

SECTION : 9B

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

CAUTION : *Disconnect the negative battery cable before removing or installing any electrical unit or when a tool or equipment could easily come in contact with exposed electrical terminals. Disconnecting this cable will help prevent personal injury and damage to the vehicle. The ignition must also be in LOCK unless otherwise noted.*

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SPECIFICATIONS

BULB USAGE CHART

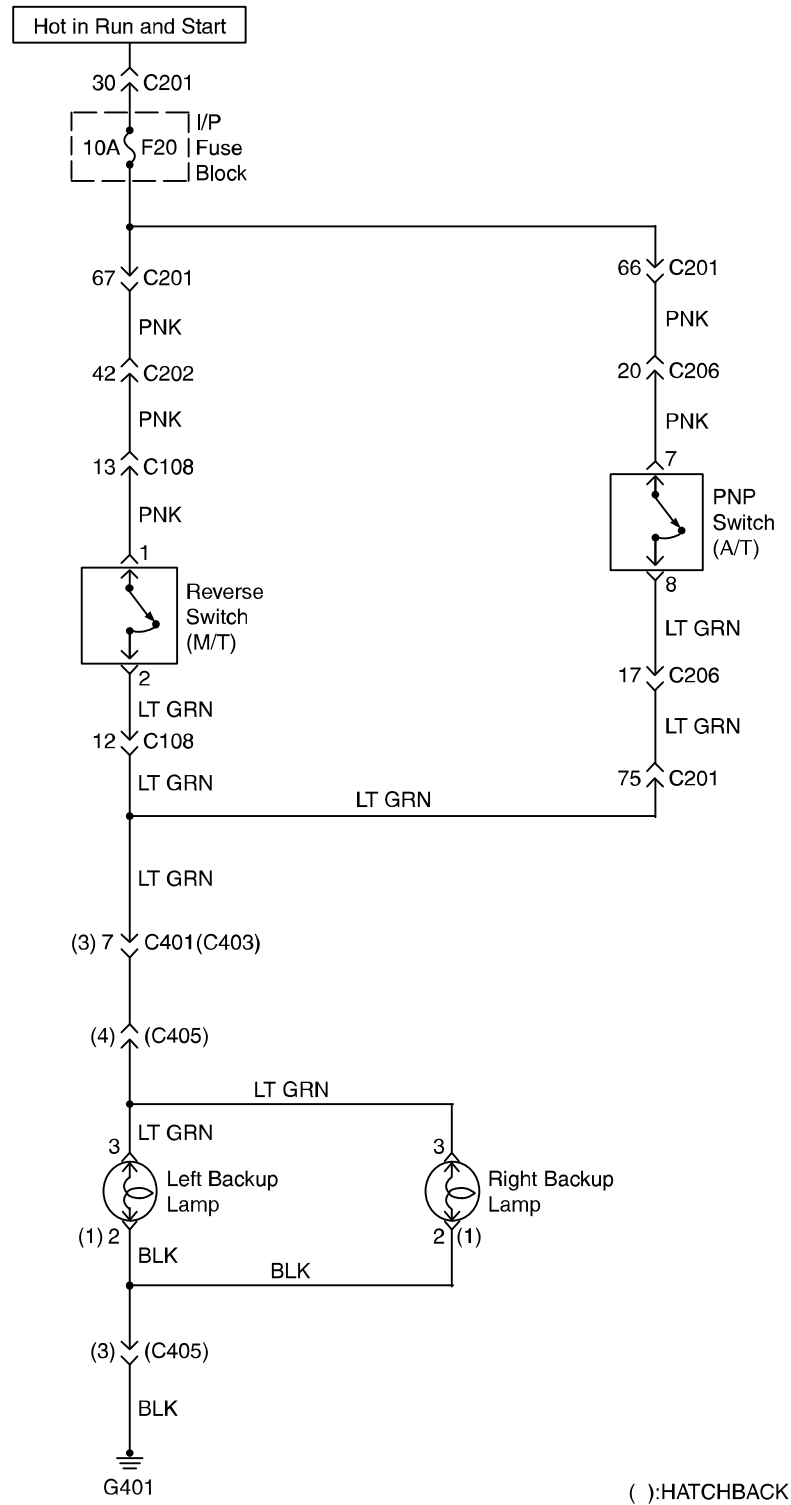
Bulb	Replacement Bulb Number
Backup Lamp	21W
Center High–Mounted Stoplamp	5W
Front Fog Lamp	27W
Headlamp	55W
Interior Courtesy Lamp	10W
License Plate Lamp	5W
Luggage Compartment Lamp	10W
Park and Front Turn Signal Lamp	Double 21/5W
Rear Fog Lamp	21W
Rear Turn Signal Lamp	21W
Side Turn Signal Lamp	5W
Taillamp and Stoplamp	Double 21/5W

FASTENER TIGHTENING SPECIFICATIONS

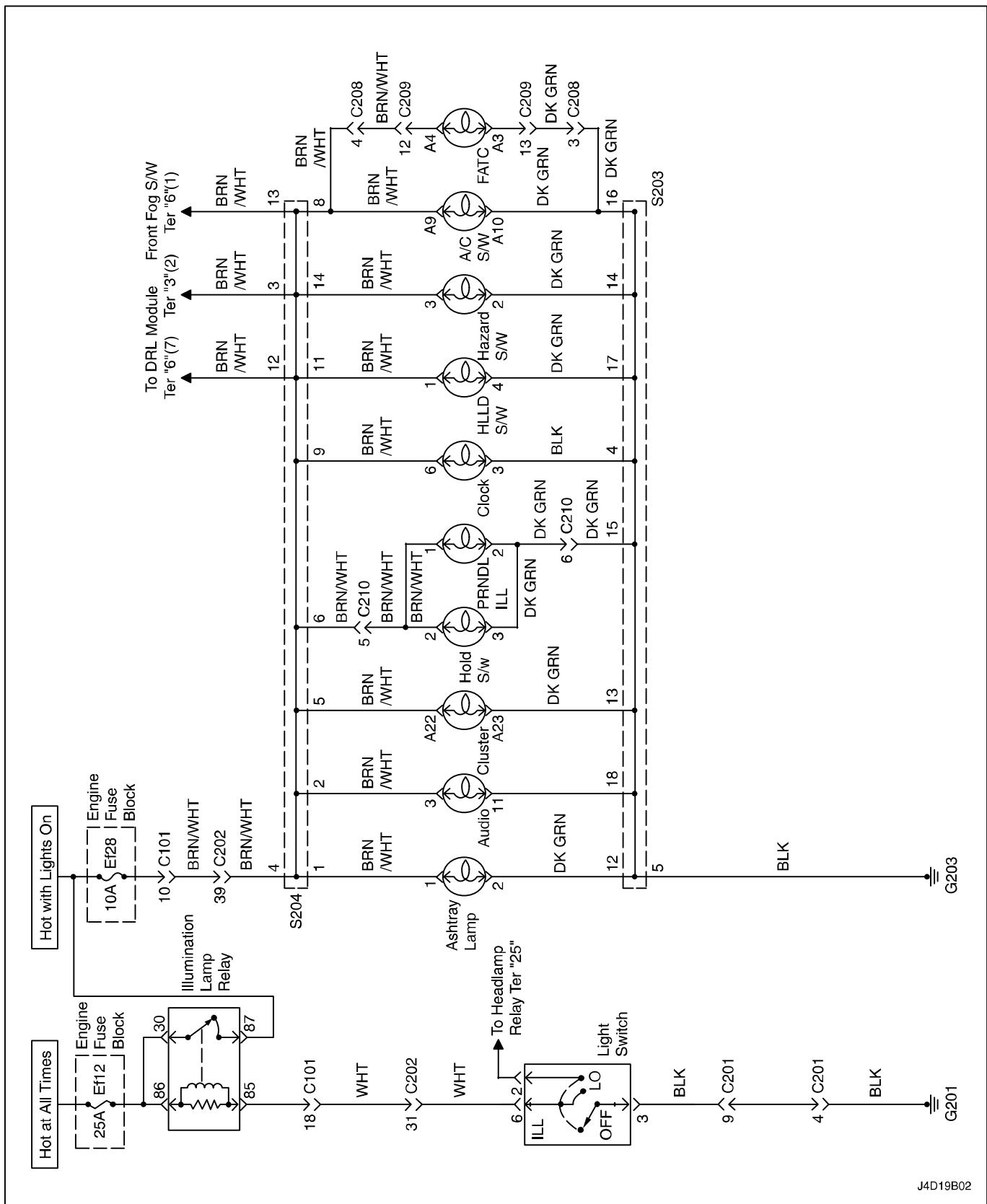
Application	N•m	Lb–Ft	Lb–In
CHMSL Mounting Nuts	4	–	35
Door Jamb Switch Screw	4	–	35
Front Fog Lamp Nuts	4	–	35
Headlamp Assembly Bolts and Nuts	4	–	35
License Plate Lamp Screws	4	–	35
Map Lamp Screws	1.5	–	13
Rear Combination Lamp Assembly Screws	4	–	35
Hatchback Extension Lamp	3	–	27

SCHEMATIC AND ROUTING DIAGRAMS

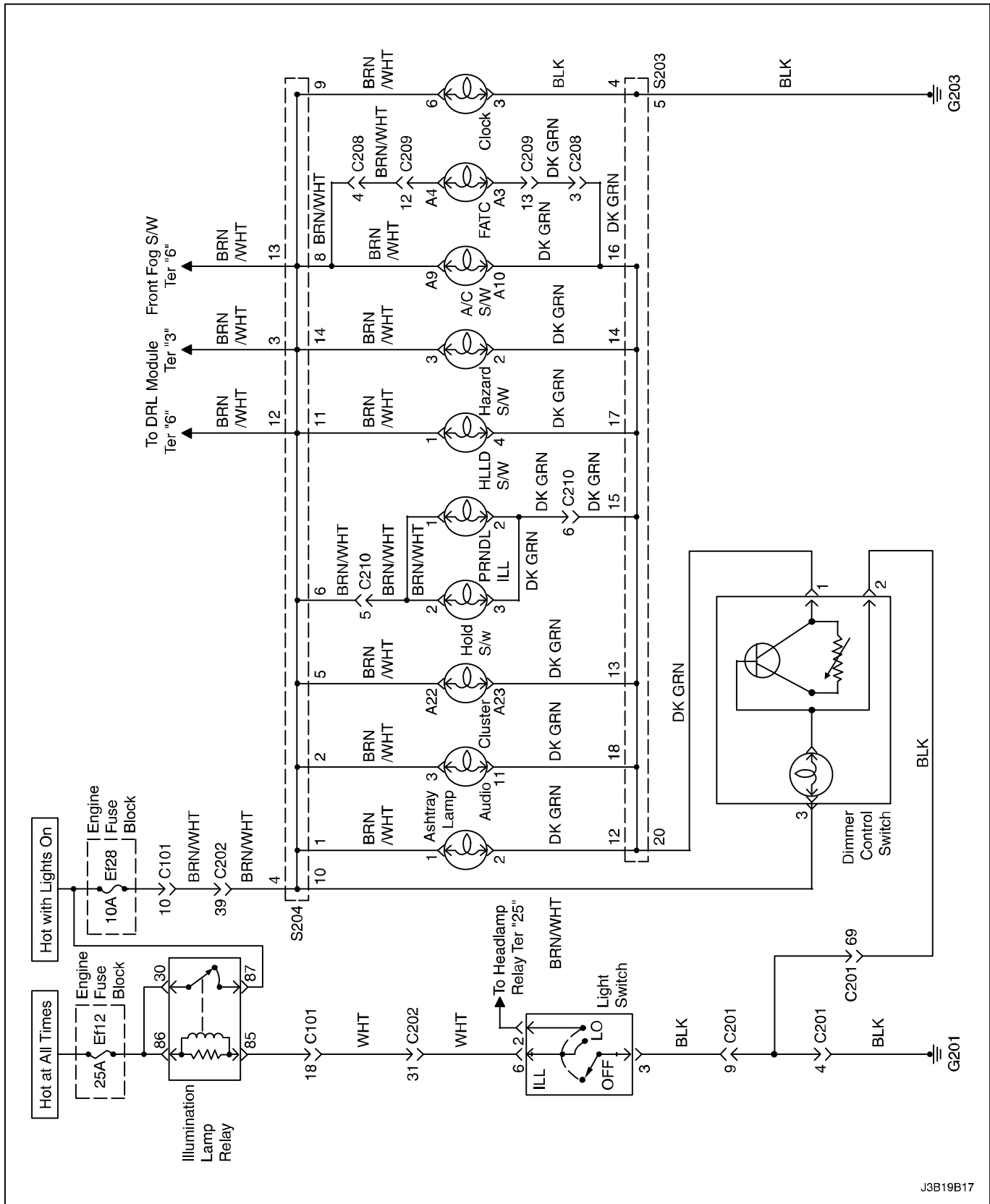
BACKUP LAMPS CIRCUIT



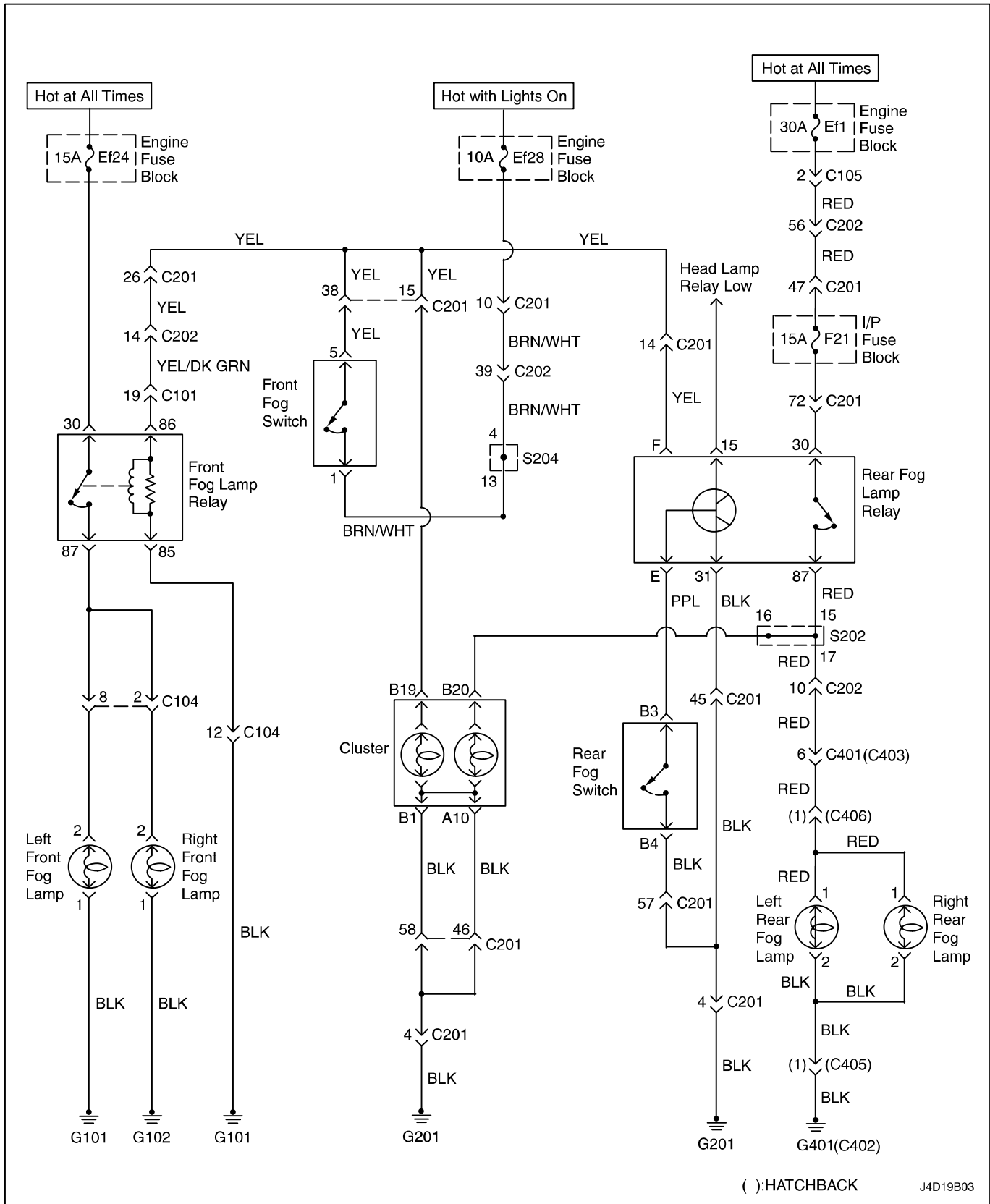
INSTRUMENTS CIRCUIT (W/O DIMMER CONTROL : GENERAL ONLY)



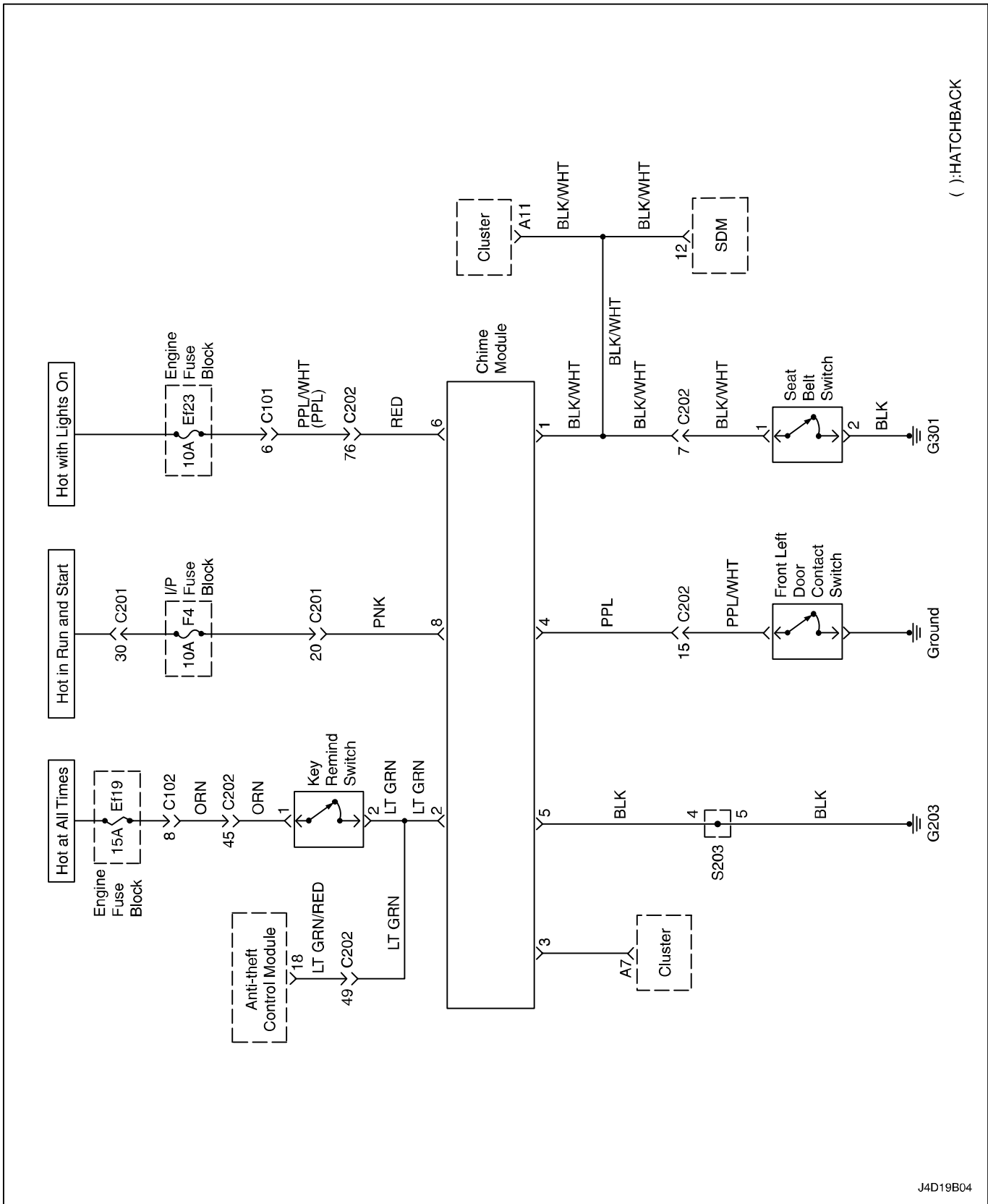
INSTRUMENTS CIRCUIT (W/ DIMMER CONTROL)



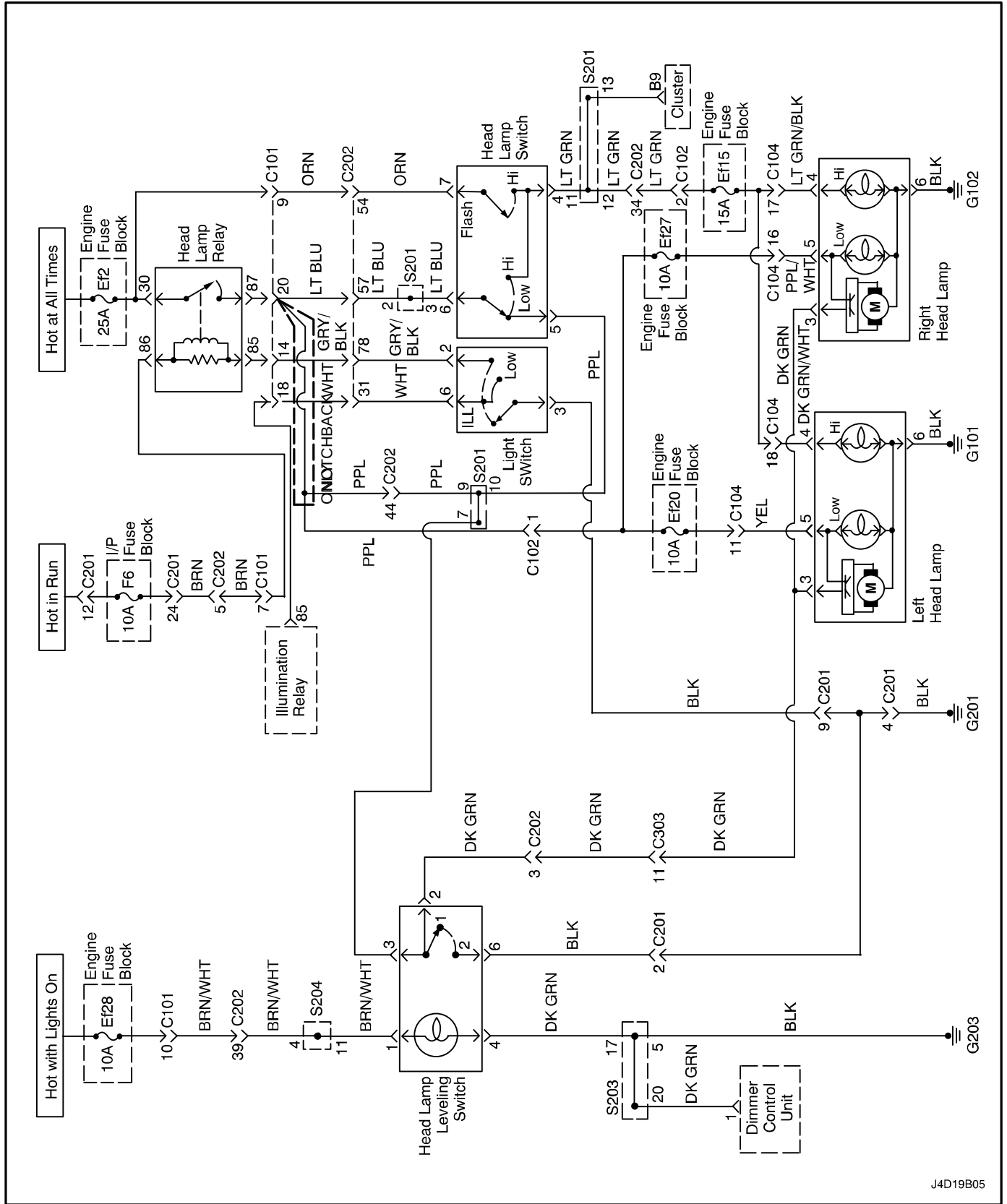
FRONT AND REAR FOG LAMPS CIRCUIT



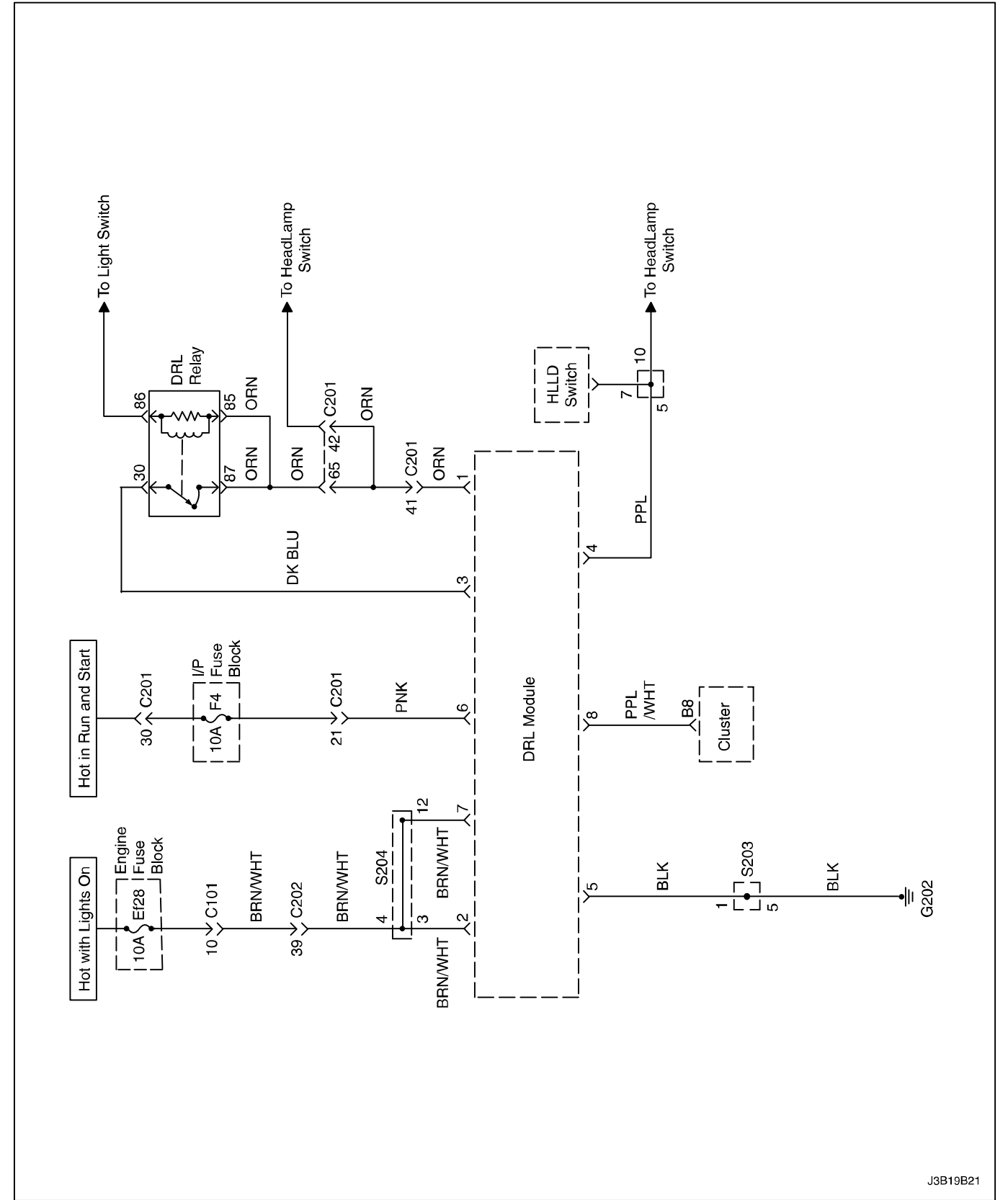
HEADLAMPS-ON REMINDER CHIME CIRCUIT



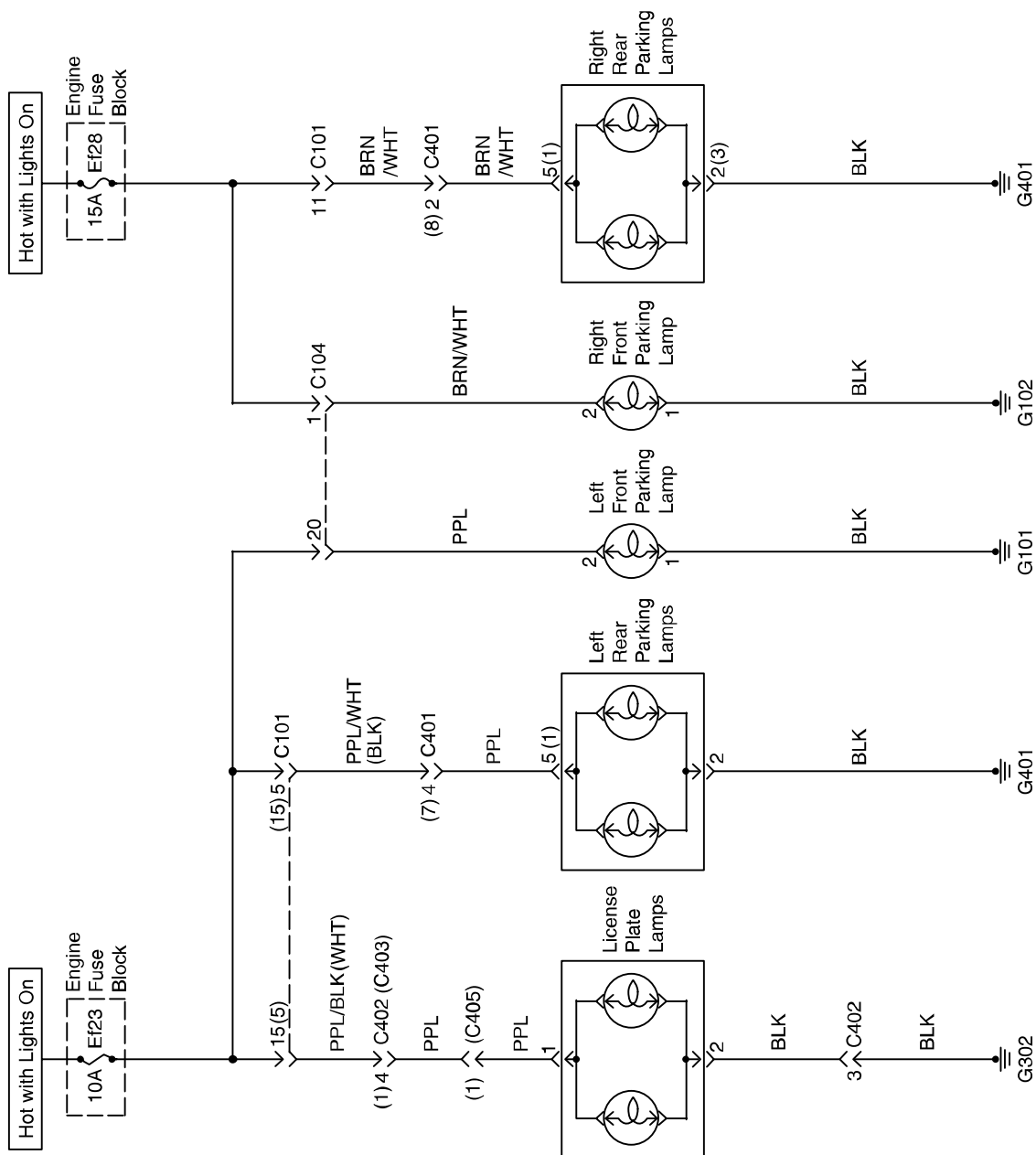
HEADLAMPS AND HEADLAMP LEVELING CIRCUIT



J4D19B05

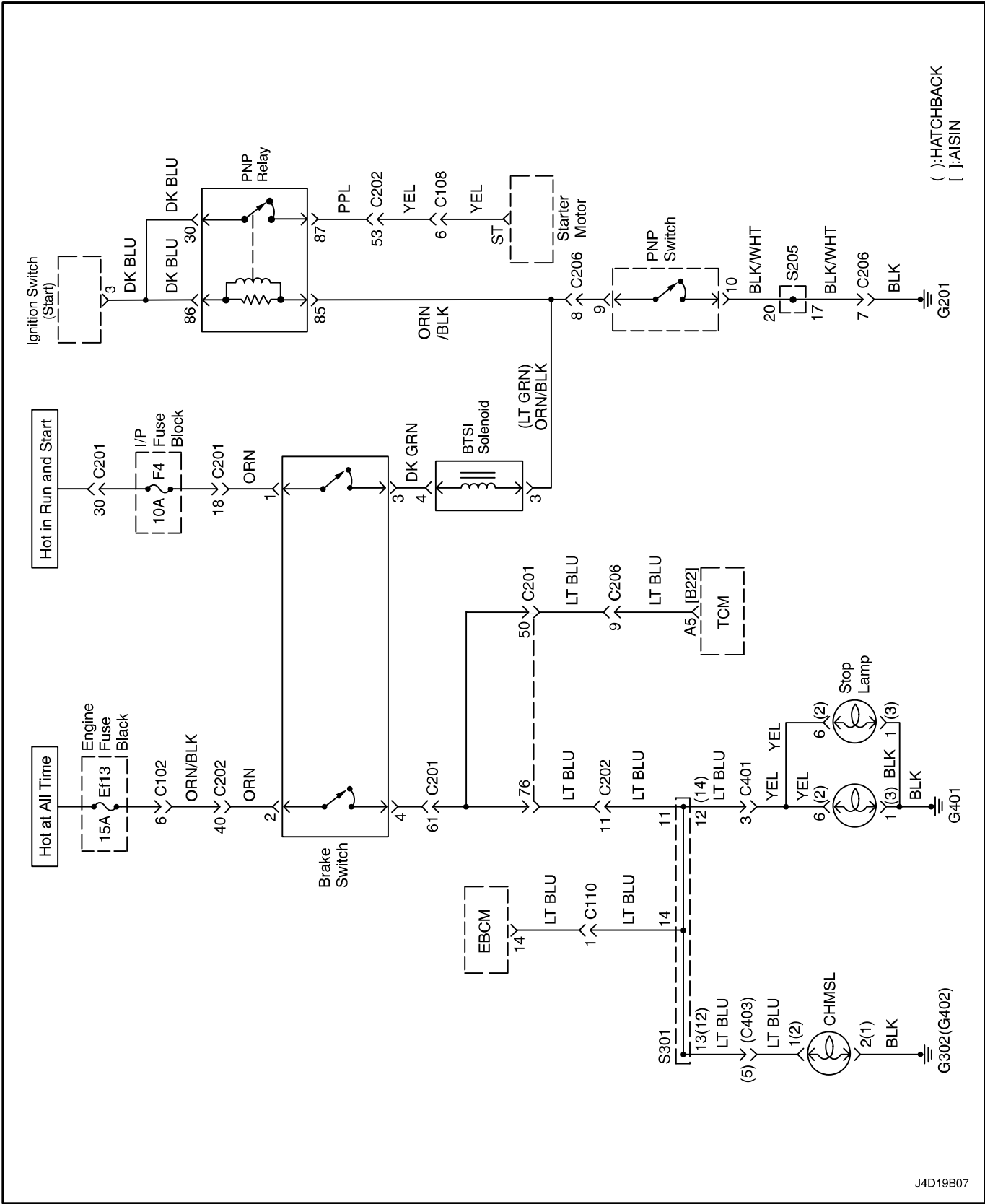


PARKING, TAIL AND LICENSE LAMPS CIRCUIT

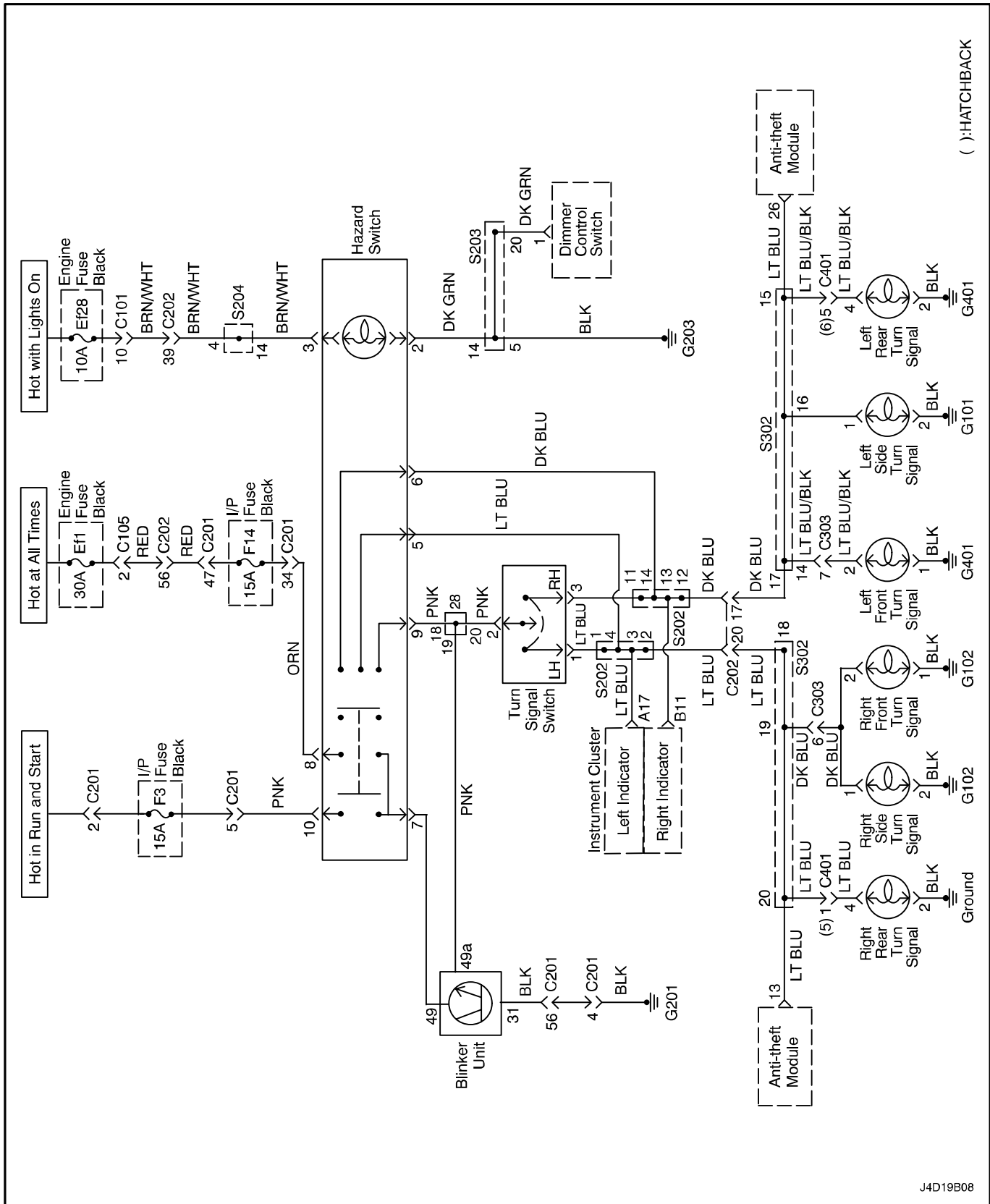


() : HATCHBACK

STOPLAMPS CIRCUIT



TURN AND HAZARD LAMPS CIRCUIT





DIAGNOSIS

HEADLAMPS–ON REMINDER CHIME

Diagnostic Aids :

The fuse for the left–side taillamps is also part of the headlamps–on reminder chime circuit. The headlamps–on reminder chime should operate when the ignition is OFF, the headlamps or parking lamps are on, and the driver door is open.

Headlamps–On Reminder Chime Does Not Work

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Turn the parking lamps on, and observe the taillamps. Are the taillamps operating correctly?	–	Go to <i>Step 3</i>	Go to <i>Step 2</i>
2	Repair the left–side taillamps before completing this diagnostic table. After the taillamps have been repaired, does the headlamps–on reminder chime work?	–	System OK	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
3	1. Disconnect the chime module electrical connector. 2. Turn the headlamps on. 3. Check the voltage at terminal 6 of the chime module connector. Is the voltage equal to the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 5</i>	Go to <i>Step 4</i>
4	Repair the open circuit between fuse Ef23 and terminal 6 of the chime module connector. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	Use an ohmmeter to check the resistance between ground and terminal 5 of the chime module. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 7</i>	Go to <i>Step 6</i>
6	Repair the open circuit between ground and terminal 5 of the chime module. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
7	1. Remove the driver door contact switch. 2. Remove the electrical connector from the driver door contact switch. 3. Use an ohmmeter to measure the resistance between the driver door contact switch connector and the chime module terminal 4. Does the ohmmeter indicate the specified value?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 9</i>	Go to <i>Step 8</i>
8	Repair the open circuit between the driver door contact switch connector and the chime module terminal 4. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	1. Connect the electrical connector to the chime module. 2. Connect a jumper wire between ground and the connector for the driver door contact switch. 3. Turn the ignition OFF. 4. Turn the lights on. Does the headlamps–on reminder chime operate?	–	Go to <i>Step 11</i>	Go to <i>Step 10</i>

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
10	Replace the chime module. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
11	Replace the driver door contact switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

HEADLAMPS

Low-Beam Headlamps Are Inoperative, High-Beam Headlamps Are OK

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check fuses Ef20 (left side headlamps) and Ef27 (right side headlamps). Is fuse Ef20 or Ef27 blown?	–	Go to <i>Step 2</i>	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
2	1. Check for a short circuit and repair if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
3	Check the voltage at fuses Ef20 and Ef27. Does the voltage available at fuses Ef20 and Ef27 equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 4</i>	Go to <i>Step 9</i>
4	1. Disconnect both headlamp connectors. 2. Turn the headlamps ON. 3. Select the low beams. Does the voltage at each headlamp connector terminal 5 equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 6</i>	Go to <i>Step 5</i>
5	Repair the open circuit between fuses Ef20 or Ef27 and the low beam headlamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
6	1. Disconnect the headlamp connectors. 2. Connect an ohmmeter between ground and either headlamp connector terminal 6. Is the resistance equal to the value specified?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 8</i>	Go to <i>Step 7</i>
7	Repair the ground circuit. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
8	Replace the faulty headlamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	1. Disconnect the headlamp switch connector. 2. Select the low beams. 3. Use an ohmmeter to check the continuity between terminals 6 and 5 of the headlamp switch. Does the ohmmeter indicate the value specified?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 10</i>	Go to <i>Step 11</i>
10	Replace the headlamp combination switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
11	Repair the open circuit between fuses Ef20 and Ef27 and the headlamp switch connector terminal 5. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

High-Beam Headlamps Are Inoperative, Low-Beam Headlamps Are OK

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check the high-beam headlamps in the "flash-to-pass" mode. Do the high-beam headlamps work in the "flash-to-pass" mode?	–	Go to <i>Step 11</i>	Go to <i>Step 2</i>
2	Check the voltage at the headlamp switch connector terminal 7. Does the voltage equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 4</i>	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
3	Repair the open circuit between the headlamp switch connector terminal 7 and the fuse Ef2. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	Go to <i>Step 4</i>
4	Check fuses Ef15. Is the fuse blown?	–	Go to <i>Step 5</i>	Go to <i>Step 6</i>
5	1. Check for a short circuit. Repair it if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
6	1. Turn the high-beam headlamps ON. 2. Check the voltage at fuses Ef15. Does the voltage available at fuses Ef15 equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 7</i>	Go to <i>Step 12</i>
7	1. Turn the high-beam headlamps ON. 2. Check the voltage at headlamp terminal 4 with high beams selected. Does the voltage available at the headlamp connector terminal 4 equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 9</i>	Go to <i>Step 8</i>
8	Repair the open circuit between fuse EF16 and the high-beam headlamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	Replace the faulty headlamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
10	1. Disconnect the headlamp combination switch connector. 2. Put the switch in the high-beam position. 3. Use an ohmmeter to check the continuity of the headlamp switch between terminals 7 and 4. Does the ohmmeter indicate the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 12</i>	Go to <i>Step 11</i>
11	Replace the headlamp combination switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
12	Repair the open circuit between headlamp combination switch connector (terminal 4) and Ef15. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

High-Beam and Low-Beam Headlamps Are Inoperative On Both Left and Right Sides

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check fuses F6, Ef2, Ef20, Ef27 and Ef15. Is any fuse blown?	–	Go to <i>Step 2</i>	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
2	1. Check for a short circuit and repair if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
3	1. Turn the low-beam headlamps ON. 2. Check the voltage at fuses Ef20, Ef27 and Ef15. Does the voltage at the headlamps equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 4</i>	Go to <i>Step 9</i>
4	1. Turn the low-beam headlamps ON. 2. Check the voltage at the headlamp connector terminal 5. 3. Turn the high-beam headlamps ON. 4. Check the voltage at headlamp connector terminal 4. Does the battery voltage available at the headlamps equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 6</i>	Go to <i>Step 5</i>
5	Repair the open circuit between fuses Ef20, Ef27 and Ef15 and the headlamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
6	Use an ohmmeter to check between ground and each headlamp connector terminal 6. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 8</i>	Go to <i>Step 7</i>
7	Repair the ground circuit. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
8	1. Replace the faulty headlamps. 2. Check the charging system to make sure that charging voltage is not excessively high. Repair if necessary. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	Temporarily substitute the illumination relay in place of the headlamp relay. Do the headlamps operate with the substituted relay?	–	Go to <i>Step 10</i>	Go to <i>Step 11</i>
10	Install the illumination relay in its original position, and install a new headlamp relay. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
11	1. With the headlamp relay removed, turn the headlamp switch to the low-beam position. 2. Use an ohmmeter to check the continuity between the connector for relay terminal 85 and ground. Does the ohmmeter indicate the specified value?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 17</i>	Go to <i>Step 12</i>

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
12	1. Reinstall the headlamp relay. 2. Check the voltage at the light switch connector terminal 2. Does the voltage equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 14</i>	Go to <i>Step 13</i>
13	Repair the open circuit between headlamp relay terminal 85 and the light switch connector terminal 2. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
14	1. Disconnect the light switch connector. 2. Turn the headlamps to the low-beam position. 3. Use an ohmmeter to check the continuity between terminals 2 and 3 of light switch. Does the ohmmeter indicate the specified value?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 16</i>	Go to <i>Step 15</i>
15	Replace the light switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
16	Repair the open circuit between terminal 3 of light switch connector and ground. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
17	Check the voltage at headlamp switch connector terminal 6. Does the voltage equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 19</i>	Go to <i>Step 18</i>
18	Repair the open circuit between headlamp switch connector and terminal 87 of the headlamp relay. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
19	1. Disconnect headlamp switch connector. 2. Turn the headlamps to the low-beam position. 3. Connect an ohmmeter between terminals 5 and 6 of headlamp switch connector. Observe the reading on the ohmmeter. 4. Turn the headlamps to the high-beam position. 5. Connect an ohmmeter between terminals 4 and 6 of the headlamp switch. Observe the reading on the ohmmeter. Does the ohmmeter show the specified value for both of the tests?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 20</i>	Go to <i>Step 15</i>
20	Repair the open circuit between the headlamp switch and fuses Ef20, Ef27 and Ef15. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

HEADLAMP LEVELING

Headlamps Leveling System Does Not Work

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check the headlamps. Do the headlamps work?	–	Go to <i>Step 3</i>	Go to <i>Step 2</i>
2	Repair the headlamp system before completing this diagnostic table. Has the headlamp system been repaired?	–	Go to <i>Step 3</i>	–
3	Check fuses Ef20 and Ef27. Is either of the fuses blown?	–	Go to <i>Step 5</i>	Go to <i>Step 4</i>
4	1. Check for a short circuit and repair if necessary. 2. Replace the blown fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	1. Turn the headlamps ON. 2. Check the voltage at fuses Ef20 and Ef27. Is the specified voltage available at the fuses?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 7</i>	Go to <i>Step 6</i>
6	Repair the open circuit between the headlamp switch and fuses Ef20 and Ef27. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
7	1. Disconnect the electrical connectors at the headlamp leveling motors. 2. Turn the headlamps ON. 3. Check the voltage at terminal 5 of the headlamps. Is the specified voltage available at both headlamp leveling motors?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 9</i>	Go to <i>Step 8</i>
8	Repair the open circuit between fuses Ef20 and Ef27 and the headlamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	With the headlamp leveling motors disconnected, check the resistance between ground and terminal 6 of the headlamps. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 11</i>	Go to <i>Step 10</i>
10	Repair the ground circuit for the headlamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
11	1. Turn the headlamps ON. 2. With the headlamps, check the voltage at terminal 3 of the headlamp connector. Is the voltage approximately equal the specified value?	6.2–10.6 v	Go to <i>Step 16</i>	Go to <i>Step 12</i>
12	1. Disconnect the headlamp leveling switch. 2. Turn the headlamps ON. 3. Check the voltage at the connector 3 wire at the headlamp leveling switch connector. Is the voltage equal to the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 14</i>	Go to <i>Step 13</i>
13	Repair the open circuit between the headlamp relay and the headlamp leveling switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
14	1. Turn the low-beam headlamps ON. 2. With the headlamp leveling switch removed for testing and the electrical connector still connected, check the voltage at the DK GRN wire at the headlamp leveling switch with the switch dial set at "0".	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 16</i>	Go to <i>Step 15</i>
15	Replace the headlamp leveling switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
16	1. Turn the low-beam headlamps ON. 2. With the headlamp leveling switch removed for testing and the electrical connector still connected, check the voltage at the DK GRN wire at the headlamp leveling switch with the switch dial set at "3".	4.5 v	Go to <i>Step 17</i>	Go to <i>Step 15</i>
17	Repair the open DK GRN wire between the head lamp leveling switch and the headlamp leveling motors. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

DAYTIME RUNNING LAMPS

Diagnostic Aids

The daytime running lamp (DRL) system will not work if the parking brake is applied. The system is designed to work only when the engine is running and the parking brake is

released. If the parking brake circuit is shorted to ground or the switch stays closed when the engine is running, the DRL system will not work.

Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) Do Not Turn ON

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Turn the headlamps ON with the headlamp switch. Do the headlamps work?	–	Go to <i>Step 3</i>	Go to <i>Step 2</i>
2	Repair the regular headlamp system before completing this diagnostic table. Does the DRL system work after the headlamps have been repaired?	–	System OK	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
3	With the DRL module still disconnected, use an ohmmeter to check the resistance between ground and terminal 5 of the DRL module connector. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 5</i>	Go to <i>Step 4</i>
4	Repair the circuit between ground and terminal 5 of the DRL module connector. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	1. Release the parking brake. 2. Turn the ignition switch ON. 3. Observe the parking brake indicator lamp. Is the parking brake indicator lamp ON?	–	Go to <i>Step 6</i>	Go to <i>Step 9</i>
6	Disconnect the electrical connector to the parking brake lever switch. Is the parking brake indicator lamp still ON?	–	Go to <i>Step 7</i>	Go to <i>Step 8</i>
7	Repair the short to ground in the parking brake circuit. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
8	Replace the parking brake lever switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	1. Make sure the headlamps are turned OFF. 2. With the DRL module disconnected, turn the ignition ON. 3. Check the voltage at terminal 6 of the DRL module. Is the voltage equal to the specified value?	0 v	Go to <i>Step 11</i>	Go to <i>Step 10</i>
10	Repair the open between fuse F4 and terminal 6 of the DRL module. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
11	Replace the DRL module. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

PARKING LAMPS AND TAILLAMPS

Parking Lamps and Taillamps Do Not Work

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check the headlamps. Do the headlamps work?	–	Go to <i>Step 3</i>	Go to <i>Step 2</i>
2	Repair the headlamps before continuing with this chart. After the headlamps have been repaired, are the parking lamps and taillamps still inoperative?	–	Go to <i>Step 3</i>	System OK
3	1. Turn the parking lamps on. 2. Use a voltmeter to check voltage at the bulb socket positive terminal. Does voltage at the bulb socket equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 4</i>	Go to <i>Step 7</i>
4	Connect an ohmmeter between ground and the lamp socket negative terminal. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 6</i>	Go to <i>Step 5</i>
5	Repair the ground circuit for the lamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
6	Replace the faulty bulbs. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
7	Check fuses Ef23 and Ef28. Are any of the fuses blown?	–	Go to <i>Step 8</i>	Go to <i>Step 9</i>
8	1. Check for a short circuit and repair it, if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	1. Turn the headlamps on. 2. Check the voltage at fuses Ef23 (left-side illumination lamp) and Ef28 (right-side illumination lamp). Does the voltage at the fuses equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 10</i>	–
10	Repair the open circuit between the fuses Ef23 and Ef28 and the illumination lamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

Stoplamps Do Not Work

Notice : When probing a bulb socket with a voltmeter or a test lamp, do not contact the side of the socket (ground) when you are testing the positive contact at the bottom of the socket. If the voltage and the ground are both available at the bulb socket, contacting both at the same time with a test probe will cause a blown fuse.

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check fuse Ef13. Is fuse Ef13 blown?	–	Go to <i>Step 2</i>	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
2	1. Check for a short circuit and repair it, if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
3	Use a voltmeter to check the voltage at fuse Ef13. Is the voltage at Ef13 equal to the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 5</i>	Go to <i>Step 4</i>
4	Repair the power supply circuit for fuse Ef13. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	1. Press the brake pedal. 2. Check the positive terminals of the bulb sockets with a test lamp. Does the test lamp illuminate?	–	Go to <i>Step 6</i>	Go to <i>Step 8</i>
6	Connect an ohmmeter between ground and the stoplamp ground terminal. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 8</i>	Go to <i>Step 7</i>
7	Repair the ground circuit. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
8	1. Disconnect the wiring connector from the brake switch. 2. Press the brake pedal. 3. Use an ohmmeter to check continuity between terminals 2 and 4. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 10</i>	Go to <i>Step 9</i>
9	Replace the brake switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
10	1. Disconnect the brake switch electrical connector. 2. Check the voltage at terminal 2. Does the voltmeter show the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 12</i>	Go to <i>Step 11</i>
11	Repair the open circuit between the fuse Ef13 and the brake switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
12	Repair the open circuit between the brake switch and the stoplamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

Center High–Mounted Stoplamp (CHMSL) Does Not Work

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check the stoplamps. Do the stoplamps work?	–	Go to <i>Step 3</i>	Go to <i>Step 2</i>
2	Repair the stoplamps before completing this diagnostic table. Does the CHMSL work after the stoplamps have been repaired?	–	System OK	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
3	1. Remove the CHMSL lamp bulb. 2. Visually and physically check the CHMSL lamp bulb. Is the lamp bulb defective?	–	Go to <i>Step 4</i>	Go to <i>Step 5</i>
4	Replace the CHMSL lamp bulb. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	1. Disconnect the CHMSL connector. 2. Use an ohmmeter to measure the resistance between ground and the BLK wire in the CHMSL connector. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 7</i>	Go to <i>Step 6</i>
6	Repair the open circuit between ground and the BLK wire in the CHMSL connector. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
7	Repair the open circuit between the stoplamp switch and the CHMSL. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

Backup Lamps Inoperative

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	1. Block the wheels. 2. Apply the parking brake to prevent the vehicle from moving. 3. Turn the ignition on. 4. Put the transaxle in reverse (R). 5. Remove one of the backup lamps from its socket. 6. Test the lamp socket positive terminal with a voltmeter. Does the battery voltage available at the backup lamp socket positive terminal equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 3</i>	Go to <i>Step 2</i>
2	Repair the open circuit between fuse F20 and the backup lamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
3	Connect an ohmmeter between ground and the negative terminal at the bulb socket. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 4</i>	Go to <i>Step 5</i>
4	Replace the faulty backup lamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	1. Reinstall the backup lamps. 2. Disconnect the electrical connector at the reverse switch. (On automatic transaxle (A/T) vehicles, disconnect the neutral safety/backup switch.) 3. Turn the ignition on. 4. Put the transaxle in R. 5. Use a voltmeter to check for the reverse switch terminal 1. (On A/T vehicles, test terminal 7 of the neutral safety/backup switch). Does the battery voltage available at terminal 1 (or terminal 7, if equipped with A/T) equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 7</i>	Go to <i>Step 6</i>
6	Repair the open circuit between the backup lamps and the, reverse switch (or the neutral safety/backup switch if equipped with A/T). Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
7	1. Put the transaxle in R. 2. Use an ohmmeter to check the continuity between reverse switch terminal 1 and terminal 2 (terminals 7 and 8 on the neutral safety/backup switch, if equipped with A/T). Does the continuity between terminals 1 and 2 (terminals 7 and 8, if equipped with A/T) equal the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 9</i>	Go to <i>Step 8</i>

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
8	Replace the reverse switch (neutral safety/backup switch, if equipped with A/T). Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	Repair the ground circuit between the reverse switch (neutral safety/backup switch, if equipped with A/T) and ground G401. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

Turn Signal Lamps and Hazard Lamps Do Not Work

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check fuses F3 and F14. Is either fuse blown?	–	Go to <i>Step 2</i>	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
2	1. Check for a short circuit and repair it, if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
3	1. Turn the ignition ON. 2. Check the voltage at fuses F3 and F14. Does the battery voltage available at both fuses F3 and F14 equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 4</i>	Go to <i>Step 7</i>
4	1. Turn the hazard switch on. 2. Remove each of the inoperative lamps from its socket. 3. Test each lamp socket positive terminal with a voltmeter. Does the battery voltage pulsing at the turn signal hazard lamp socket positive terminal equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 5</i>	Go to <i>Step 9</i>
5	At each bulb socket, use an ohmmeter to check the ground circuit. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 6</i>	Go to <i>Step 8</i>
6	Replace any faulty turn signal/hazard bulbs. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
7	Repair the power supply circuit to fuses. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
8	Repair the open ground wires. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	1. Turn on the hazard lamp switch. 2. Test the blinker unit connector terminal 49a with a voltmeter. Does the battery voltage pulsing at the blinker unit terminal 49a equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 15</i>	Go to <i>Step 10</i>
10	1. Turn on the hazard lamp switch. 2. Test the blinker unit connector terminal 49 with a voltmeter. Does the battery voltage available at the blinker unit terminal 49 equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 11</i>	Go to <i>Step 14</i>
11	1. Disconnect the blinker unit from the connector. 2. Use an ohmmeter to check between ground and the connector for terminal 31 of the blinker unit. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	$\approx 0 \Omega$	Go to <i>Step 13</i>	Go to <i>Step 12</i>
12	Repair the blinker unit ground connection. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
13	Replace the faulty blinker unit. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
14	1. Disconnect the hazard lamp switch connector. 2. Check for voltage at terminal 8. 3. Turn the ignition ON. 4. Check for voltage at terminal 10. Does the battery voltage available at both terminals equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 15</i>	Go to <i>Step 20</i>
15	1. Remove the hazard lamp switch. 2. Turn the hazard lamp switch off. 3. Check for continuity between terminals 7 and 10. 4. Turn the hazard lamp switch on. 5. Check for continuity between terminals 7 and 8. Do both tests show the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 18</i>	Go to <i>Step 17</i>
16	1. Remove the hazard lamp switch. 2. Turn the hazard lamp switch on. 3. Use an ohmmeter to check for continuity between terminals 5, 6, and 9. Does the continuity between terminals 5, 6, and 9 equal the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 19</i>	Go to <i>Step 17</i>
17	Replace the faulty hazard lamp switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
18	Repair the open circuit between the hazard lamp switch terminal 7 and the blinker unit terminal 49. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
19	Repair the open circuit between the hazard lamp switch and the fuses F3 or F14. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

Hazard Lamps Do Not Operate, Turn Signals Are OK

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check fuse F14. Is fuse F14 blown?	–	Go to <i>Step 2</i>	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
2	1. Check for a short circuit and repair it, if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
3	Use a voltmeter to check for power to fuse F14. Does the battery voltage available at fuse F14 equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 5</i>	Go to <i>Step 4</i>
4	Repair the power supply circuit to fuse F14. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	1. Disconnect the hazard switch connector. 2. Use a voltmeter to check power to the hazard switch terminal 8. Does the battery voltage available at connector terminal 8 equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 6</i>	Go to <i>Step 9</i>
6	1. Remove the hazard switch and disconnect it for testing. 2. Turn the hazard switch on. 3. Test with an ohmmeter between terminals 7 and 8. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 7</i>	Go to <i>Step 10</i>
7	1. With the hazard switch still removed and disconnected for testing, turn the hazard switch on. 2. Use an ohmmeter to check between terminals 5, 6, and 9. Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 8</i>	Go to <i>Step 10</i>
8	Repair the open circuit between the hazard lamp switch connector and splice S202. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	Repair the open circuit between the hazard switch connector terminal 8 and fuse F14. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
10	Replace the faulty hazard switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

INTERIOR COURTESY AND LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT LAMPS

Interior Courtesy Lamp Inoperative

CAUTION : Always make sure there is an electrical load (lamp bulb, etc.) in any circuit between battery terminals. Do not make a short circuit between battery terminals with a jumper wire. Hazardous sparking would result and could cause injury.

Test Description

The number(s) below refer to step(s) on the diagnostic

table.

1. Bulb test. Clip one end of a jumper wire to the negative battery terminal. Clip the other end of the jumper wire onto one end of the bulb. Take the free end of the bulb (the end without the jumper attached) and touch it to the positive battery terminal.

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	1. Remove the interior courtesy lamp bulb and inspect the filament. 2. If the filament is not broken, test the bulb using the vehicle's battery and a jumper wire. Does the bulb pass the visual and physical checks?	–	Go to Step 3	Go to Step 2
2	Replace the bulb. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
3	1. Reinstall the interior courtesy lamp bulb. 2. Check fuse Ef19. Is fuse Ef19 blown?	–	Go to Step 4	Go to Step 5
4	1. Check for a short circuit and repair it, if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	Check fuse Ef19. Does the voltage at fuse Ef19 equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to Step 7	Go to Step 6
6	Repair the open power supply circuit for fuse Ef19. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
7	1. Disconnect the interior courtesy lamp electrical connector. 2. Check the voltage at connector terminal 1. Does the voltage at connector terminal 1 equal the value specified?	11–14 v	Go to Step 8	Go to Step 9
8	Repair the open circuit between fuse Ef19 and the interior courtesy lamp terminal 1. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	1. With the interior courtesy lamp disconnected, turn it to the on position. 2. Use an ohmmeter to check the resistance between ground and terminal 2 of the interior courtesy lamp connector (harness side). Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	0Ω	Go to Step 10	Go to Step 11
10	Replace the interior courtesy lamp switch assembly. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
11	Repair the ground circuit for the interior courtesy lamp. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

Luggage Compartment Lamp Inoperative

CAUTION : Always make sure there is an electrical load (lamp bulb, etc.) in any circuit between battery terminals. Do not make a short circuit between battery terminals with a jumper wire. Hazardous sparking would result and could cause injury.

Test Description

The number(s) below refer to step(s) on the diagnostic

table.

1. Bulb test. Clip one end of a jumper wire to the negative battery terminal. Clip the other end of the jumper wire onto one end of the bulb. Take the free end of the bulb (the end without the jumper attached) and touch it to the positive battery terminal.

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	1. Remove the luggage compartment lamp bulb and inspect the filament. 2. If the filament is not broken, test the bulb using the vehicle's battery and a jumper wire. Does the bulb pass the visual and physical check?	–	Go to Step 3	Go to Step 2
2	Replace the bulb. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
3	1. Reinstall the luggage compartment lamp bulb. 2. Check fuse Ef19. Is fuse Ef19 blown?	–	Go to Step 4	Go to Step 5
4	1. Check for a short circuit and repair it, if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	Check fuse Ef19. Does the voltage at fuse Ef19 equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to Step 7	Go to Step 6
6	Repair the open power supply circuit for fuse Ef19. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
7	1. Disconnect the luggage compartment lamp electrical connector. 2. Check the voltage at the orange wire. Does the voltage at the ORN wire equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to Step 8	Go to Step 9
8	Repair the open circuit between fuse Ef19 and the luggage compartment lamp. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	1. Reconnect the luggage compartment lamp. 2. Remove the luggage compartment lamp switch. 3. With a voltmeter (or test lamp), test the PNK/ BLK wire at the luggage compartment lamp switch. Does the voltage at the luggage compartment lamp switch equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to Step 11	Go to Step 10
10	Repair the open circuit between the luggage compartment lamp and the luggage compartment lamp switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
11	Use an ohmmeter to check the resistance between ground and the BLK wire at the luggage compartment lamp switch connector (harness side). Is the resistance equal to the specified value?	0Ω	Go to <i>Step 12</i>	Go to <i>Step 13</i>
12	Replace the luggage compartment lamp switch. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
13	Repair the ground circuit for the interior courtesy lamp. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

FOG LAMPS

Diagnostic Aids

The front fog lamps will not operate unless the illumination lamps or daytime running lamps are on. If the illumination lamps or daytime running lamps are not operating, repair that problem before attempting to diagnose the fog lamps.

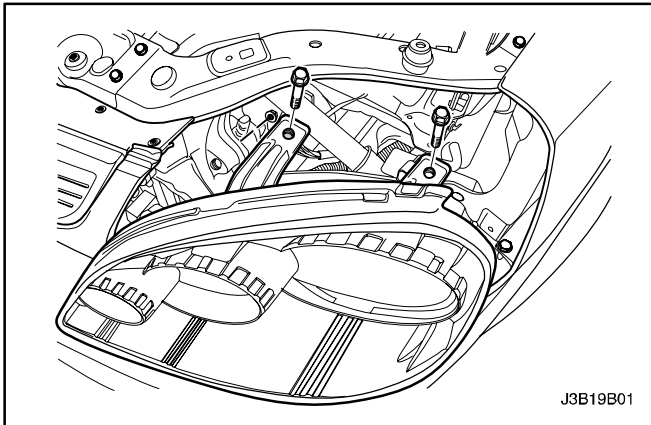
Front Fog Lamps Inoperative

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
1	Check fuse Ef24. Is fuse Ef24 blown?	–	Go to <i>Step 2</i>	Go to <i>Step 3</i>
2	1. Check for a short circuit and repair it, if necessary. 2. Replace the fuse. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
3	Use a voltmeter to check fuse Ef24. Does the battery voltage available at fuse Ef24 equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 5</i>	Go to <i>Step 4</i>
4	Repair the open circuit from the battery to fuse Ef24. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
5	Remove the fog lamp relay and temporarily substitute a known good relay, such as the headlamp relay. (Do not substitute the illumination lamp relay.) Do the fog lamps work with the substituted relay?	–	Go to <i>Step 6</i>	Go to <i>Step 7</i>
6	1. Return the substituted relay to its original position. 2. Replace the inoperative fog lamp relay. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
7	1. Return the substituted relay to its original position, but do not reinstall the fog lamp relay. 2. Turn on the exterior lamps and the front fog lamps. 3. Using a voltmeter, check the fog lamp relay socket at the connector for fog lamp relay terminal 30. Does the voltage available at the fog lamp relay socket equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 9</i>	Go to <i>Step 8</i>
8	Repair the open circuit between fuse Ef24 and the fog lamp relay. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
9	At the fog lamp relay socket, use an ohmmeter to verify that the connector for relay terminal 85 is connected to ground. Does the resistance equal the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 11</i>	Go to <i>Step 10</i>
10	Repair the ground circuit for the fog lamp relay. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
11	1. Reinstall the fog lamp relay. 2. Turn ON the exterior lamps and the front fog lamps. 3. Test for voltage at terminal 2 of the fog lamp connector. Does the battery voltage available at terminal 2 of the fog lamp connector equal the specified value?	11–14 v	Go to <i>Step 13</i>	Go to <i>Step 12</i>

Step	Action	Value(s)	Yes	No
12	Repair the open circuit between the fog lamp relay terminal 87 and the fog lamps. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
13	Use an ohmmeter (or test lamp) to check the ground at terminal 1 of the fog lamp connector. Does the resistance equal the specified value?	0 Ω	Go to <i>Step 15</i>	Go to <i>Step 14</i>
14	Repair the fog lamp ground circuit. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–
15	Replace the faulty fog lamp bulbs. Is the repair complete?	–	System OK	–

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

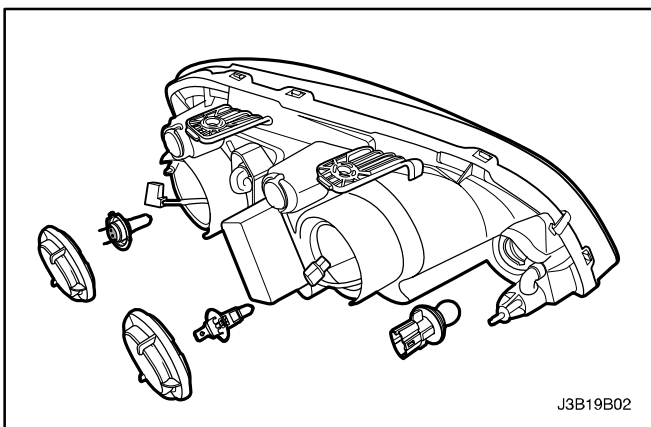
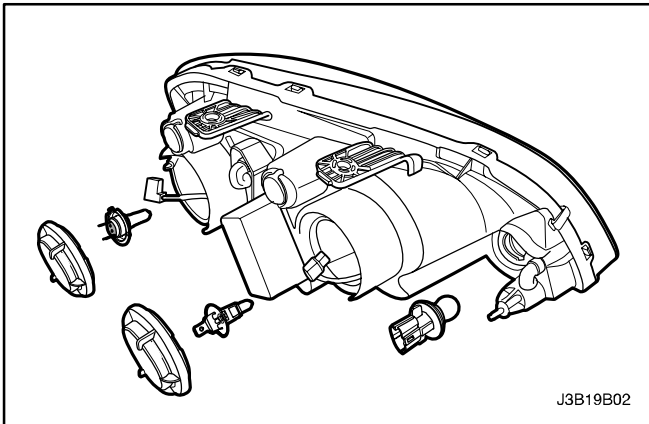
ON-VEHICLE SERVICE



HEADLAMPS/FRONT TURN SIGNAL LAMPS

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the headlamp mounting bolts and nut.
3. Disconnect the electrical connectors.
4. Remove the turn signal bulb.
5. Remove the headlamp assembly.
6. Remove the cap concealing the headlamp bulb.
7. Disconnect the headlamp bulb electrical connector.
8. Remove the headlamp bulb.

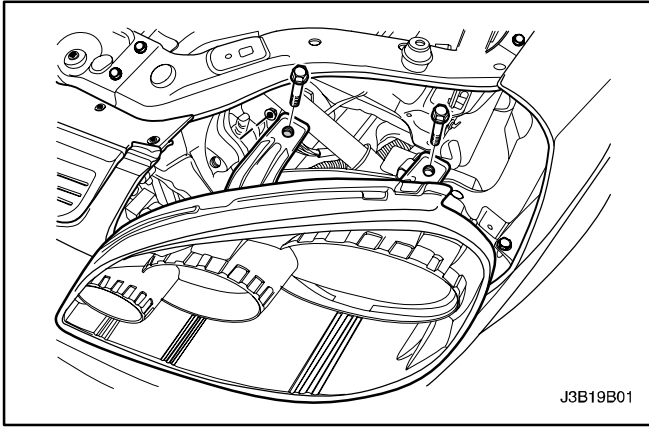


Installation Procedure

1. Install the headlamp bulb.
2. Connect the headlamp bulb electrical connector.
3. Install the cap concealing the headlamp bulb.
4. Install the turn signal bulb.
5. Connect the electrical connectors.

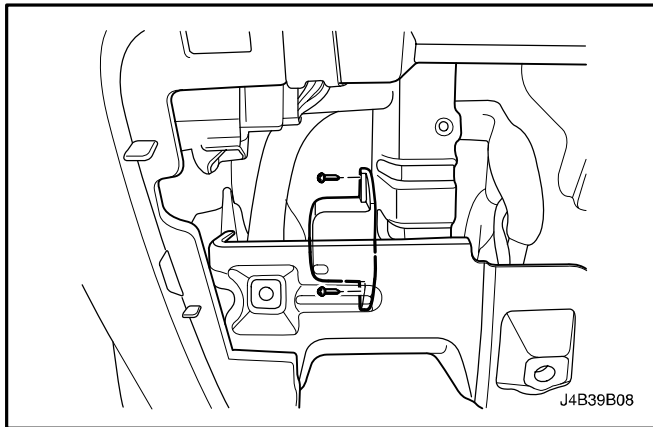
Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

6. Install the headlamp assembly with the bolts and nut.
7. Connect the negative battery cable.



Tighten

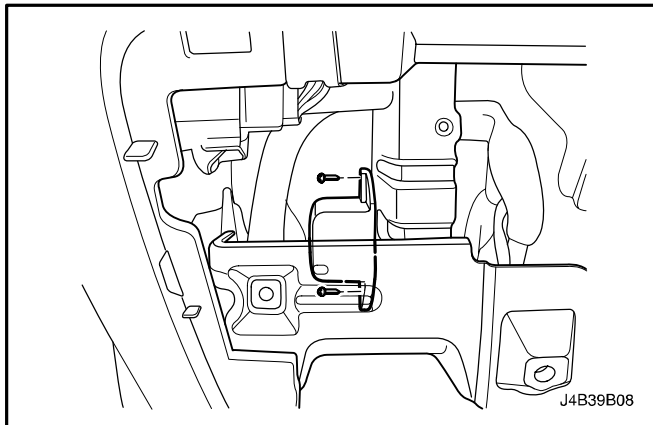
Tighten the headlamp assembly bolts and nut to 4 N•m (35 lb-in).



DAYTIME RUNNING LAMP MODULE

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the instrument panel under cover and the knee bolster.
3. Remove the bolts and the daytime running lamp module.
4. Disconnect the electrical connector.



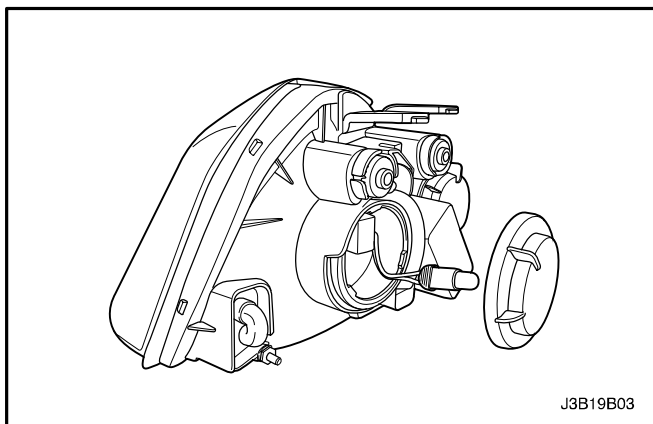
Installation Procedure

1. Connect the electrical connector.
2. Install the daytime running lamp module with the bolts.

Tighten

Tighten the daytime running lamp module bolts to 2 N•m (18 lb-in).

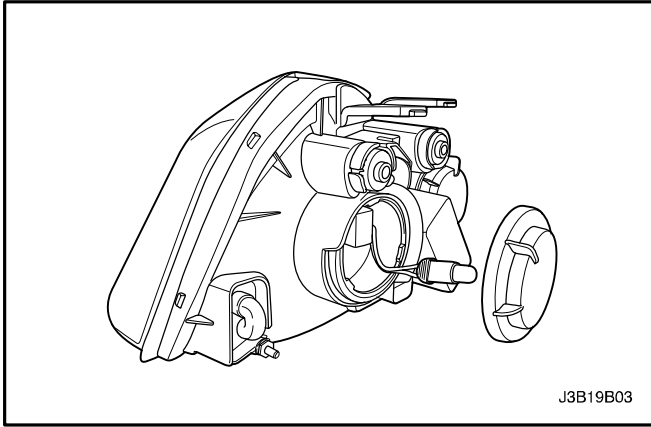
3. Install the instrument panel under cover and the knee bolster.
4. Connect the negative battery cable.



PARKING LAMPS

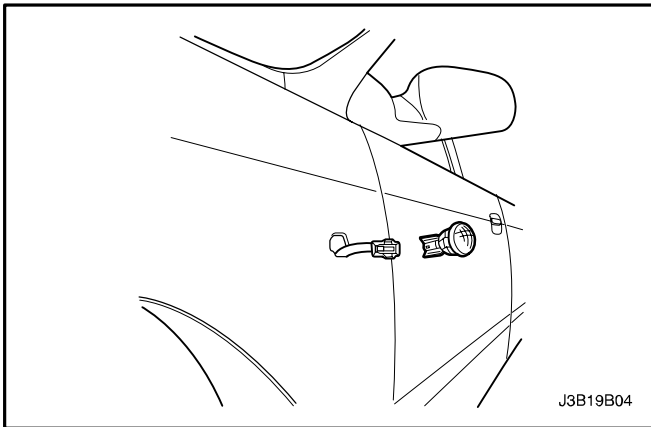
Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the headlamp. Refer to "Headlamps" in this section.
3. Remove the parking lamp.



Installation Procedure

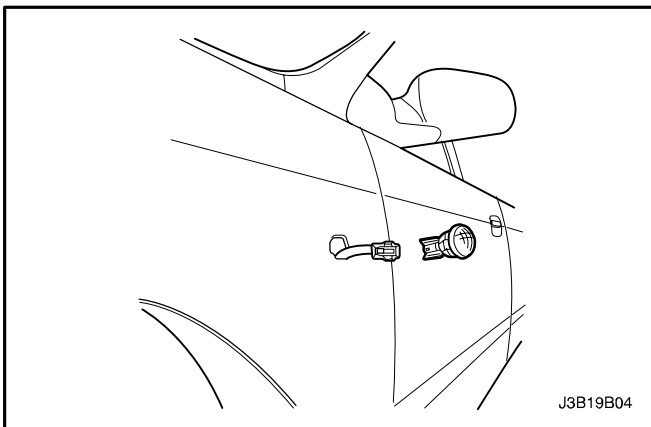
1. Install the parking lamp.
2. Install the headlamp. Refer to "Headlamps" in this section.
3. Connect the negative battery cable.



SIDE TURN SIGNAL LAMPS

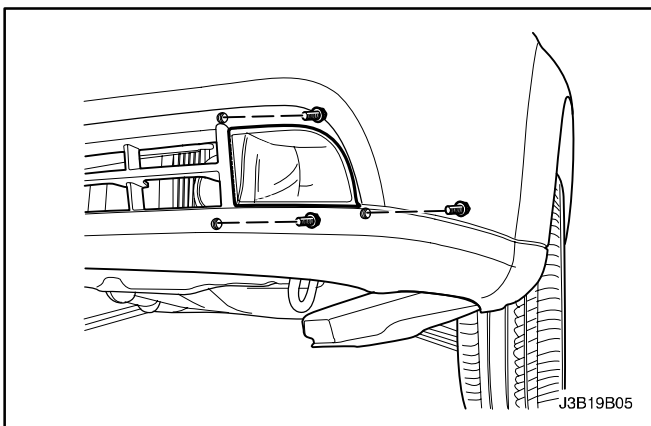
Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Slide the side turn signal lamp rearward.
3. Remove the lamp.
4. Disconnect the electrical connector.



Installation Procedure

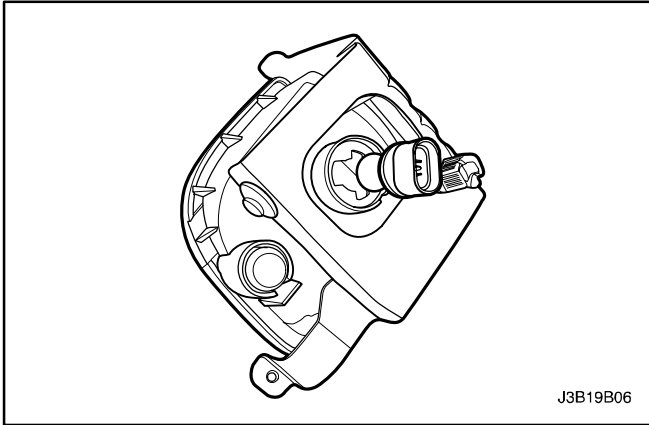
1. Connect the electrical connector.
2. Install the side turn signal lamp.
3. Connect the negative battery cable.



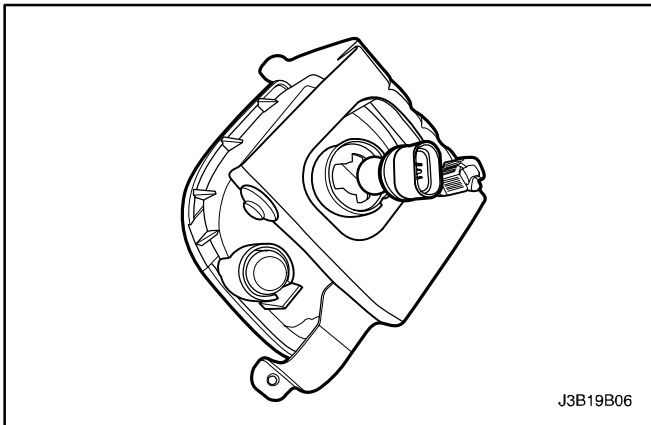
FRONT FOG LAMPS

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the bolts and the front fog lamp.
3. Disconnect the electrical connector.

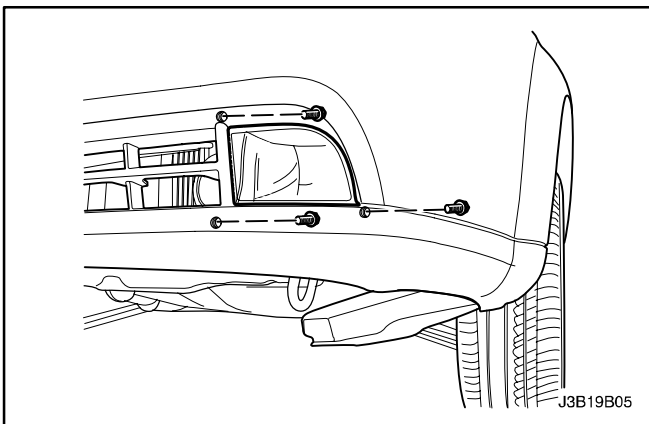


4. Remove the fog lamp access cover.
5. Remove the retaining wire.
6. Remove the bulb.



Installation Procedure

1. Install the bulb.
2. Install the retaining wire.
3. Install the fog lamp access cover.



4. Connect the electrical connector.

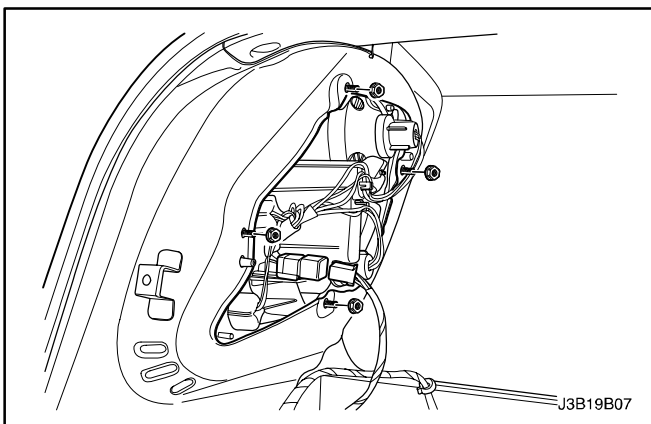
Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

5. Install the front fog lamp with the bolts.

Tighten

Tighten the front fog lamp bolts to 4 N•m (35 lb-in).

6. Connect the negative battery cable.

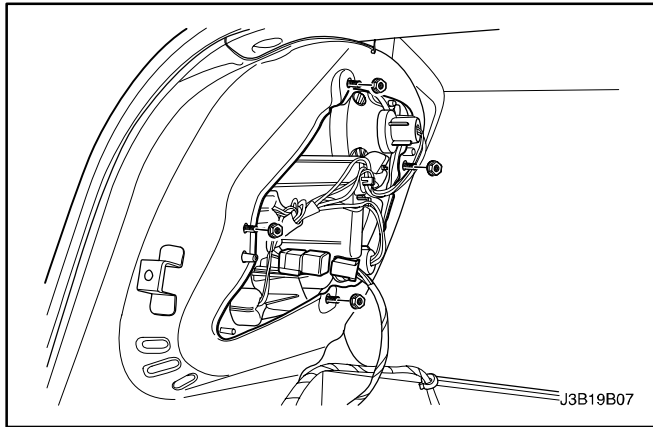


NOTCHBACK REAR COMBINATION LAMPS

(Typical)

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the nuts and the lamp assembly.
3. Remove the bulb(s).



Installation Procedure

1. Install the bulb(s).

Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

2. Install the lamp assembly with the nuts.

Tighten

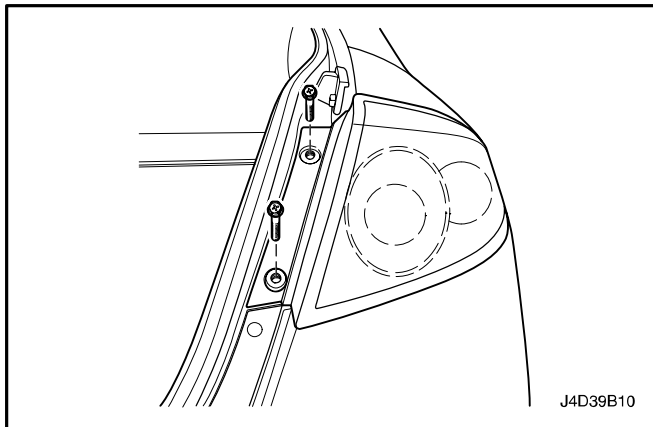
Tighten the rear combination lamp assembly nuts to 4 N•m (35 lb–in).

3. Connect the negative battery cable.

HATCHBACK REAR COMBINATION LAMPS

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the taillamp assembly screws.
3. Slide the taillamp assembly forward the hatch opening and remove it.
4. Remove the bulbs.



Installation Procedure

1. Install the bulbs.

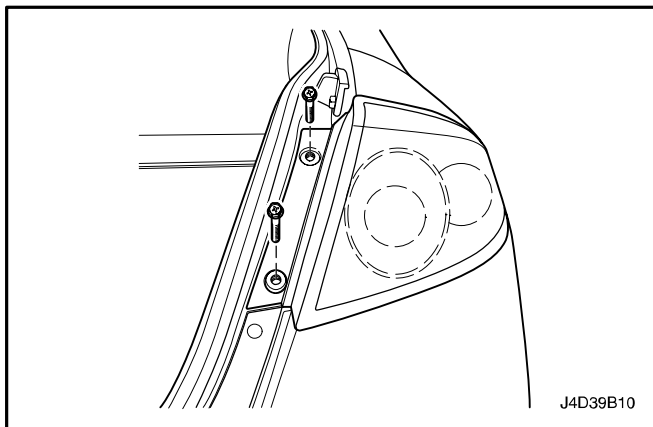
Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

2. Install the taillamp assembly with the screws.

Tighten

Tighten the taillamp assembly screws to 3 N•m (27 lb–in).

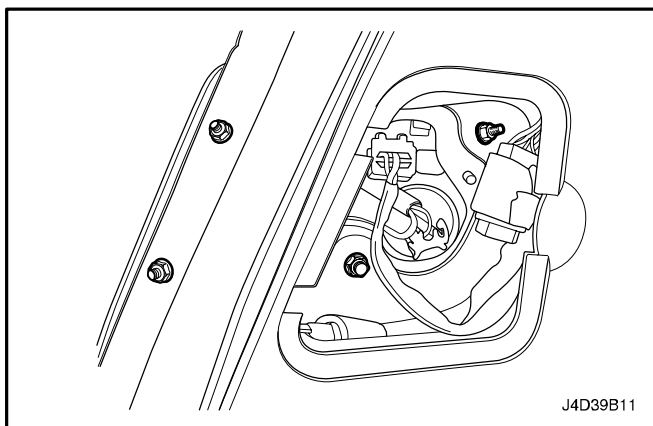
3. Connect the negative battery cable.

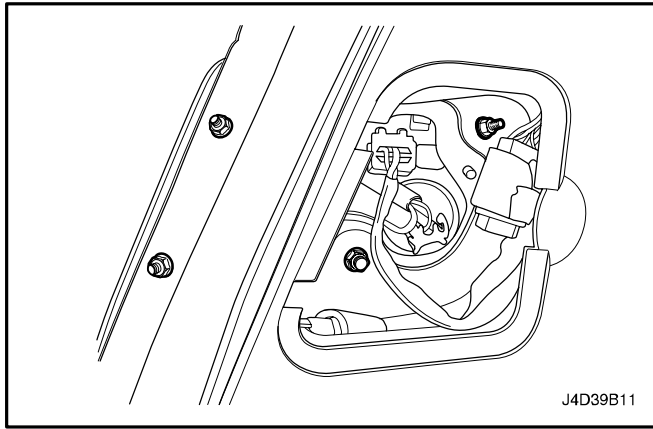


HATCHBACK EXTENSION LAMPS

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Open the hatchback door.
3. Remove the extension lamp access cover.
4. Remove the nuts and the extension lamp assembly.
5. Disconnect the electrical connector.





Installation Procedure

Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

1. Install the extension lamp assembly with the nuts.

Tighten

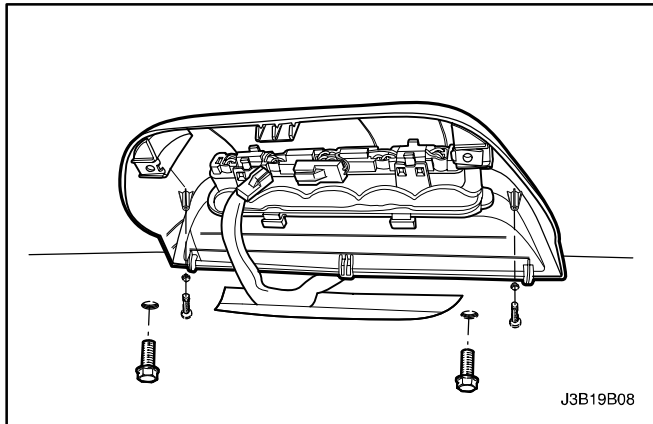
Tighten the extension lamp assembly nuts to 3 N•m (27 lb-in).

2. Connect the electrical connector.
3. Install the extension lamp access cover.
4. Connect the negative battery cable.

NOTCHBACK CENTER HIGH MOUNTED STOPLAMP

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Open the rear deck lid.
3. Remove the bolts and the CHMSL.



Installation Procedure

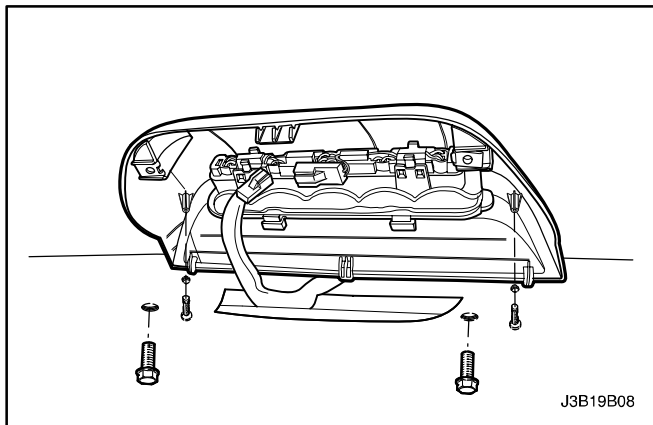
Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

1. Install the CHMSL with the bolts.

Tighten

Tighten the CHMSL mounting bolts to 4 N•m (35 lb-in).

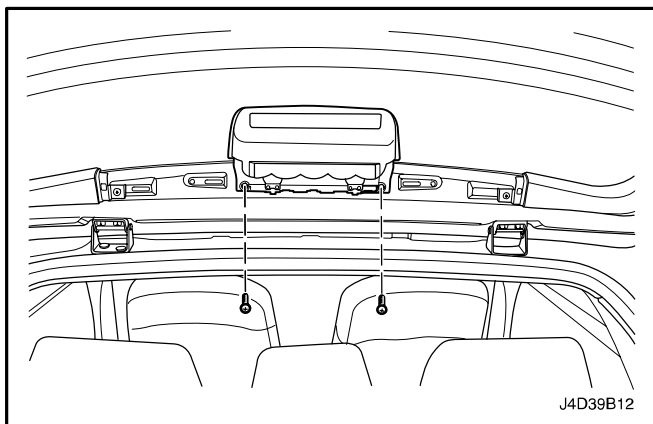
2. Connect the negative battery cable.

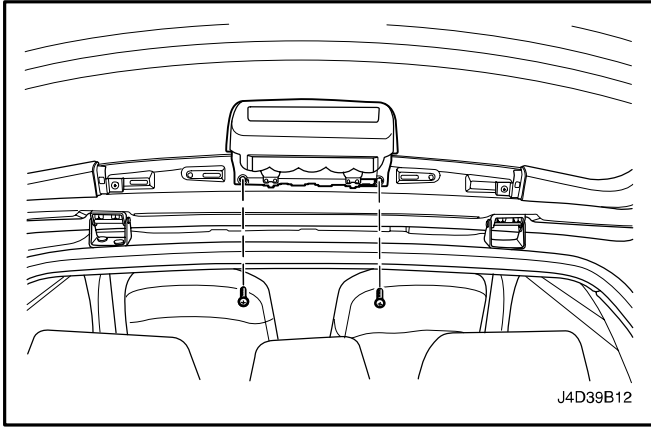


HATCHBACK CENTER HIGH MOUNTED STOPLAMP

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Pry off the hatchback door upper garnish molding.
3. Remove the bolts and the CHMSL.





Installation Procedure

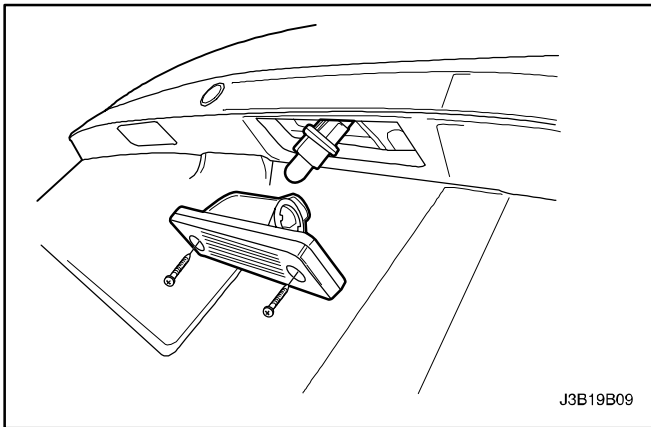
Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

1. Install the CHMSL with the bolts.

Tighten

Tighten the CHMSL mounting bolts to 4 N•m (35 lb-in).

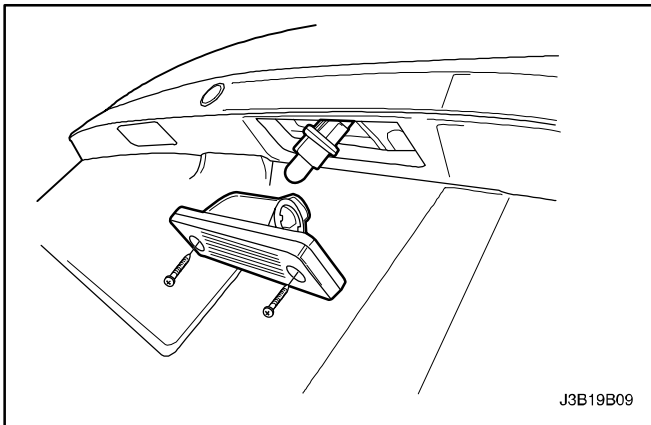
2. Connect the negative battery cable.



LICENSE PLATE LAMPS

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the screws.
3. Remove the lamp assembly.
4. Remove the lamp socket from the lamp housing.
5. Remove the bulb.

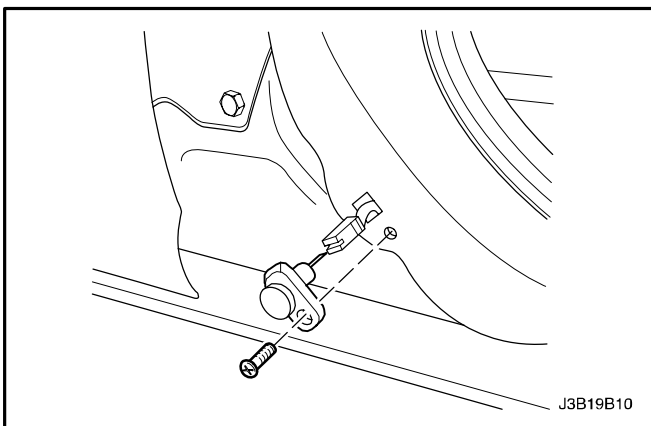


Installation Procedure

1. Install a new bulb.
2. Install the lamp socket in the lamp housing.

Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

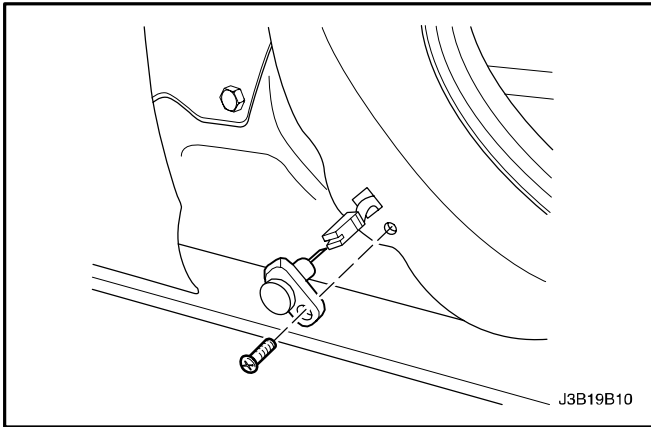
3. Install the lamp assembly with the screws.
4. Connect the negative battery cable.



DOOR JAMB SWITCH

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the screw and the door jamb switch.
3. Disconnect the electrical connector.



Installation Procedure

1. Connect the electrical connector.

Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

2. Install the door jamb switch with the screw.

Tighten

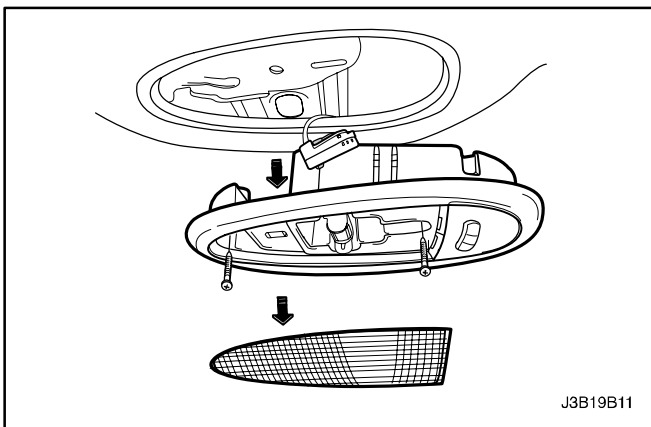
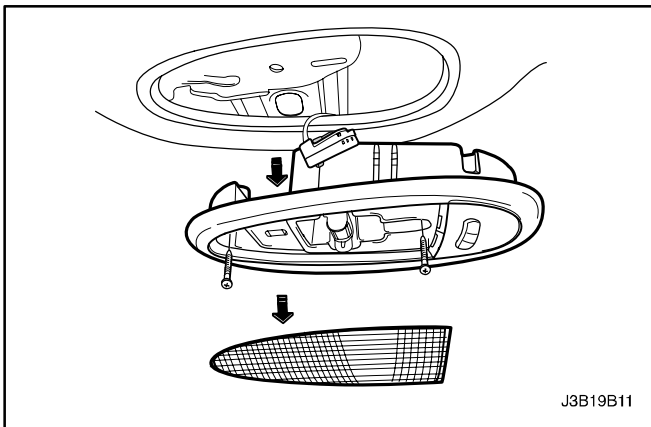
Tighten the door jamb switch screw to 4 N•m (35 lb-in).

3. Connect the negative battery cable.

CENTER ROOM LAMP

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Pry off the center room lamp lens by inserting a screwdriver into the recess along the edge of the lens.
3. Remove the screws and the center room lamp housing from the headliner.
4. Disconnect the electrical connector.
5. Remove the bulb.



Installation Procedure

1. Install a new bulb.
2. Connect the electrical connector.

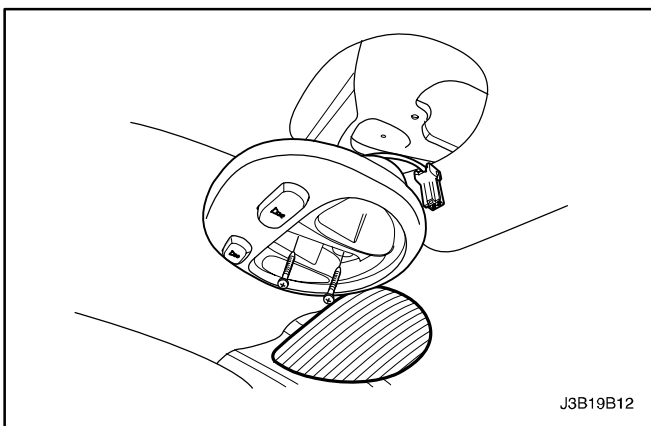
Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

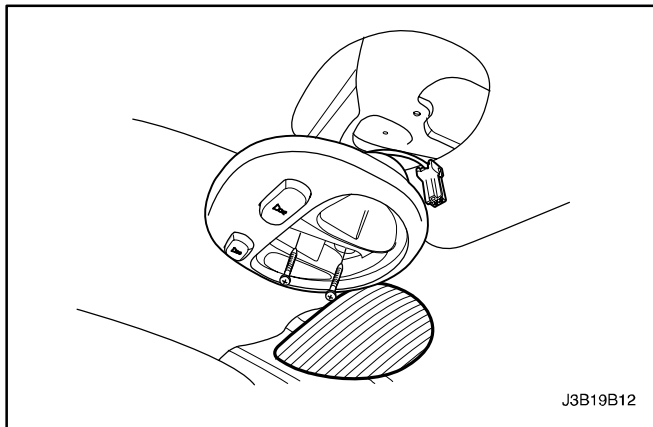
3. Install the center room lamp housing to the headliner with the screws.
4. Press the center room lamp lens onto the housing.
5. Connect the negative battery cable.

MAP LAMP

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Pry off the map lamp lens.
3. Remove the screws and the map lamp.
4. Disconnect the electrical connector.





Installation Procedure

1. Connect the electrical connector.

Notice : Dissimilar metals in direct contact with each other may corrode rapidly. Make sure to use the correct fasteners to prevent premature corrosion.

2. Install the map lamp with the screws.

Tighten

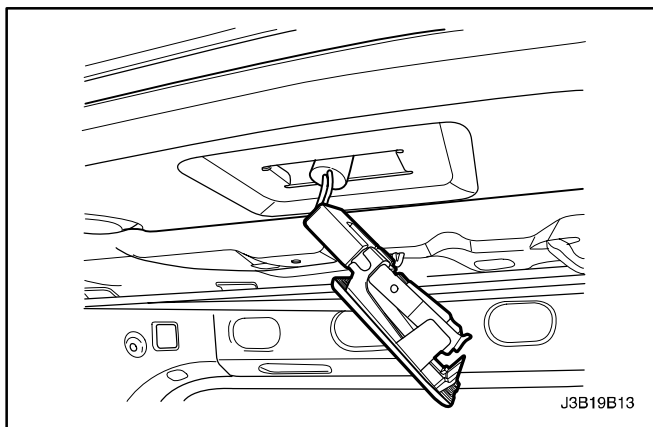
Tighten the map lamp screws to 1.5 N•m (13 lb-in).

3. Install the map lamp lens.
4. Connect the negative battery cable.

LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT LAMP

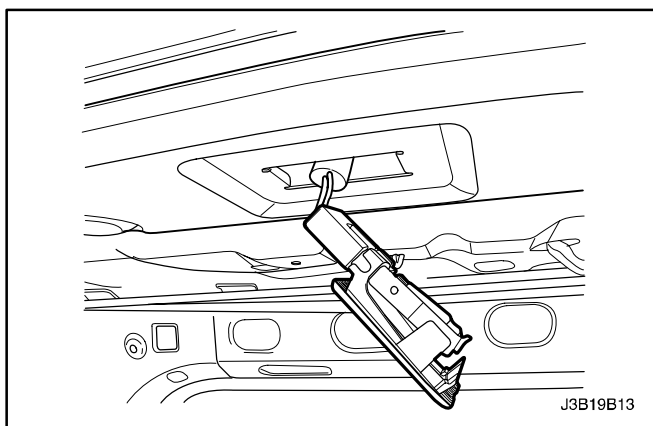
Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the luggage compartment lamp.
3. Disconnect the electrical connector.
4. Remove the bulb.



Installation Procedure

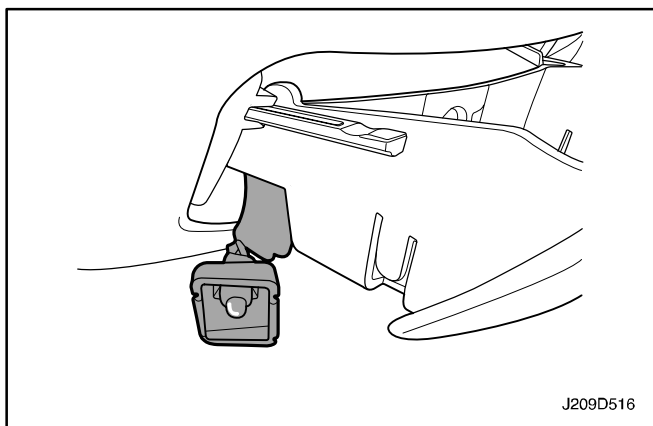
1. Install a new bulb.
2. Connect the electrical connector.
3. Install the luggage compartment lamp.
4. Connect the negative battery cable.

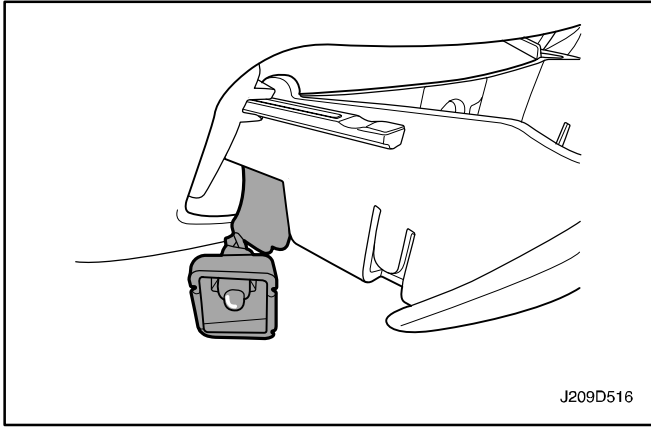


ASHTRAY AND CIGAR LIGHTER LAMP

Removal Procedure

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the bulb housing.
3. Remove the bulb from the bulb housing.



**Installation Procedure**

1. Install the replacement bulb into the bulb housing.
2. Install the bulb housing.
3. Connect the negative battery cable.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND SYSTEM OPERATION

HEADLAMPS–ON REMINDER CHIME

When the headlamp switch is in the headlamps–on or parking lamps–on position, voltage is applied to the chime module. When the ignition is in ON, ACC or START, voltage is applied through the fuse block to the module. These two voltages are sensed, and the chime module is not sounded.

When the ignition is not in ON, ACC or START, the module loses voltage. The chime module senses change. If the voltage is still available, it is applied to sound the chime. The chime can be turned off by turning the headlamp switch off. The module no longer senses voltage from the headlamp switch, so the chime module does not sound.

HEADLAMPS

The headlamps are controlled by the multifunction lever located on the left side of the steering column. They will come on with the ignition switch in any position. Turning the headlamp switch to the first position turns on the parking lamps, the license plate lamps and the instrument panel illumination. Turning the switch to the second position turns on all of the previous lamps and the headlamps. Turning the switch to the OFF position turns off all the lamps.

Headlamp high beams and low beams are also controlled by this lever. When the headlamps are on, pushing the lever away from the driver until the switch clicks changes the lamp from low beam to high beam. An indicator lamp on the instrument cluster assembly will come on when the high beam headlamps are on. To return the headlamps to low beam, pull the lever toward the driver.

The headlamps must be aimed for proper illumination of the road. Headlamp aim should be checked whenever a new headlamp assembly is installed, or whenever service repairs to the front end area may have disturbed the headlamp assembly or its mountings.

DAYTIME RUNNING LAMPS

The Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) will come on when:

- The ignition is ON.
- The light is OFF.
- The parking brake is released.

When the exterior lights are on, the DRL will turn off. To turn the DRL off when idling, apply the parking brake.

PARKING AND TURN SIGNAL LAMPS

The parking lamps can be turned on by turning the lighting switch to the first position. The parking lamps can be turned off by turning the switch to the OFF position.

When the turn signals are activated, the front and rear turn signal lamps flash to signal a turn. The turn signals work only when the ignition is ON.

The turn signals are controlled by the light switch on the left side of the steering column. Moving the lever all the way up or down (past the detent) will turn on the front and rear turn signals. When the turn is completed, the lever will return to horizontal and the turn signals will stop flashing.

For changing lanes, or for shallow turns in which the steering wheel does not turn far enough to cancel the signal, move the signal lever only to the first detent and hold it there. When the lever is released, it will return to horizontal and the turn signals will cancel.

FOG LAMPS

The fog lamp switch is on the instrument panel to the right of the steering column. To use the fog lamps, first turn on the headlamps or the parking lamps. Then push the fog lamp switch. The indicator light in the switch will illuminate to indicate that the fog lamps are on. Push the switch again to turn off the fog lamps. The indicator light will then go off.

The fog lamps should not be used as a substitute for the headlamps.

The fog lamps must be aimed for proper illumination of the road. Fog lamp aim should be checked when a new bulb is installed or if service or repairs in the front end area may have disturbed the fog lamp mountings.

REAR COMBINATION LAMPS

The taillamps, stoplamps, turn signal lamps and backup lamp are one assembly.

Turning on either the headlamps or the parking lamps will also turn on the taillamps. When the brake pedal is pushed, the taillamps will glow brighter to serve as stoplamps.

The center high–mounted stoplamp is located in the rear window and will come on when the brake pedal is pressed.

LICENSE PLATE LAMP

The license plate lamps will come on when the headlamps or the parking lamps are on. The license plate lamps are mounted above the license plate.

INTERIOR COURTESY LAMP

The courtesy lamp is located on the headliner just behind the front seats. The lamp switch has three positions. If the switch is left in the center position, the lamp will go on whenever a door is opened and go off when it is closed. In the ON position, the lamp will stay on until it is turned off. In the OFF position, the lamp will not come on, even when a door is opened.

LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT LAMP

The luggage compartment lamp is located under the deck lid sill plate on the notchback. The lamp is located on the left–side wheelhouse trim panel on the hatchback. It will come on whenever the luggage compartment is opened.

BACKUP LAMPS

The backup lamps are located in the rear combination lamps. They will come on when the transaxle is shifted into reverse. On a vehicle with an automatic transaxle, the backup lamps are activated by the neutral safety backup (NSBU) switch. On a vehicle with a manual transaxle, they are activated by a reverse switch which is part of the transaxle.