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## Basic checks

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### DISCONNECTING CONNECTORS

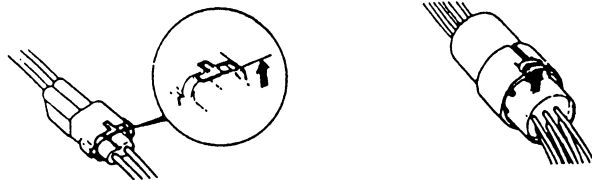
- Always hold the connector itself.

**CAUTION:**

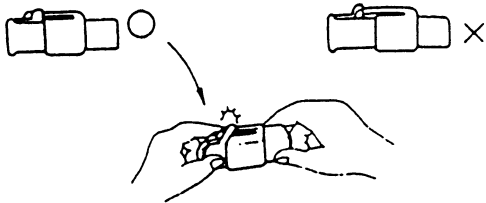
Don't pull the harness.



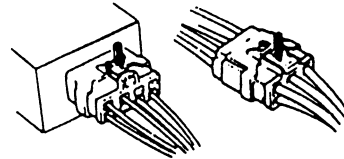
- To disconnect a locking connector, first re-lease the lock, then pull the connector off.  
<Unlock by pulling the locking tab>



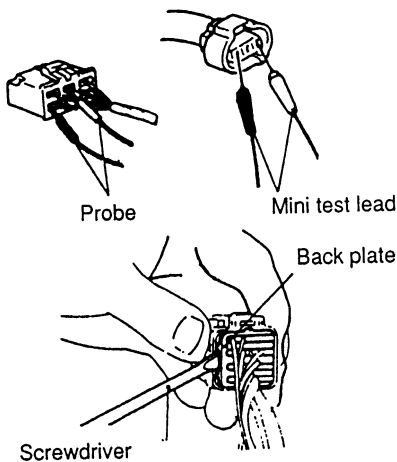
- Insert a connector by pushing it all the way in. If the connector is equipped with a locking device, push it in until a clicking sound is heard.



<Unlock by pushing the locking tab>



### INSERTING A PROBE



- Generally, probes are inserted into connectors from the rear.
- Connectors equipped with shock protectors must be checked with a mini probe (thin), or it will be necessary to remove the shock protector.
- When removing the shock protector take care not to deform it; this also applies to waterproof connectors, which cannot be tested from the wire side.
- When the connector has a back plate, remove the plate after removing the projection of the plate first. (Be careful not to use excessive force, since the terminals might brake off).

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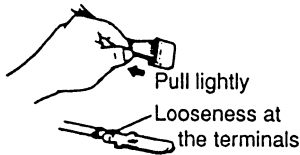
## CHECKING FOR POOR CONTACT ON PLUG-IN CONNECTORS

Most intermittent problems are caused by poor contact of plug-in connectors.

Poor contact is frequently caused by corroded terminals, dirt, foreign substances, weak contact points between male and female connectors, etc.

To help prevent the replacement of good component parts, sufficiently check the following points.

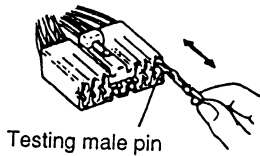
- Quite often a plug with poor contact will work perfectly again after it has been pulled off and reconnected.



- Disconnect the two connector halves.
- Check the connector pins for signs of corrosion or foreign material.
- Check the connector for loose and damaged terminals, and make sure they are set correctly in the connector.

NOTE:

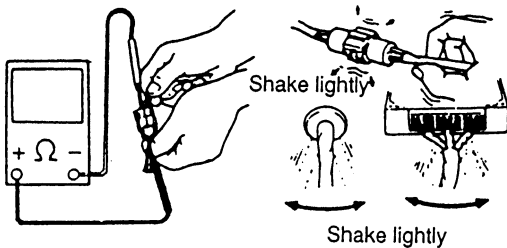
When the harness is pulled lightly, the terminals should not come out.



- Insert the male pin of the connector into the female pin, then pull it out.

NOTE:

If one of the pins pulls out easily, it is a likely source of a malfunction.



- Lightly shake the connector and the harness, and check for sudden changes in voltage or resistance.

If harness and connector checks do not reveal any defect, it can be assumed that an intermittent contact in a connector is the source of trouble.