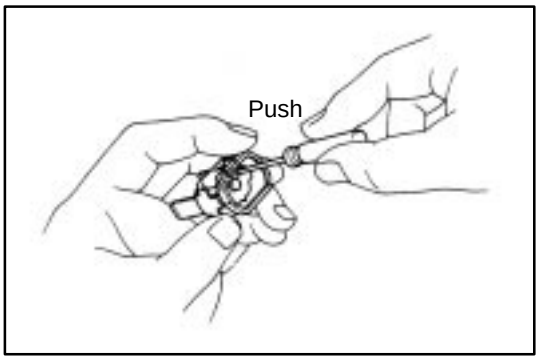
CIRCUIT PROTECTION

All electrical circuits are protected against excessive loads which might occur because of shorts or overloads in the wiring system. Such protection is provided by a fuse, circuit breaker, or fusible link, A short circuit may cause a fuse to blow or a circuit breaker to open.



RESET CIRCUIT BREAKER

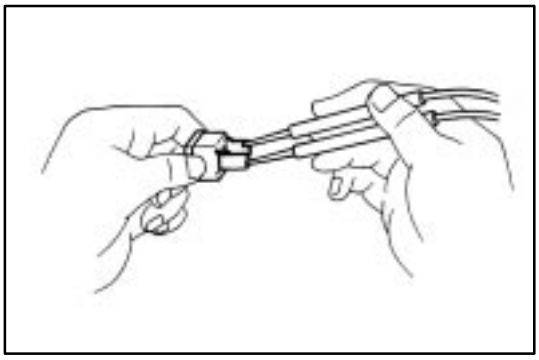
1. Remove Circuit Breaker

(a) Disconnect the negative (–) cable from the battery.

(b) Remove the circuit breaker.

2. Reset Circuit Breaker

(a) Insert the needle into the reset hole and push it.

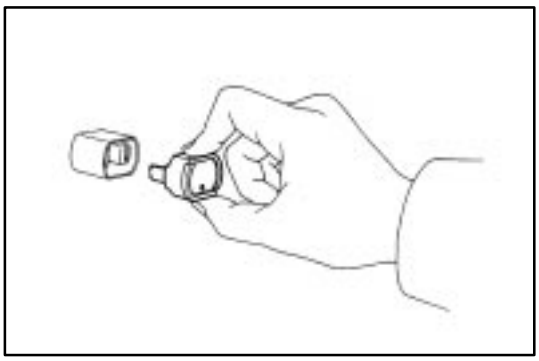


(b) Using an ohmmeter, check that there is continuity between both terminals of the circuit breaker.

If continuity is not as specified, replace the circuit breaker.

Equal Amperage Rating

HINT: If replacing the circuit breaker, be sure to replace it with a breaker with an equal amperage rating.

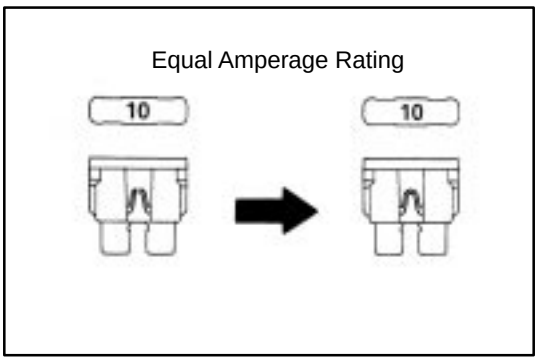


3. Install Circuit Breaker

(a) Install the circuit breaker.

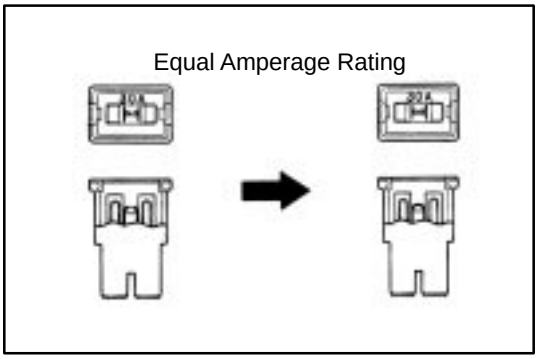
(b) Connect the negative (–) cable to the battery.

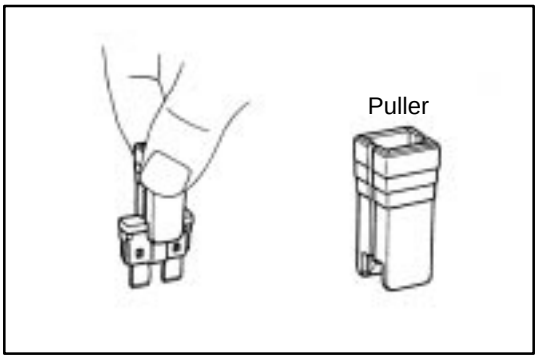
HINT: If a circuit breaker continues to cut out, a short circuit is indicated. Have the system checked by a qualified technician.



REPLACEMENT OF FUSE AND FUSIBLE LINK

HINT: If replacing the fuse or fusible link, be sure to replace it with a fuse or fusible link with an equal amperage rating.





NOTICE:

1. **Turn off all electrical components and the ignition switch before replacing a fuse or fusible link. Do not exceed the fuse or fusible link amperage rating.**
2. **Always use a fuse puller for removing and inserting a fuse. Remove and insert straight in and out without twisting. Twisting could force open the terminals too much, resulting in a bad connection.**

If a fuse or fusible link continues to blow, a short circuit is indicated. The system must be checked by a qualified technician.

HINT: The puller is located at Junction Block No.2.