

Exterior Lights

- How the Headlights ('01-'03 Canada) Circuit Works

Low Beams

The headlight relays receive battery voltage at all times. When you turn the headlight switch to the HEAD position with the dimmer switch in LOW, ground is applied through the BLU/RED wire to the coils of the headlight relays. The relays are then energized, applying battery voltage to the left and right high and low beam headlights through fuses 15 and 17. The low beam filaments come on because they are tied to ground through the normally closed contacts of the low beam cut relay and the dimmer switch. The high beams and indicator remain off because the dimmer switch interrupts their ground path.

High Beams

The headlight relays receive battery voltage at all times. When you turn the headlight switch to the HEAD position with the dimmer switch in HIGH, ground is applied through the BLU/RED wire to the coils of the headlight relays and through the ORN/WHT wire to the DRL control unit. The relays are then energized, applying battery voltage to the left and right high and low beam headlights through fuses 15 and 17. The high beam filaments come on because the control unit applies ground through the RED/BLU (cavity 1) and RED/BLK (cavity 11) wires. The low beams remain off because the dimmer switch interrupts their ground path.

Flash-to-Pass

When you hold the flash-to-pass switch in the ON position, ground is applied through the BLU/RED wire to the coils of the headlight relays and through the GRN/BLK wire to the control unit. The relays are then energized, applying battery voltage to the left and right high and low beam headlights through fuses 15 and 17. The high beam filaments come on because the control unit applies ground through the RED/BLU (cavity 1) and RED/BLK (cavity 11) wires. The low beams will also come on if the dimmer switch is in the LOW position.