WIRE CODE IDENTIFICATION

Each wire shown in the diagrams contains a code (Fig. 1) which identifies the main circuit, part of the main circuit, gauge of wire, and color. The color is shown as a two-letter code, which can be identified by referring to the Wire Color Code Chart (Fig. 2).

COLOR OF WIRE
(Light Blue with Yellow Tracer)

GAUGE OF WIRE
(18 Gauge)

PART OF MAIN CIRCUIT
(Varies Depending on Equipment)

MAIN CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION

CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION

All circuits in the diagrams use an alphanumeric code to identify the wire and its function (Fig. 3). To identify which circuit code applies to a system; refer to the Circuit Identification Code Chart. This chart shows the main circuits only and does not show the secondary codes that may apply to some models.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BL</td>
<td>BLUE</td>
<td>WT</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>ORANGE</td>
<td>BK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>WT</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td>PINK</td>
<td>BK or WT</td>
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<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>BROWN</td>
<td>WT</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>RED</td>
<td>WT</td>
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<td>TAN</td>
<td>WT</td>
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<td>WT</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>VIOLET</td>
<td>WT</td>
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<td>GRAY</td>
<td>BK</td>
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<td>WHITE</td>
<td>BK</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>LIGHT GREEN</td>
<td>BK</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>WITH TRACER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1 – Wire Color Code Identification

Figure 2 – Wire Color Code Chart

Figure 3 – Circuit Identification
CONNECTORS

Connectors shown in the diagrams are identified using the international standard arrows for male and female terminals (Fig. 4). A connector identifier is placed next to the arrows to indicate the connector number (Fig. 4). For viewing connector pin outs, with two terminals or greater, refer to section 8W-80. This section identifies the connector by number and provides terminal numbering, circuit identification, wire colors and functions.

All connectors are viewed from the terminal end unless otherwise specified. To find the connector location in the vehicle, refer to section 8W-90. This section uses the connector identification number from the wiring diagrams to provide a figure number reference.

TAKE OUTS

The abbreviation T/O is used in the component location section to indicate a point in which the wiring harness branches out to a component.

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) SENSITIVE DEVICES

All ESD sensitive components are solid state and a symbol (Fig. 5) is used to indicate this. When handling any component with this symbol, comply with the following procedures to reduce the possibility of electrostatic charge buildup on the body and inadvertent discharge into the component. If it is not known whether the part is ESD sensitive, assume that it is.

1) Always touch a known ground before handling the part. This should be repeated while handling the part and more frequently after sliding across a seat, sitting down from a standing position or walking a distance.
2) Avoid touching electrical terminals of the part, unless instructed to do so by a written diagnostic procedure.
3) When using a voltmeter, be sure to connect the ground lead first.
4) Do not remove the part from its protective packing until it is time to install the part.
5) Before removing the part from its package, ground the package to a known good ground on the vehicle.
1. Introduction
These guidelines are intended as an aid in wiring design. It is not an all-inclusive list or a substitute for common sense. It is to be used as a supplement to existing good design practices and standards. Additional information is in the Referenced Publications section. Performing a Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) on each completed wiring design is a good practice to confirm the integrity of the design. This document will be revised periodically, based on advances in technology and operating practices.

2. Electrical System
A. Modification to the existing vehicle wiring should be done only with extreme caution. The effects on the completed vehicle electrical system must be considered. Any additional circuitry should be evaluated to ensure that adequate circuit protection provisions will be in place and that feedback loops will not be created.

B. The following affects the selection of wire gauge for a particular application:
- Wire size selection is affected by circuit protection requirements, power distribution requirements and mechanical handling requirements
- Wire size selection is affected by long-range heat aging characteristics resulting from current loading

C. Circuit Protection
When adding loads to a base vehicle's protected circuit; be sure that the total electrical load through the base vehicle fuse or circuit breaker is less than the derated device rating. The total electrical load is the sum of the base vehicle circuit current requirement added to the add-on component(s) current requirements. Confirm the load with an ammeter.
- DO NOT increase the rating of a factory-installed fuse or circuit breaker.
- Any added circuitry must be protected by either the base vehicle fuse or circuit breaker or by a similar device installed by the body builder. In-line fuses should be readily accessible.
- All battery circuits, except the starter motor, must have circuit protection.
- Protections devices for high current loads such as a winch or snowplow motor must be connected directly to the vehicle battery and not to the vehicle power distribution center or other downstream components.

Circuit protection devices are designed to protect the wiring. They may not necessarily protect other components in the event of a short circuit.

3. Harness Routing
A. Connectors should be readily accessible, where feasible, to permit ease of installation and serviceability. Accessibility to connectors is good design practice. Examples include fuse blocks, relays, modules, electrical components, junction blocks and ground blocks.

B. Provide sufficient wire lengths to permit wire harness serviceability. However, excess lengths should be kept to a minimum to prevent trapping and pinching during assembly; poor fit and finish; and buzzes, squeaks and rattles.

C. Circuits attached to parts or structures that have dynamic (moving) properties must consider adequate "slack" and strain relief to prevent damage. A few examples are the engine block, door and liftgate harness, shocks, struts and tilt steering columns. Endurance testing must be performed to ensure that designs meet life test criteria.

D. Wiring assemblies must not be within one inch (25 mm) of any hot surface or moving mechanism. Movement due to engine rocking will require a greater distance than one inch. Engineering discretion must be used to determine if heat-protection materials are needed to protect the wiring assembly. The use of abrasion-protection materials (convoluted tubing, fiberglass loom, asphalt loom, friction tape, etc.) can be used as an added measure in the protection of the harness, but should not be relied upon alone to prevent damage to the wiring assembly. Some examples of hot surfaces and moving mechanisms are:
- Plumbing
- Pulleys
- Catalytic converter
- Parking brake Mechanisms
- Floor pan
- Choke housing and crossover
- Hinges
- Belts
- Exhaust manifold
- Oil and fuel lines
- Accelerator, brake and clutch pedals
- Auxiliary oil cooler line
- Seat track and recliner mechanisms
- Window, door and door lock mechanisms

Wire routings should be away from areas where temperatures exceed 180°F and should have a minimum of six inches (152 mm) clearance from exhaust system components. If this is not possible, use heat shields and high-temperature insulation to maintain safe operating temperatures for the wiring.
2007 Wiring Code Identification Information

4. Grounding
The following guideline outlines the general requirements for electrical system grounding to minimize ground loops, unwanted feedback, coupling of transients and electro-magnetic interference to ensure proper electrical and electronic system performance.

A. General Requirements
1) The battery negative terminal shall connect to the body and the engine with the shortest length cables as practical.
2) Each of the following types of ground circuits should connect to the body sheet metal as close as possible to the electrical/electronic device or combination of devices:
   - Electronic devices employing a single power ground for electronics and, where applicable, internal subminiature lamps
   - Inductive electrical devices and subsystems, such as motors, solenoids and relays (with noisy grounds) unless fully internally suppressed
   - The exception to this is high current loads such as a winch or snowplow motor which should be grounded directly to the vehicle battery to prevent overstressing the rest of the vehicle ground system
   - Lighting grounds — particularly where loop-type coupling into devices with internal lamps would be possible

B. Detailed Requirements
1) The battery to engine ground shall be sufficient to keep the total external cranking circuit resistance between the battery and starter terminals, including junctions, at two milliohms maximum. The battery ground from its terminal to body sheet metal shall not exceed two milliohms at 80°F.
2) Lighting grounds should not interconnect within wiring assemblies to electronic device and subsystem grounds except at the attachment of the given wiring assembly to sheet metal.
3) Instrument panel subsystem grounds must have a dedicated ground for the A/C blower circuit. Door and seat actuator grounds are not to pass through the main instrument panel wiring assembly.

C. Grounding Connections
1) Steel ground screws shall have suitable cadmium, tin or zinc dichromate coating.
2) Metal surfaces for grounding shall be free of paint and other insulating coatings or will acquire this condition by using metal cutting fasteners.
3) Grounds to vehicle sheet metal shall employ one of the following fastening methods:
   - Weld stud and nut/washer assembly using a serrated eyelet
   - Weld or pierce nut and paint cutting screw
5. Sealing and Corrosion Protection

As a first choice, all connectors should be kept away from any splash or wet areas. When connectors are in a splash or wet area, added protection should be used to meet endurance requirements. Some examples of protection are sealed connectors, grease in connectors and barriers built to insulate the connector. Orient connectors “horizontally” to help minimize water penetration; avoid “vertical” connector orientations.

- Greased and/or pre-greased terminals are not to be used on O2 sensor circuits.
- Grease in the connector or the terminals migrate through the wire strands and contaminate the sensor resulting in false readings
- Greased and/or pre-greased terminals are not to be used with hypalon insulation.
- It causes the insulation to swell and to deteriorate particularly in the presence of heat
- Silicon grease is not to be used at all. It can migrate through wire strands and contaminate relay or switch contacts. It can also travel to the sheet metal destroying the adhesion of vehicle body paint
  1) All metal sockets routed outside the vehicle must have watertight boots and grease or other means of corrosion protection.
  2) All lamp sockets in a wet area must be evaluated for sealing and corrosion protection.
  3) All grommets used in areas where moisture, water splash or exhaust fumes can enter into the passenger compartment must seal. Use applied grommets, sealed tube-and-grommet assemblies, sealed bulkhead connections, or molded grommets. Molded non-rubber grommets are less desirable.
  4) Unused wiring hole provisions that may allow moisture, fumes or noise to enter the passenger compartment must be plugged or sealed.
  5) Screws and clips located in a wet region must have a sealing provision.

6. Harness Construction

1) All splices in moisture or splash areas should be sealed by molding or by sealed heat shrink tubing. This is recommended for dry areas to increase reliability.
2) The following are general guidelines for splices:
   - Avoid imbalance of circuit size on each side of a splice.
   - Splices should be staggered by a minimum of 50 mm center-to-center to avoid electrical tracking and to minimize harness bulk.
   - Shielded cable should not be spliced.
   - When used in instrument panel wiring applications, PVC tape may squeak when in contact with some panel plastics. Use foam or cloth tape harness wrap to prevent potential BSR conditions.
3) The following are general guidelines for harness components:
   - Use insulators having secondary terminal latching (example: wedge-lock) and connector-to-connector latching (example: locking type) whenever possible. Connector-to-device, such as switches, relays, motors, radios, speakers and modules, should have a positive latching design
   - Wire color matching and insulator color matching is NOT a reliable means of insulator polarization. Indexing mating connections and/or keeping similar colored insulators sufficiently separated to prevent misassemble are recommended practices
   - Connectors that provide the best terminal protection against inadvertent shorting in a nonmated connector should be on the vehicle side of the wiring assembly. This is usually the female terminal
   - All 10 AWG wires or larger must be soldered to the terminals
   - Do not use spin-on wire nuts
   - Make sure that an adequate mechanical joint exists before soldering. Use only rosin core solder and duplex heat sink for wiring — never use acid core solder

7. Electromagnetic Capability (EMC)

Any electrical/electronic (E/E) device, module, subsystem or system used on Chrysler LLC ve
• Vehicles shall meet Chrysler LLC Performance Standards PF-10614 entitled Electromagnetic Compatibility Specifications for Electrical and Electronic Modules and Motors and PF-10615 Electrical Specifications for Electrical and Electronic Modules and Motors. The relevant tests are performed in accordance with DCA LP-388-C, and Chrysler LLC determines pass-fail limits.

• Vehicles being produced in or for the Canadian market must meet Canadian regulation ICES 002 Issue 2.

• Vehicles being produced for European Union countries must meet EEC 72/245/EEC as amended by 95/54/EC dated 10/31/95. Other European countries must meet broadband RF Emission regulation ECE Regulation 10.02 2002-02

• Major vehicle metallic components need to be electrically bonded together to provide for RF shielding and maintain good electrical ground integrity. The DC resistance between the engine, hood, doors, and other major vehicle body panels to body ground should not exceed 250 milliohms (ref: DS-108)

• Body panels around the engine compartment or ignition system must not be changed without verifying that the vehicle still meets the appropriate Canadian and/or European RF Emissions regulations. If vehicle body panels around the engine compartment are replaced by nonmetallic panels, they may need to incorporate metallic material to reduce the amount of RF that will be emitted from the vehicle so it will meet the appropriate standards.

• Care must be exercised in installing two-way communication radio transmitters in vehicles so they do not cause degradation of preference/operation of the vehicle. Two-way radio installation guidance is provided by Chrysler LLC Technical Service Bulletin TSB 08-023-99.

• Electrical circuits added to the vehicle shall be designed with separate power leads protected by appropriately sized wiring, fuse links, circuit breakers and/or fuses.

• Conductive fuel tank filler necks and trapdoor assemblies must be connected to the vehicle ground system with less than 100ohms resistance to insure discharge before fueling. If this path is modified, compliance to this requirement must be maintained and verified.

• Non-conductive fuel tank filler necks and trapdoor assemblies must be connected to the vehicle ground system with less than 1,000,000 ohms (1Mohm) resistance (using a 500V source) to insure discharge before fueling. If this path is modified, compliance to this requirement must be maintained and verified.

8. Current Capacity of Wire
The following table shows the maximum rated current capacity of plastic insulated copper wire. Temperature affects current capacity of a given wire and the type of insulation. This table shows generally accepted values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wire Gauge</th>
<th>Maximum Current Capacity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>45 Amperes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>30 Amperes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>25 Amperes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>20 Amperes</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>15 Amperes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>10 Amperes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Extending a circuit by splicing — use a wire gauge equal to or greater than the wire in the circuit to be lengthened after the splice.

• Adding devices from a base vehicle circuit — use the above table to determine the wire gauge for the required current capacity.

• Added wiring should have Hypalon, cross-linked polyethylene insulation or a similar type of thermosetting insulation.

9. Referenced Publications
The following documents are recommended for further information.

ANSI Publication. American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036

ANSI/RVIA 12V Low Voltage Systems in Conversion Vehicles
ANSI A119.2 – 1995, Standard for Recreational Vehicles

SAE Publication. Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096

SAE J554 – 1987, Standard for Electric Fuses (Cartridge Type)

SAE J551-4 – 1994, Test Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Disturbance Characteristics of Vehicles and Devices, Broadband and Narrowband, 150 kHz to 1000 mHz

SAE J561 – 1993, Electrical Terminals – Eyelet and Spade Types
SAE J928 – 1989, Electrical Terminals – Pin and Receptacle Type

SAE J1284 – 1988, Electrical Terminals – Standard for Blade-Type Electric Fuses

SAE J2077 – 1990, Miniature Blade-Type Electric Fuses

SAE J1888 – 1990, High Current Time Lag Electric Fuses

SAE J1292 – 1981, Automobile, Truck, Trailer, Tractor, and Motor Coach Wiring

SAE J562 – 1986, Nonmetallic Loom

SAE J573 – 1989, Miniature Lamp Bulbs

SAE FMEA plus For Windows, Failure Modes and Effects Analysis Software

Chrysler LLC

PF 10614 Performance Standard – Electromagnetic Compatibility Specification for Electrical and Electronic Modules and Motors

PF 10615 Performance Standard – Electrical Specifications for Electrical and Electronic Modules and Motors

Technical Service Bulletin 08-023-99: Installation of Radio Transmitting Equipment

Lab Procedure – LP 388-C-xy: Electrical and EMC

DS-108 – Grounding Guidelines

Additional Referenced Documents

Industry Canada ICES-002 Issue 2
European Union 72/245/EEC as amended by 95/54/EC dated 10/31/95
ECE Regulation 10.02 2002 - 02
## 2007 Wiring Code Identification Information

### Legend of Symbols Used on Wiring Diagrams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>()</td>
<td>Fuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Gang Fuses with Bus Bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Circuit Breaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Capacitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Ohms</td>
</tr>
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<td>R</td>
<td>Resistor</td>
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<td>Coil</td>
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<td>Step Up Coil</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>Mercury Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Diode or Rectifier</td>
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</table>

- **Bidirectional Zener Diode**
- **Motor**
- **Armature and Brushes**
- **Connector Identification**
- **Male Connector**
- **Female Connector**
- **Denotes Wire Continues Elsewhere**
- **Denotes Wire Goes to One of Two Circuits**
- **Splice**
- **Splice Identification**
- **Thermal Element**
- **Timer**
- **Multiple Connector**
- **Optional Wiring With Wiring Without**
- **"Y" Windings**
- **Digital Readout**
- **Single Filament Lamp**
- **Dual Filament Lamp**
- **LED — Light Emitting Diode**
- **Thermistor**
- **Gauge**
- **Sensor**
- **Fuel Injector**