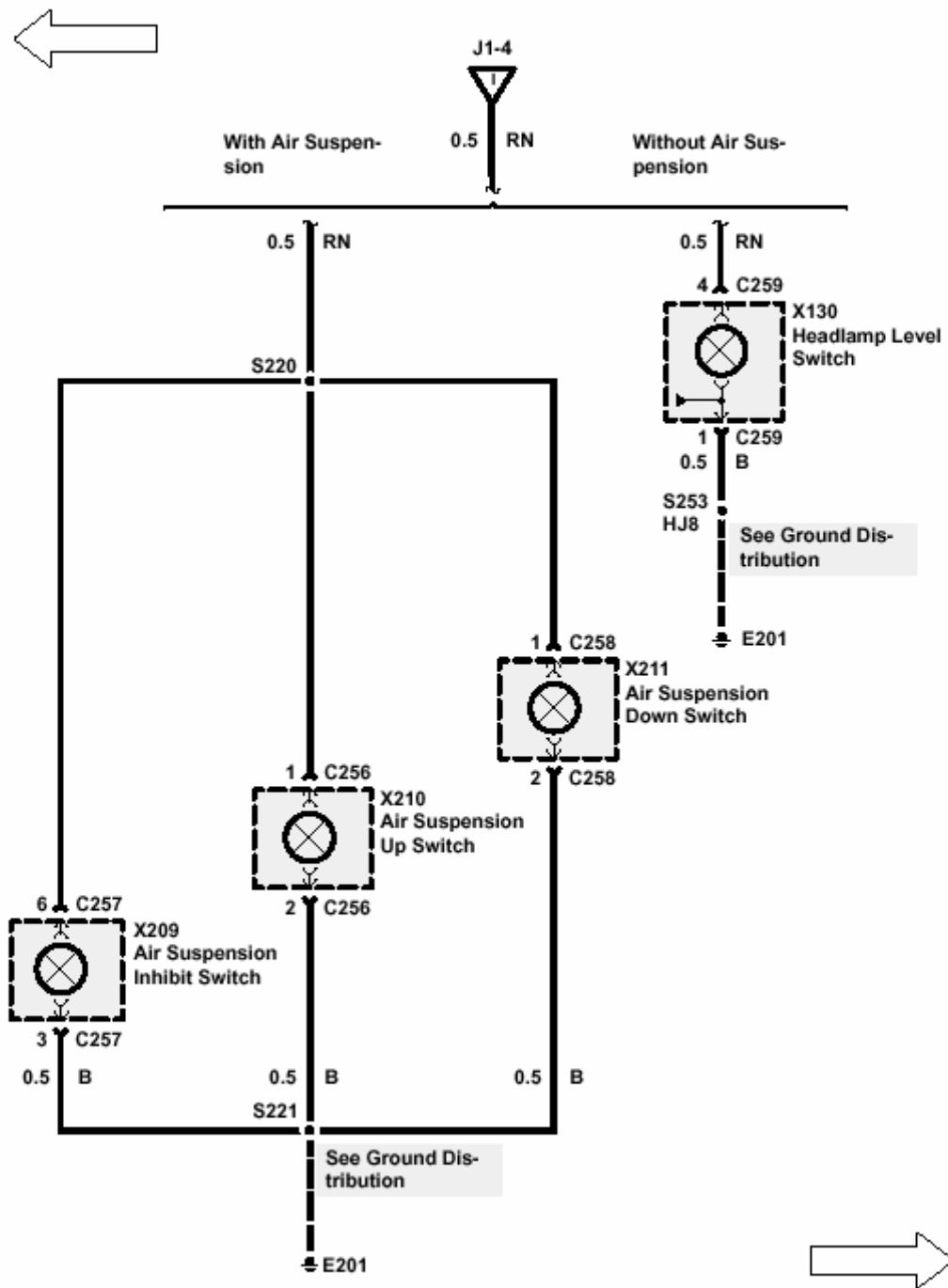


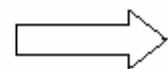
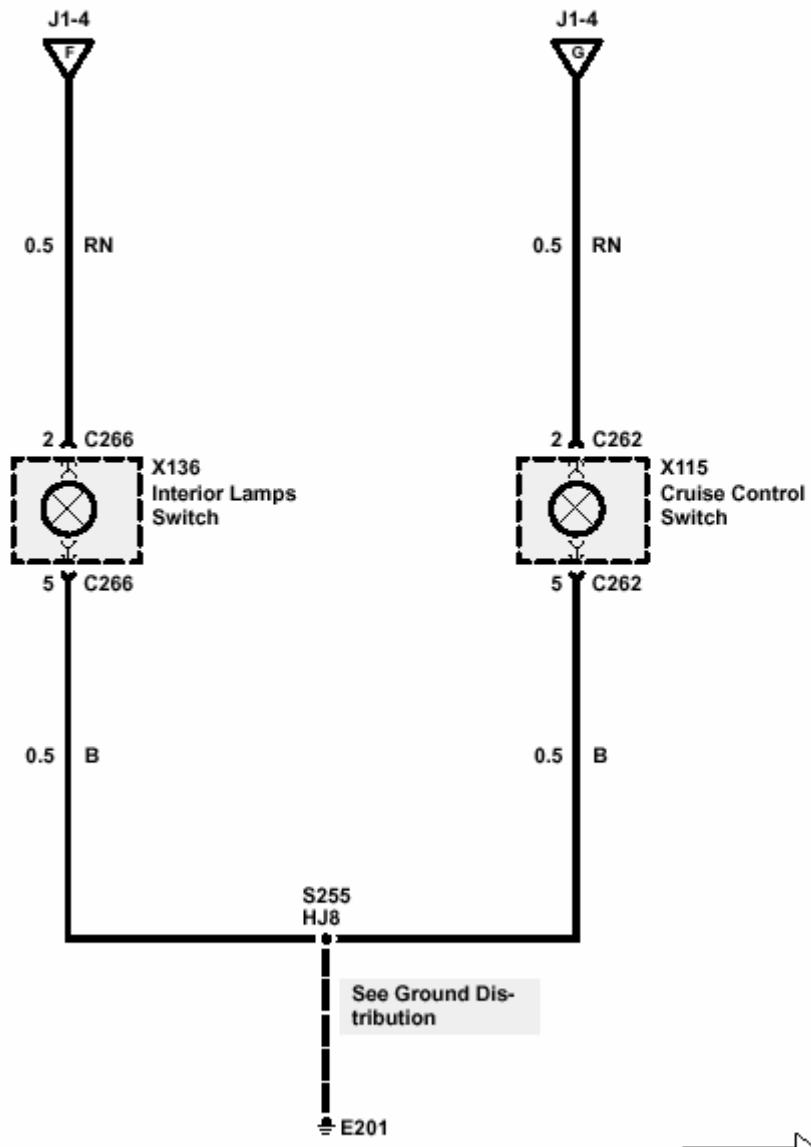
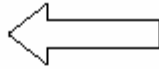
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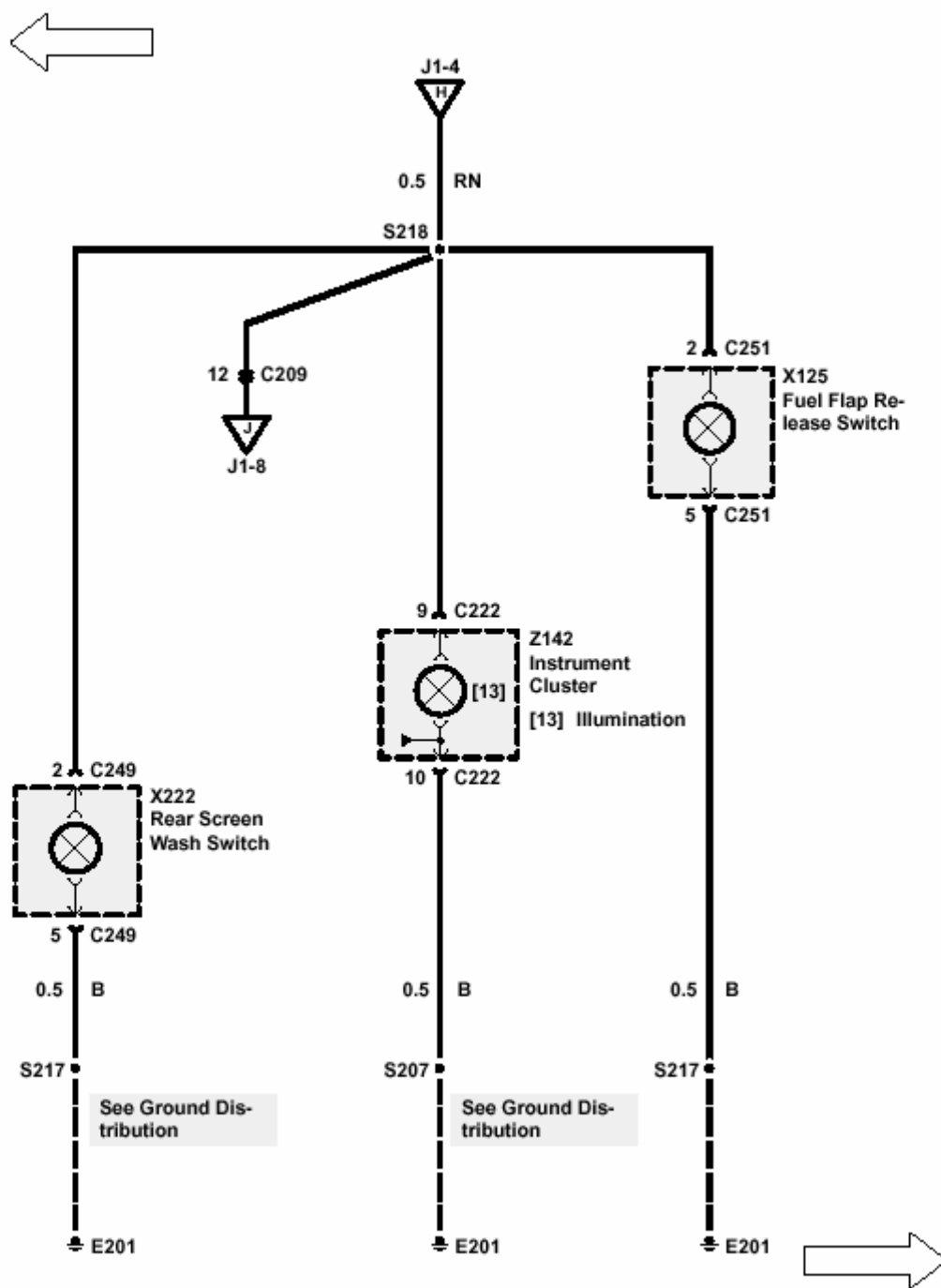
1995 RANGE ROVER

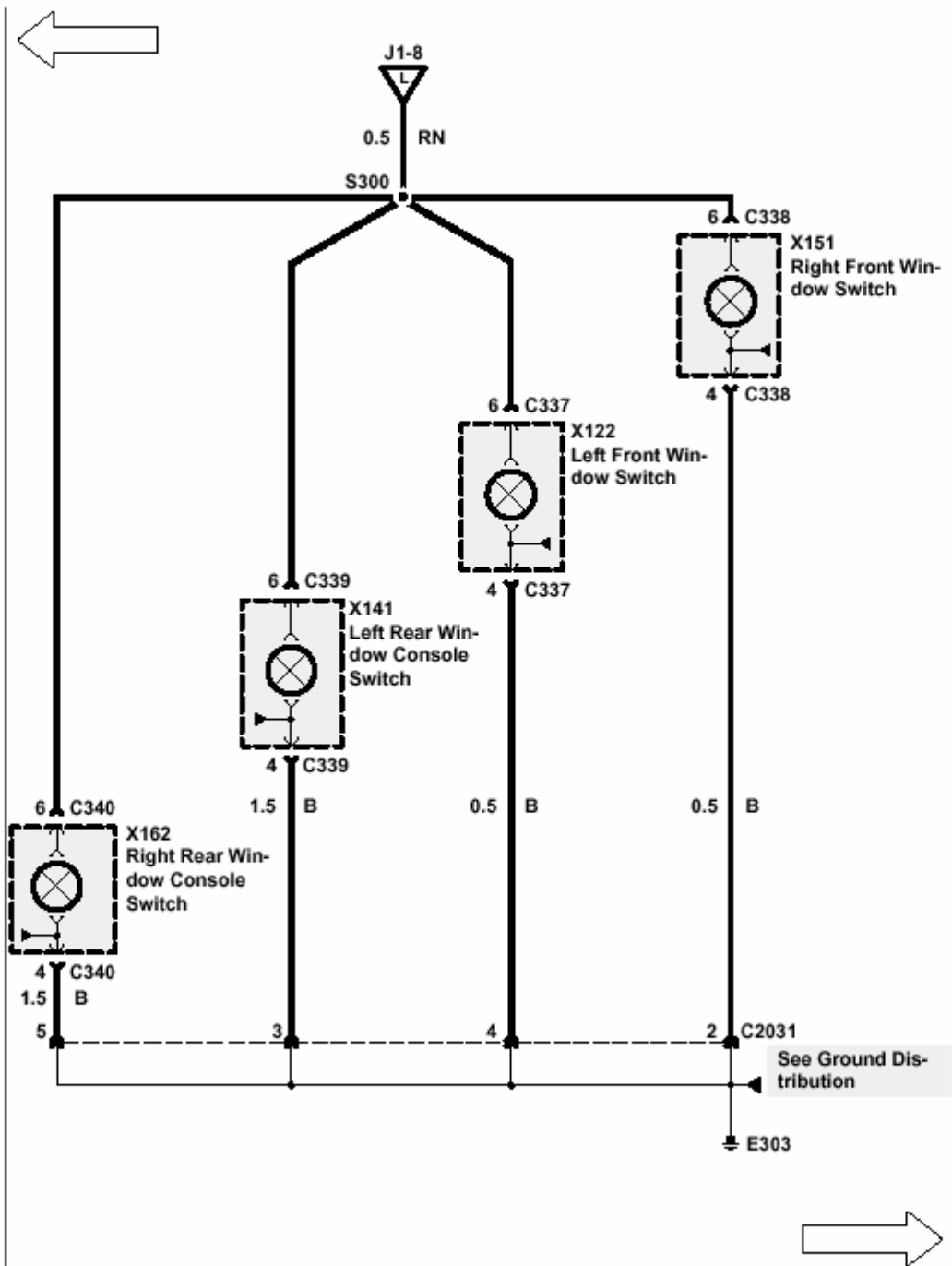






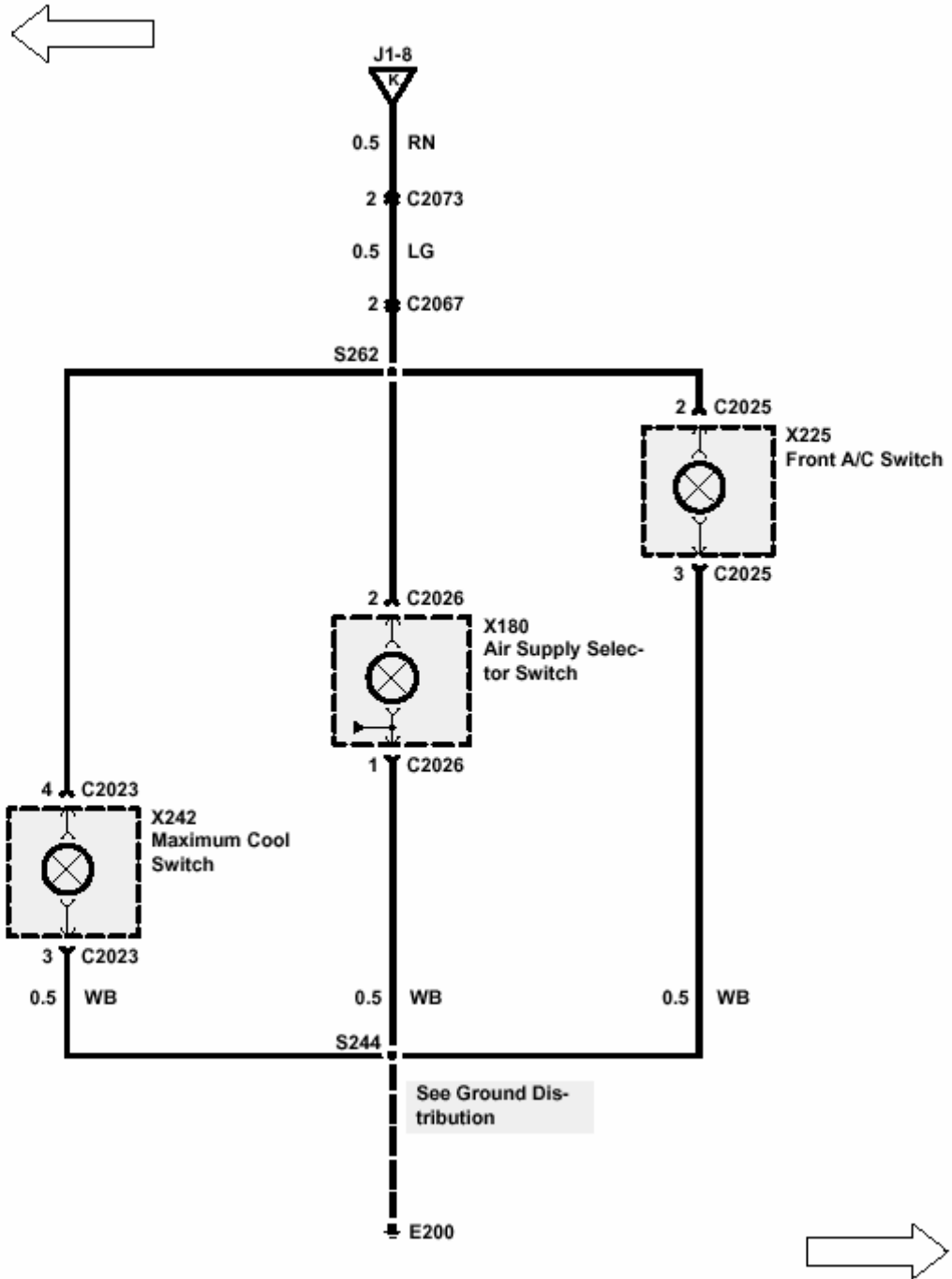


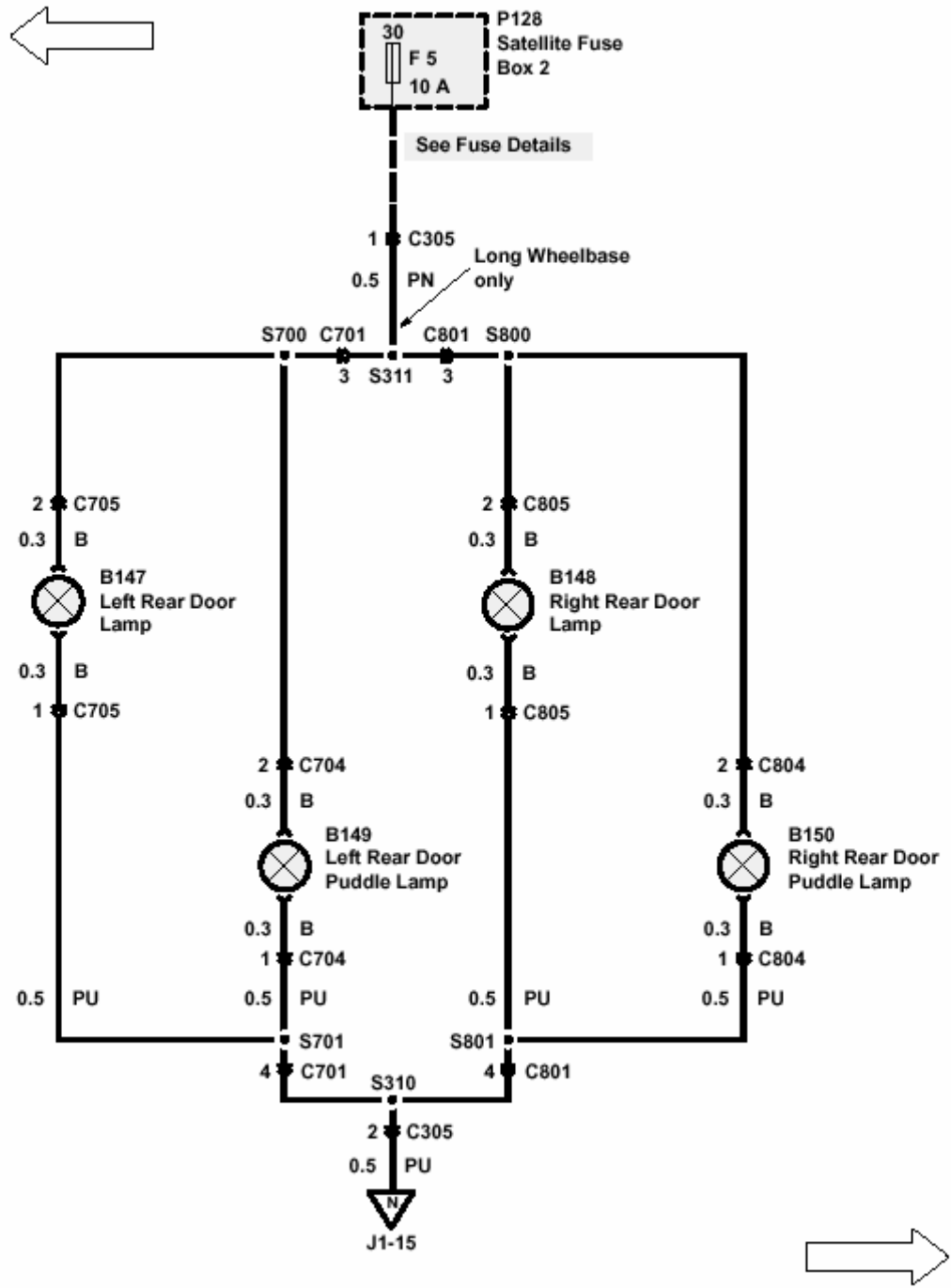




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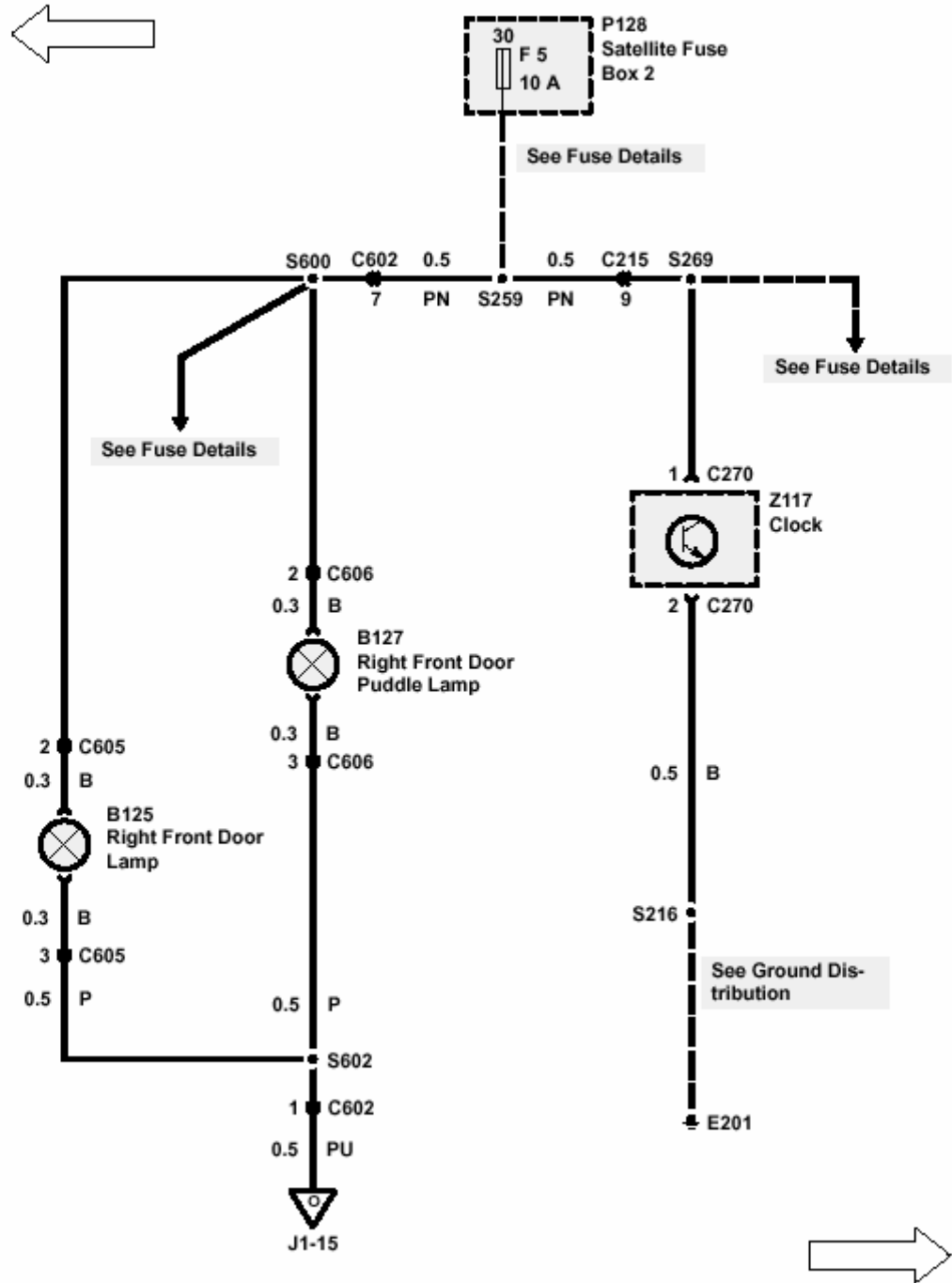
1995 RANGE ROVER

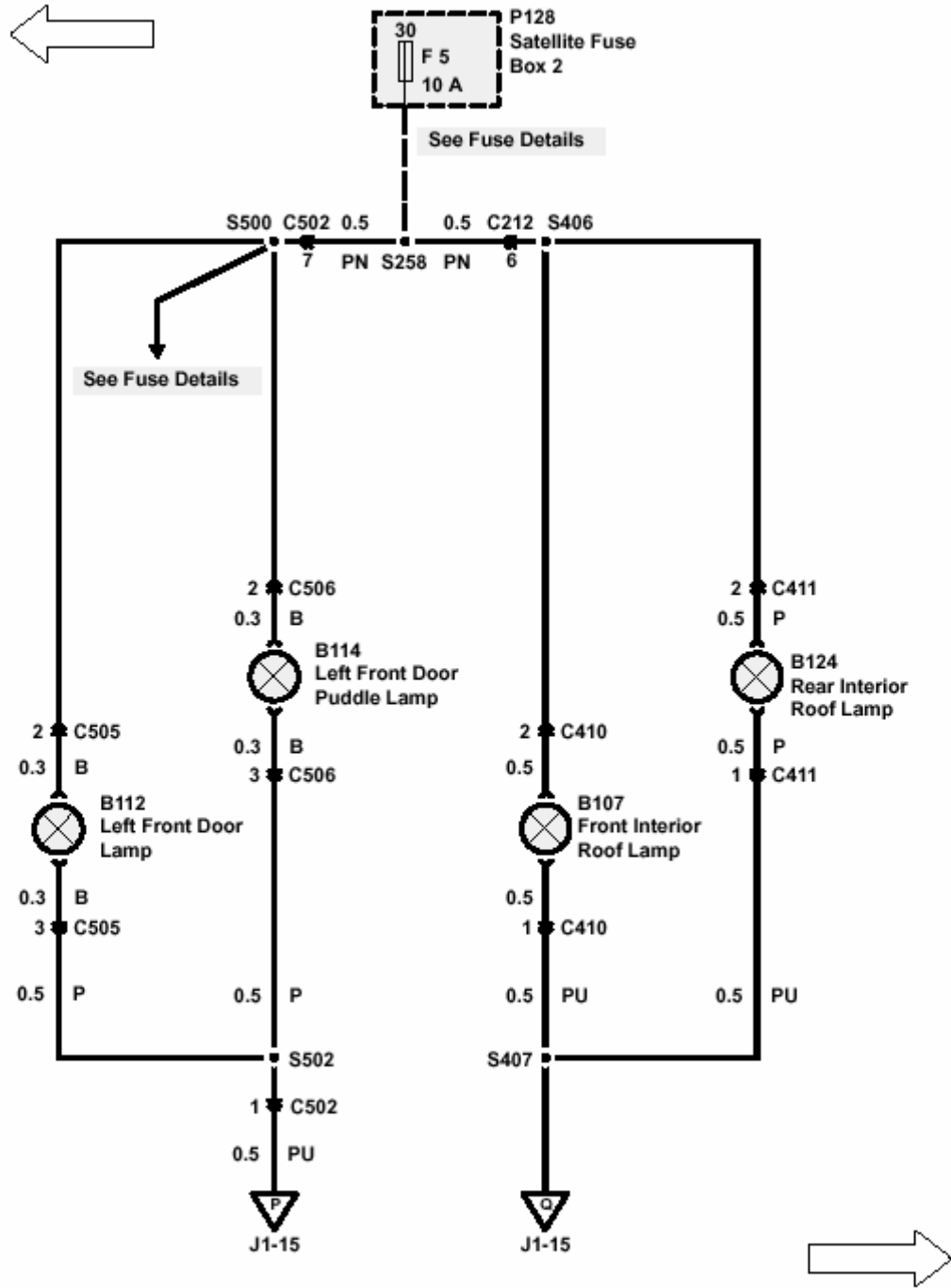




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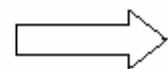
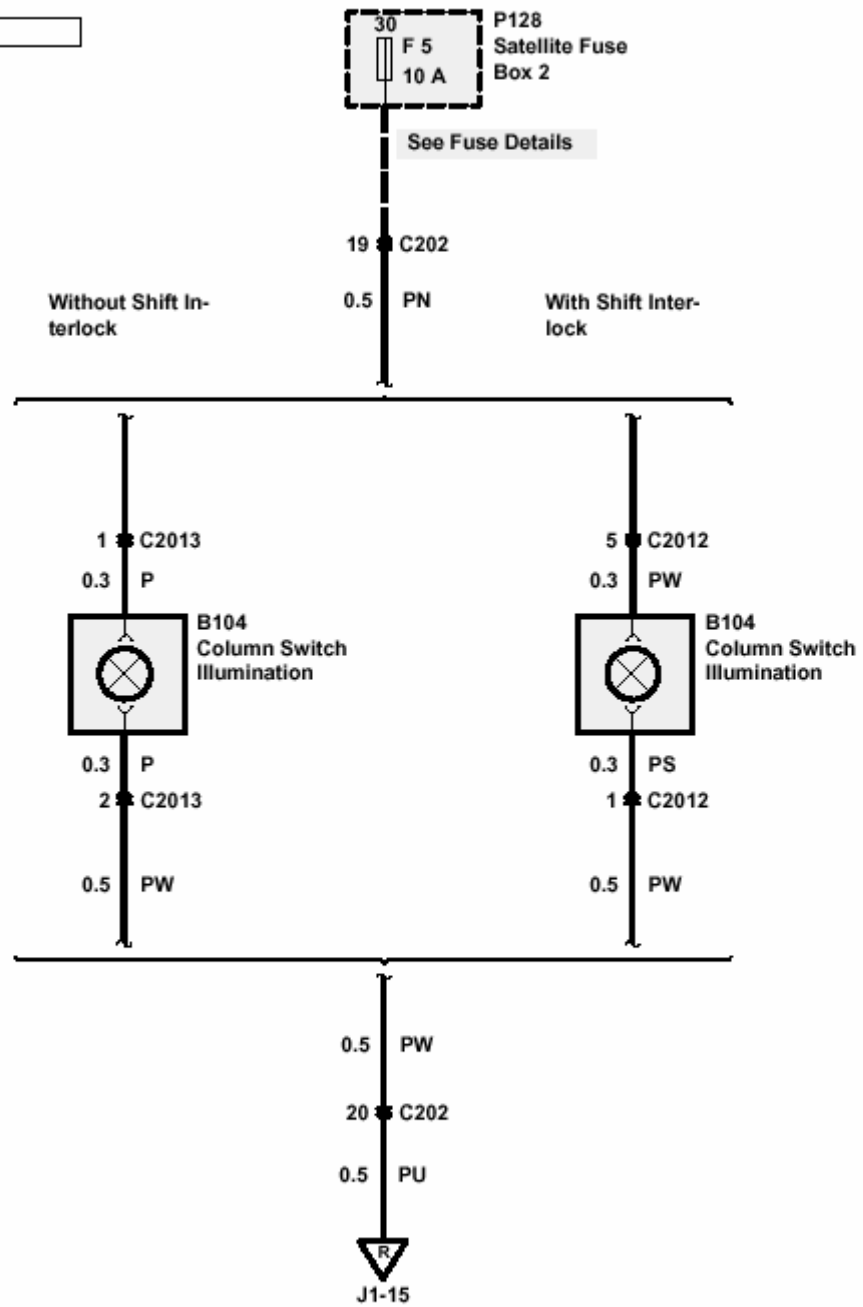
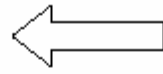
1995 RANGE ROVER

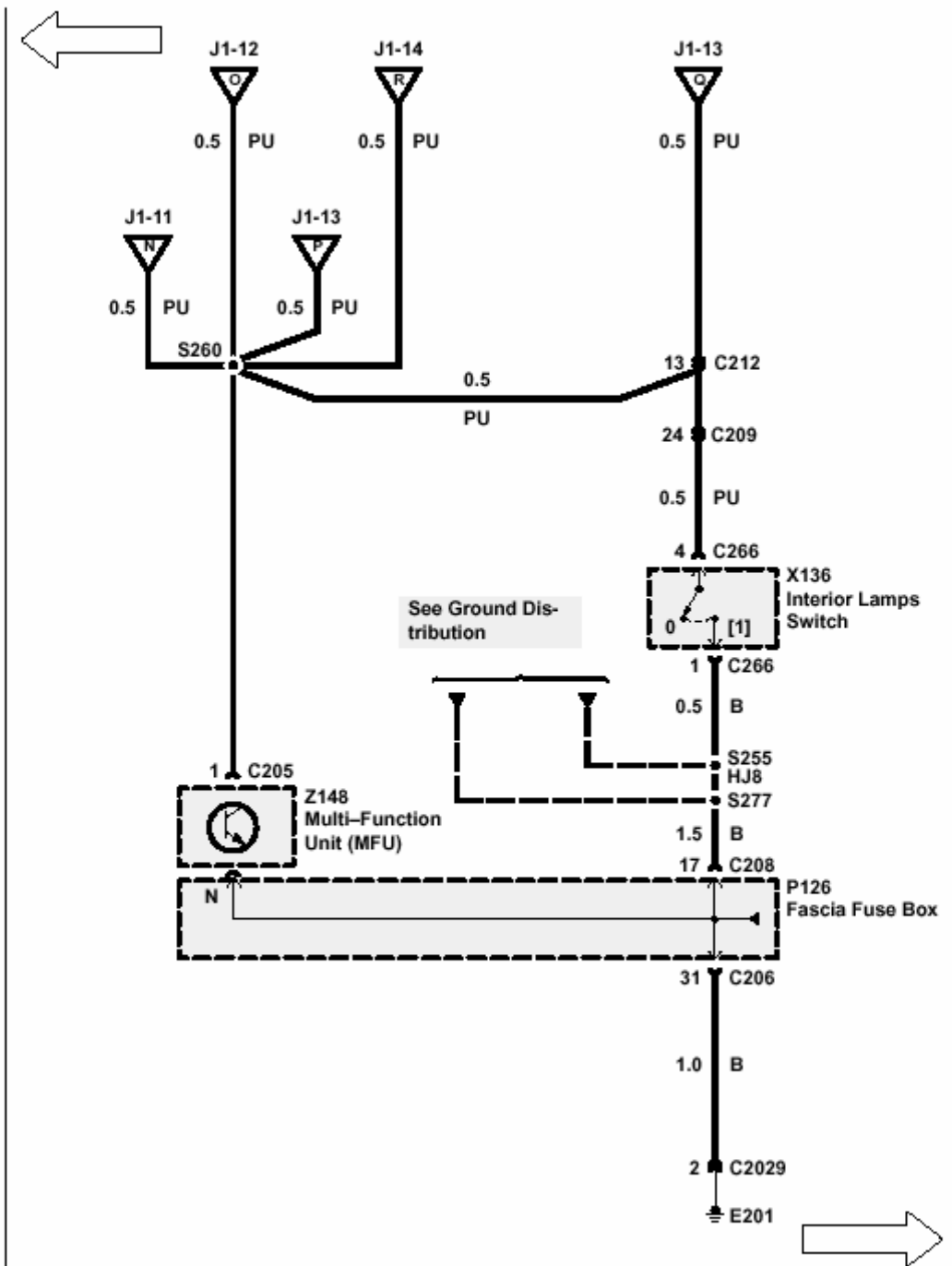




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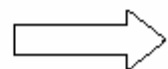
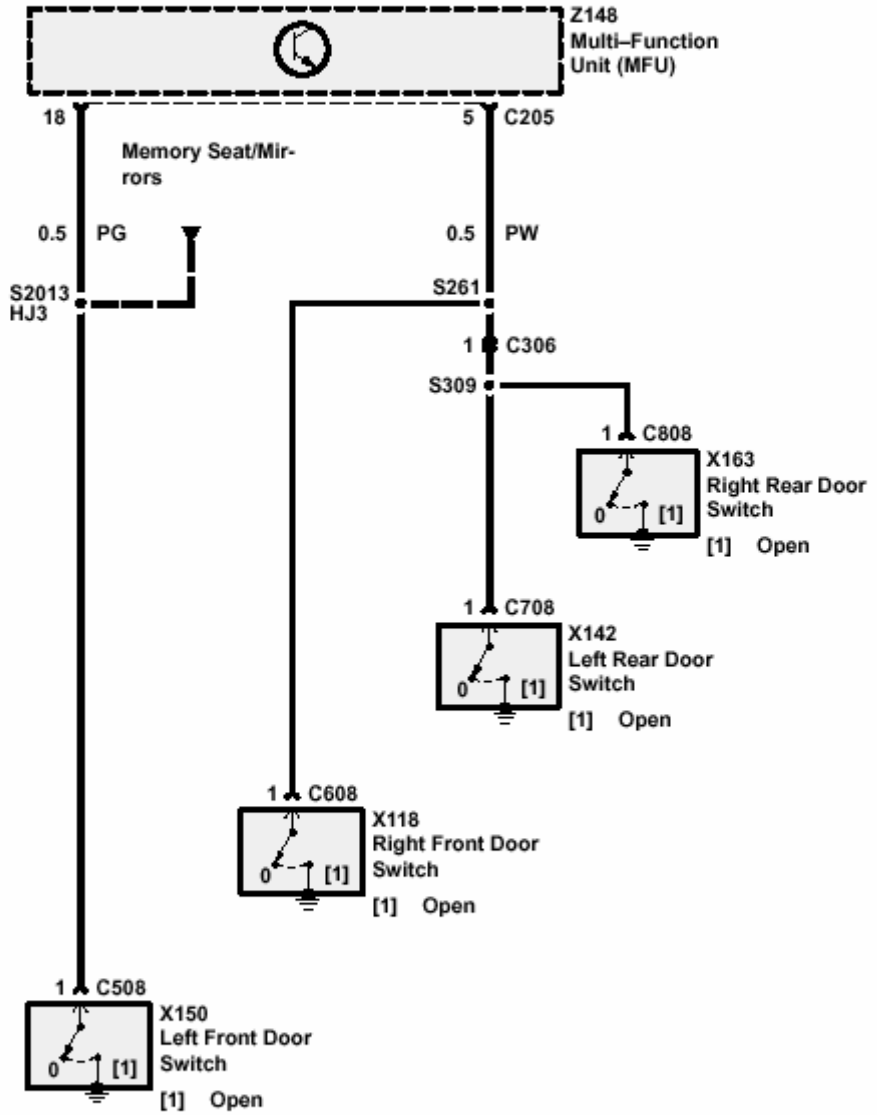
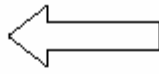
1995 RANGE ROVER

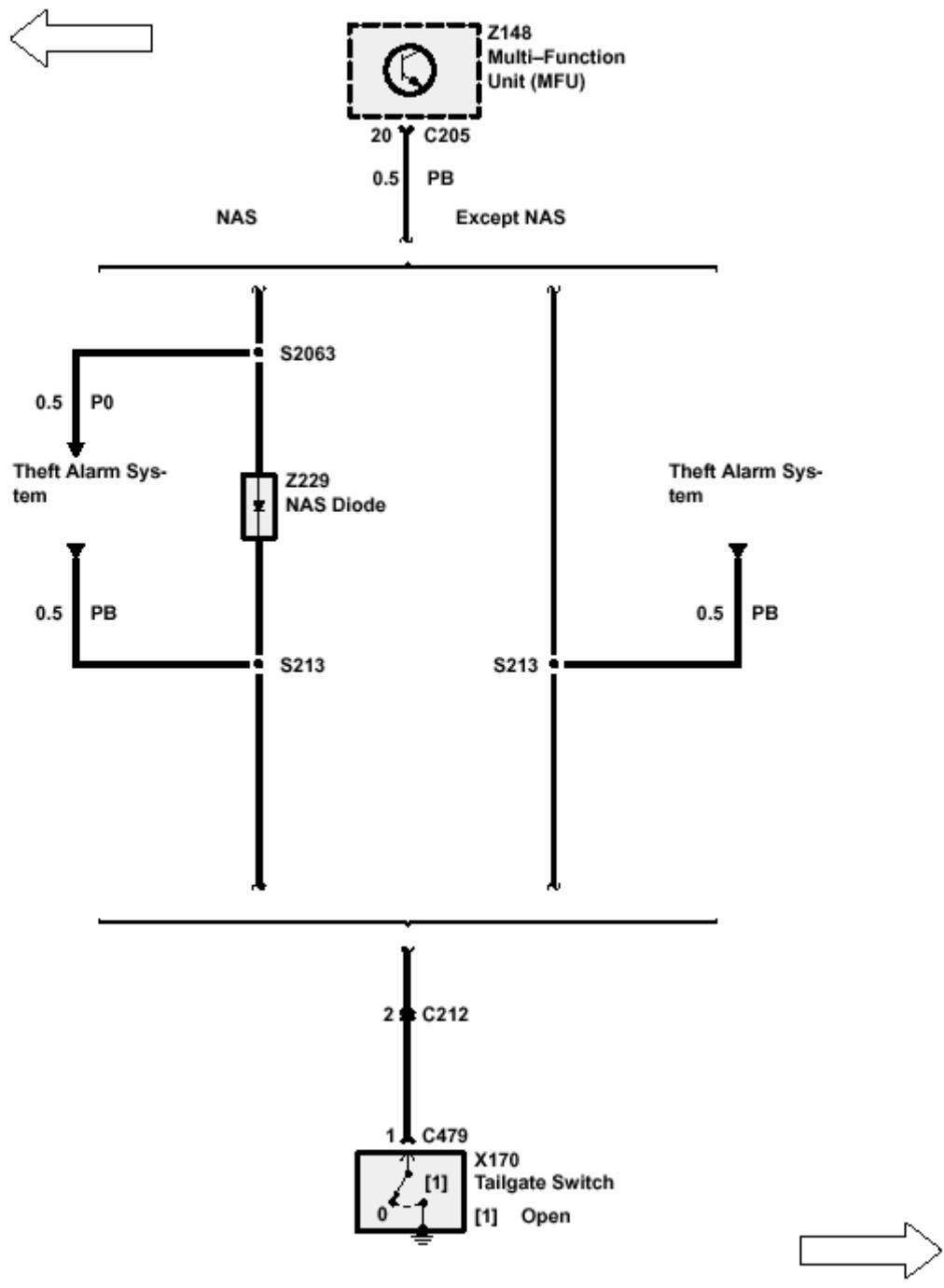




J1 ETM

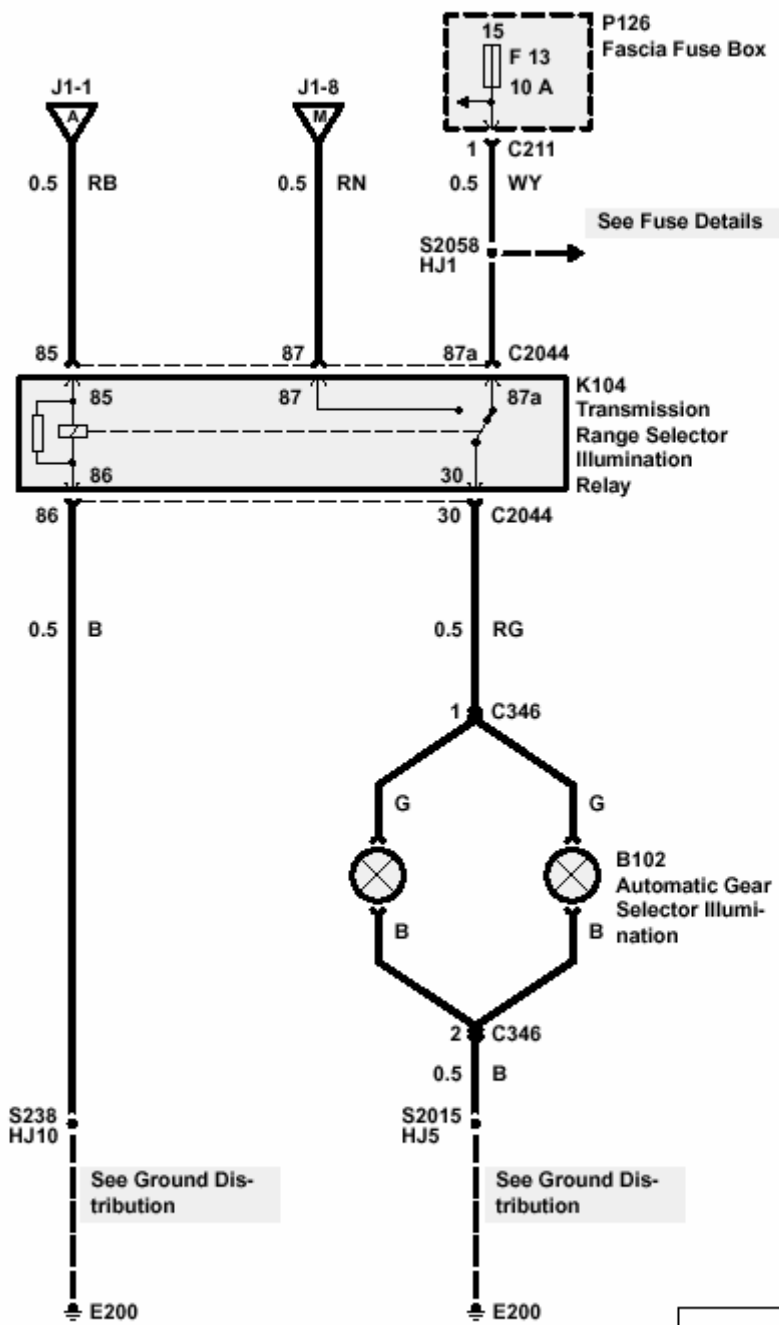
1995 RANGE ROVER

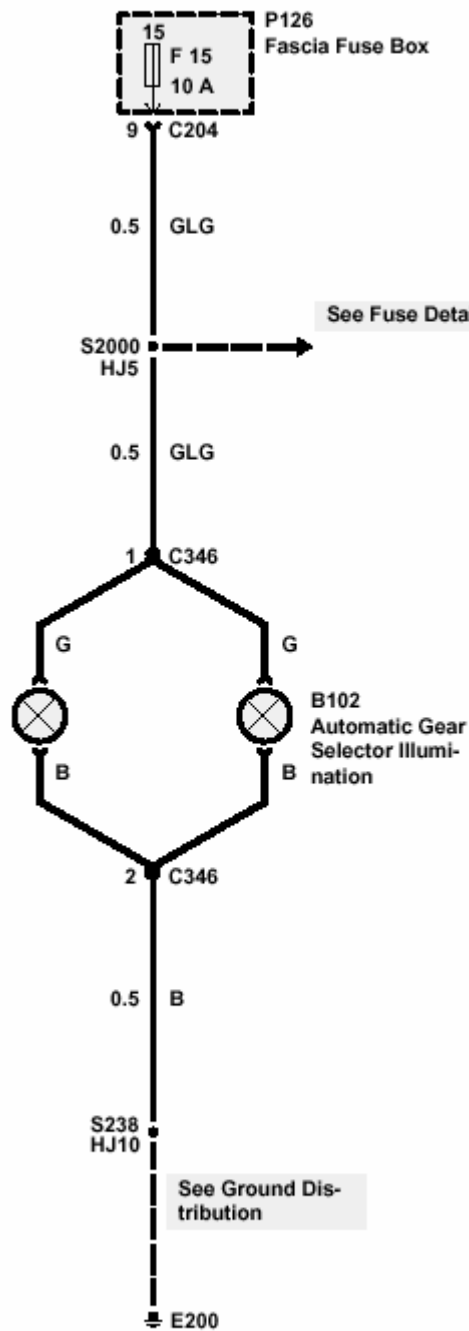
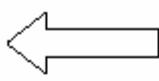


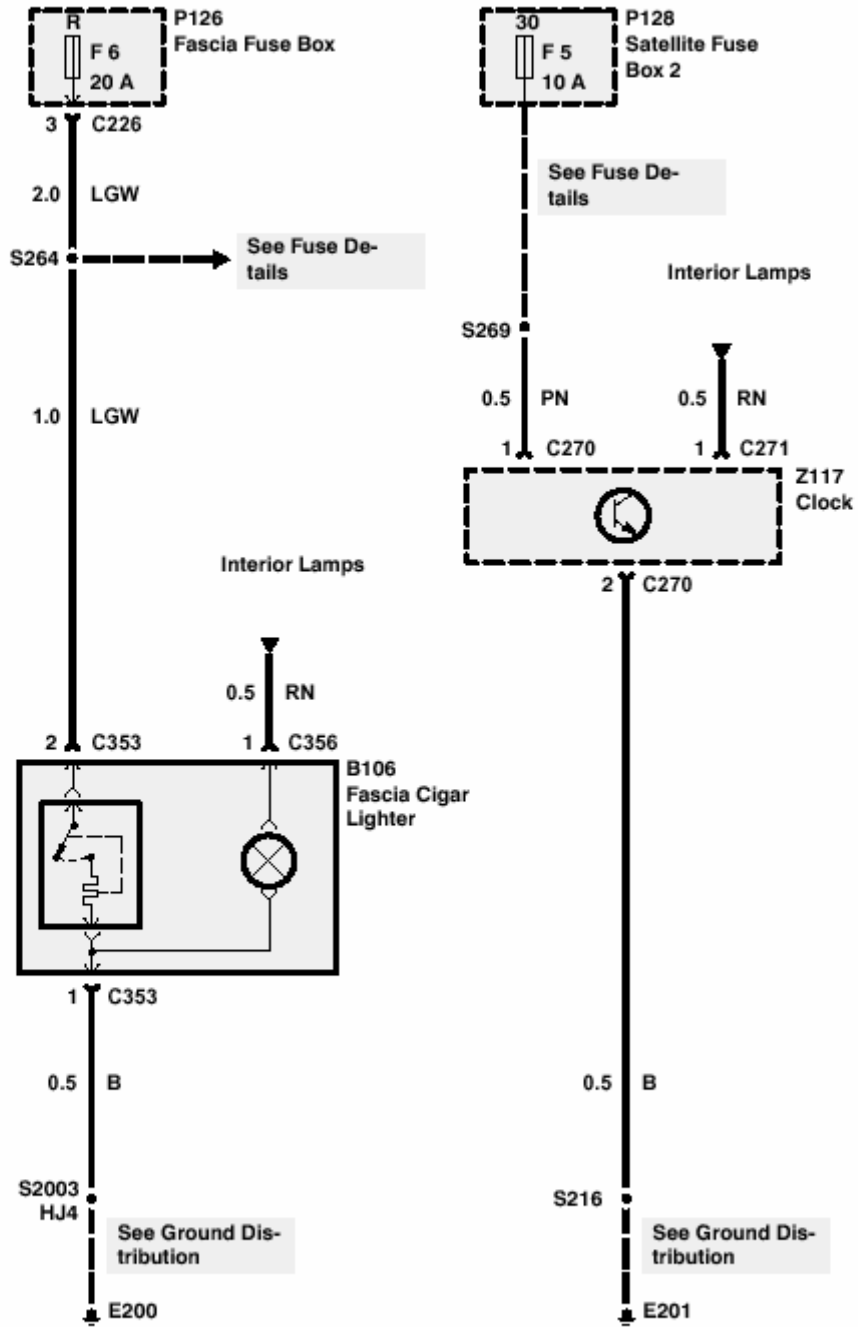


J1 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER







CIRCUIT OPERATION**Front Blower**

With the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Blower Motor Relay (K188).

When the Fan Speed Switch (X179) is turned to position I, ground is applied to terminal 85 of the Blower Motor Relay (K188). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to terminal 2 of the Front Blower Motor (M101). Ground is applied to the Front Blower Motor (M101) through all three resistors of the Blower Resistor Unit (Z112). The Front Blower Motor (M101) then runs at low speed. When the Fan Speed Switch (X179) is turned to position II, the Blower Motor Relay (K188) remains energized. Battery voltage is still applied to terminal 2 of the Front Blower Motor (M101). Ground is now applied to the Front Blower Motor (M101) through two resistors of the Blower Resistor Unit (Z112) and the Fan Speed Switch (X179). The motor then runs at the low-medium speed. When the Fan Speed Switch (X179) is turned to position III, the Blower Motor Relay (K188) remains energized. Ground is now applied to the Front Blower Motor (M101) through one resistor of the Blower Resistor Unit (Z112) and the Fan Speed Switch (X179). The motor then runs at the medium-high speed. When the Fan Speed Switch (X179) is turned to position IV, the Blower Motor Relay (K188) remains energized. Ground is now applied directly to the Front Blower Motor (M101) through the Fan Speed Switch (X179). The motor then runs at high speed.

Fresh Air Mode

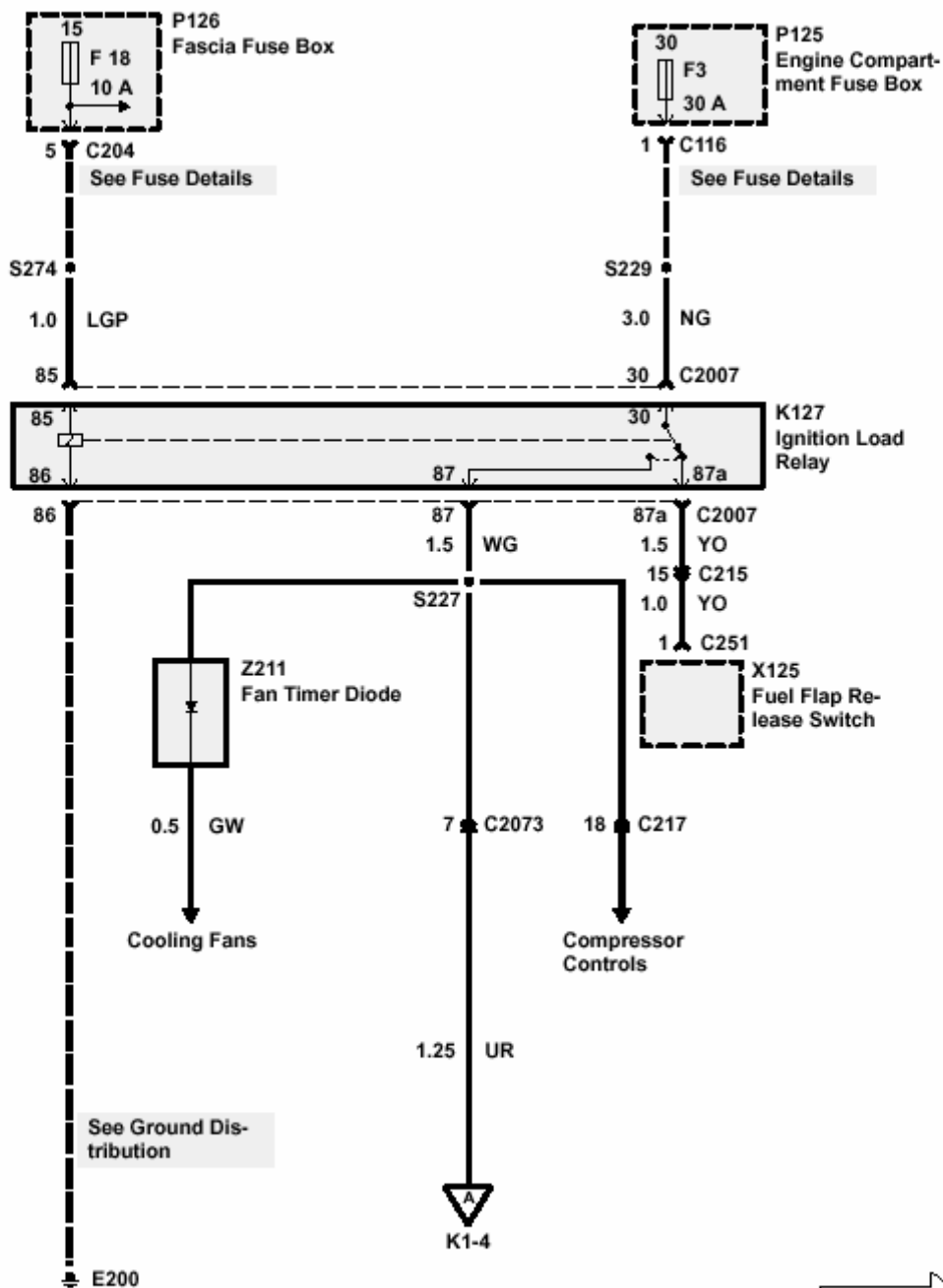
With the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Air Recirculation Solenoid In-Line Fuse (P138) and Air Recirculation Solenoid (K123). The solenoid now opens the fresh air intake flap allowing fresh air to enter the vehicle cabin. When the fresh air intake flap has been fully opened, the microswitch inside the Air Recirculation Solenoid (K123) moves to the Fresh Air position interrupting the ground supply. The solenoid now stops and remains in the Fresh Air position.

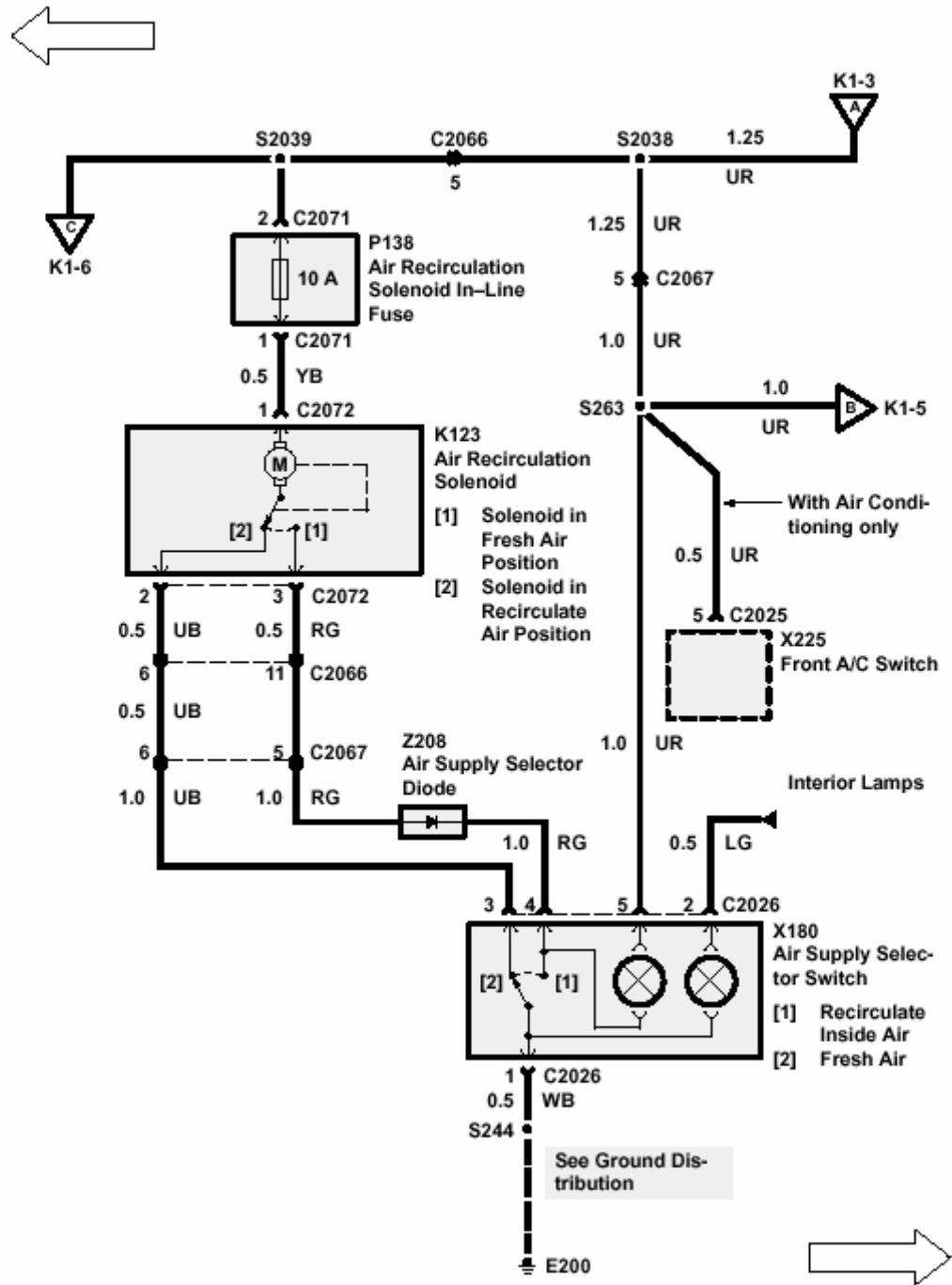
Recirculated Air Mode

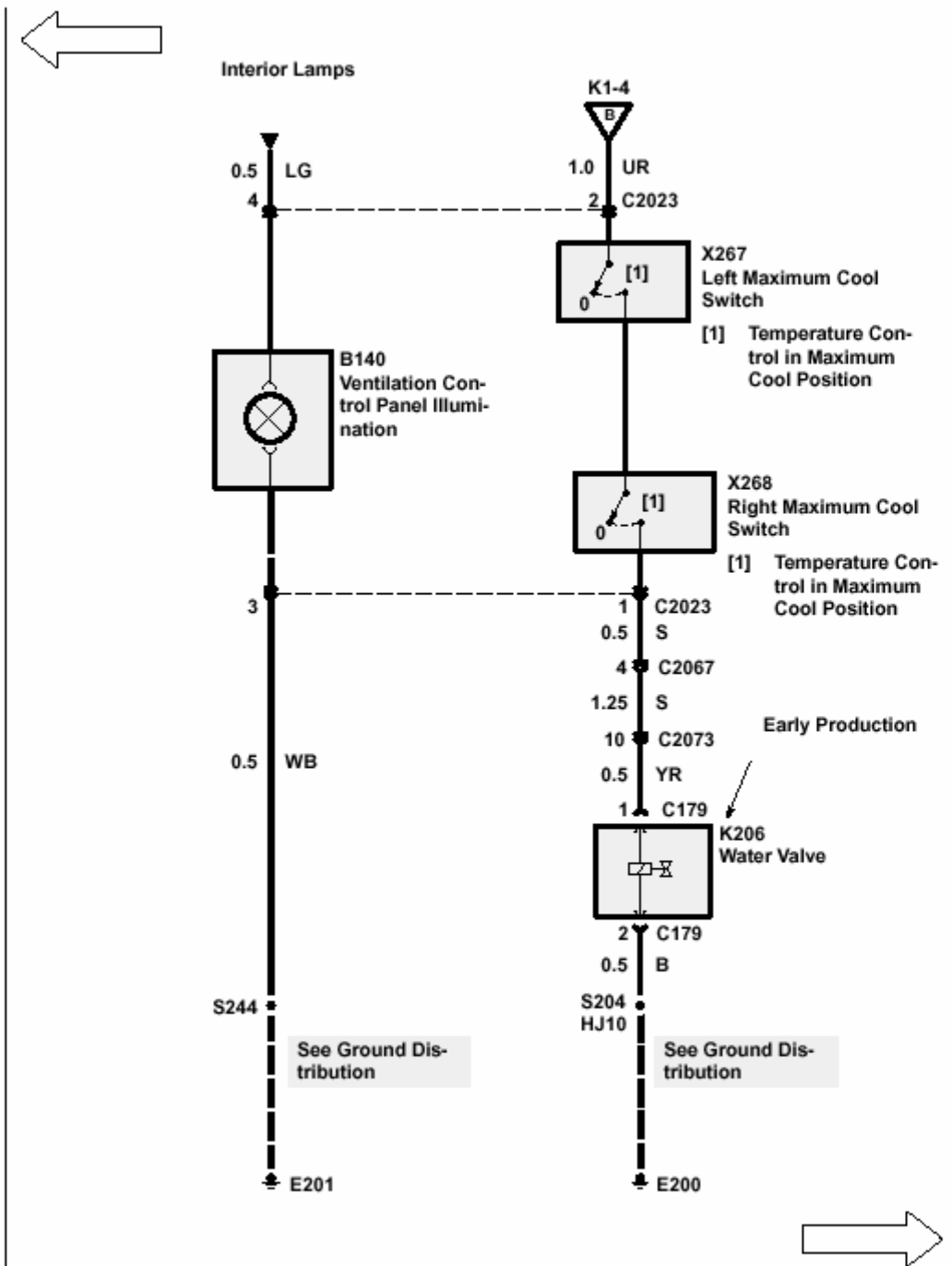
With the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Air Recirculation Solenoid In-Line Fuse (P138) and Air Recirculation Solenoid (K123). When the Air Supply Selector Switch is moved to Recirculate Air position, ground is applied to the Air Recirculation Solenoid (K123). The solenoid now closes the fresh air intake flap allowing only the air inside the vehicle cabin to circulate. When the fresh air intake flap has been fully closed, the microswitch inside the Air Recirculation Solenoid (K123) moves to the Recirculate Air position interrupting the ground supply. The solenoid now stops and remains in the Recirculate Air position.

Heated Air

With the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Left Maximum Cool Switch (X267). When the Left and Right Temperature Controls are turned to the maximum cool position, the Left Maximum Cool Switch (X267) and Right Maximum Cool Switch (X268) close. Battery voltage is now applied to the Water Valve (K206). The Water Valve (K206) closes and prevents heated engine coolant from entering the heater matrix. When one or both of the Temperature Controls are not in the maximum cool position, battery voltage is not applied to the Water Valve (K206). The valve then opens and allows heated engine coolant to enter the heater matrix.

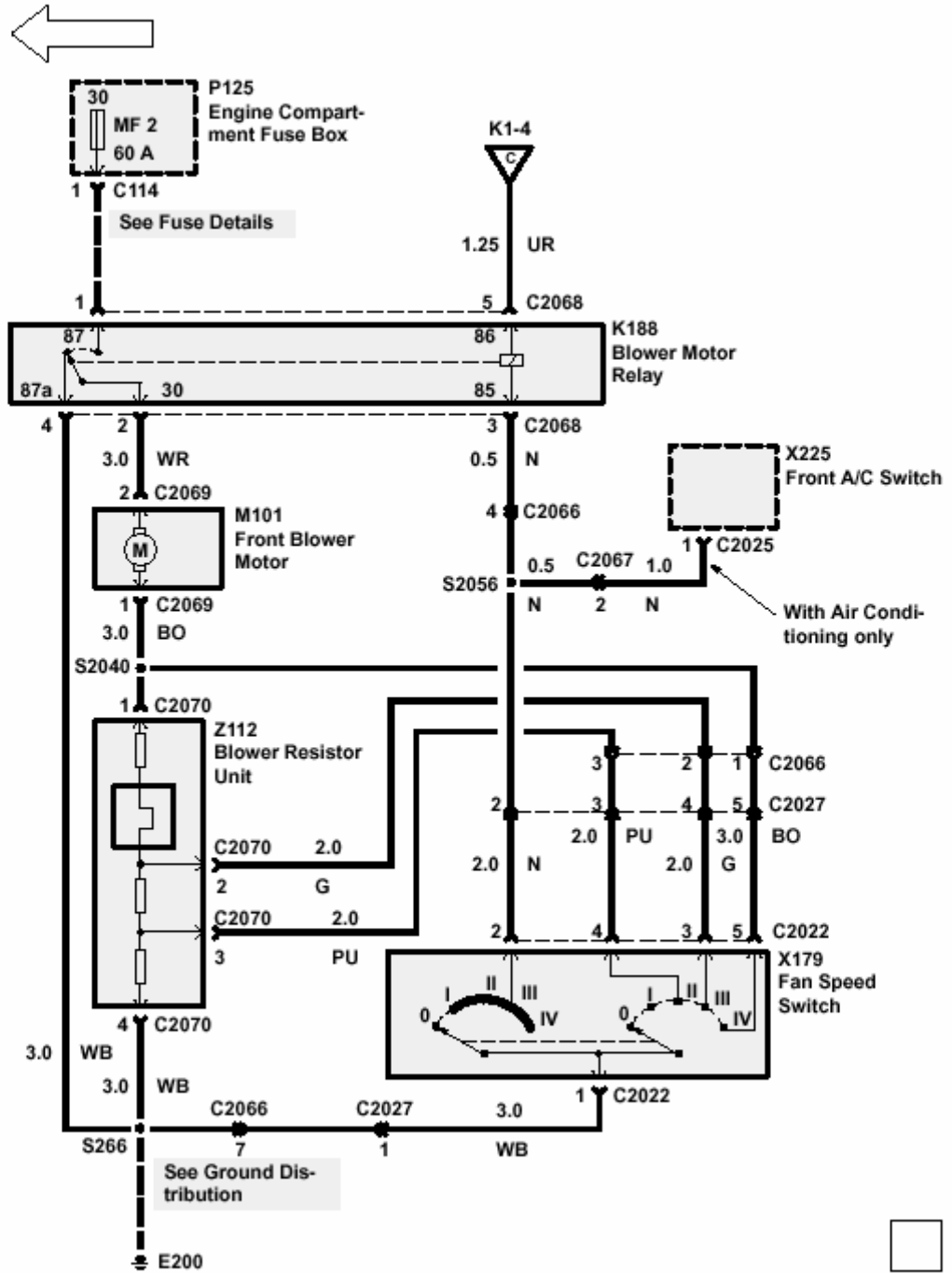






K1 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER



CIRCUIT OPERATION**Compressor Control (Petrol)**

With the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Compressor Clutch Relay (K108) and the A/C Logic Relay (K170). When the Fan Speed Switch (X179) is turned to positions I, II, III, or IV and the Front A/C Switch (X225) is turned On, ground is provided to terminal 86 of the A/C Logic Relay (K170) through the closed contacts of the A/C Dual Pressure Switch (X102) and the Front A/C Evaporator Temperature Switch (X101).

The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to terminal 21 of the Engine Control Module (ECM) (Z132), signalling the ECM that compressor operation has been requested. The ECM then provides ground to the coil of the Compressor Clutch Relay (K108). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Compressor Clutch (K107). Compressor Clutch operation is now controlled by the status of the A/C Dual Pressure Switch (X102) and the Front A/C Evaporator Temperature Switch (X101).

The Front A/C Evaporator Temperature Switch (X101) is fitted in the airflow out of the front evaporator to sense the temperature of the exterior fins. Should ice begin to form, due to low temperature, the switch will open. The A/C Dual Pressure Switch (X102) monitors refrigerant pressure in the high pressure line, should pressure become too high or too low the switch will open. When one or both of these switches open the ground supply to terminal 86 of the A/C Logic Relay (K170) will be interrupted. The relay de-energizes, removing battery voltage from the Engine Control Module (ECM) (Z132), signalling the ECM that compressor operation should be turned off. The ECM removes the ground supply to the coil of the Compressor Clutch Relay (K108). The relay then de-energizes, removing battery voltage from the Compressor Clutch (K107), disengaging the Compressor.

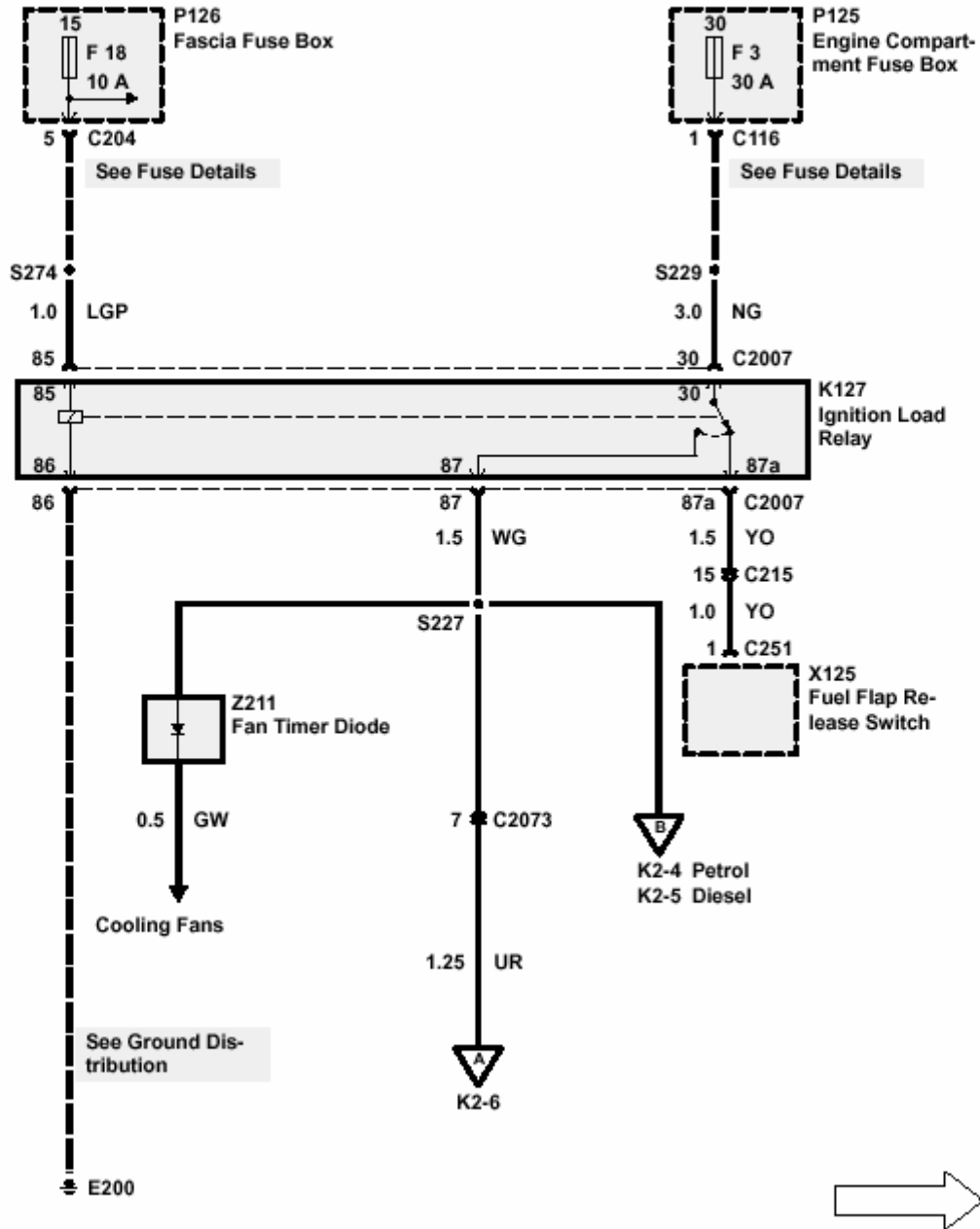
Compressor Control (Diesel)

With the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Compressor Clutch Relay (K108).

When the Fan Speed Switch (X179) is turned to positions I, II, III, or IV and the Front A/C Switch (X225) is turned On, ground is provided to terminal 86 of the Compressor Clutch Relay (K108) through the closed contacts of the A/C Dual Pressure Switch (X102), The Front A/C Evaporator Temperature Switch (X101), and the Compressor Clutch Cut-out Switch (X259).

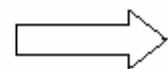
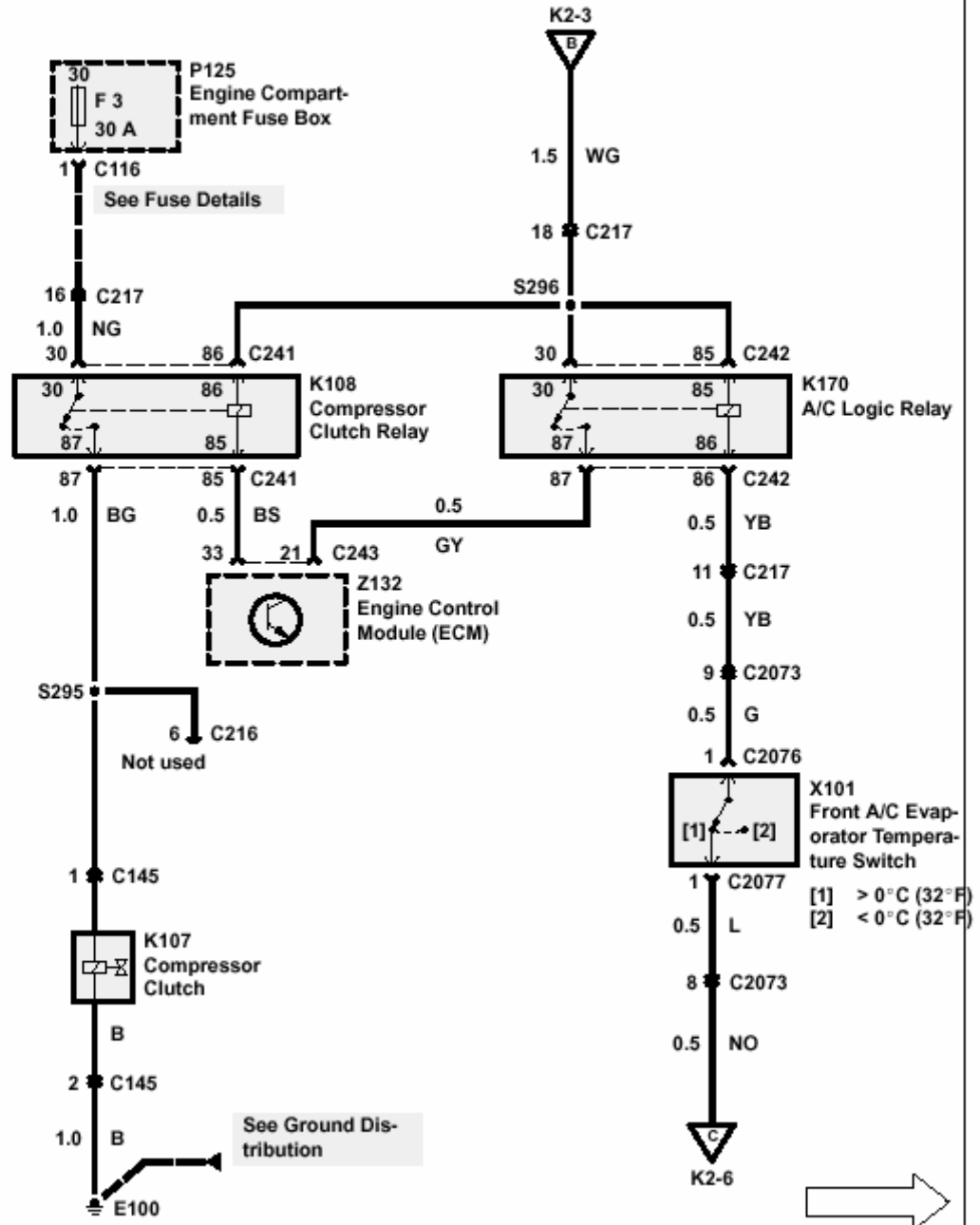
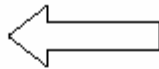
The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Compressor Clutch (K107). Compressor Clutch operation is now controlled by the status of the A/C Dual Pressure Switch (X102), the Front A/C Evaporator Temperature Switch (X101) and the Compressor Clutch Cut-out Switch (X259).

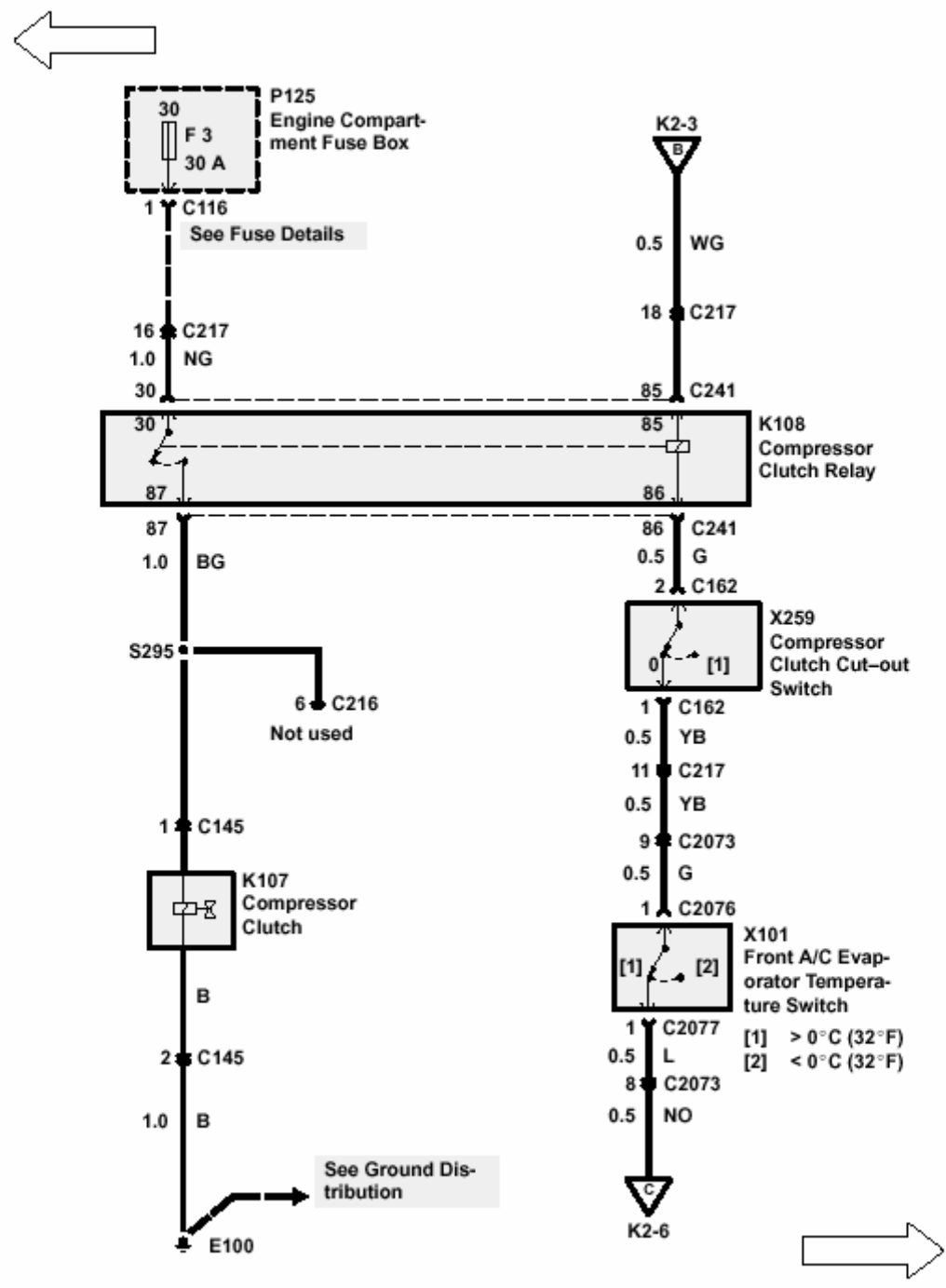
The Front A/C Evaporator Temperature Switch (X101) is fitted in the airflow out of the front evaporator to sense the temperature of the exterior fins. Should ice begin to form, due to low temperature, the switch will open. The A/C Dual Pressure Switch (X102) monitors refrigerant pressure in the high pressure line, should pressure become too high or too low the switch will open. When one or more of these switches open, the ground supply to terminal 86 of the Compressor Clutch Relay (K108) will be interrupted. The relay de-energizes, removing battery voltage from the Compressor Clutch (K107), disengaging the Compressor.

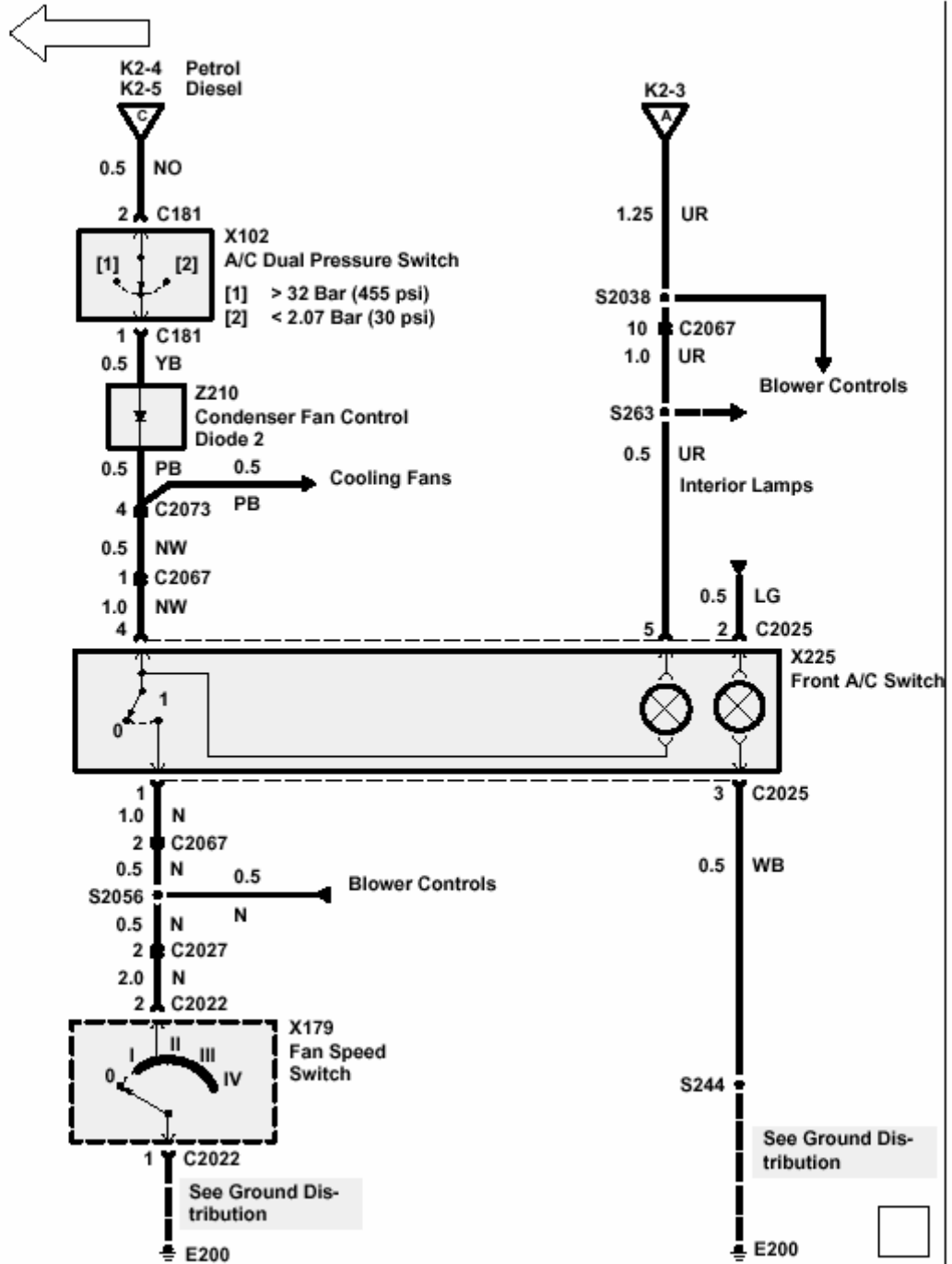


K2 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER







CIRCUIT OPERATION**Condenser Fan Operation (Petrol)**

The Condenser Fans Motors (M113, M121) on vehicles equipped with Petrol engines operate when any of the following conditions occur:

3. Coolant temperature exceeds 100°C (212°F).
4. The air conditioning system is operating.
5. The Engine Control Module (ECM) (Z132) determines that fuel temperature exceeds 70°C and coolant temperature exceeds 110°C after engine shutdown. When this occurs, the fans are turned on for approximately 10 minutes after the engine is shut off.

Operation with High Coolant Temperature (Petrol)

When the Ignition Switch (X134) is in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Condenser Fan Relay (K109) and the Fan Control Module (Z118). If the coolant temperature exceeds 100°C (212°F), the Condenser Fan Coolant Temperature Switch (X113) closes and energizes the Condenser Fan Relay (K109) by applying ground to the relay's coil. When the relay is energized, voltage from fuse F3 is applied to the Condenser Fan Motors (M113, M121) through the relay's contacts.

Fan Operation with A/C (Petrol)

With the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Condenser Fan Relay (K109). When the Front A/C Switch (X225) is turned on and the Fan Speed Switch (X179) is turned to positions I, II, III, or IV, ground is applied to terminal 86 of the Condenser Fan Relay. The relay energizes, applying battery voltage from fuse F3 to the Condenser Fan Motors (M113, M121).

Operation with the Engine Off (Petrol)

The Engine Control Module (Z132) monitors fuel temperature and coolant temperature through sensors. When the ECM determines that fuel temperature is above 70°C and coolant

temperature exceeds 110°C after engine shutdown, the ECM will command fan operation for approximately 10 minutes. The ECM turns on the fans by momentarily grounding the Fan Control Module (Z118) through the BG wire. When the timer unit is grounded, it starts a solid state timer and begins to apply ground from its terminal 9 to the Condenser Fan Relay (K109) through the BP wire. With the Condenser Fan Relay energized, voltage from fuse F3 is applied to the Condenser Fan Motors (M113, M121) through the relay contacts.

Condenser Fan Operation (Diesel)

The Condenser Fan Motors (M113, M121) on vehicles equipped with diesel engines operate when any one of the following conditions occur:

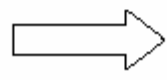
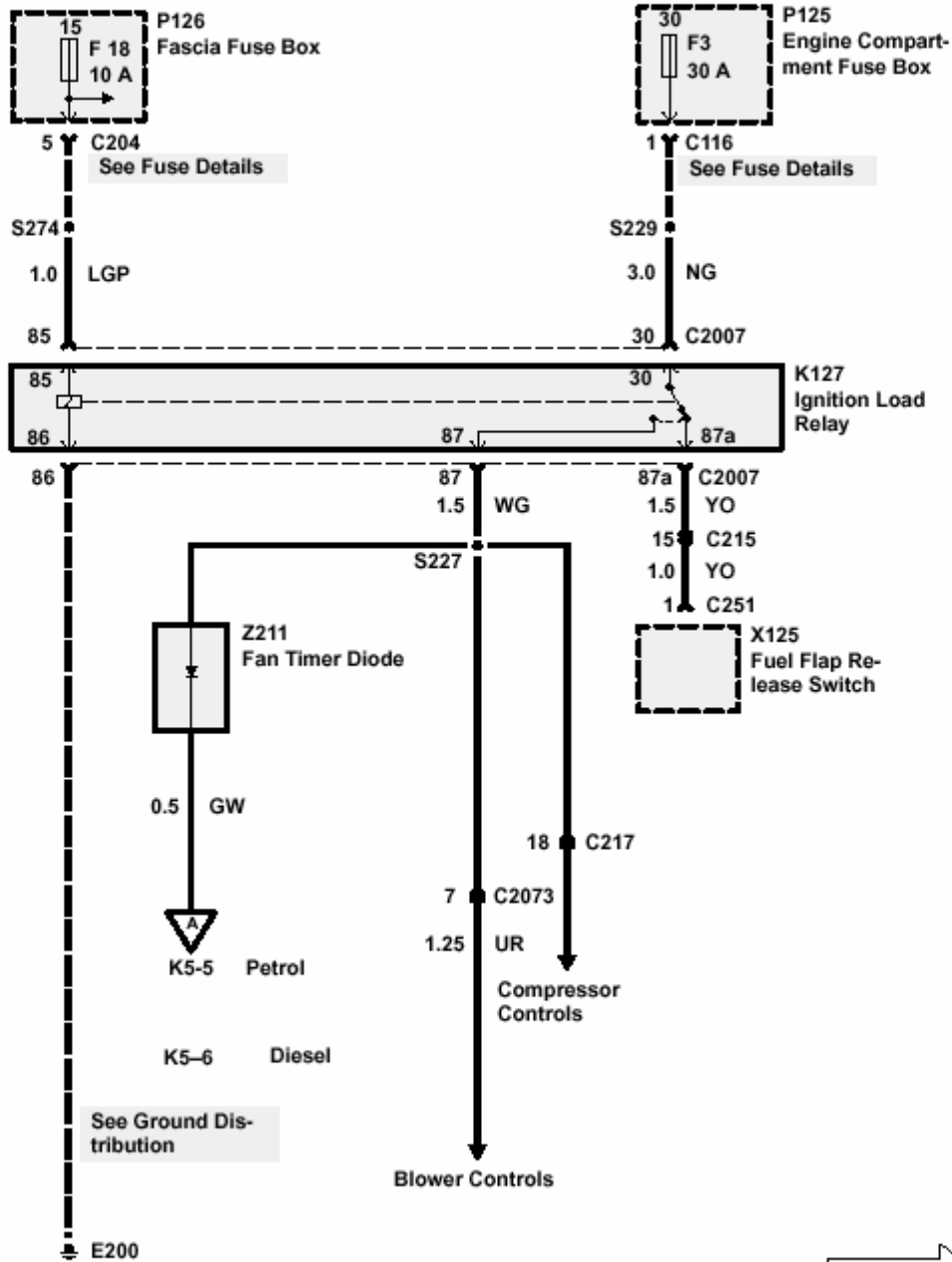
1. Coolant temperature exceeds 100°C (212°F).
2. The A/C is operating.

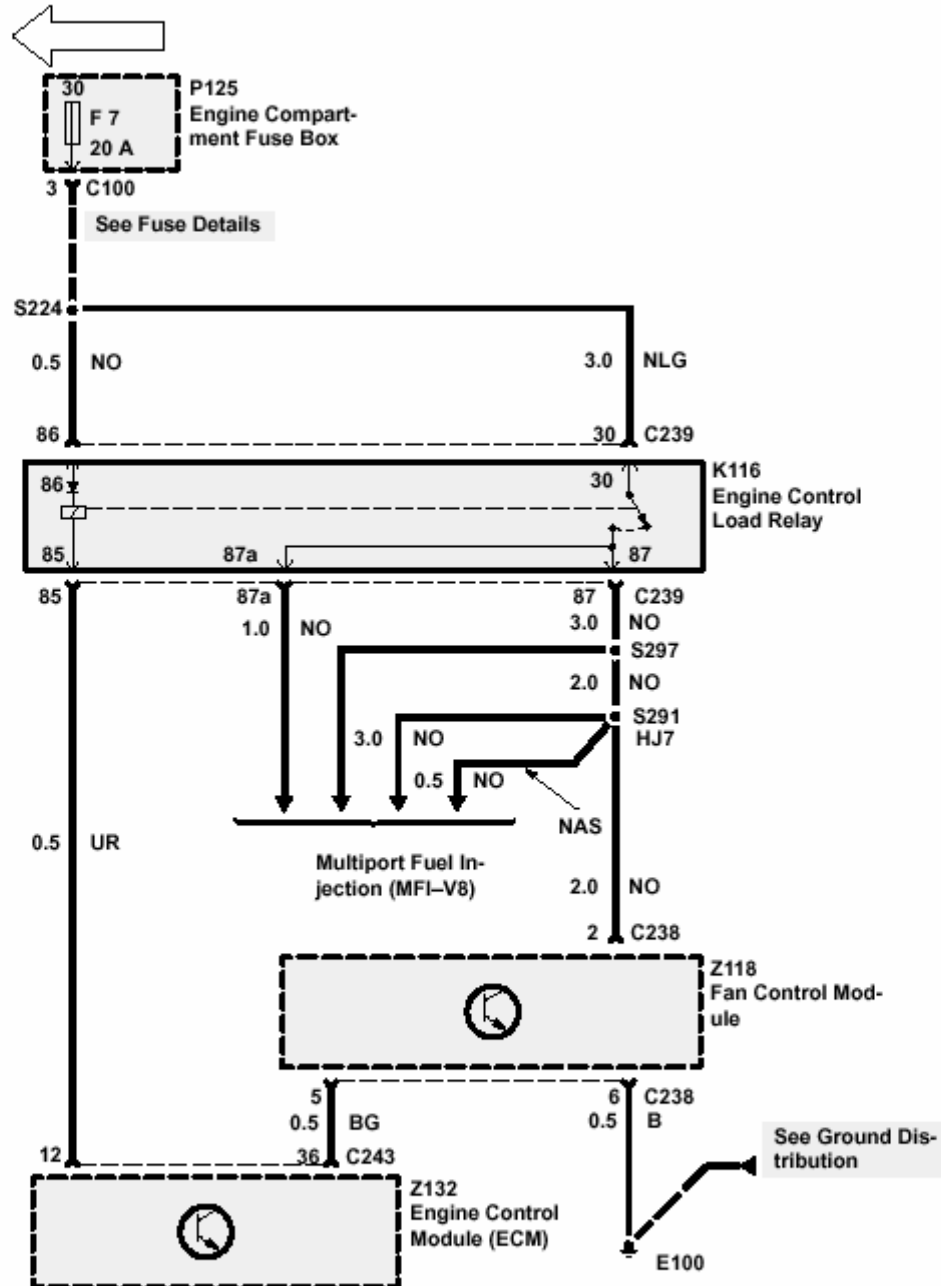
Condenser Fan with High Coolant Temperature Operation (Diesel)

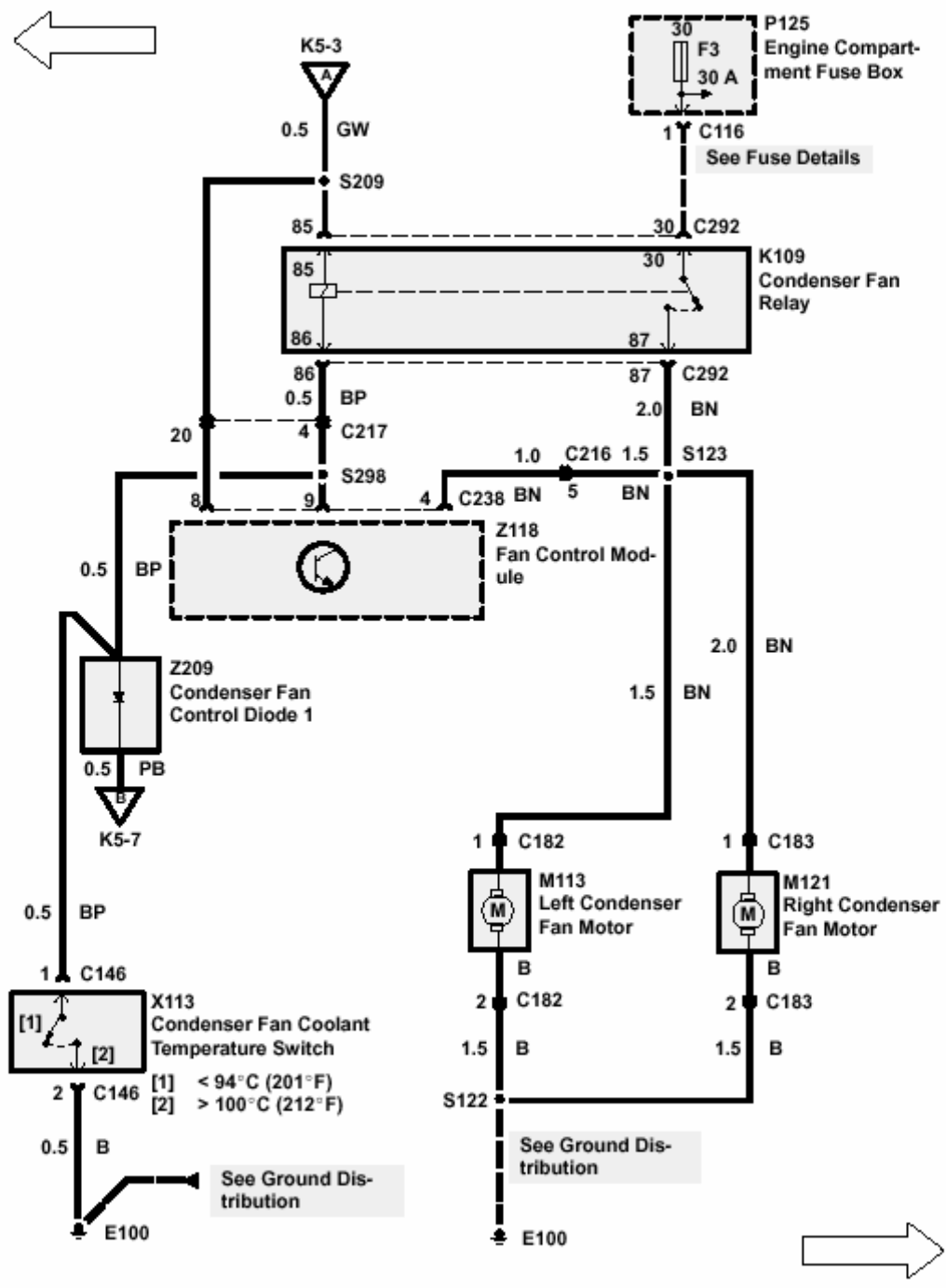
When the Ignition Switch (X134) is in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Condenser Fan Relay (K109). If the coolant temperature exceeds 100°C (212°F), the Condenser Fan Coolant Temperature Switch (X113) closes and energizes the Condenser Fan Relay (K109) by applying ground to the relay's coil. When the relay is energized, voltage from fuse F3 is applied to the Condenser Fan Motors (M113, M121) through the relay's contacts.

Fan Operation with A/C (Diesel)

With the Ignition Switch (X134) in position II, battery voltage is applied to the Ignition Load Relay (K127). The relay is energized, applying battery voltage to the Condenser Fan Relay (K109) when the Front A/C Switch (X225) is turned on and the Fan Speed Switch (X179) is turned to positions I, II, III, or IV, ground is applied to terminal 86 of the Condenser Fan Relay (K109). The relay energizes, applying battery voltage from fuse F3 to the Condenser Fan Motors (M113, M121).

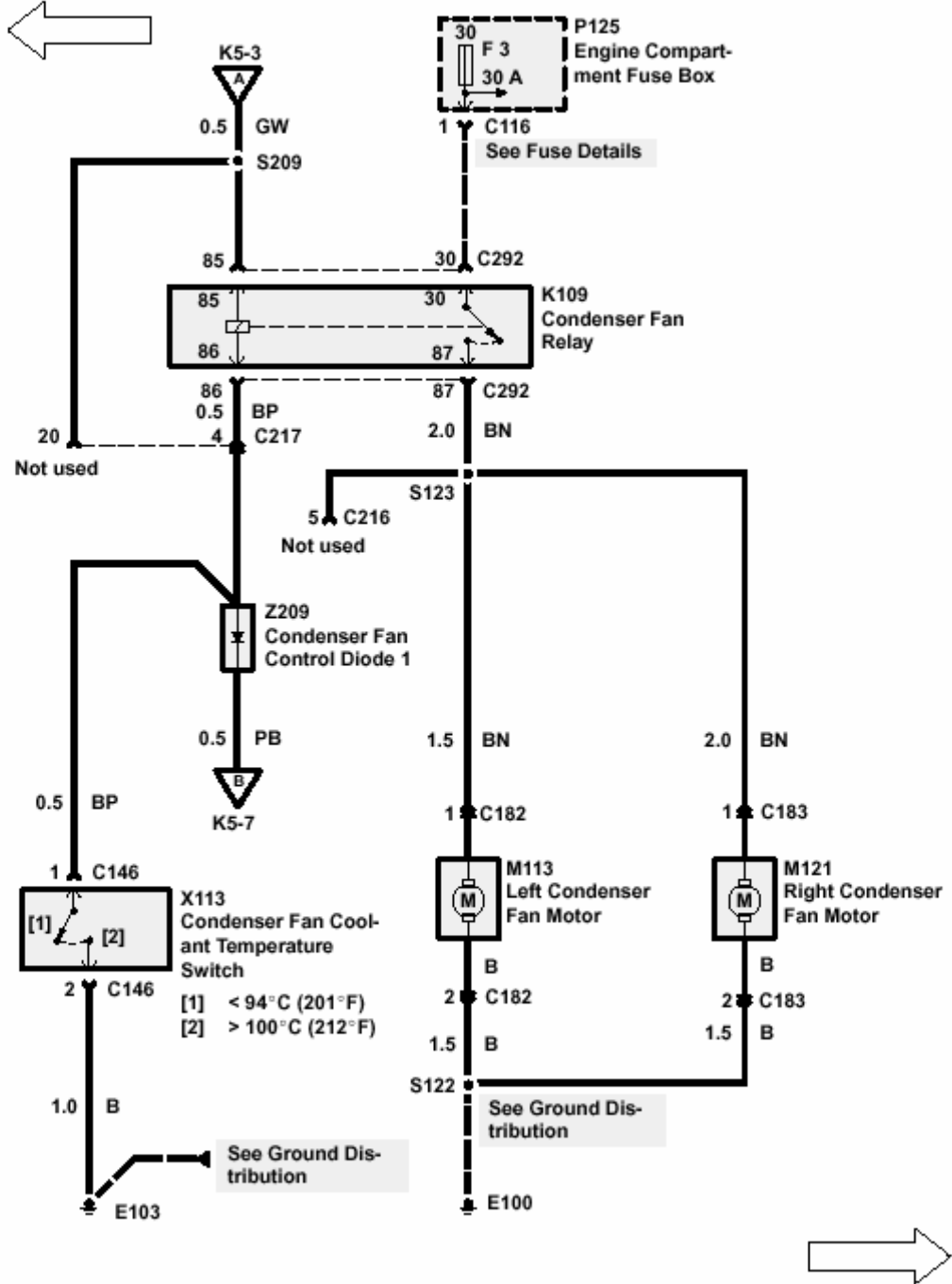


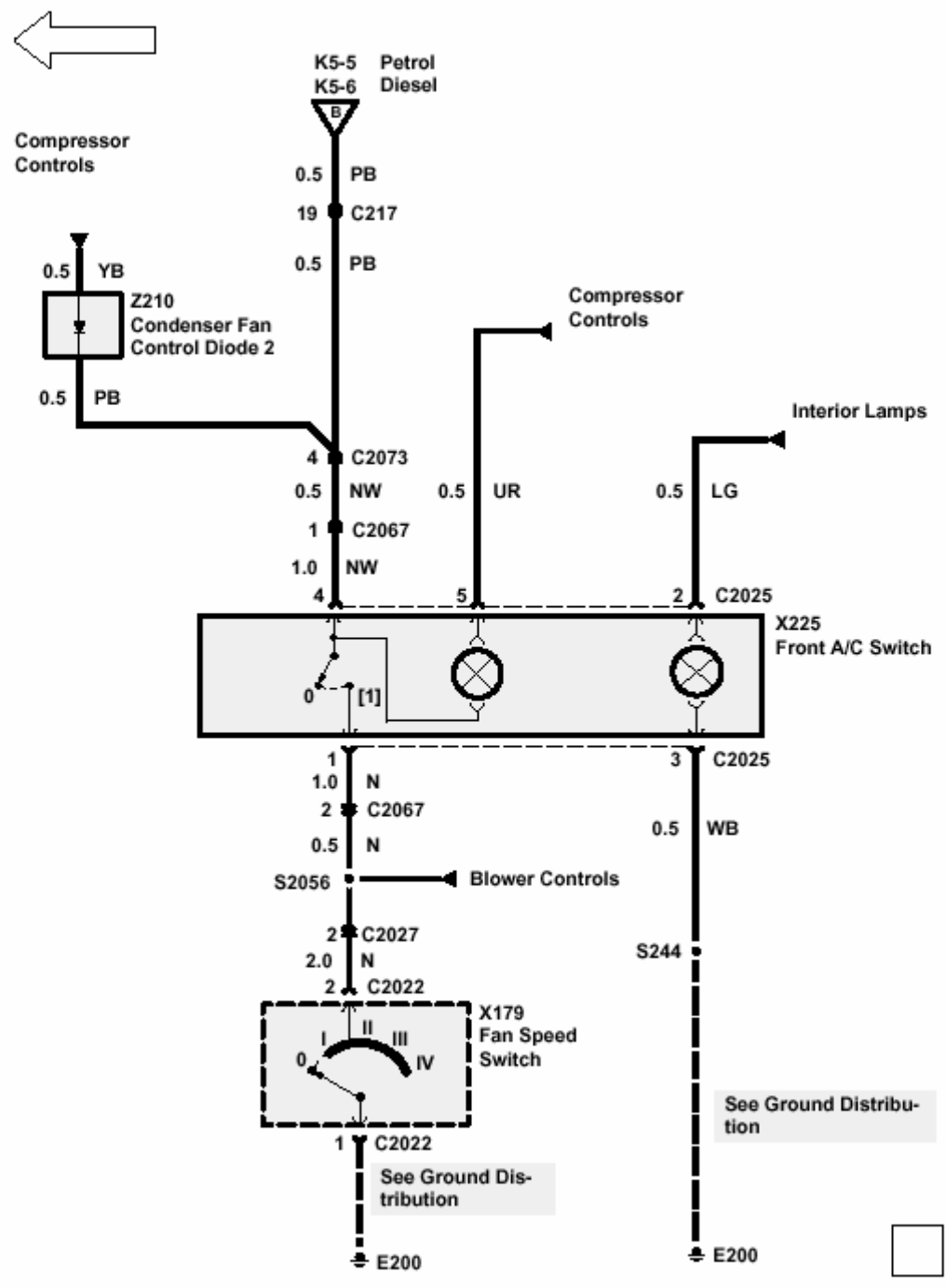




K5 ETM

1995 RANGE ROVER





CIRCUIT OPERATION

Voltage for window lift and sunroof operation is provided to the Window Lift ECU (Z147) from fuses F2 and F3. The Window Lift ECU is grounded through the B wire at ground E200.

Timeout Feature

Fuse F18 applies voltage to the Window Lift ECU terminal 3 when the ignition switch is on. When the ignition switch is turned off, the absence of voltage at terminal 3 signals the Window Lift ECU to start the timeout feature. When the timeout feature is activated, the Window Lift ECU will allow window and sunroof operation for an additional 45 seconds.

The timeout feature will be cancelled if the driver's door is opened and then closed. The Window Lift ECU monitors the driver's door position at terminal 7.

Front Window Operation

When a Front Window Switch is operated, the switch grounds one of four Window Lift ECU input terminals. This signals the Window Lift ECU to apply voltage and ground to the respective window motor. If the front window switch is held in the down position for more than 1/2 second, the express down feature is activated. The Window Lift ECU will operate the window motor until it is completely lowered.

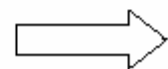
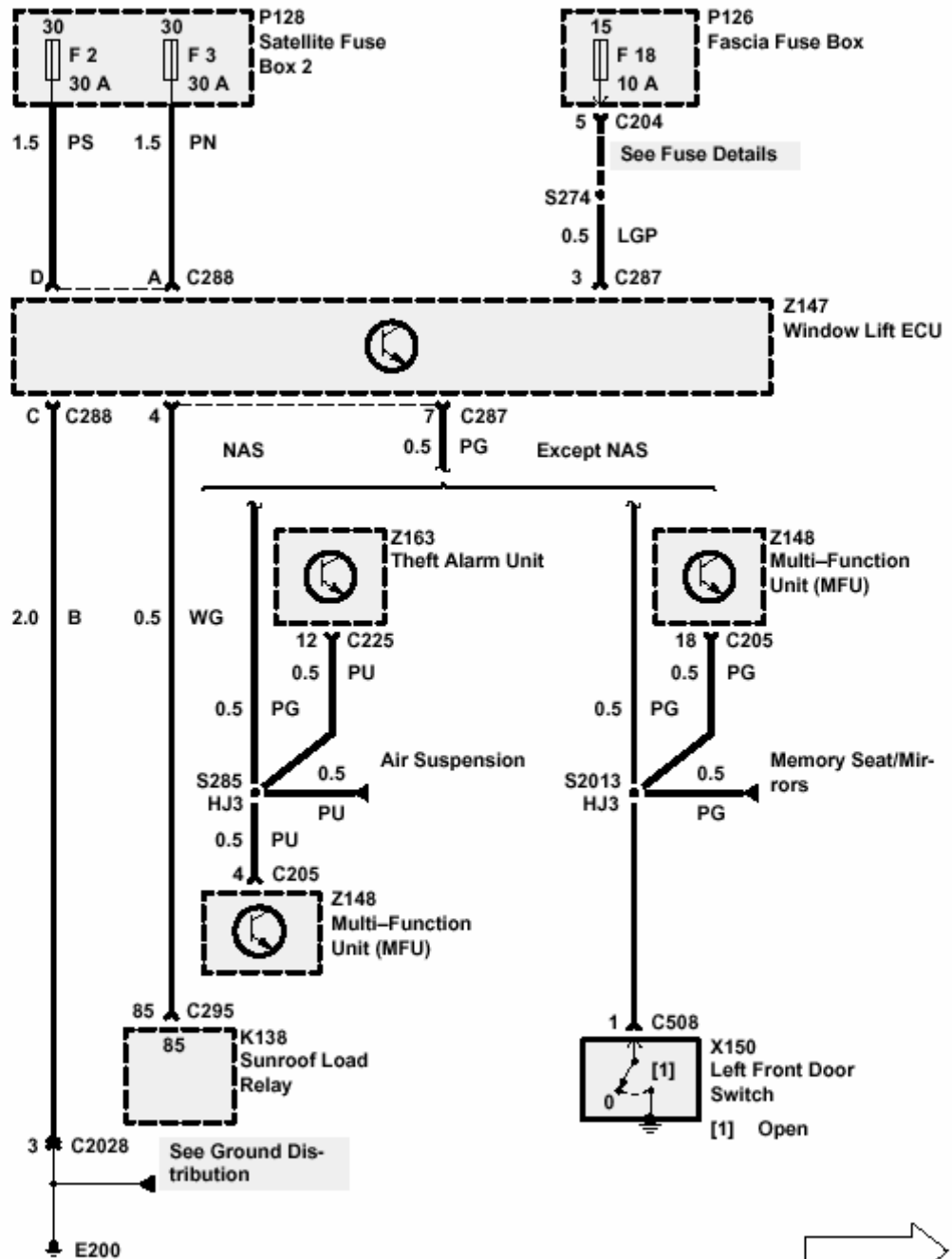
Rear Window

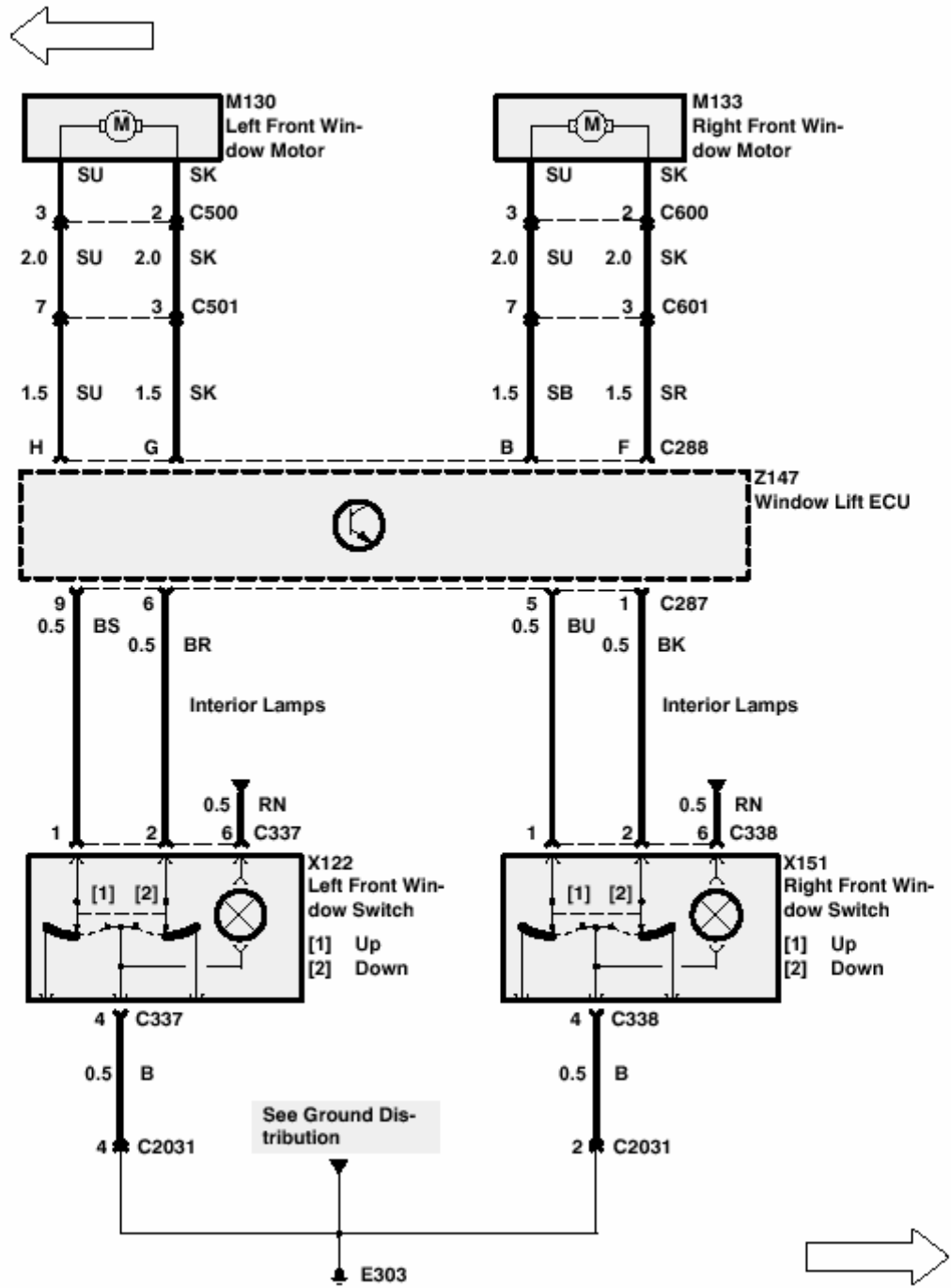
The Window Lift ECU terminal E supplies voltage to the Rear Window Console and door switches for rear window operation.

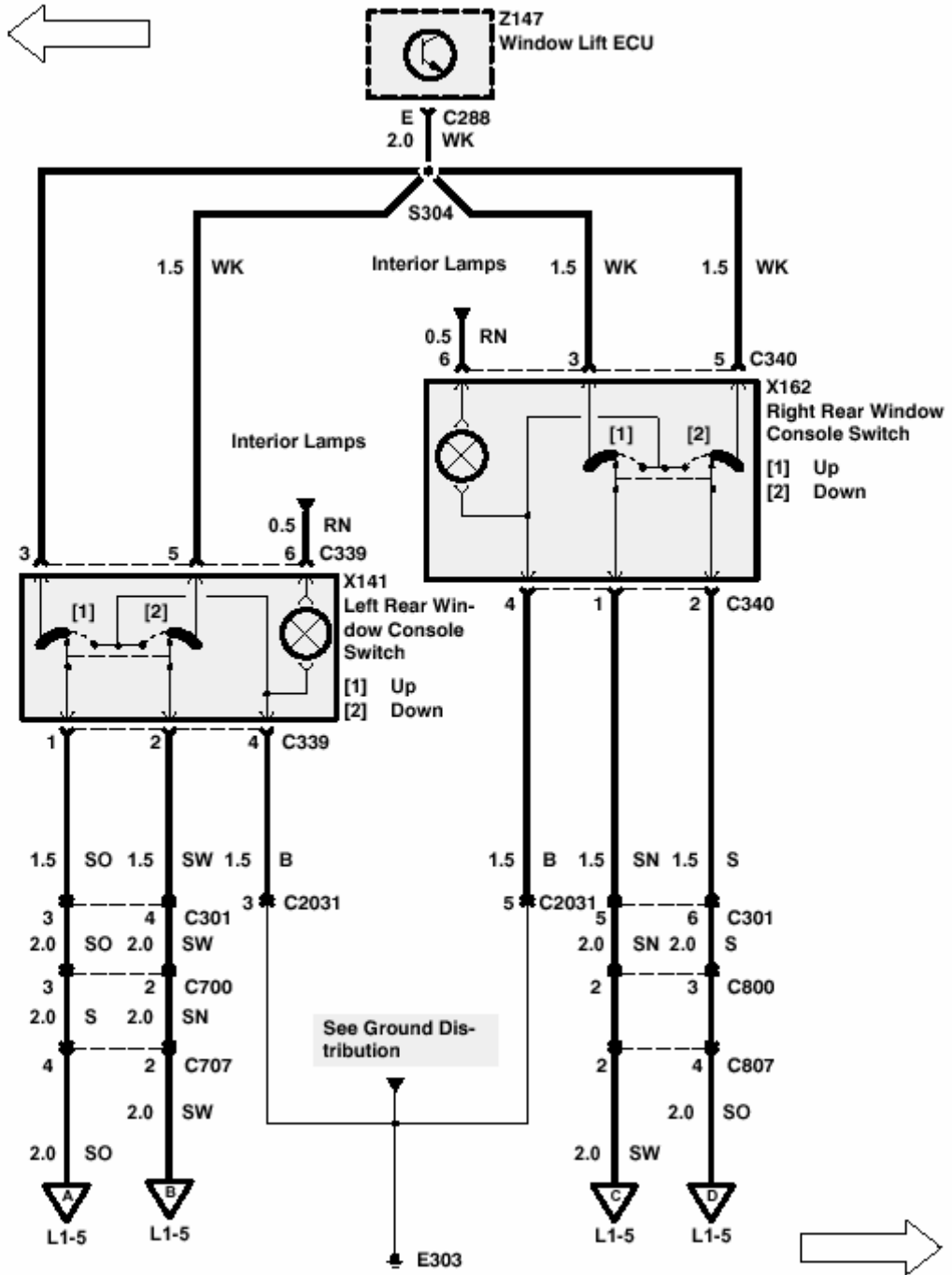
When a window console switch is in the 'DOWN' position, voltage is applied to the window motor through the 'up' switch contacts. The window motors operate because they are grounded through the 'down' contacts of the window console switch. When a switch is in the UP position, the polarity applied to the window motor is reversed, causing the motor to run in the opposite direction and the window to close.

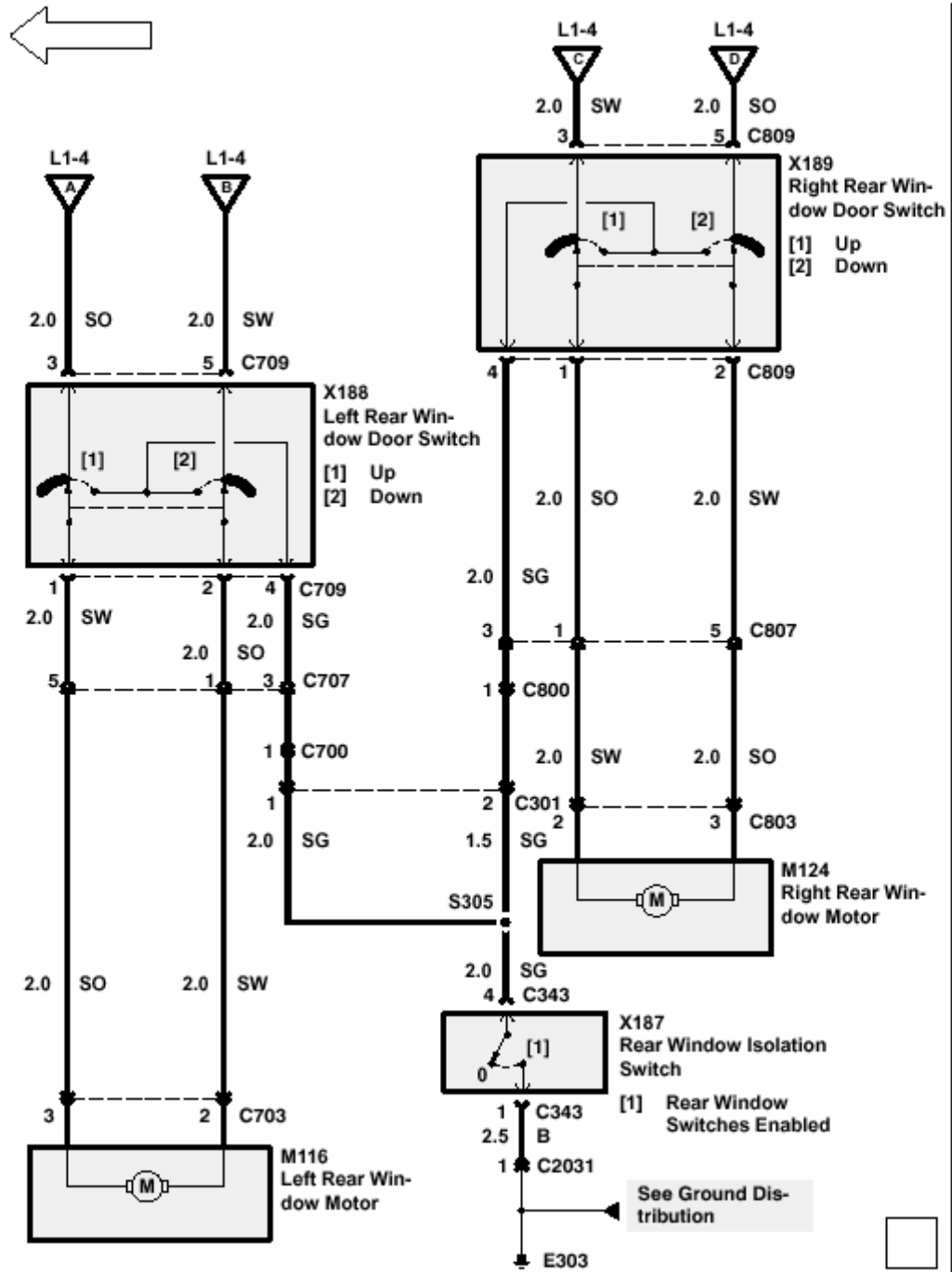
Rear Window Isolation Switch (X187)

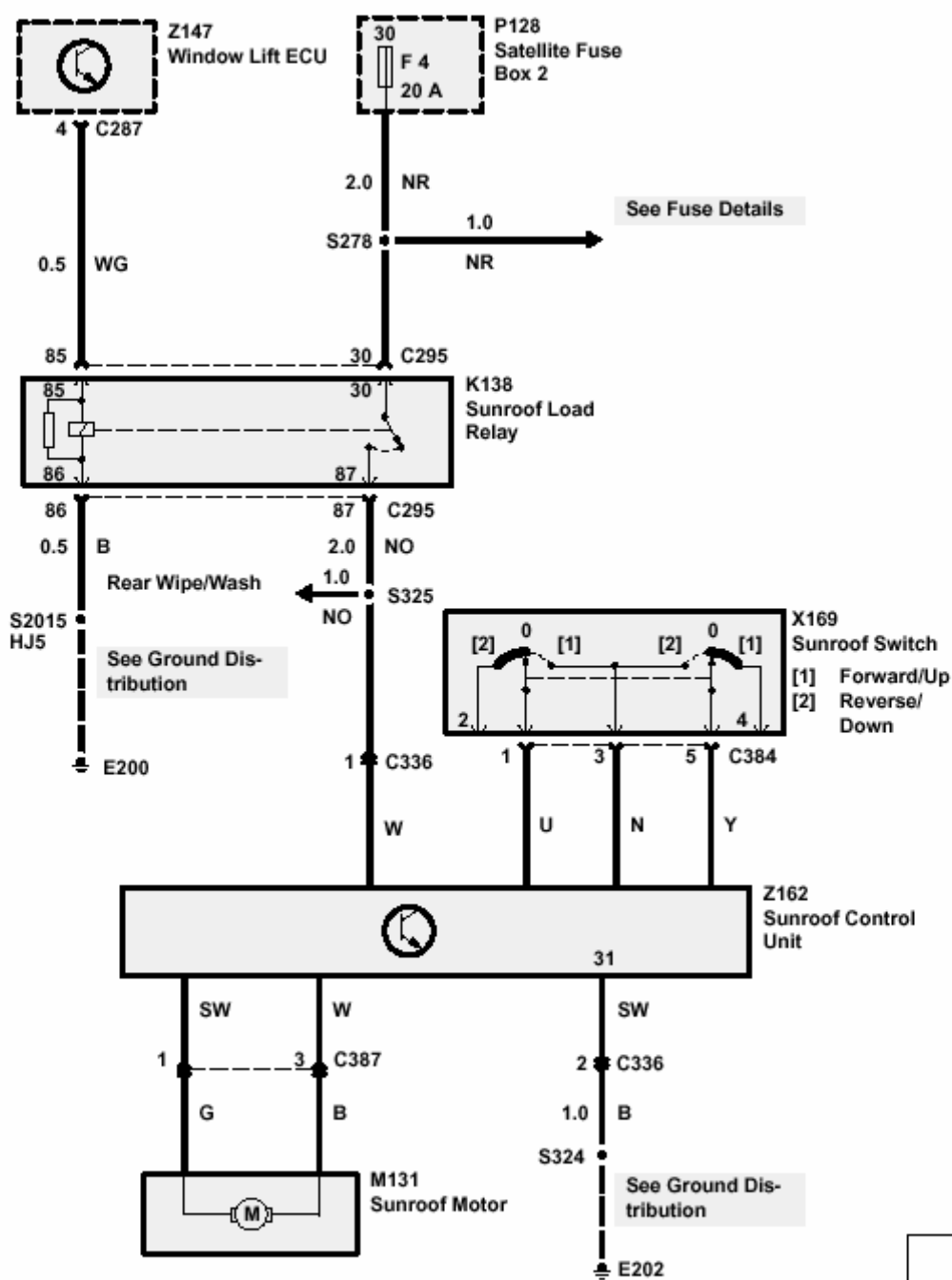
The Rear Window Isolation Switch (X187) is placed in series with the ground supply to the Rear Window Door Switches (X188, X189). If the isolation switch is opened, the ground supply is interrupted, preventing rear window operation using the rear door switches.











CIRCUIT OPERATION

Fuses F1 and F5 supply voltage to the Central Locking Control Unit (Z113). The control unit is grounded at terminal 11 to ground E200.

Inputs

The Central Locking Control Unit (Z113) monitors the position of the front door locks through input switches that are part of the Front Door Lock Actuators (M114, M122). When the control unit sees an input switch change position, the control unit responds by locking or unlocking the doors and the tailgate.

Lock

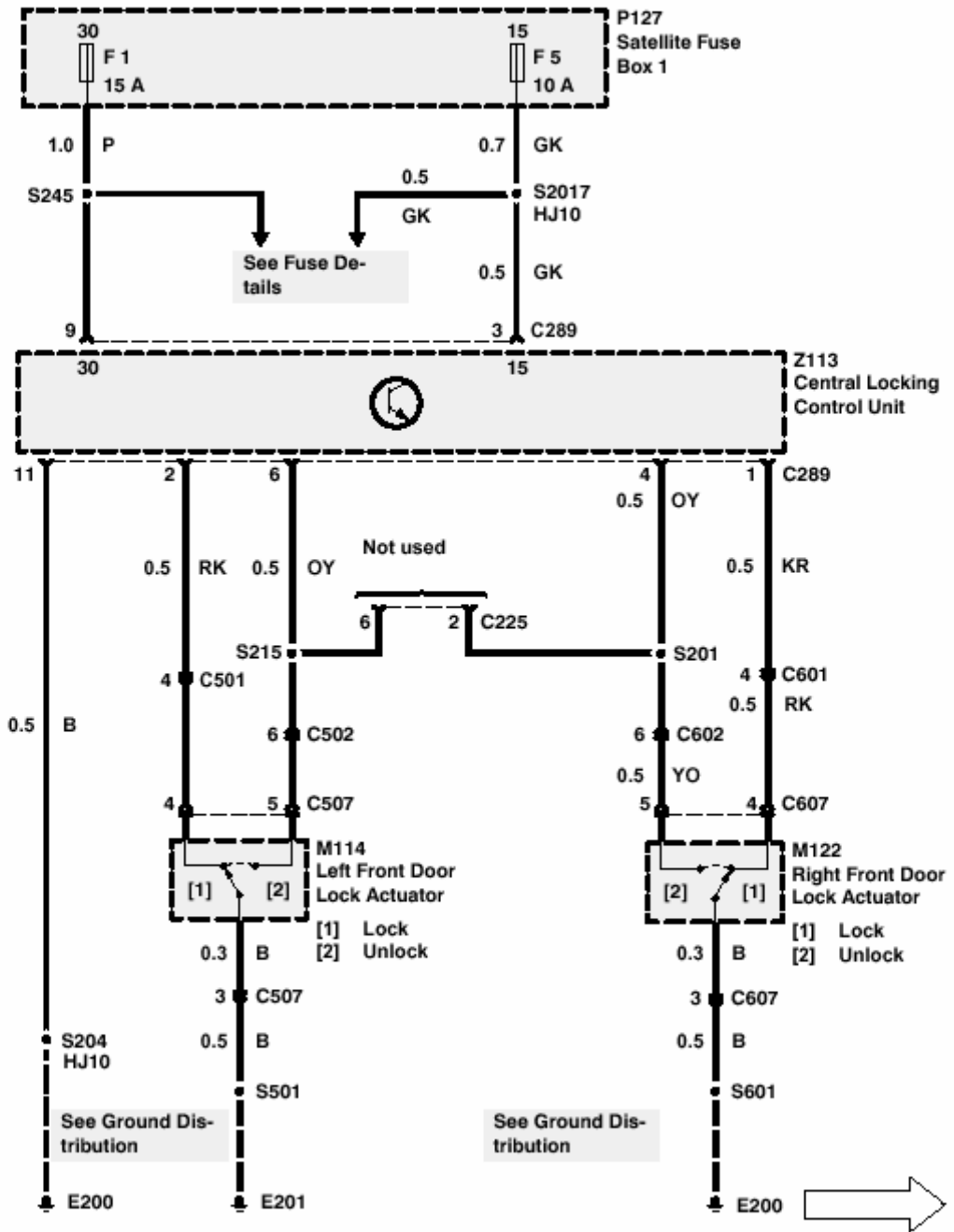
The Central Locking Control Unit (Z113) locks the doors and the tailgate by momentarily applying battery voltage to the actuators through the K wire. The lock actuators are grounded by the Central Locking Control Unit through the O wire. The actuators now move to the locked position.

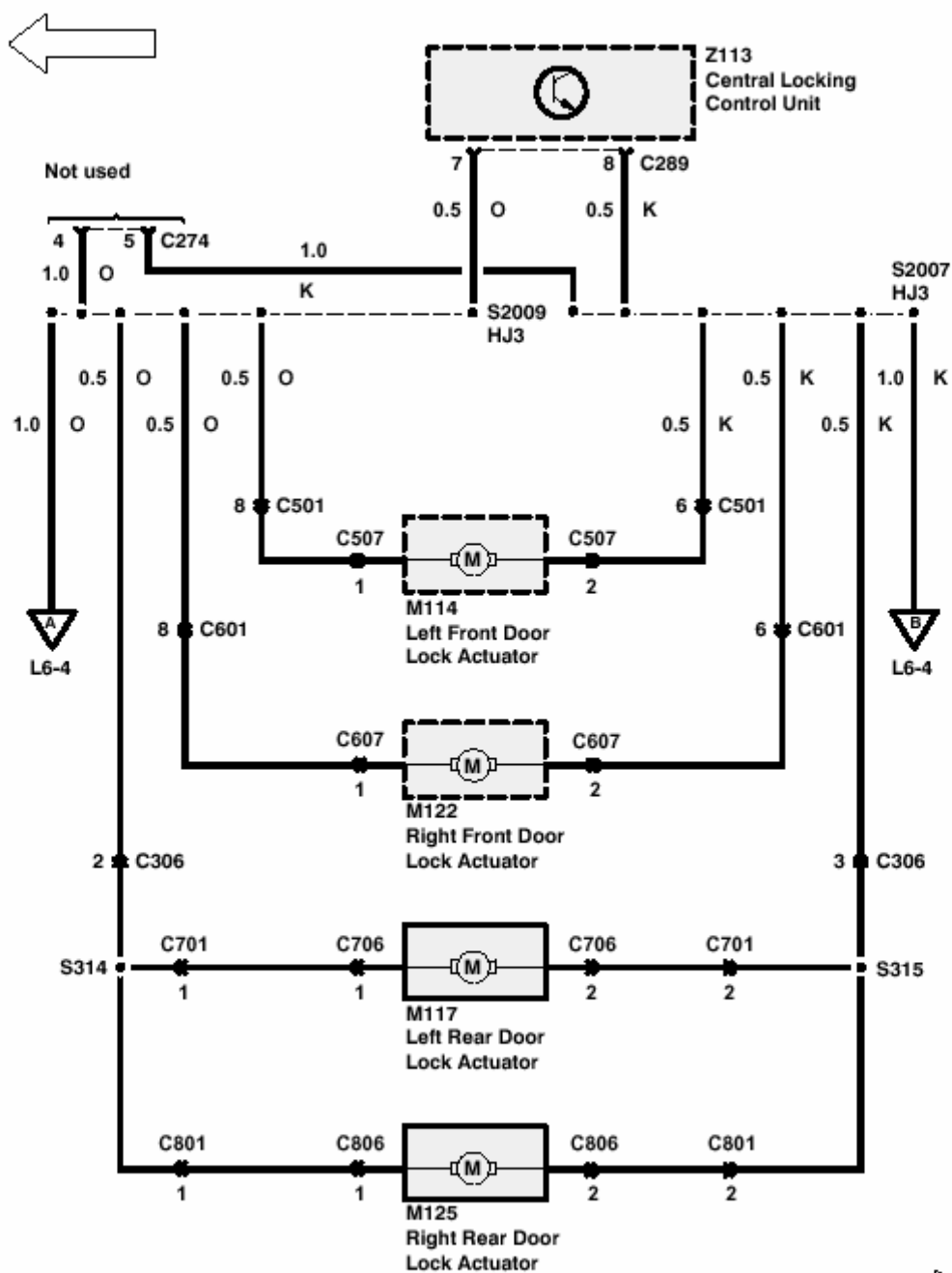
Unlock

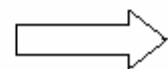
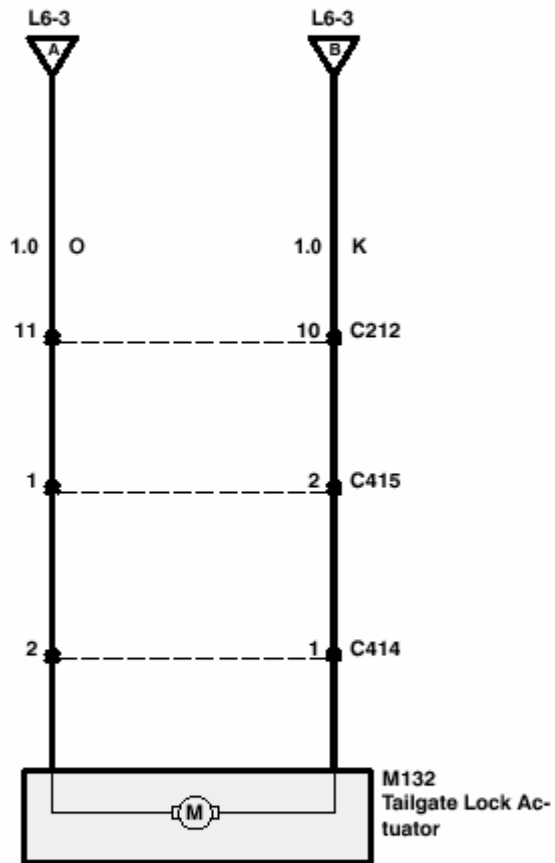
To unlock the doors and the tailgate the Central Locking Control Unit (Z113) momentarily applies battery voltage to the actuators through the O wire. The actuators are grounded by the Central Locking Control Unit through the K wire. The lock actuators now unlock.

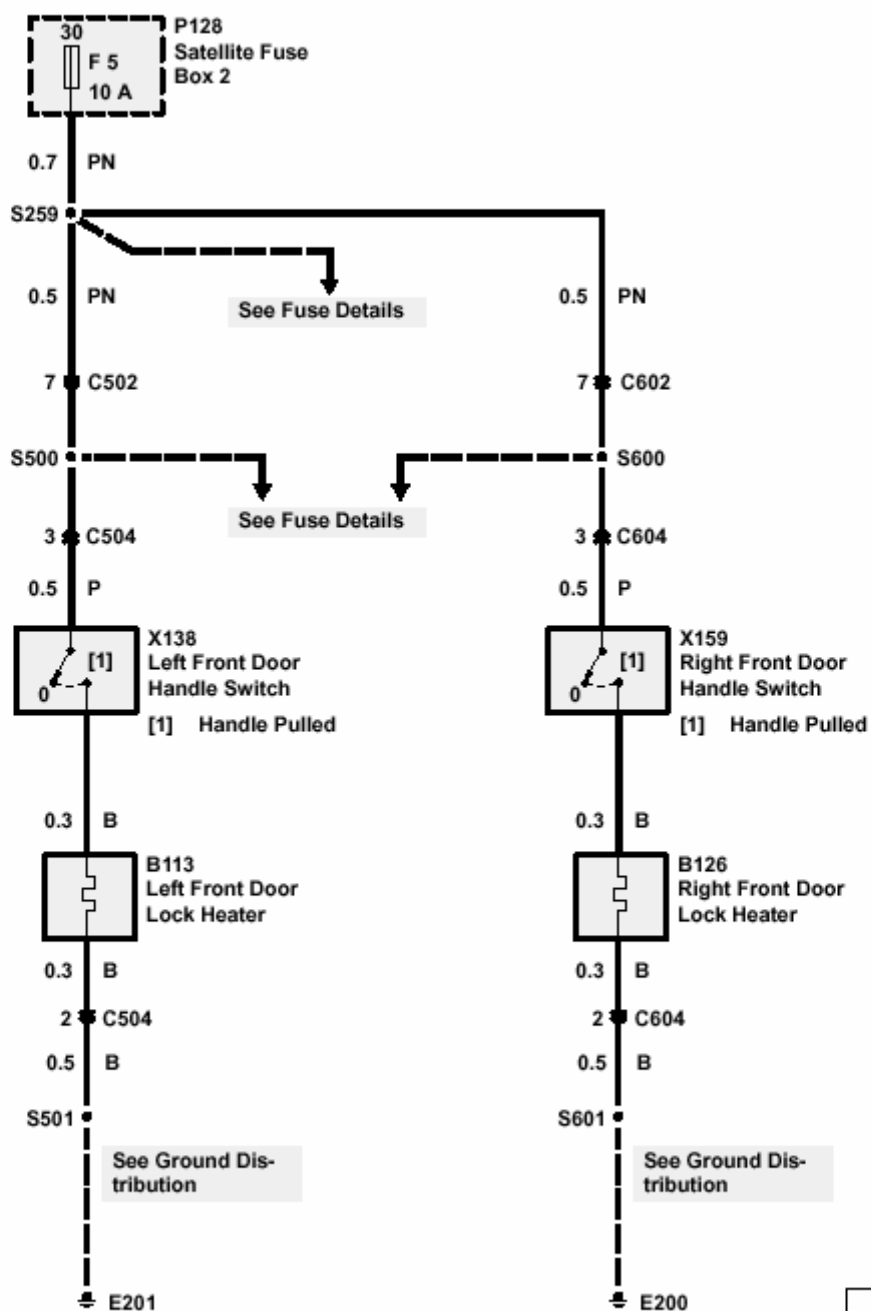
Fuel Flap

When the Fuel Flap Release Switch (X125) is operated, voltage from the Ignition Load Relay (K127) is applied to the Fuel Flap Actuator (M108) through the switch, the YR wire and the YP wire. Voltage is only applied when the Ignition Switch is not in Position II, to keep the fuel flap from being opened while driving. The actuator is grounded to ground E403.









CIRCUIT OPERATION

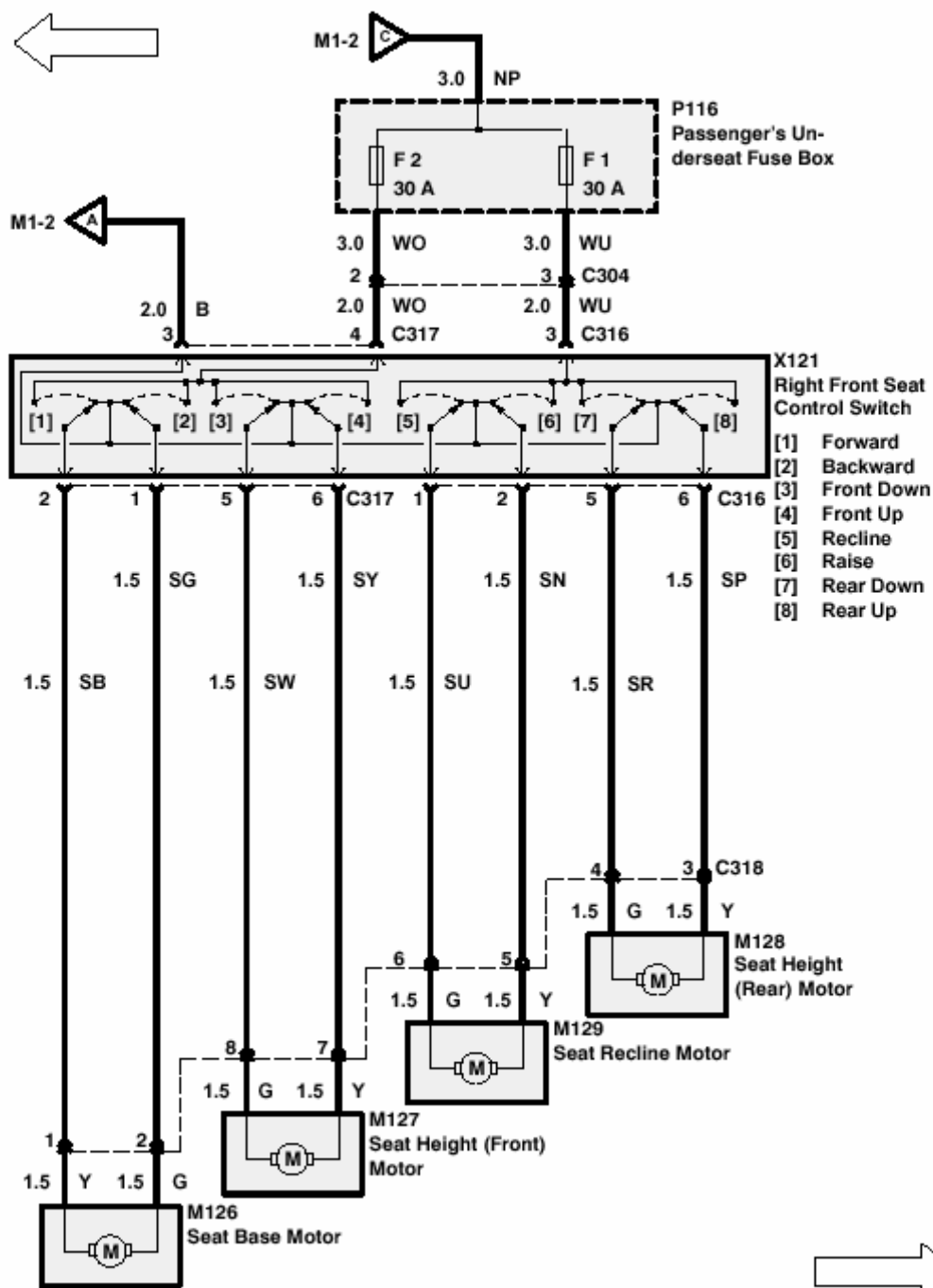
When the Ignition Switch (X134) is in position I or II, the Right Seat Power Relay (K131) is energized, applying ground to the Left Seat Power Relay (K113).

The Left Seat Power Relay (K113) energizes, applying battery voltage to the Left Front Seat Control Switch (X152).

The Left Front Seat Control Switch (X152) controls 4 seat control motors via 8 switches. When each switch is moved to operate its corresponding motor, one seat switch applies ground while the other applies battery voltage to the respective seat motor. The motor turns to adjust the seat in the requested direction.

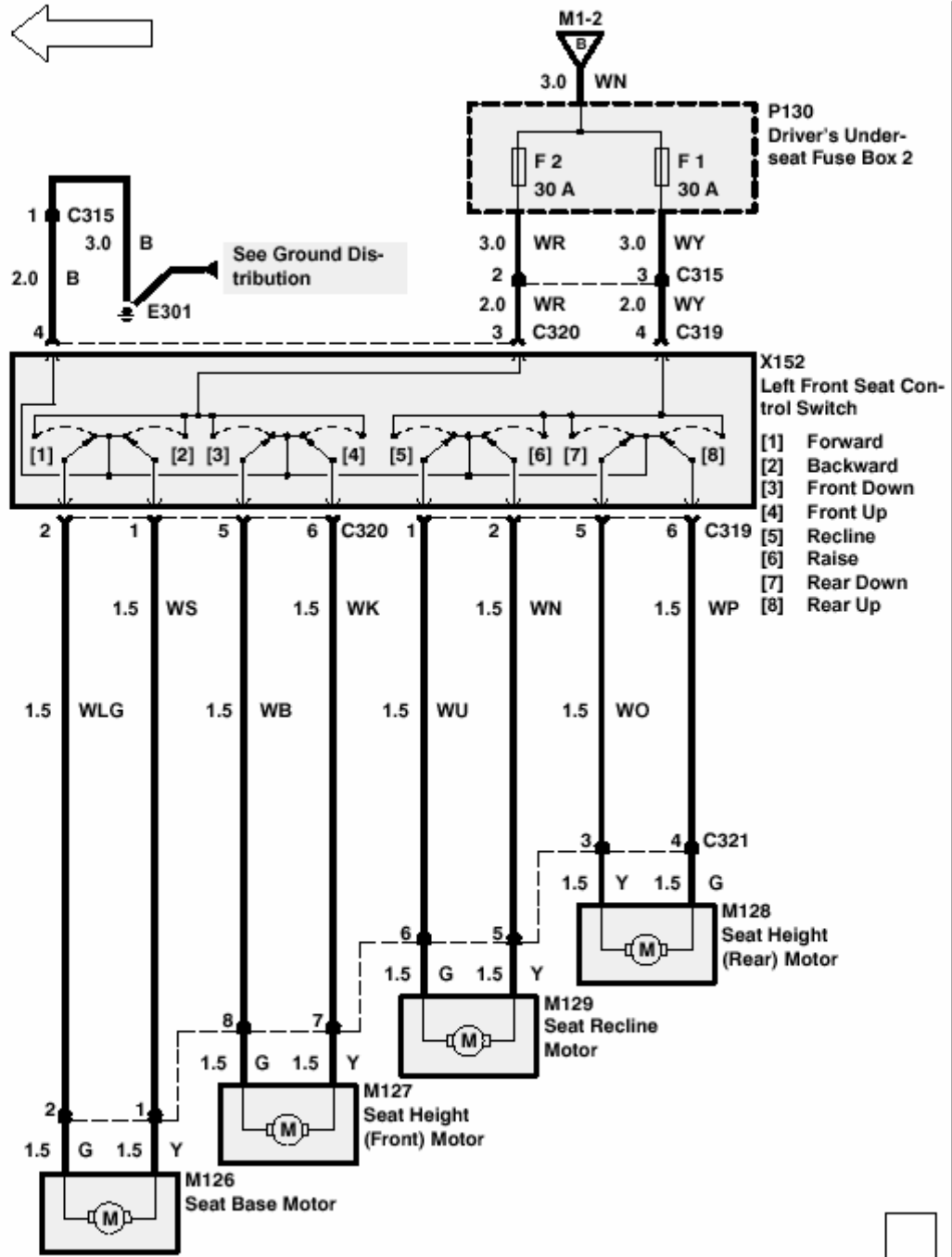
Passenger Seat

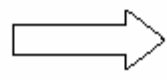
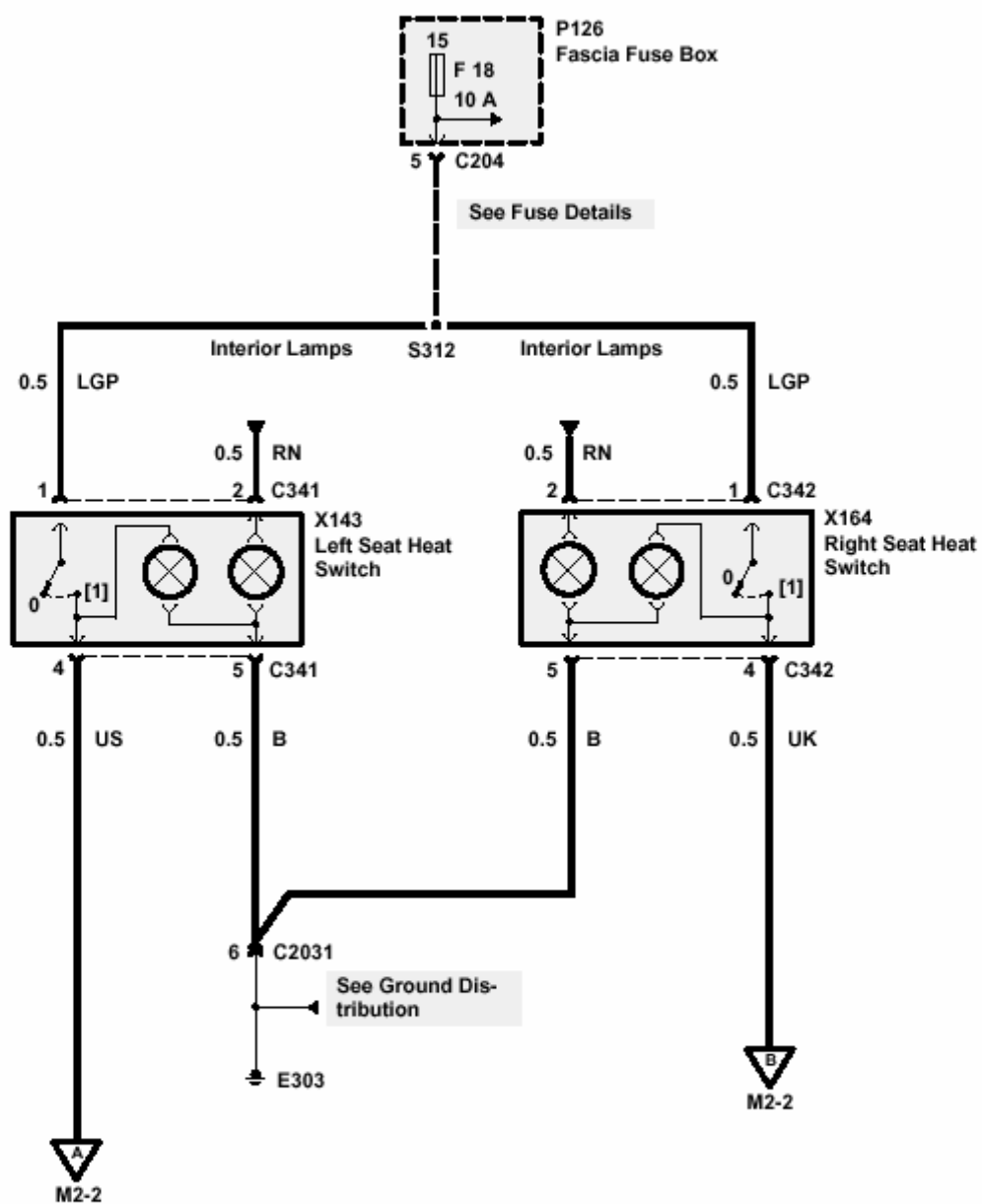
Battery voltage is applied to the Right Front Seat Control Switch (X121) at all times. When the Ignition Switch (X134) is in position I or II, the Right Seat Power Relay (K131) is energized, applying ground to the Right Front Seat Control Switch (X121). The Right Front Seat Control Switch (X121) controls 4 seat control motors via 8 switches. When each switch is moved to operate its corresponding motor, one seat switch applies ground while the other applies battery voltage to the respective seat motor. The motor turns to adjust the seat in the requested direction.



M1 ETM

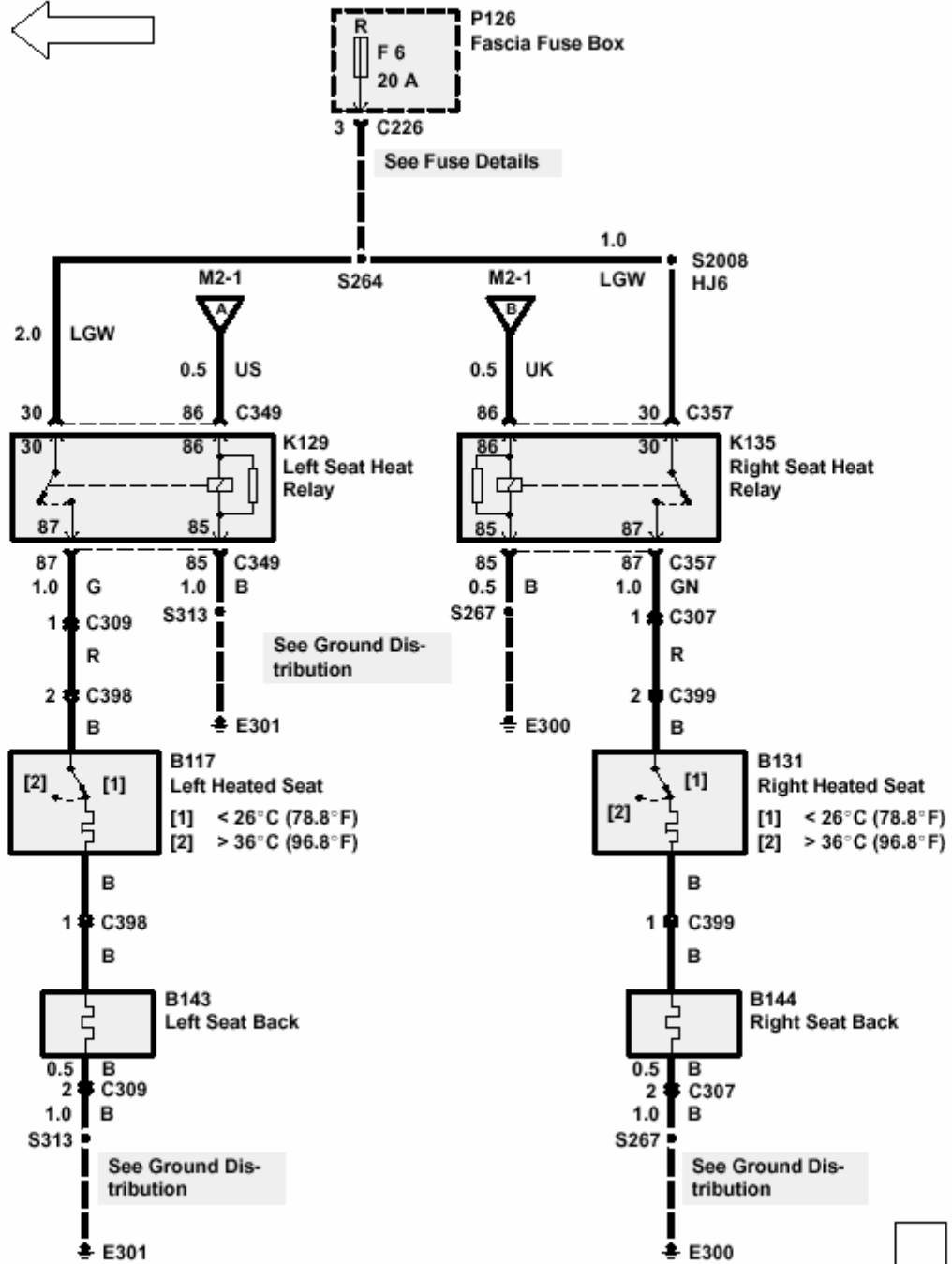
1995 RANGE ROVER





M2 ETM

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CIRCUIT OPERATION

When the Ignition Switch (X134) is in Position II, voltage is supplied to the power mirrors circuit by fuse F15.

Left/Right Movement

When a selected mirror is moved to the left by the Mirror Adjustment Switch (X146) the internal contacts move to the "Left/Right Select" and "Move Left or Up" position. The internal solenoid of the selected mirror actuators (M115, M123) is grounded at E201 through the PW, WP, BK and BN wires, the switch contacts, and the B wire. The solenoid is de-energized because the other side of the coil is also grounded at E200 or E201 through the B wire. The de-energized solenoid engages the motor in the actuator with the Left/Right Gearbox. Voltage is applied to the selected mirror actuator's motor at terminal 4 through the SW and PR wires. The selected mirror actuator's motor is grounded at E201 through the PU, BU and BP wires, the switch contacts, and the B wire. The mirror now moves left.

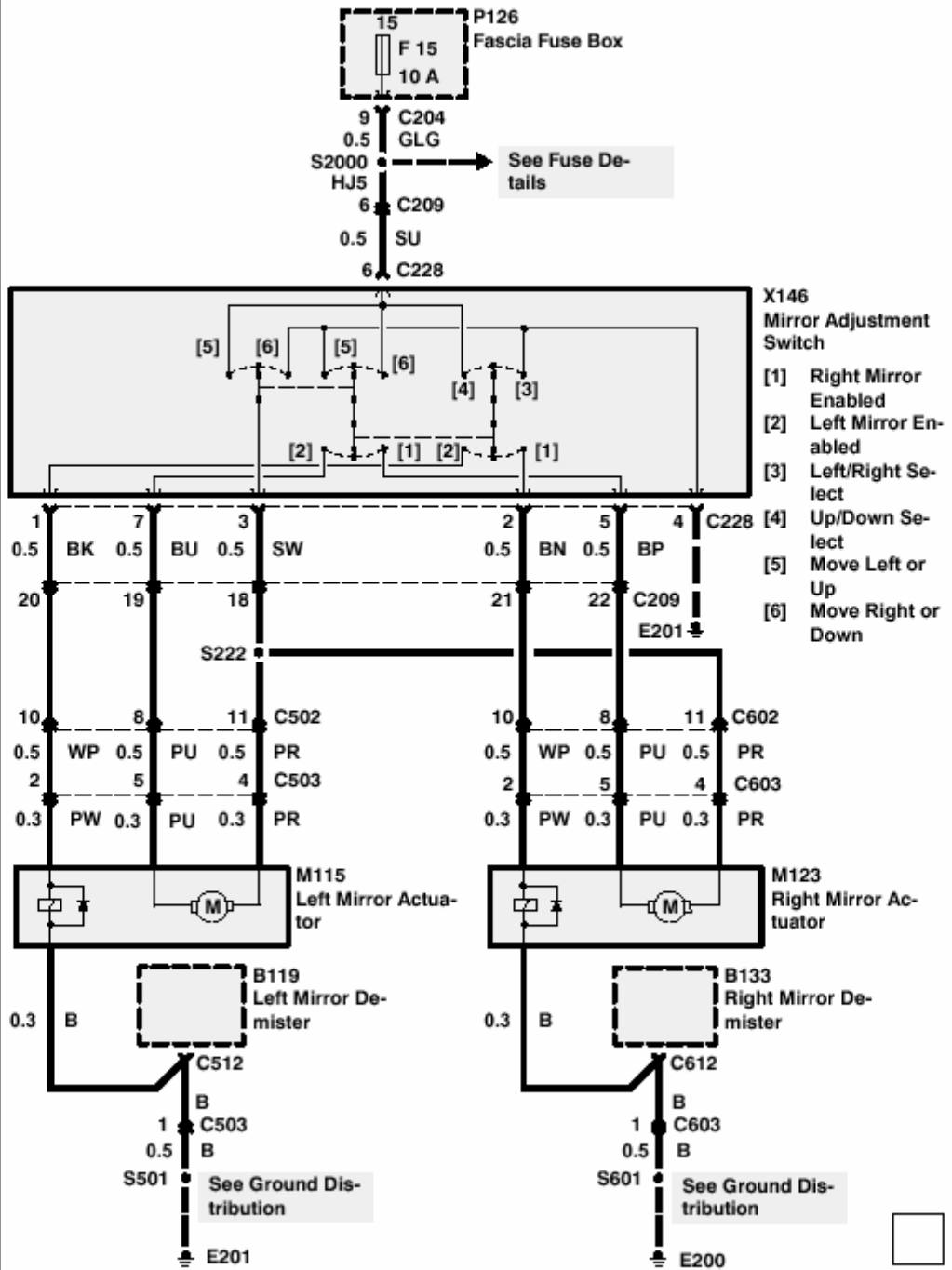
When a selected mirror is moved to the right by the Mirror Adjustment Switch (X146) the internal contacts remain in the "Left/Right Select" position but move to the "Move Right or Down" position. The internal solenoid of the selected mirror actuator (M112, M113) remains de-energized. Voltage is now applied to the selected mirror actuator's motor at terminal 5 through the PU, BU and PB wires. The selected mirror actuator's motor is now grounded at E201 through the PR and SW wires, the switch contacts, and the B wire. Since the polarity of the voltage to the motor has been reversed, the mirror now moves right.

UP/Down Movement

When a selected mirror is moved up by the Mirror Adjustment Switch (X146) the internal contacts move to the "Up/Down Select" and "Move Left or Up" position. Voltage is applied to the internal solenoid of the selected mirror actuator through the BN, BK, WP, and PW wires. The solenoid energizes because the other side of the coil is grounded at E200 or E201 through the B wire. The energized solenoid engages the motor in the actuator with the Up/Down Gearbox. Voltage is

applied to the selected mirror actuator's motor at terminal 4 through the SW and PR wires. The selected mirror actuator's motor is grounded at E201 through the BU, PU and BP wires, the switch contacts, and the B wire. The mirror now moves up.

When a selected mirror is moved down by the Mirror Adjustment Switch (X146) the internal contacts remain in the "Up/Down Select" position but move to the "Move Right or Down" position. The internal solenoid remains energized. Voltage is now applied to the selected mirror actuator's motor at terminal 5 through the BU, PU and BP wires. The selected mirror actuator's motor is now grounded at E201 through the PR and SW wires, the switch contacts, and the B wire. Since the polarity of the voltage to the motor has been reversed, the mirror now moves down.



CIRCUIT OPERATION**Power and Ground**

Fuse F4 applies battery voltage to retain the memory circuit of the Memory Seat ECU (Z146) at all times. Voltage to operate the seat motors (M126, M127, M128, M129) and the mirror actuators (M115, M123) is supplied to the Memory Seat ECU from fuses F2 and F3. The Maxi Fuse MF3 supplies voltage to fuses F2 and F3 whenever the Left Seat Power Relay (K113) is energized. The relay is energized when the driver's door is open, causing the Left Front Door Switch (X150) to ground the relay's coil, or when the ignition is in position II, causing the Right Seat Power Relay (K131) to ground the Left Seat Power Relay. The Memory Seat ECU is grounded at ground E300 through the B wires.

Inhibit Inputs

The Memory Seat ECU (Z146) will not permit movement to the memorized position when the ignition is in position II unless the handbrake is applied and vehicle speed is below 6 kmh. Vehicles equipped with an automatic transmission must also be in PARK or NEUTRAL for operation to occur.

The ECU monitors the Handbrake Switch (X191) position at terminal C302/24. When the handbrake is in position 1, the brake is applied and ground is applied to the ECU terminal C302/24.

Vehicle speed is monitored by the ECU at terminal C302/7 through the vehicle speed output signal supplied by the Instrument Cluster (Z142).

The ECU monitors gear position through the Park/Neutral Position Switch (X167). The switch grounds the ECU at terminal C302/11 when the transmission is in PARK or NEUTRAL.

Seat Motors

4 reversible motors control seat position, with each motor controlling 1 plane of movement. The Memory Seat ECU (Z146) applies both voltage and ground to the motors based on the position of the Driver Seat Control Switch (X121) or the execution of a memory position.

Memory Mirror Actuators (M115, M123)

Each Memory Mirror Actuator contains 2 motors which controls 1 plane of movement. The Memory Seat ECU (Z146) applies both voltage and ground to the motors based on the position of the Mirror Adjustment Switch (X146) or the execution of a memory position.

Setting Memory

When the round, green memory set button is depressed, terminal C324/1 of the Memory Seat ECU (Z146) is grounded through the switch contacts. This signals the ECU to record the seat position as reported through the seat position sensors (X194, X195, X196, X197) and the mirror positions through the potentiometers of the Memory Mirror Actuators (M115, M123).

When memory seat position switch 1 or 2 is depressed, ECU terminals C324/3 or C324/2 are grounded through the switch. This signals the ECU to record the current position as position '1' or '2'. Subsequent depressions of memory seat position switch 1 or 2 will cause the ECU to move the seat and mirrors to the position retained in memory. The memory can be cleared by setting a new position or by removing Fuse F4 of the Driver's Underseat Fuse Box (P108).

SELF TEST MODE

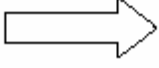
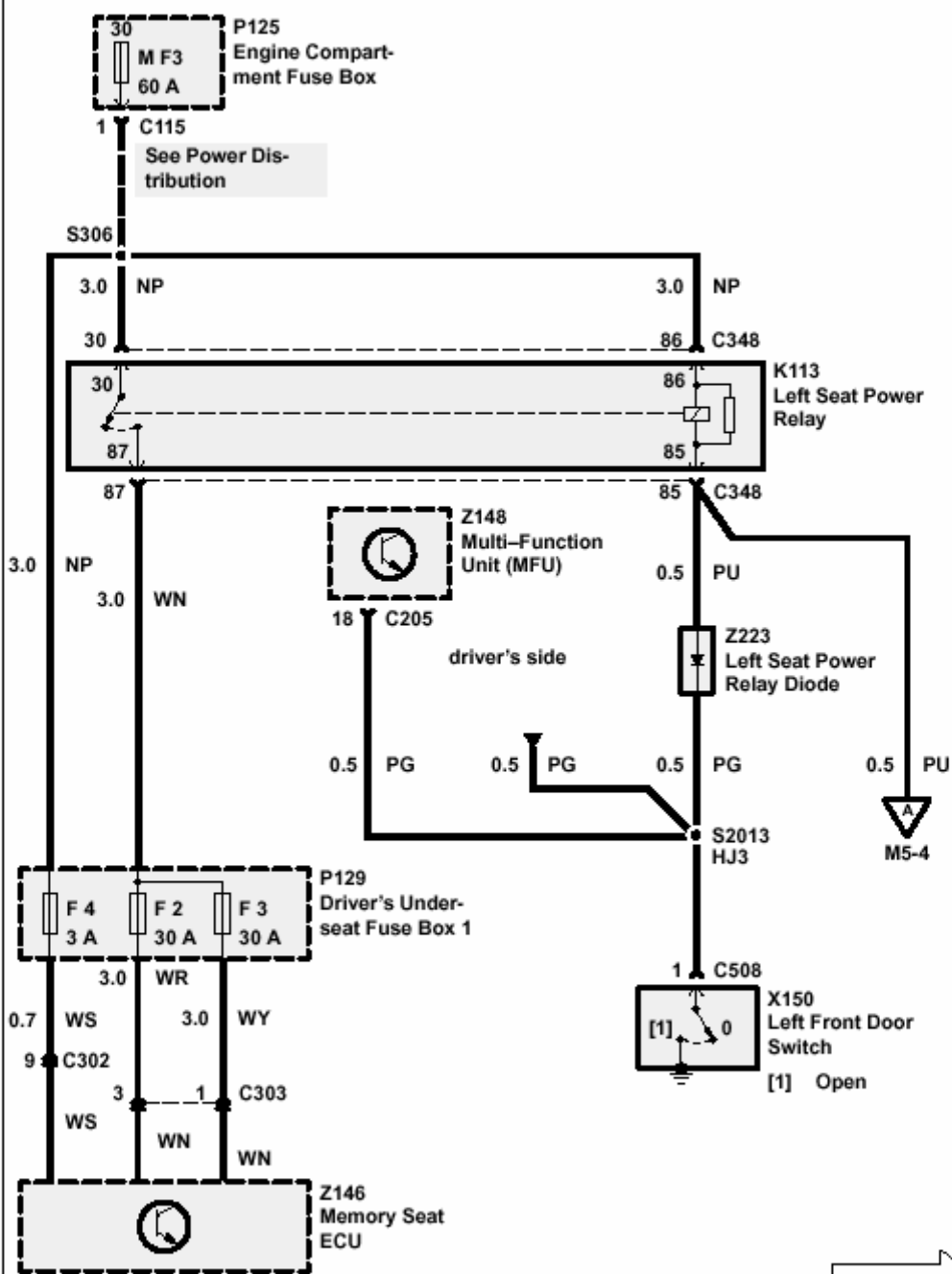
The Self Test Mode is a test routine the Memory Seat ECU (Z146) performs when initialized. When the ECU is commanded into the Self Test Mode, it operates the seats and the mirrors in all planes of travel. Perform the self test before attempting any diagnosis of the memory seat and mirror system. The cause of a system fault can be narrowed down through observation of the seats and mirrors during the Self Test Mode. Before starting the Self Test Mode, be sure to clear away everything from the pathway of the seats.

To initialize the Self Test Mode, do the following:

1. Park vehicle and open driver's door.
2. Press round, green memory button 5 times.
3. Press seat position buttons 1 and 2 in the following sequence:
2-1-1-2

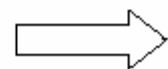
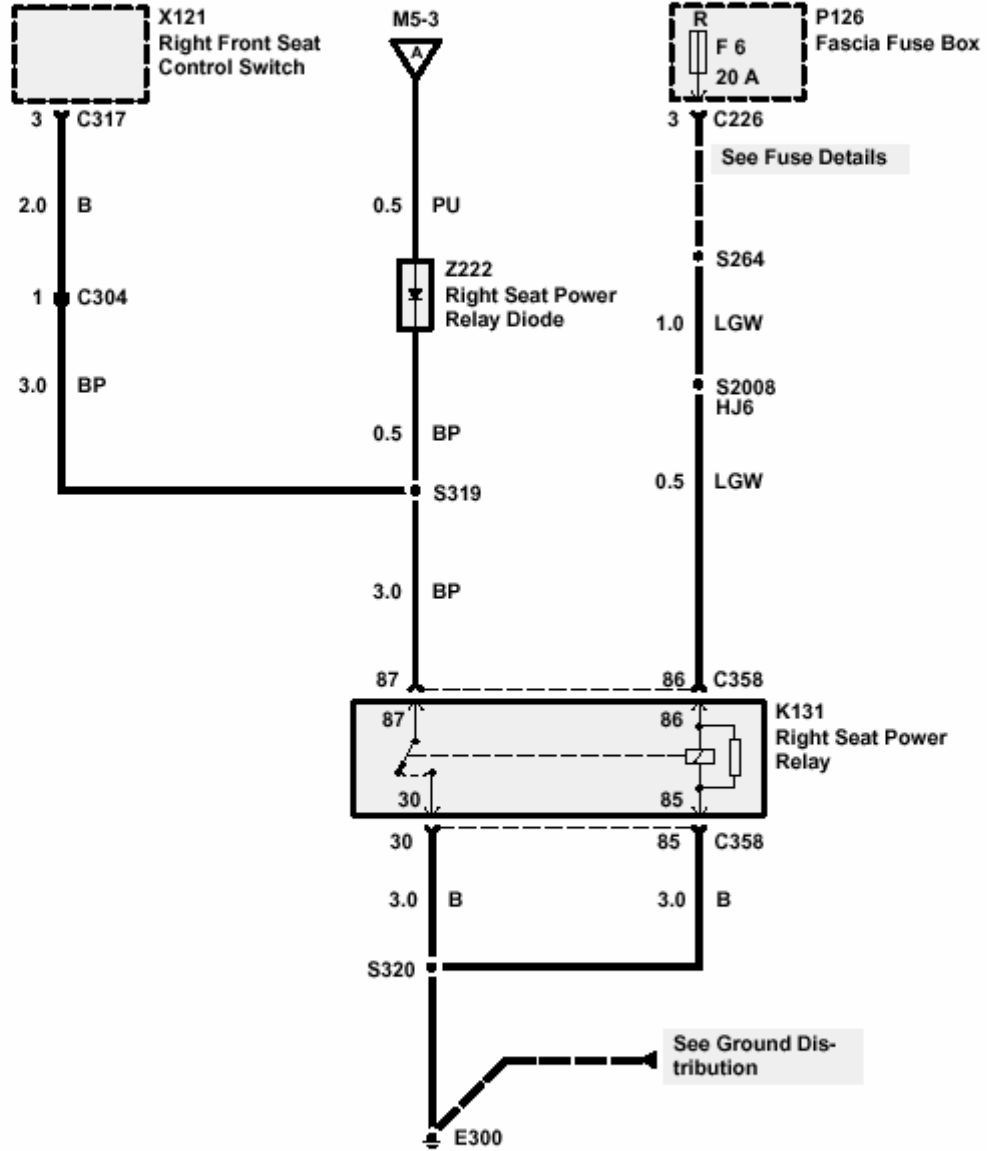
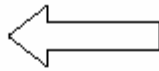
Seat and mirrors will now move. The test is completed when the seat and mirrors stop in the mid-travel position.

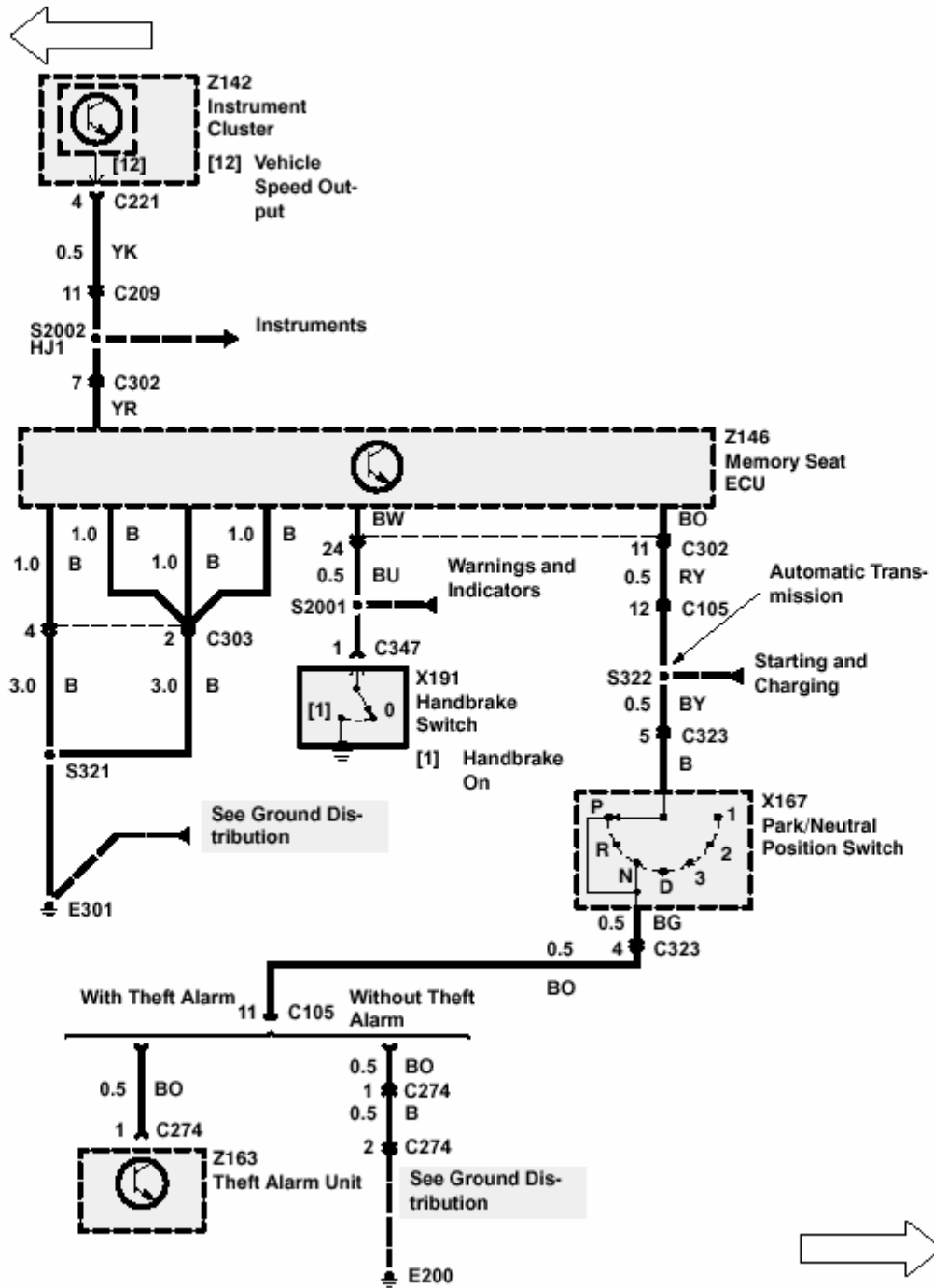
If a motor did not operate at all during the test sequence, that motor or its wiring is faulty. If a motor moves in a plane and then suddenly stops, a loss of the feedback position is indicated. Proceed to the System Diagnosis for further testing.



M5 ETM

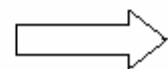
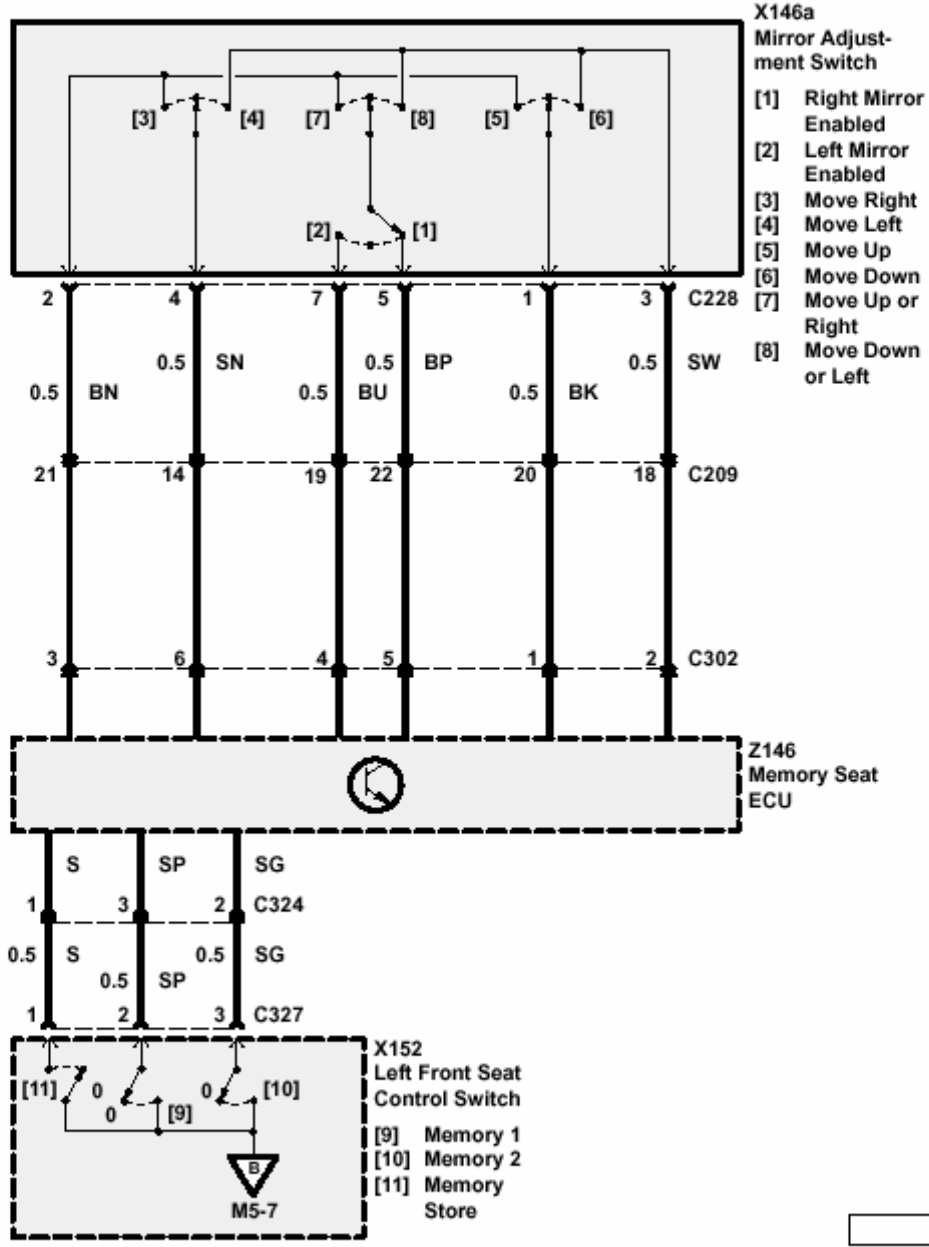
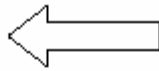
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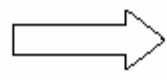
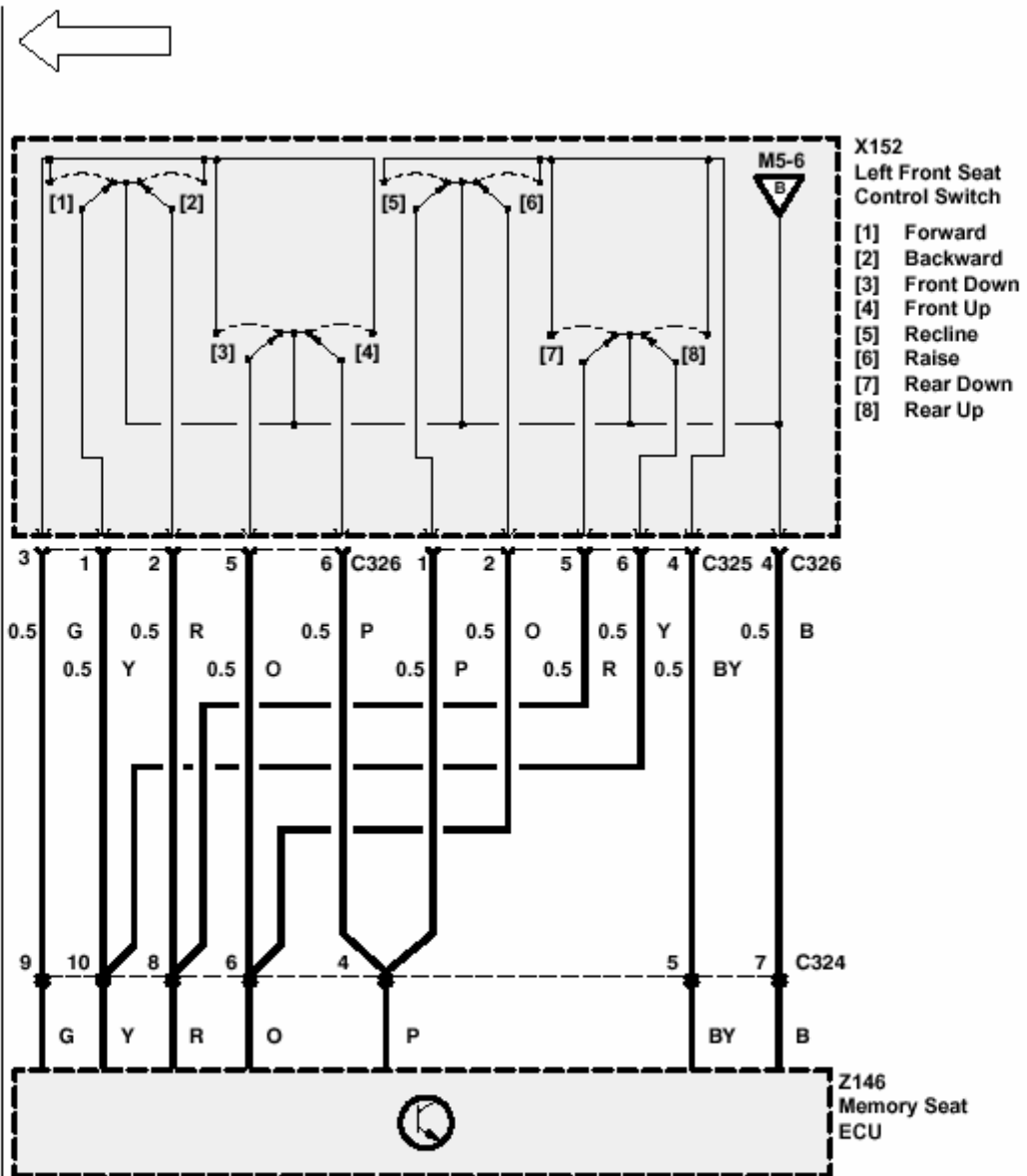


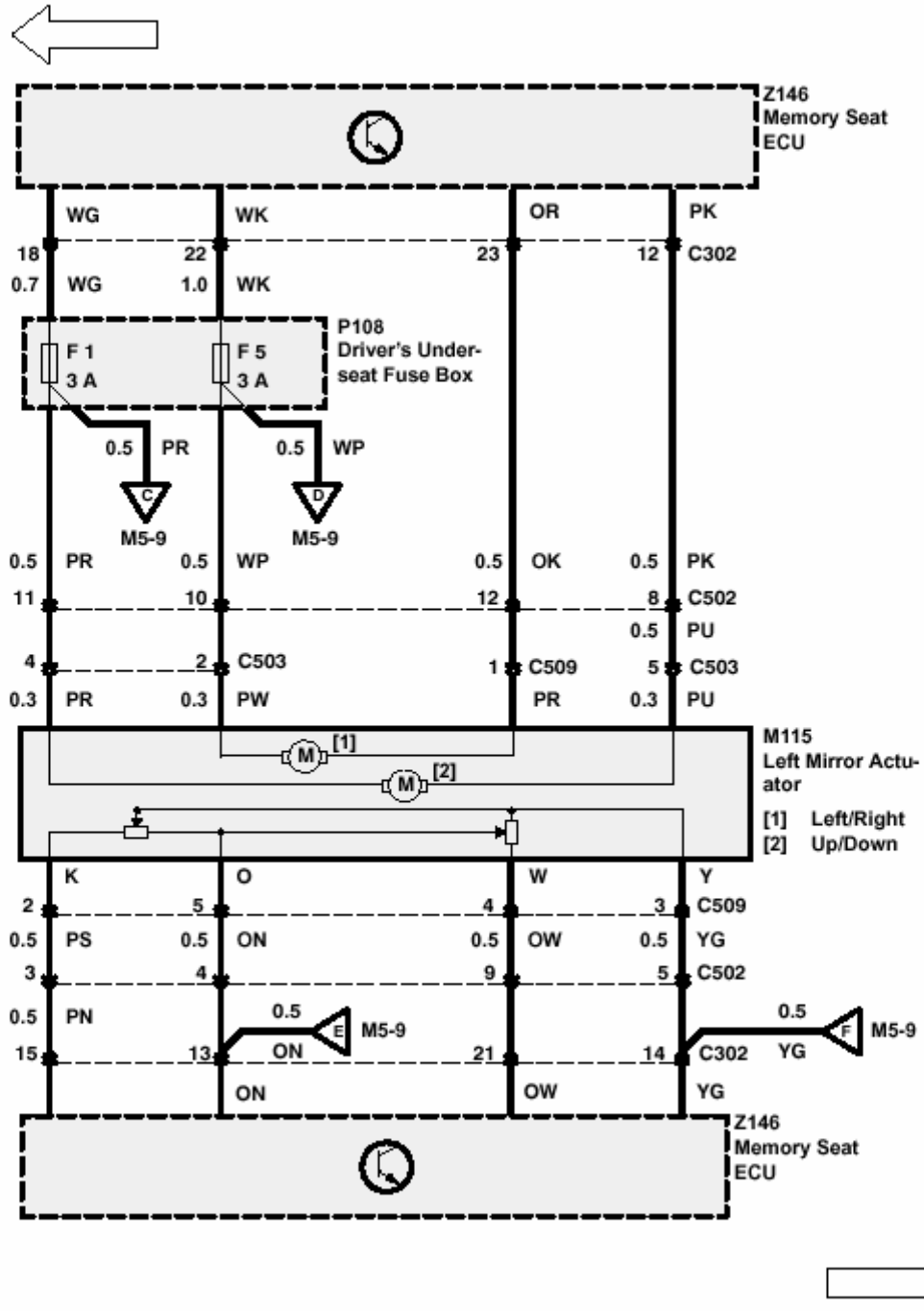


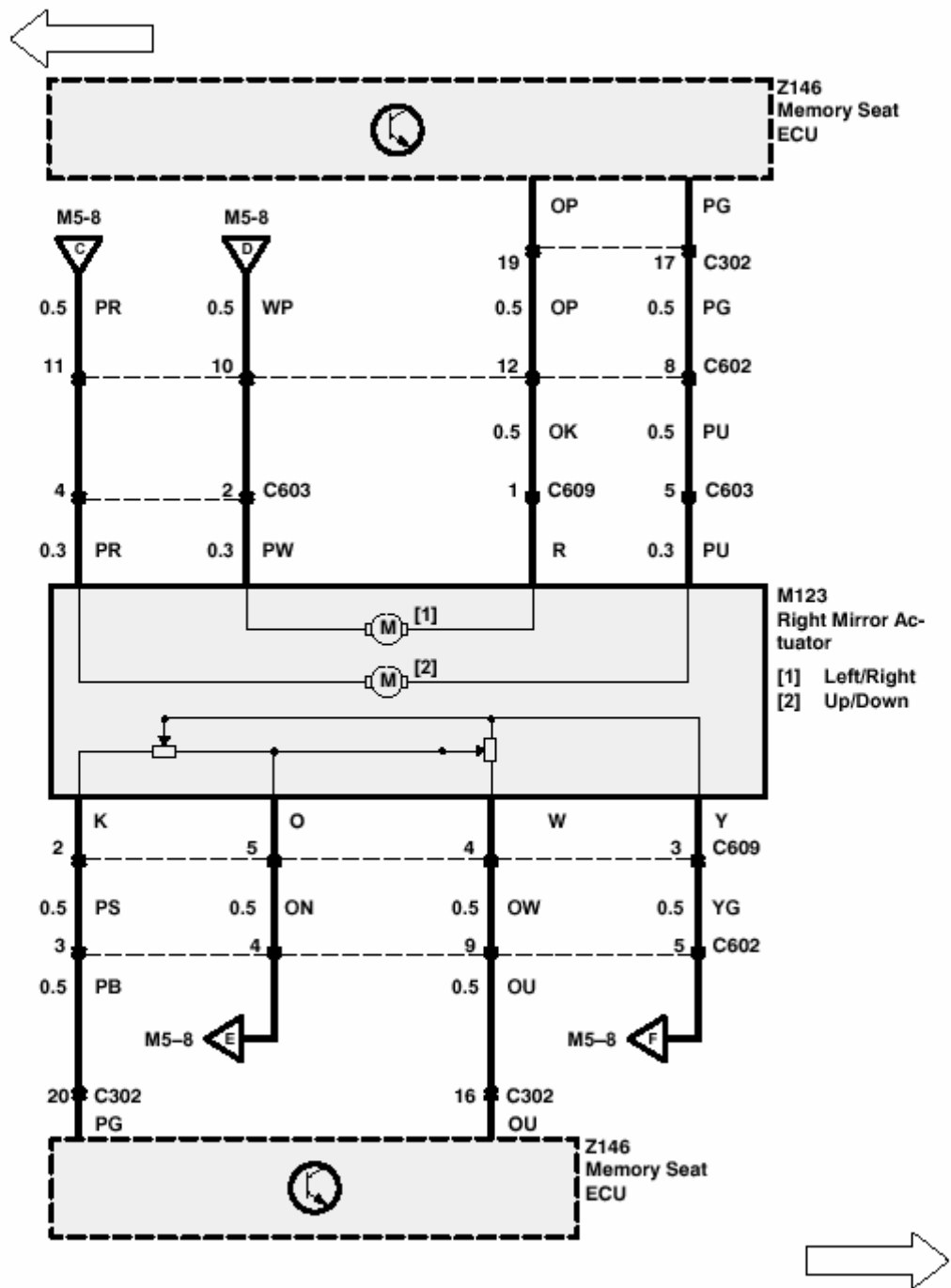
M5 ETM

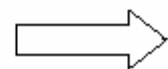
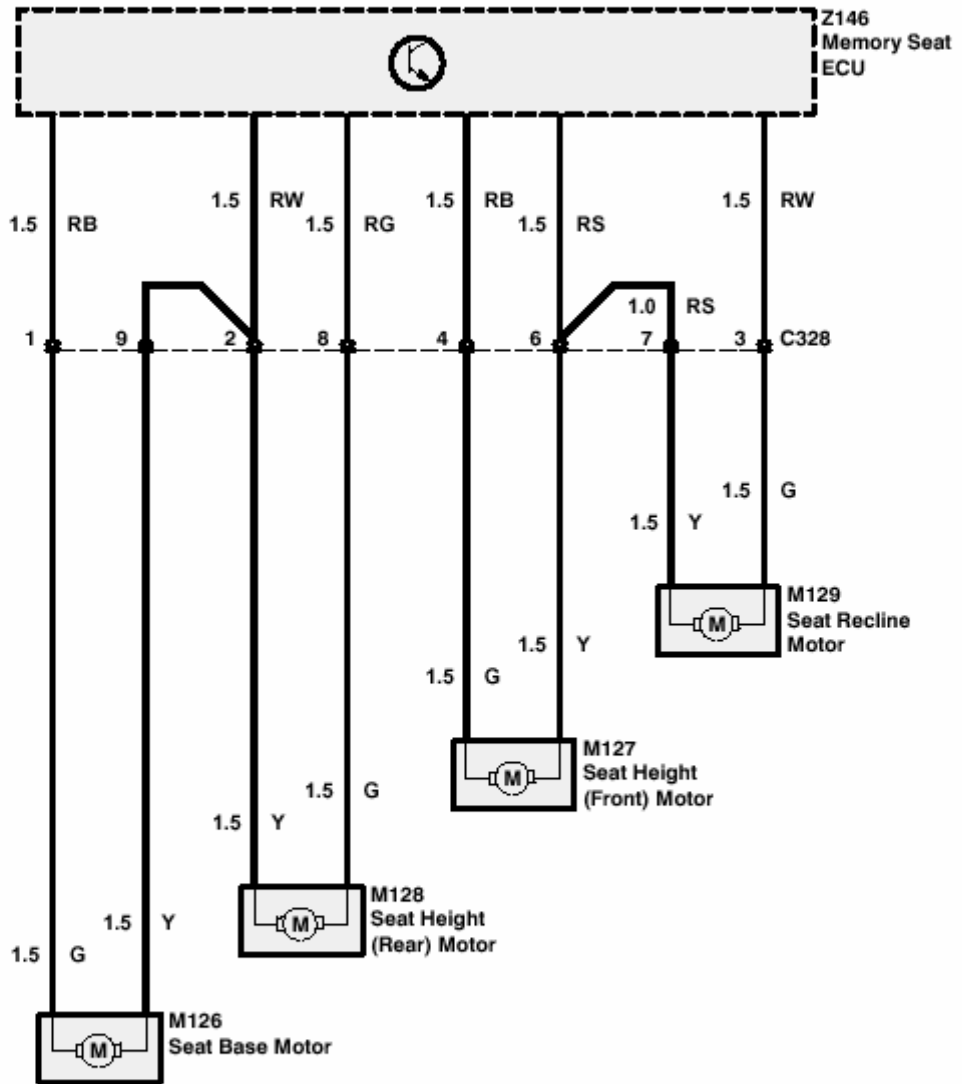
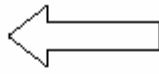
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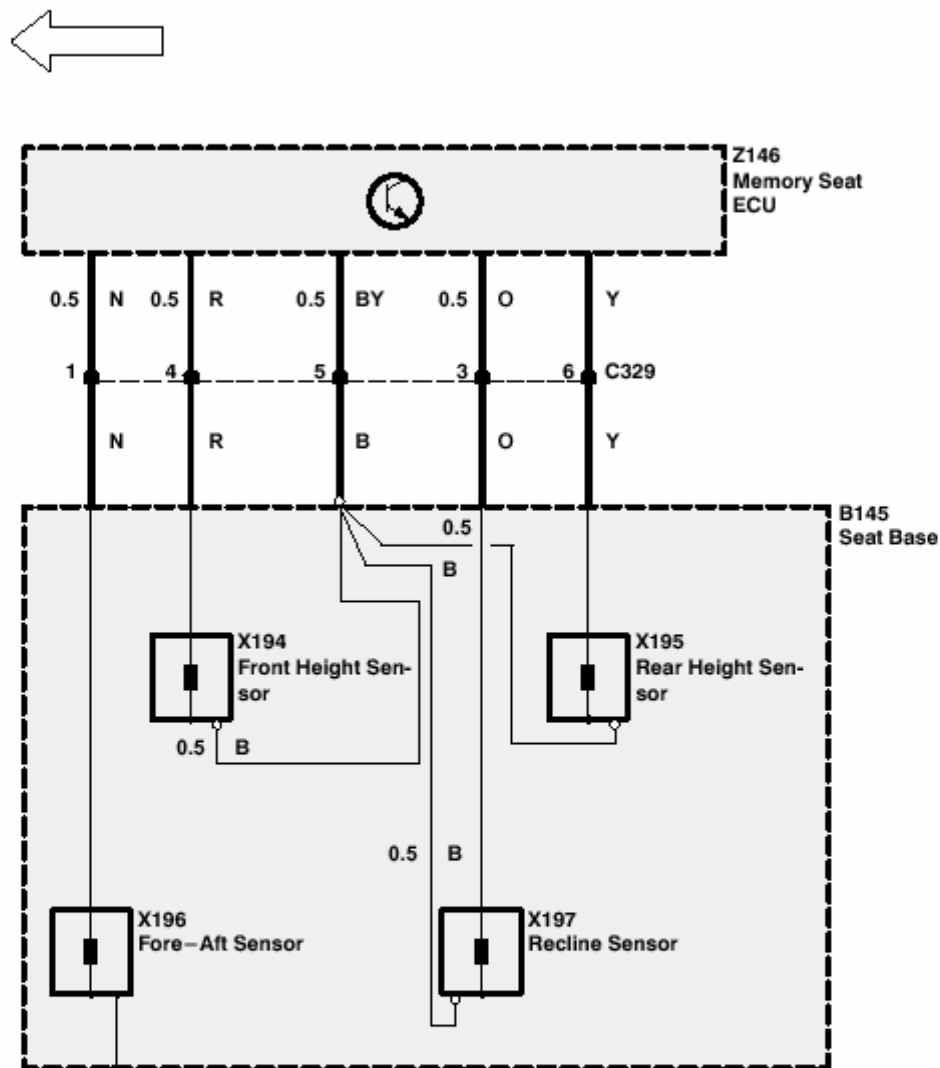








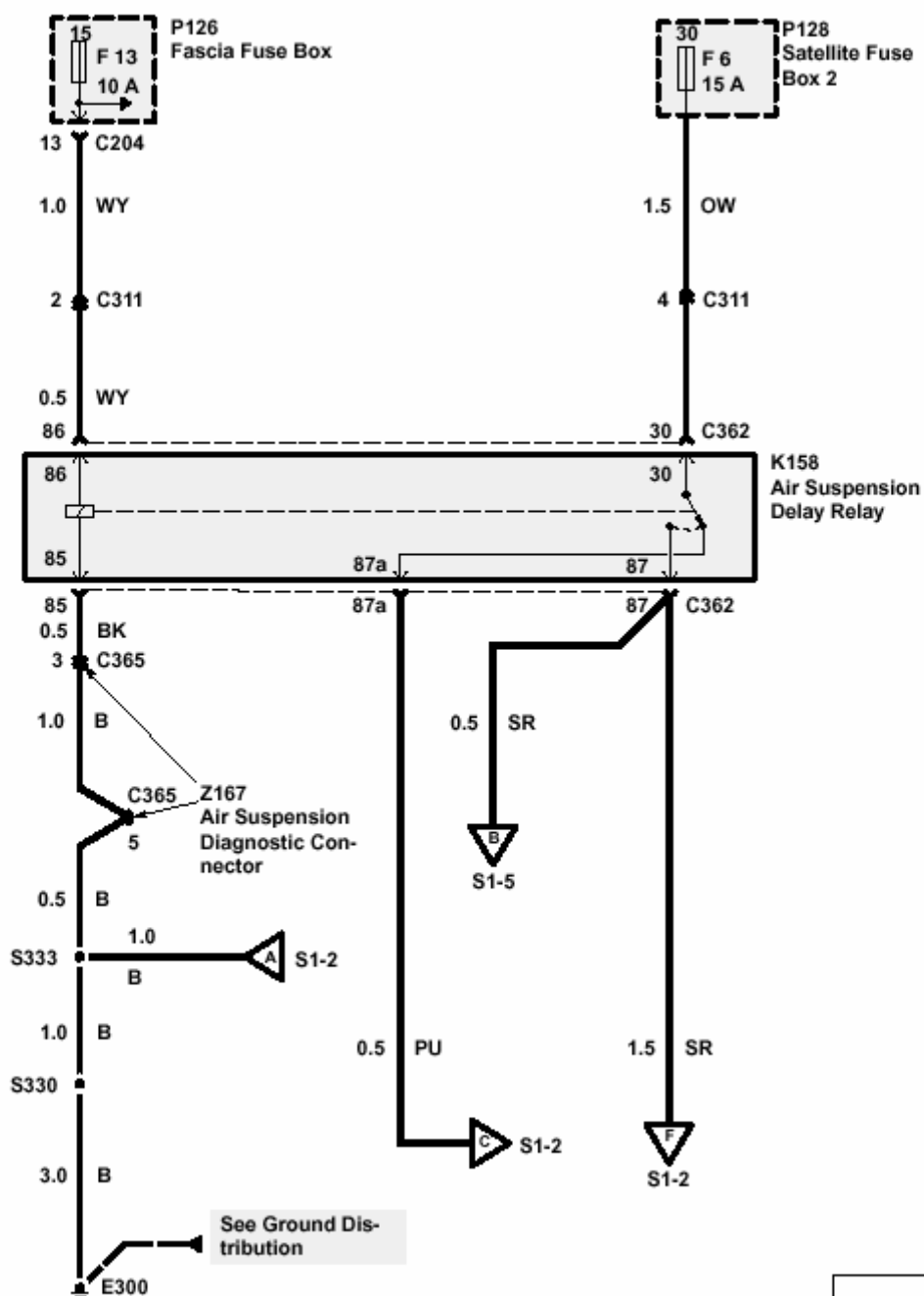


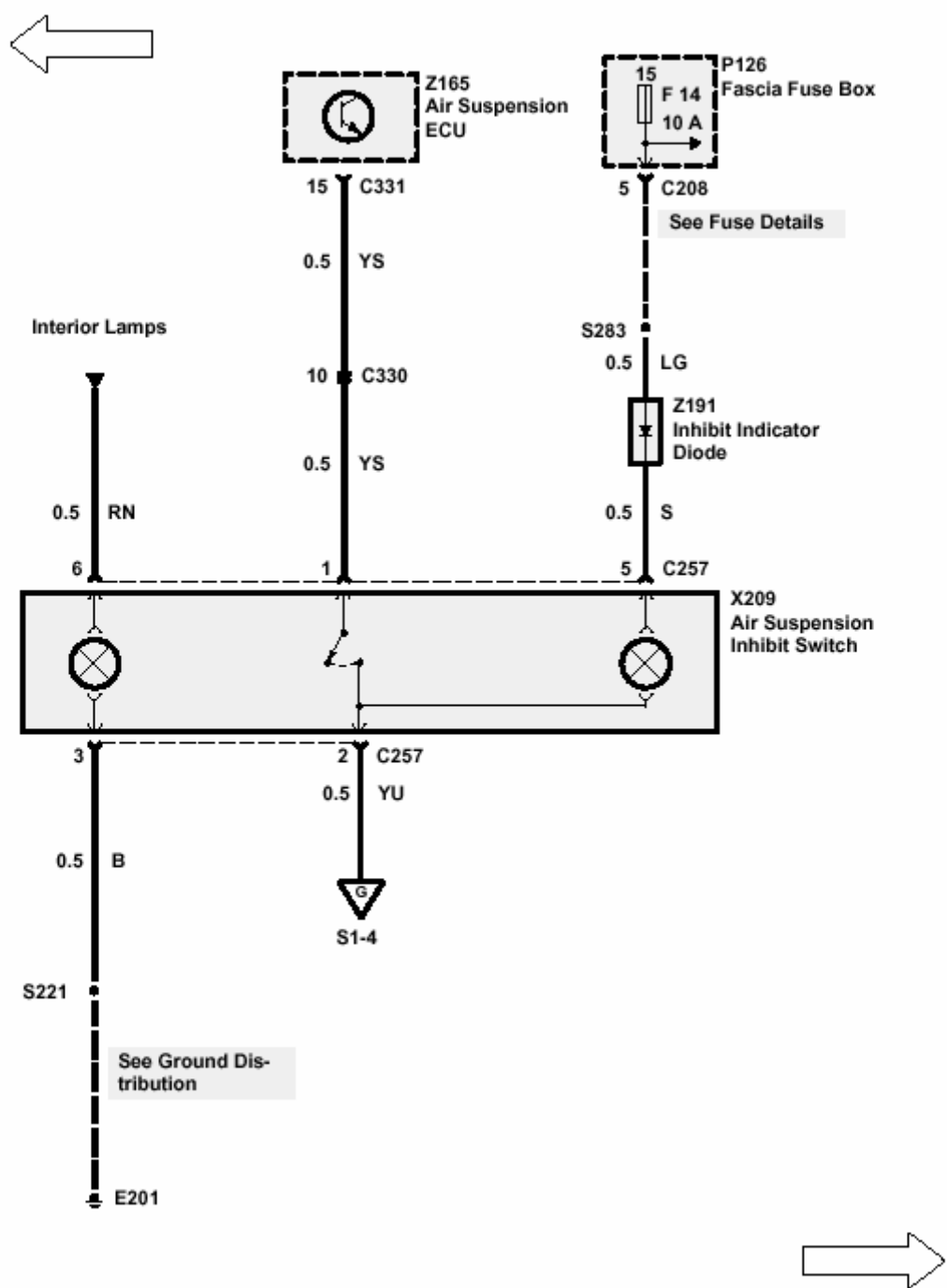


SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS

NOTE: Perform the Self Test before performing any diagnosis on the memory seats and mirrors.

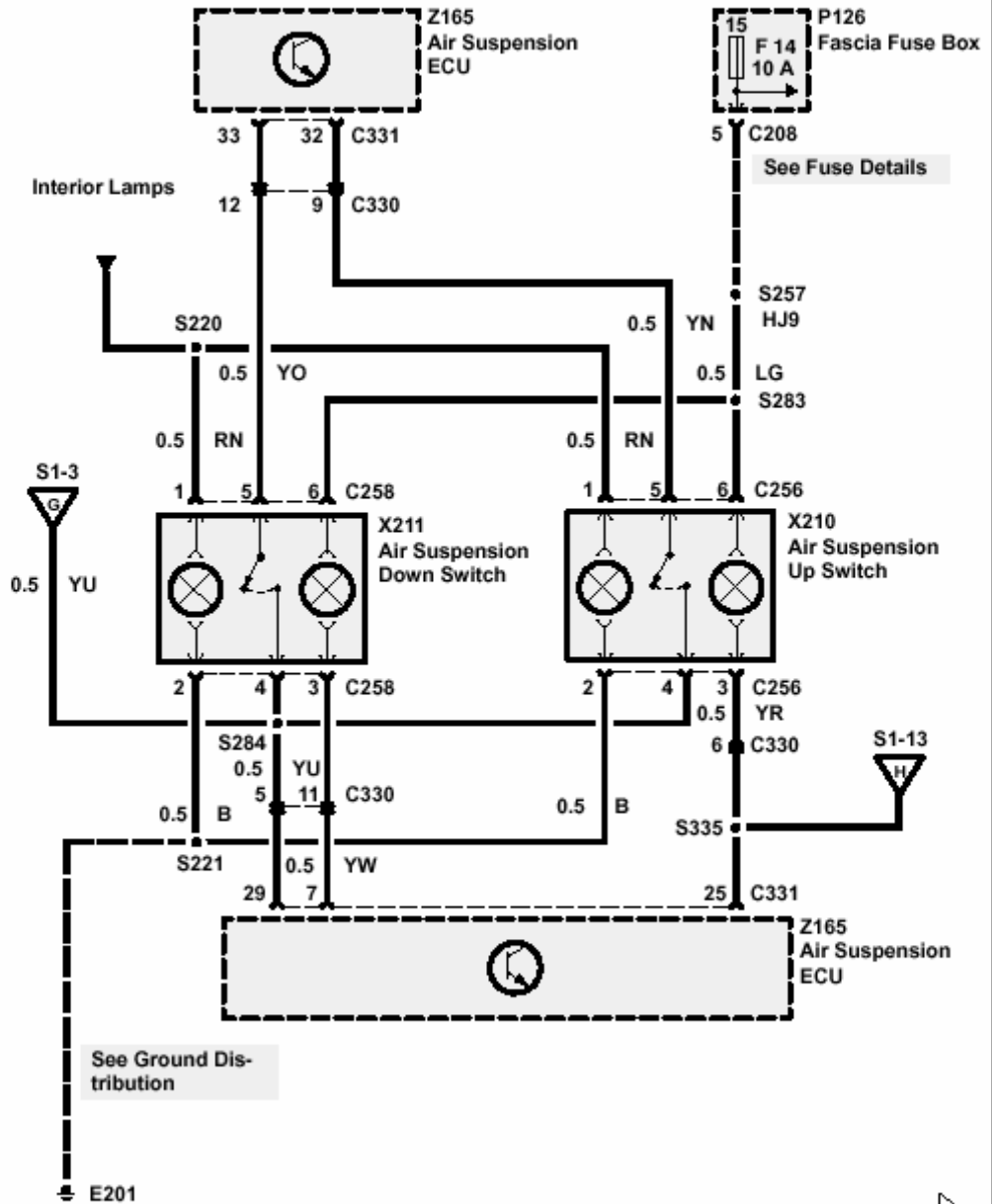
1. If the system will not perform the Self Test, do Test E, Left Front Seat Control Switch (X121) test.
2. If manual and memory seat functions are totally inoperative, check Maxi-Fuse® MF3 of the Engine Compartment Fuse Box (P125), and Fuses F2 and F3 of the Driver's Underseat Fuse Box (P108). Do Test A if the fuses are OK.
3. If the system does not retain memory seat or mirror positions, do Test A, Memory Seat ECU (Z146) power test.
4. If the memory seat system does not operate when the ignition is in position II and the handbrake is applied, do Test B (manual transmission) or Test C (automatic transmission).
5. If memory seat and mirror functions do not operate but the seat does operate in some modes manually, do Test E, Left Front Seat Control Switch (X121) test.
6. If all seat motors operate during the Self Test but do not operate when the Left Front Seat Control Switch (X121) is used, do Test F.
7. If all mirror motors operate during the Self Test but do not operate when the Mirror Adjustment Switch (X146) is used, do Test G.
8. If a seat motor moves during the Self Test and then stops, replace the defective seat sensor (X194, X195, X196, X197).
9. If a seat motor (M126, M127, M128, M129) does not move at all during the Self Test, do Test J.
10. If a mirror motor does not move at all during the Self Test, do Test K (Left Memory Mirror Actuator, M115) or Test L (Right Memory Mirror Actuator, M123).
11. If a mirror motor moves during the Self Test and then stops, do Test H (Left Memory Mirror Actuator, M115) or Test I (Right Memory Mirror Actuator, M123).

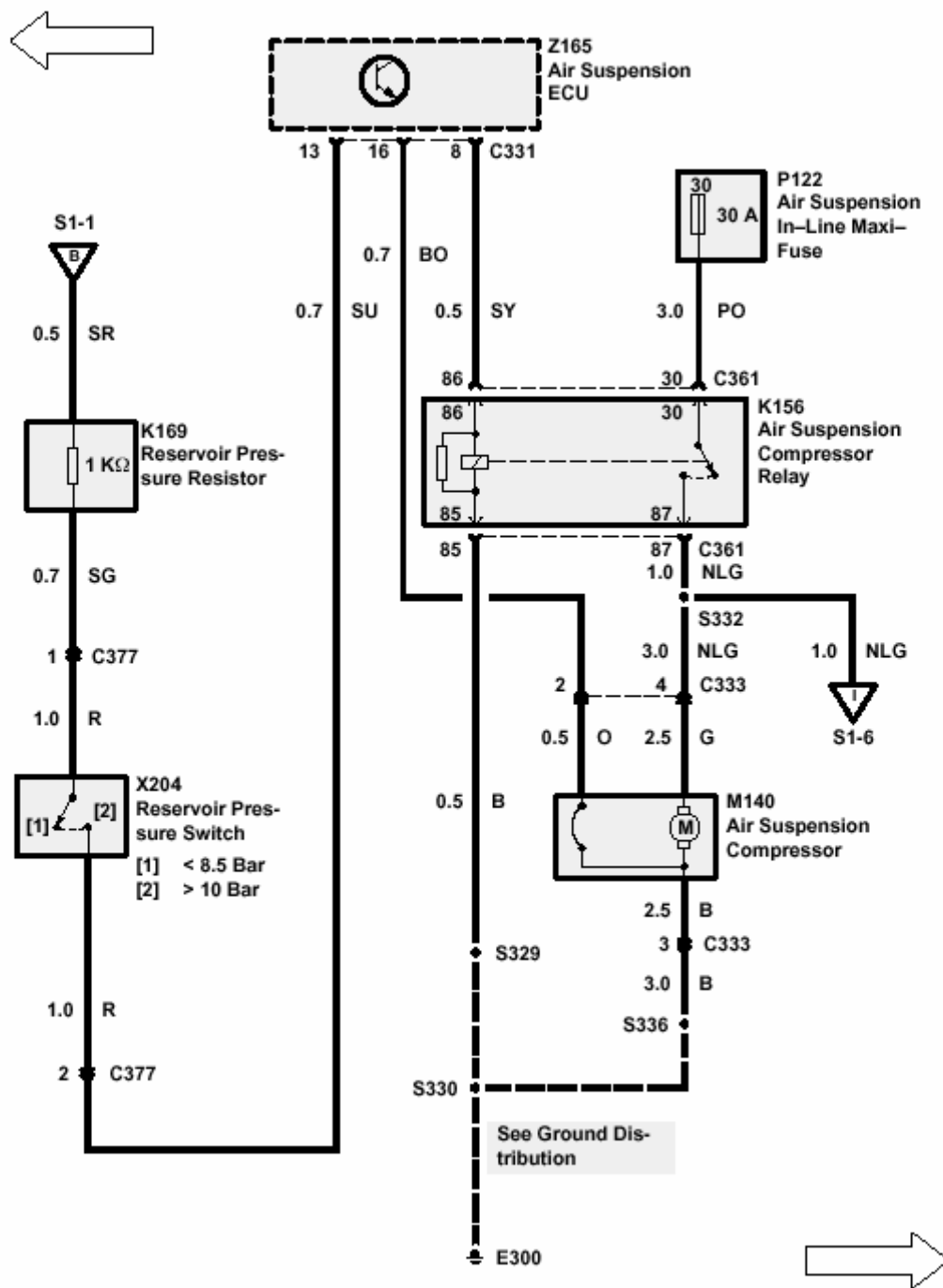




S1 ETM

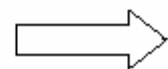
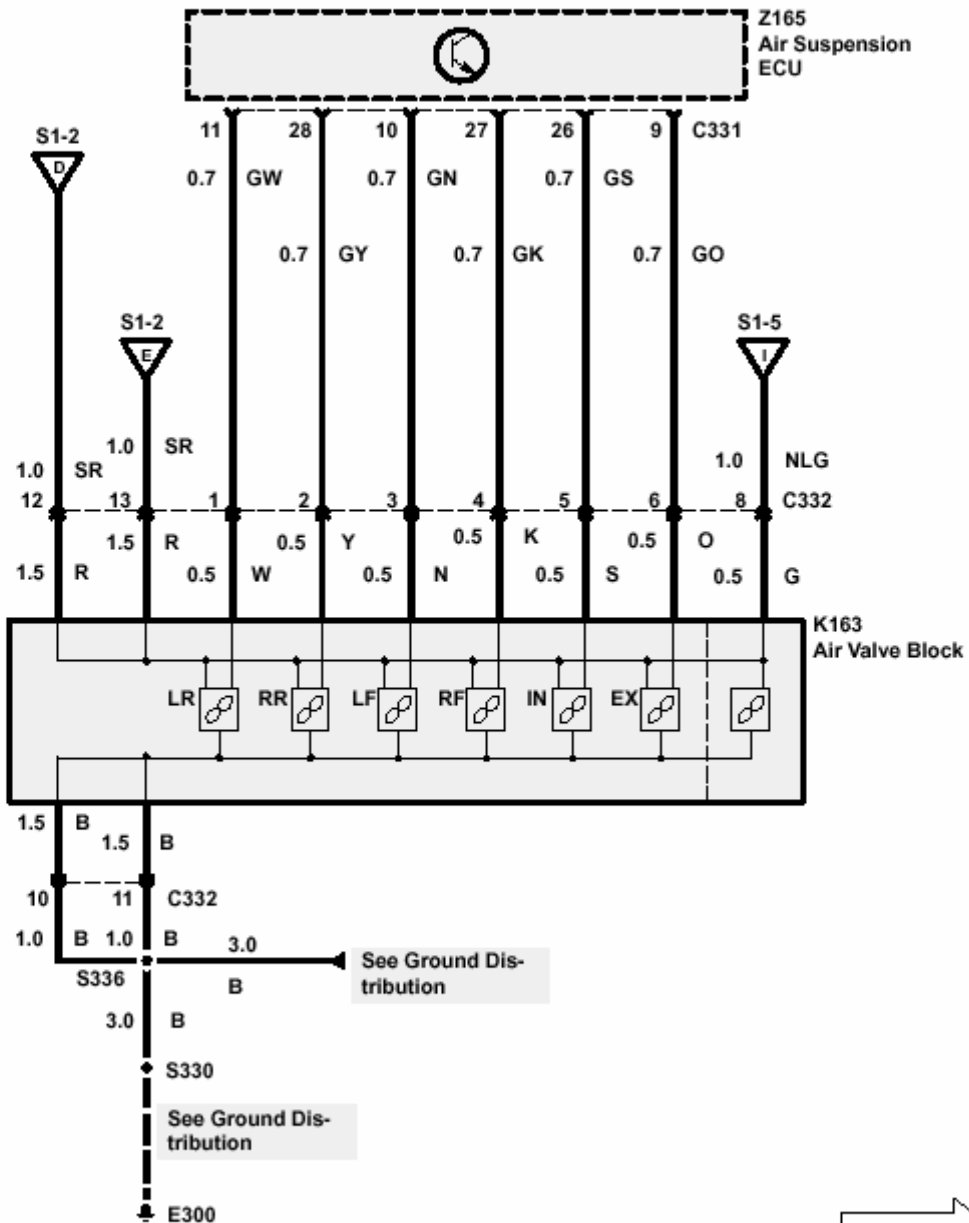
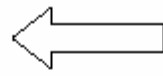
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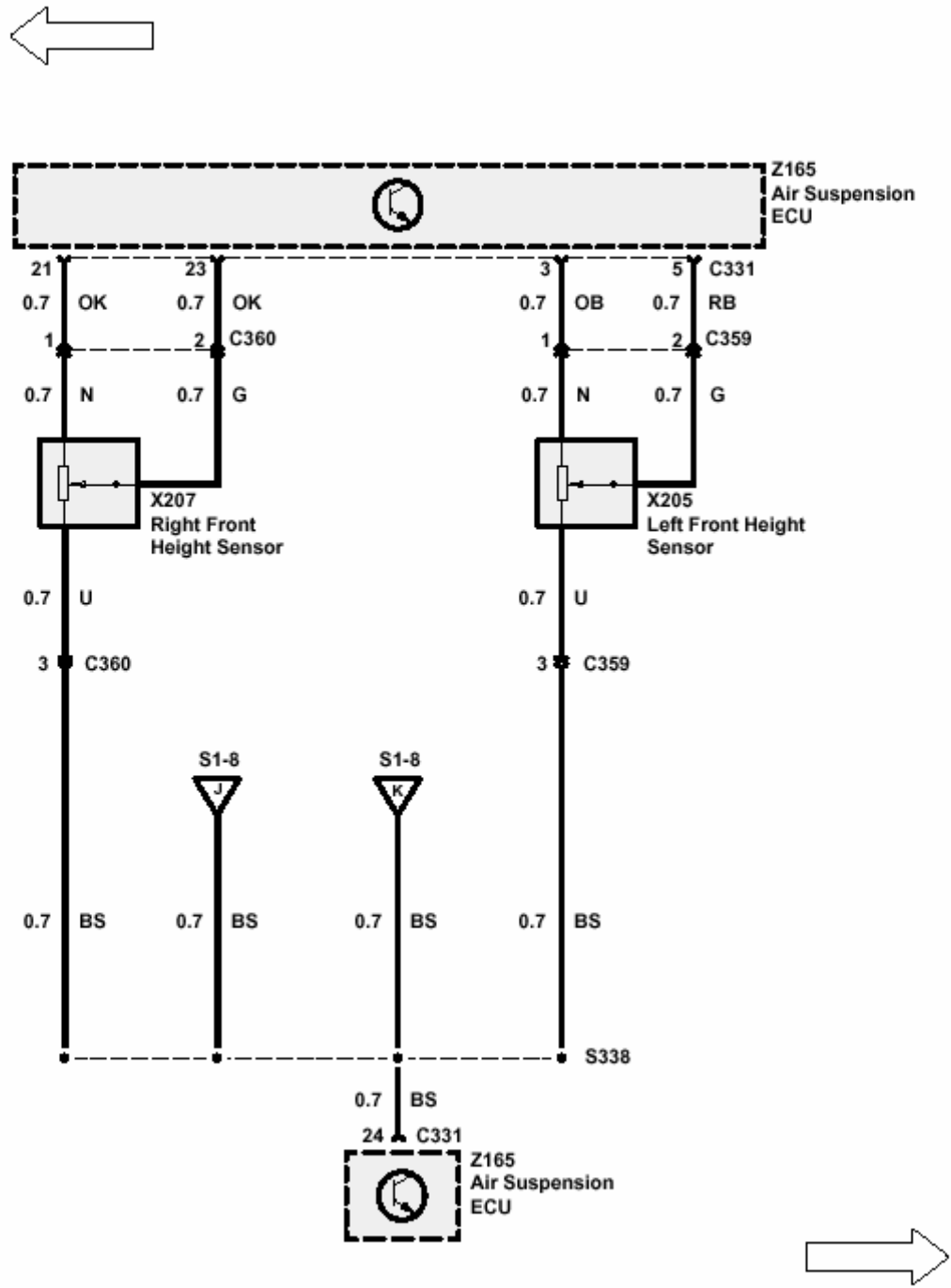


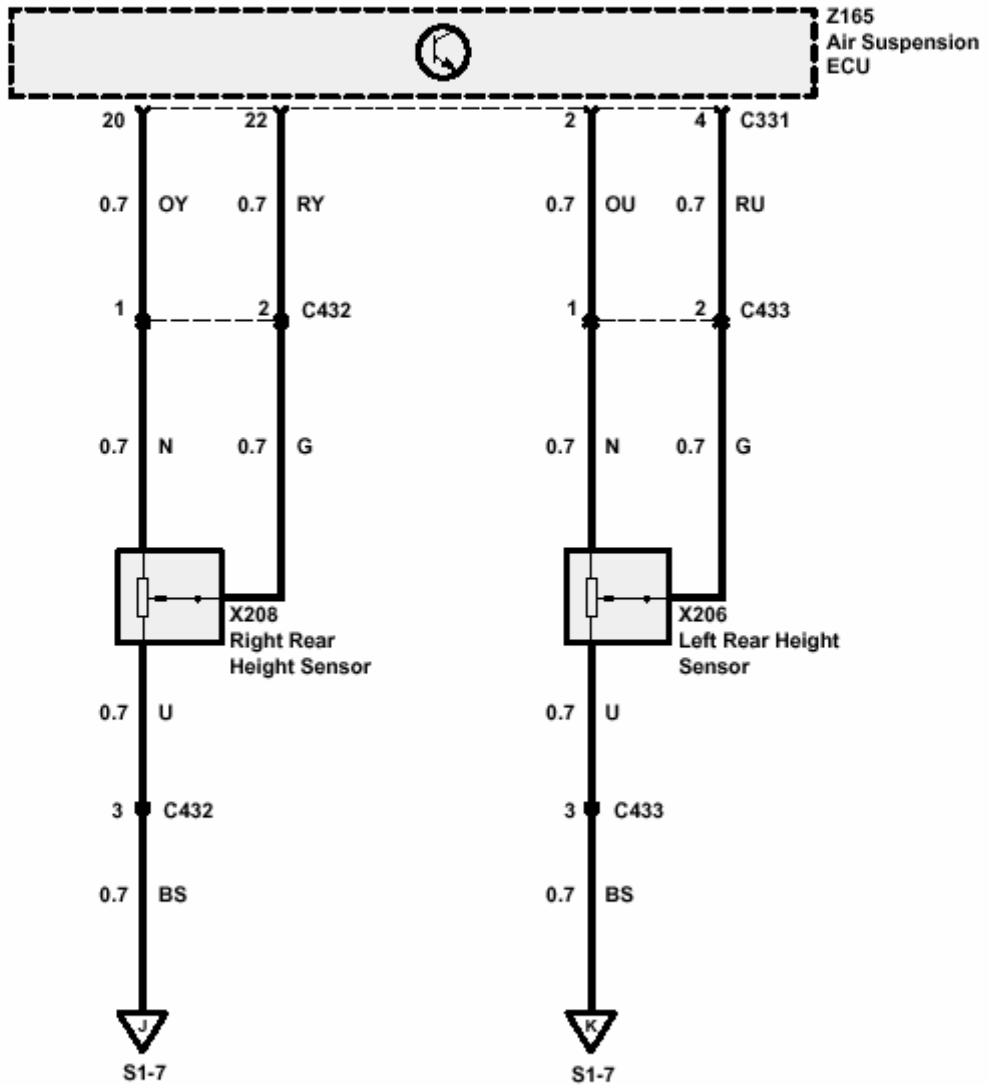


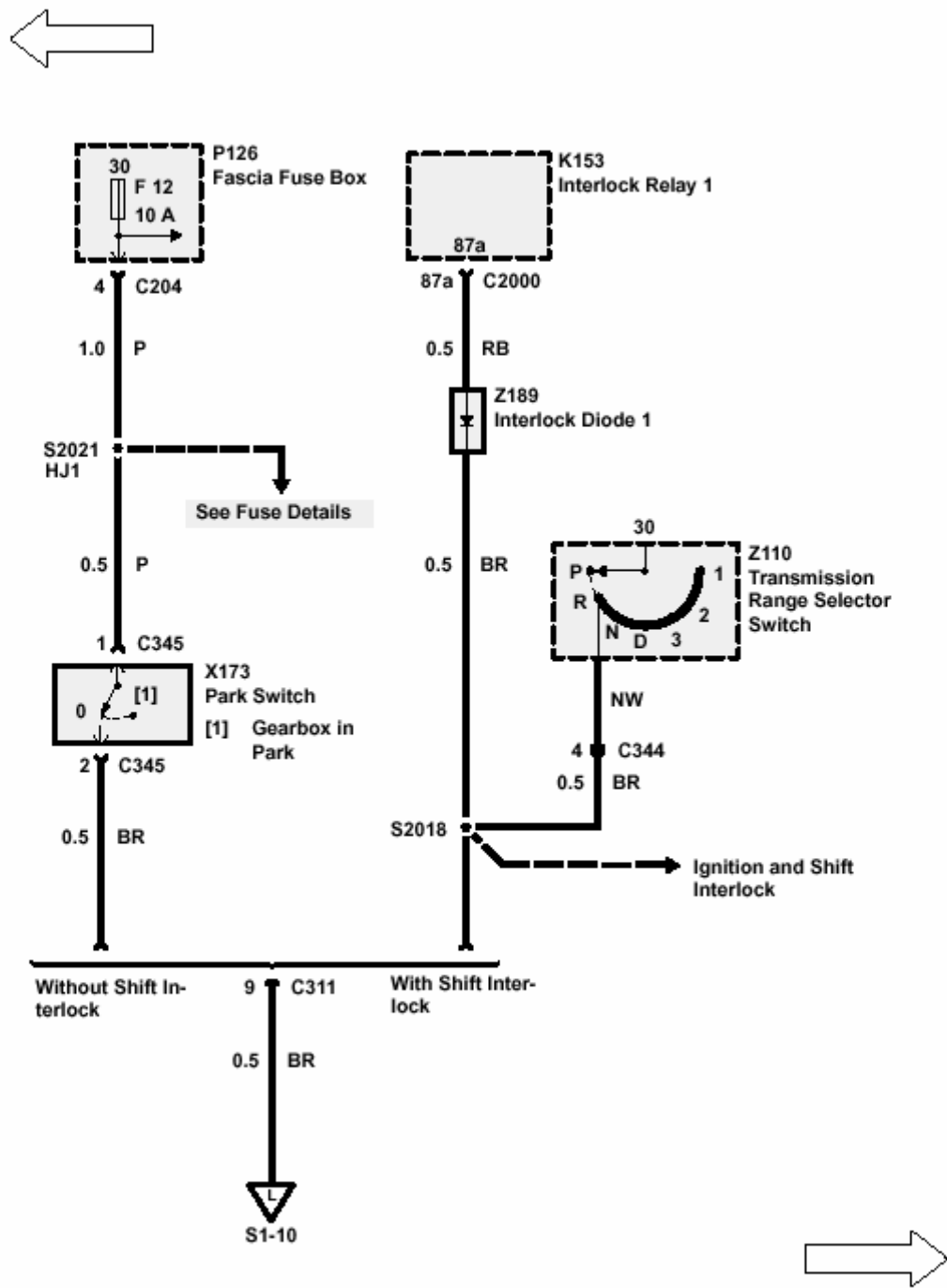
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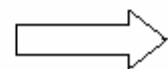
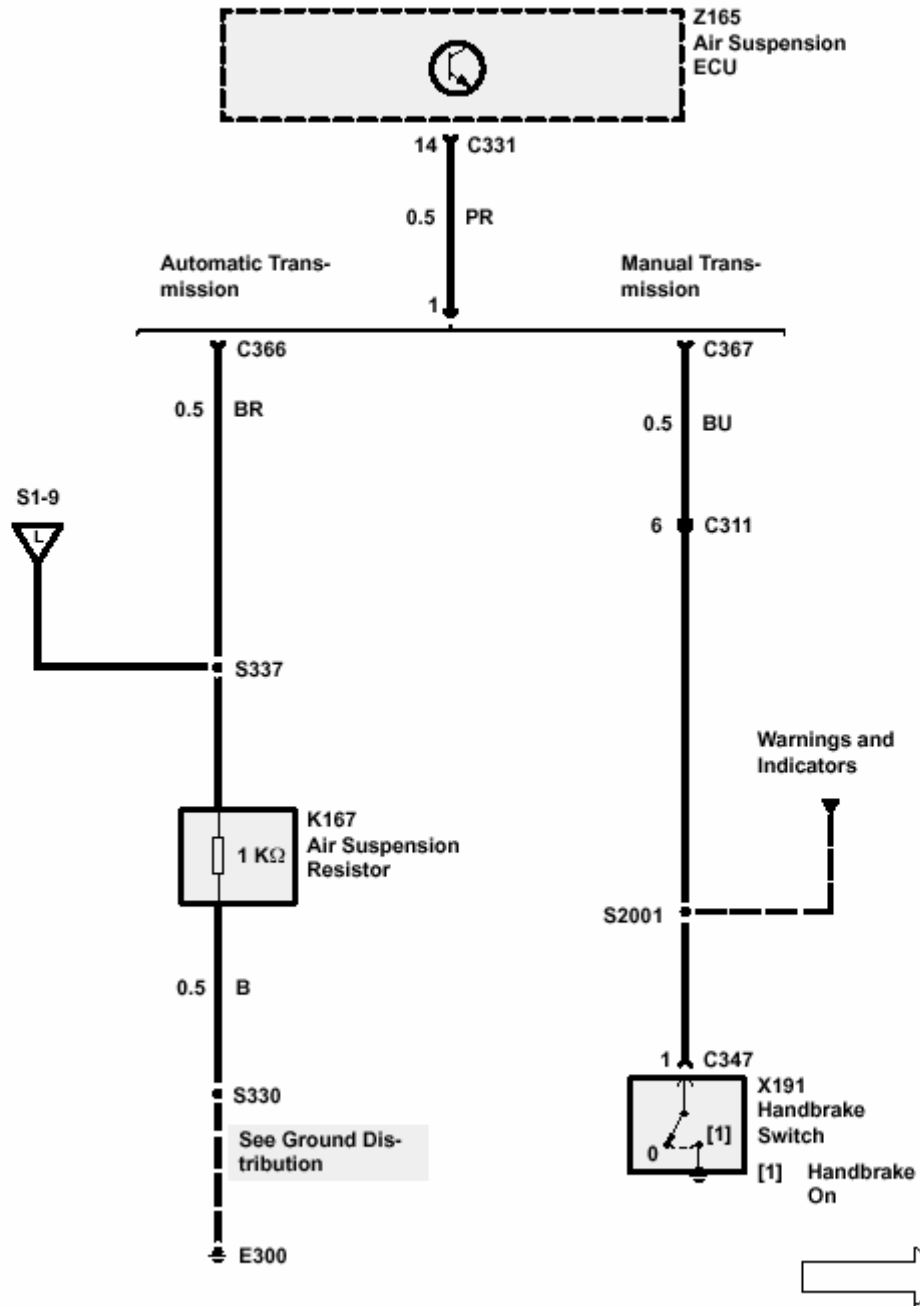
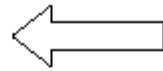
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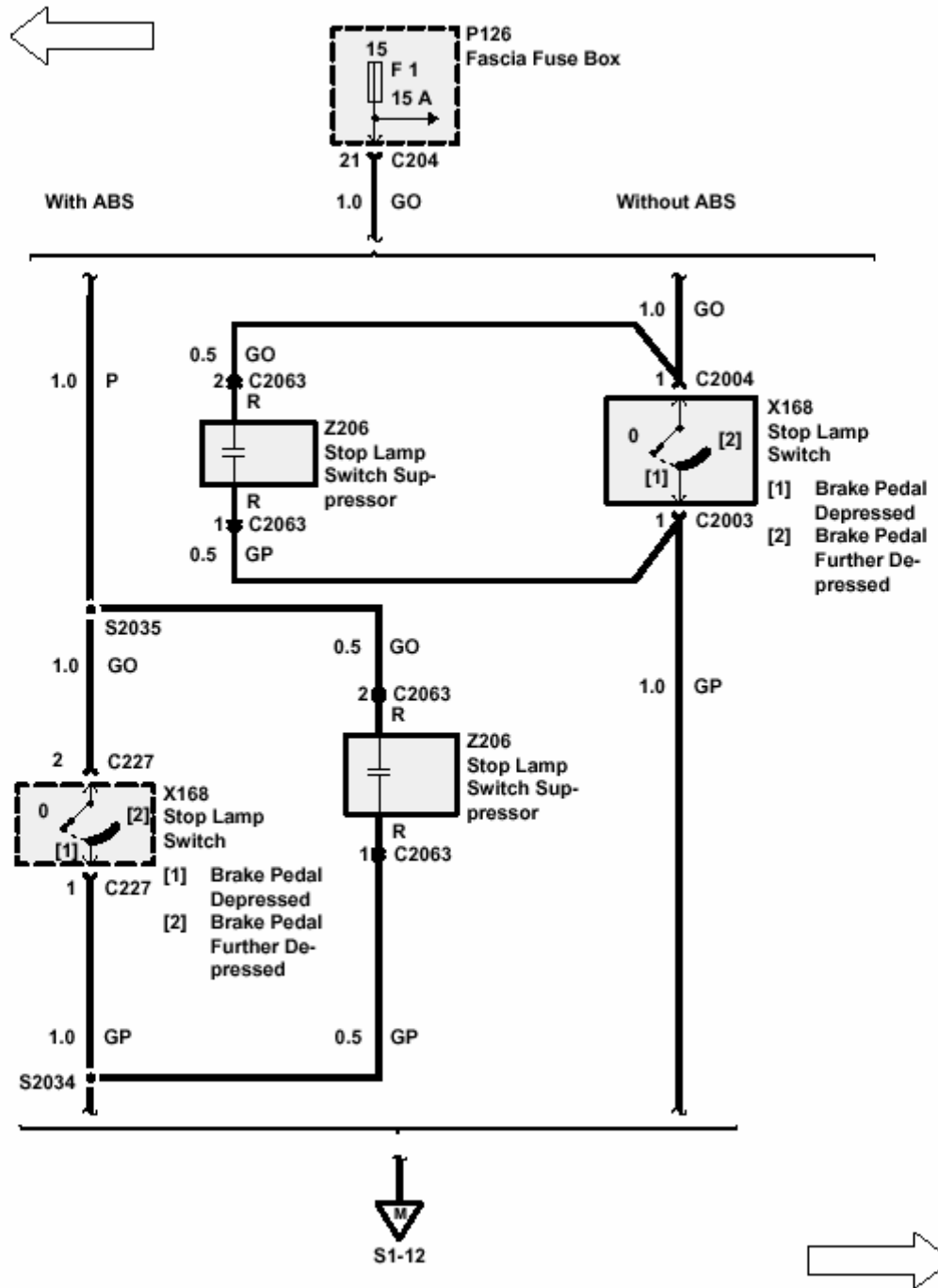


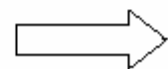
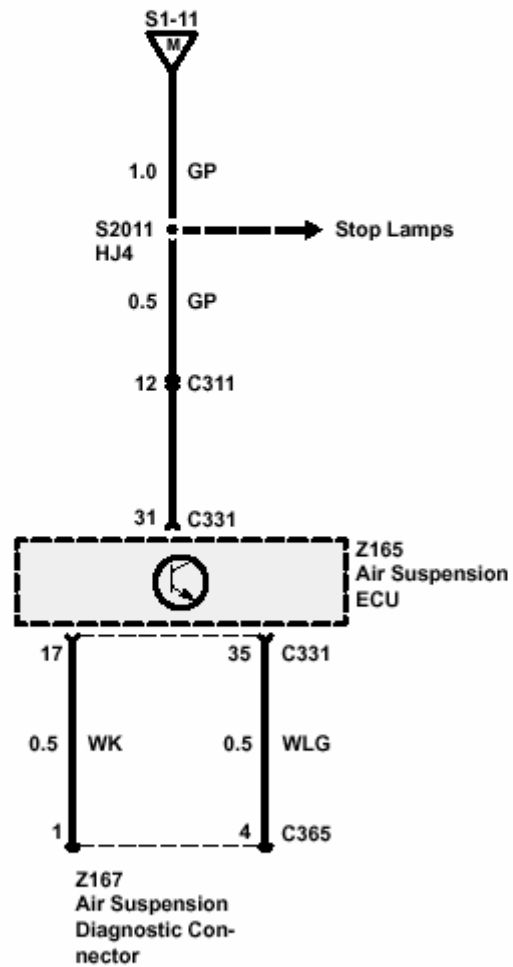
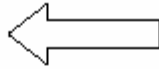


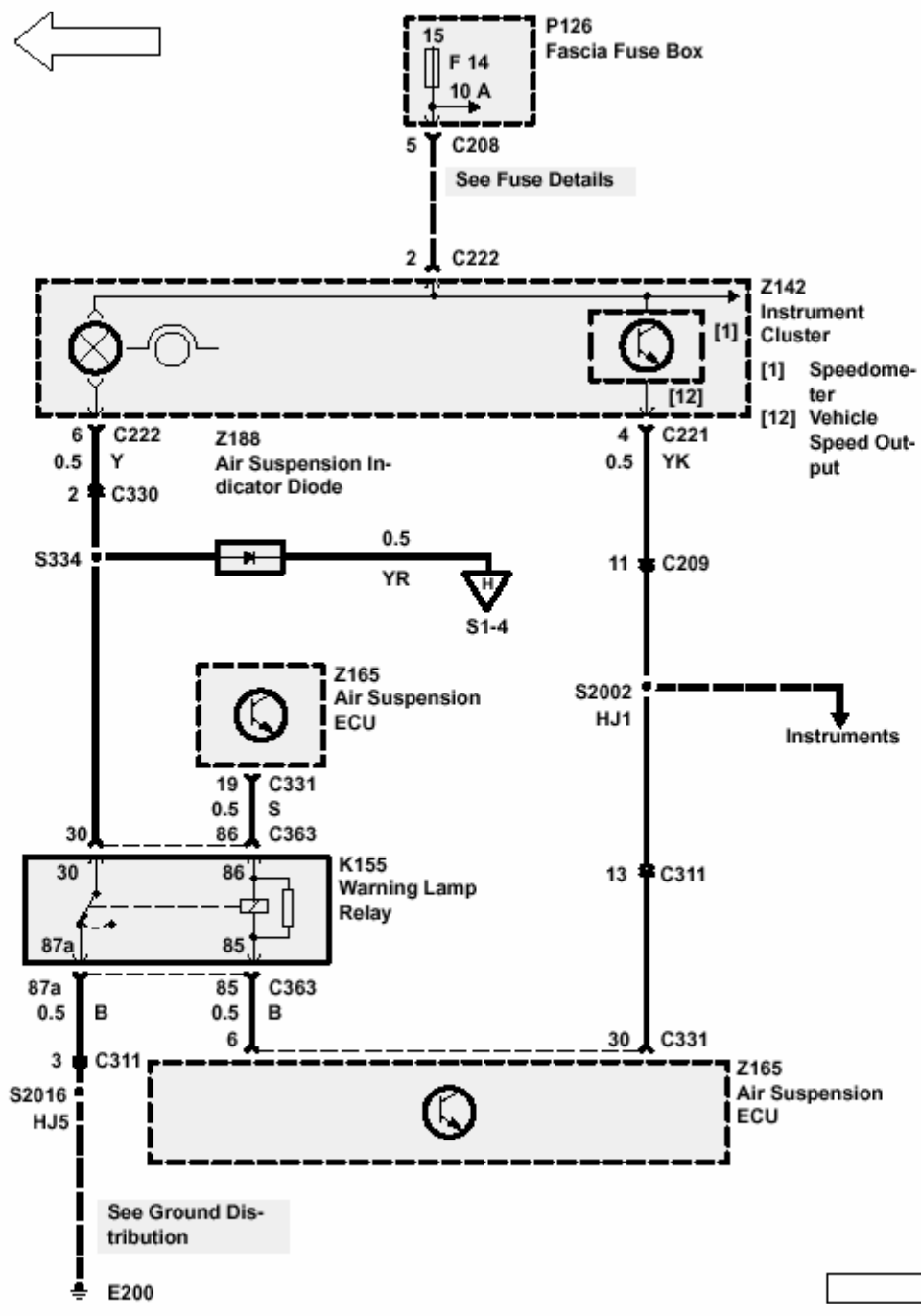












Air Suspension

S1 ETM

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