

13. Rear Window Defogger

A: REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

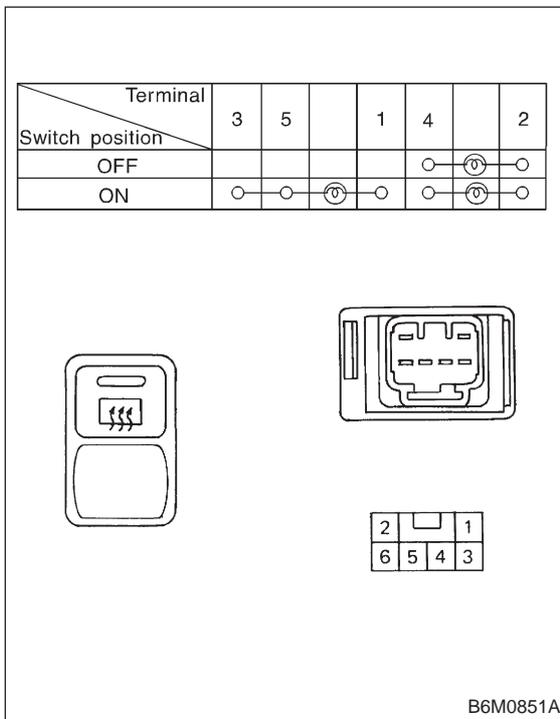
1. DEFOGGER SWITCH

- 1) Remove screws which secure meter visor.
- 2) Remove meter visor from instrument panel while disconnecting connectors.
- 3) Remove rear window defogger switch from meter visor.
- 4) Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

B: INSPECTION

1. DEFOGGER SWITCH

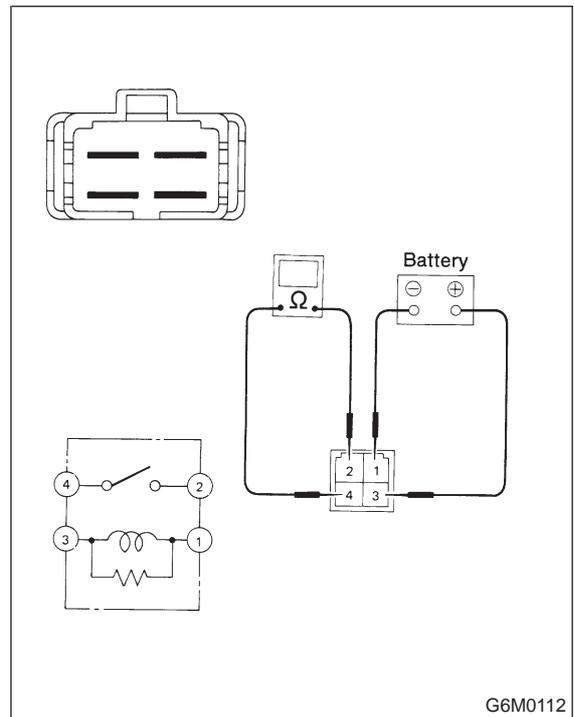
Move rear window defogger switch to each position and check continuity between terminals.



2. DEFOGGER RELAY

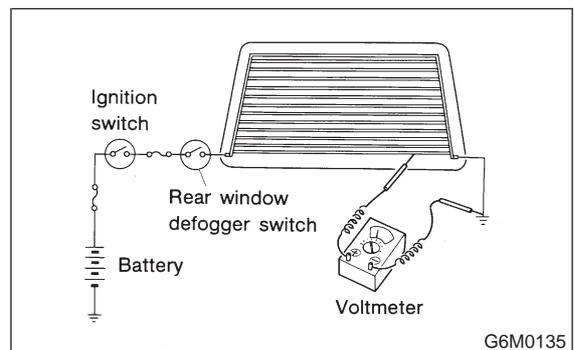
Check continuity between terminals as indicated in table below, when connecting the battery to terminal No. 1 and No. 3.

When current flows.	Between terminals No. 2 and No. 4	Continuity exists.
When current does not flow.	Between terminals No. 2 and No. 4	Continuity does not exist.
	Between terminals No. 1 and No. 3	Continuity exists.



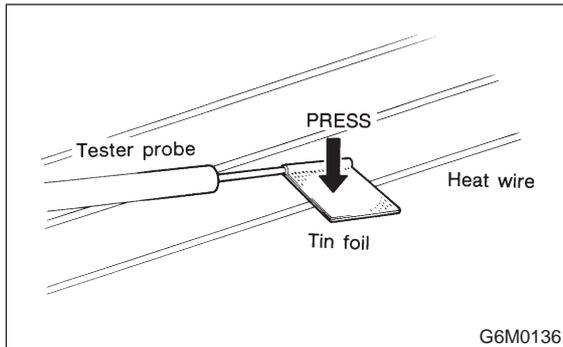
3. HEAT WIRES

- 1) Start the engine so that battery is being charged.
- 2) Turn defogger switch to ON.
- 3) Check each heat wire at its center position for discontinuity by setting direct current voltmeter. Normal indication is about 6 volts.



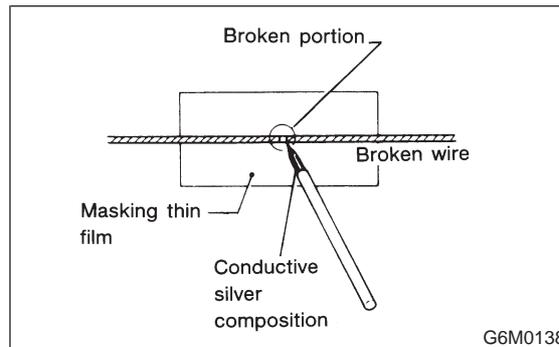
NOTE:

When measuring voltage, wind a piece of tin foil around the tip of the tester probe and press the foil against the wire with your finger.



2) Cut off slit on (used) thin film by 0.5 mm (0.020 in) width and 10 mm (0.39 in) length.

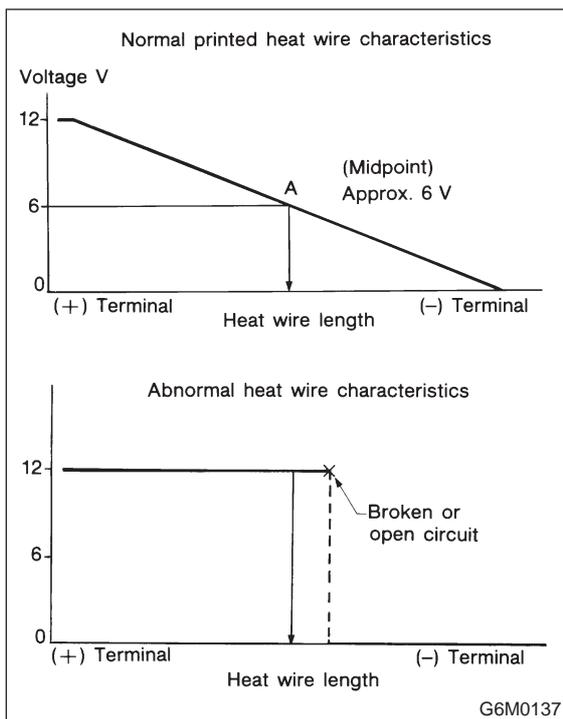
3) Place the slit on glass along the broken wire, and deposit conductive silver composition (DUPONT No. 4817) on the broken portion.



4) When tester indicates 12 volts when its probe reaches point "A", a broken circuit occurs between point "A" and the negative terminal. Slowly move tester probe toward the negative terminal while contacting it on heat wire to locate point where tester indication changes abruptly (0 volts). This is the point where a broken circuit occurs.

When tester indicates 0 volts when its probe reaches point "A", a broken circuit occurs between point "A" and the positive terminal. Locate a point where tester indication changes abruptly (12 volts) while slowly moving tester probe toward the positive terminal.

4) Dry out the deposited portion.
5) Inspect the repaired wire for continuity.



C: REPAIR

1) Clean broken wire and its surrounding area.