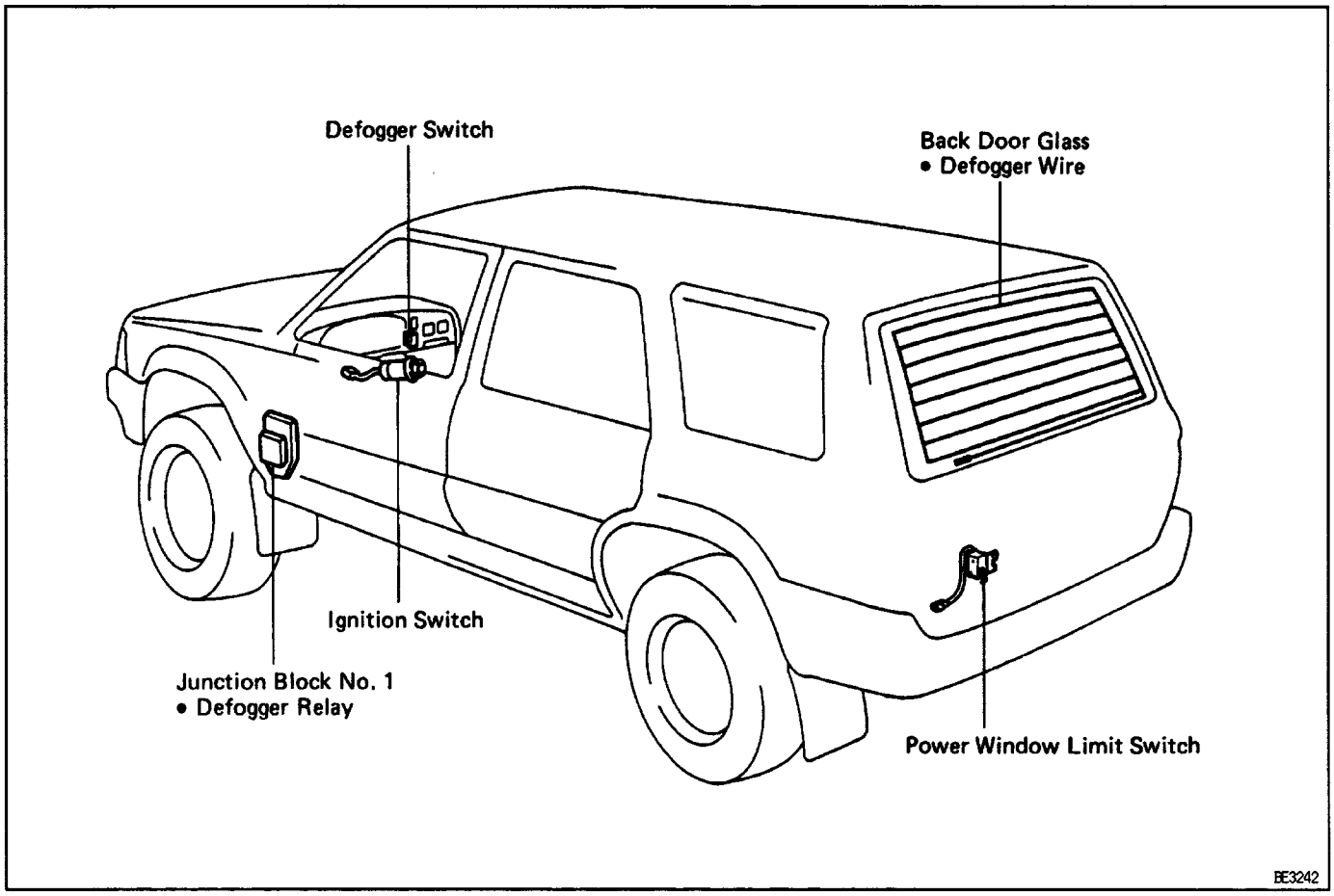
DEFOGGER SYSTEM

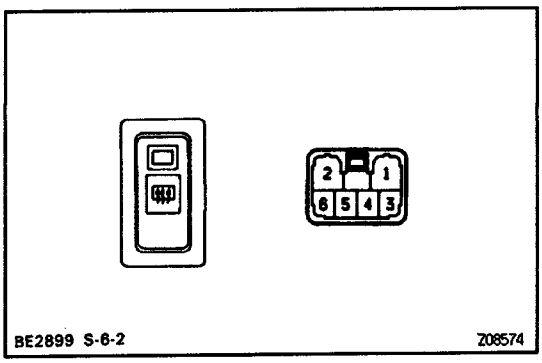
PARTS LOCATION



TROUBLESHOOTING

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

Trouble	Parts name	(See page)
Defogger System does not operate	1. GAUGE Fuse	(BE–11)
	2. DEFOG Fuse	(BE–11)
	3. Defogger Switch	(BE–59)
	4. Defogger Relay	(BE–59)
	5. Wire Harness	

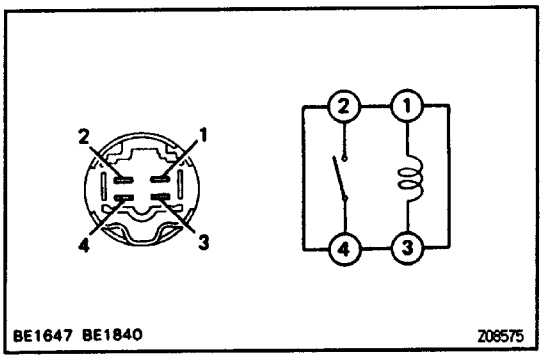


DEFOGGER SWITCH INSPECTION

INSPECT DEFOGGER SWITCH CONTINUITY

Switch position	Tester connection to terminal number	Specified condition
Switch OFF	–	**No continuity**
Switch ON	**2 – 3 – 6**	**Continuity**
Switch ON Illumination circuit	**2 – 3**	**Continuity**
Illumination circuit	**1 – 4**	**Continuity**

If continuity is not as specified, replace the switch.



DEFOGGER RELAY INSPECTION

INSPECT DEFOGGER RELAY CONTINUITY

Condition	Tester connection to terminal number	Specified condition
Constant	**1 – 3**	**Continuity**
Apply B+ between terminals 1 and 3.	**2 – 4**	**Continuity**

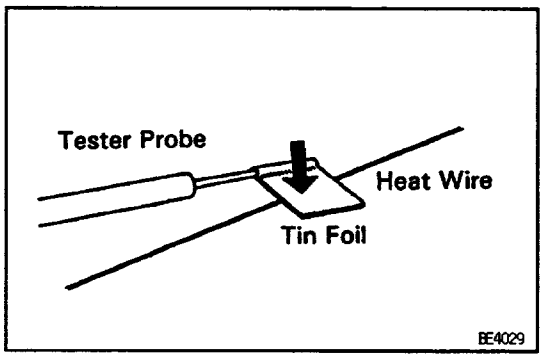
If continuity is not as specified, replace the relay.

DEFOGGER WIRE INSPECTION

INSPECT DEFOGGER WIRE

NOTICE:

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

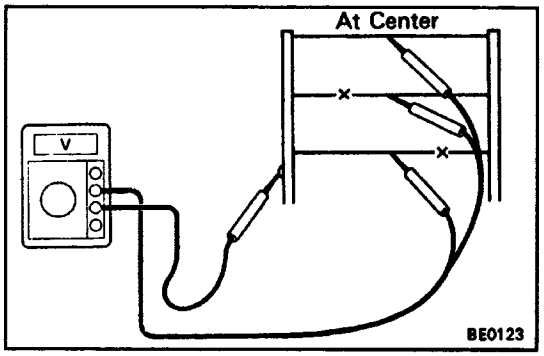


Wire Breakage

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

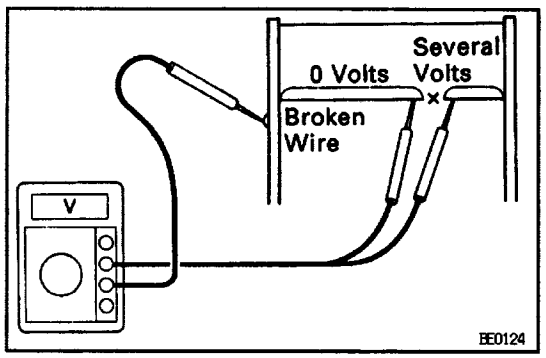
Voltage	Criteria
Approx. 5 V	**Okay (No break in wire)**
Approx. 10 V or 0 V	**Broken wire**

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



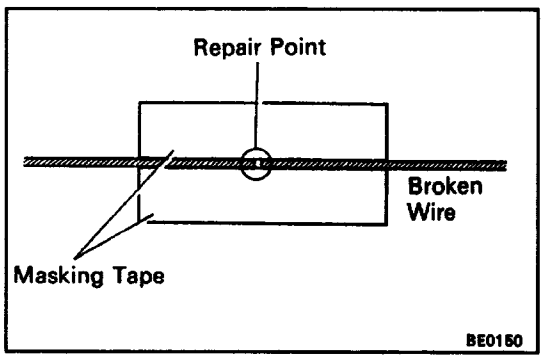
Wire Breakage Point

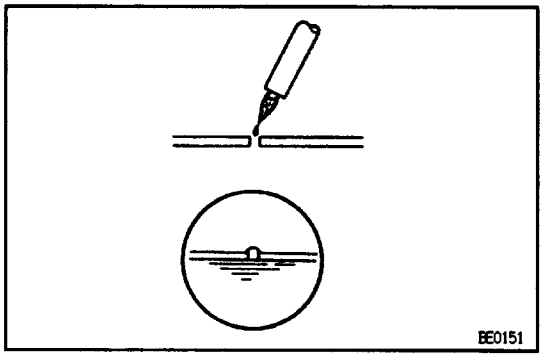
(a) Place the voltmeter positive (+) lead against the defogger positive (+) terminal.
(b) Place the voltmeter negative (–) lead with the foil strip against the heat wire at the positive (+) terminal end and slide it toward the negative (–) terminal end.
(c) The point where the voltmeter deflects from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



Defogger wire repair

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





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