Wiring diagram for

This is not an automated service. Each Diagram that is requested has to be hand selected and sent. As this is a free service it receives an overwhelming amount of requests and may take up to a week or longer for a response. Just submit a request for the wiring diagram you want ex. We will provide you with the basic free wiring diagrams in an email that can be viewed, saved or printed for future use. Automotive basic wiring diagrams are available free for domestic and Asian vehicles. Some European wiring diagrams are available also. Once you get your Free Wiring Diagrams, then what do you do with it. You still need to fix the problem that led you here in the first place right? There are many different ways to look at fixing an electrical problem but we will stick with the easiest way. First , find the problem area on the wiring diagram. Highlight the individual circuit using a different color for positive and negative. Trace the wiring till you can see where a short may have taken place. Eliminate each portion of the diagram in sections until you find the short in the wiring. This makes knowing where to check connections easy with an automotive wiring diagram. Free Auto Repair Manuals. Free vehicle specific wiring diagrams available upon request. Please search first. Wiring Diagrams This is not an automated service. Please be specific on what area of the vehicle you need a free wiring diagram for. Some of the images are in ''. This will insure the ability to read the free wiring diagrams with ease. Adobe Acrobat Reader is available as a free download at Adobe. To Submit a request for basic free wiring diagrams Here. This is the same information that the dealers use. How to read wiring diagrams Use the two different diagrams below to help you understand what you are looking at. There are many different symbols on wiring diagrams and can be difficult to figure out what they each represent if you have not seen them before. The sample wiring diagram to your above will help you be able to read and understand the description locations on each wiring diagram. Each part is labeled on the sample wiring diagram to make it easier to read. How to read and interpret wiring diagrams:. Wiring Diagrams for Light Switches- Numerous diagrams for light switches including: switch loop, dimmer, switched receptacles, a switch combo device, two light switches in one box and more. Wiring Diagrams for 3-Way Switches- Diagrams for 3-way switch circuits including: with the light at the beginning, middle, and end, a 3-way dimmer, multiple lights, controlling a receptacle, and troubleshooting tips. Wiring Diagrams for Multiple Receptacles- Diagrams for wiring multiple receptacles including circuits for duplex receptacles and ground fault interrupters. Wiring Diagrams for Two Outlets in One Box- Wiring for two receptacles, two switches, and a receptacle outlet and switch in the same box. GFCI Outlet Switch Wiring- Diagrams include wiring for a garbage disposal or light fixture controlled by the combo switch with both protected and unprotected arrangements. Switched Receptacle Wiring Diagrams- Wiring diagrams for a switch to control a receptacle with various arrangements and multiple receptacles in the same circuit. Diagrams to Add a New Light Fixture- Wiring to add a light from an existing switch or receptacle circuit. Diagrams to add a New Receptacle- Wiring diagrams to add an outlet from an existing switch or receptacle. Doorbell Wiring Diagrams- Wiring for hardwired and battery powered doorbells including adding an AC adapter to power an old house door bell. Lamp Wiring Diagrams- Wiring for a standard table lamp, a 3-way socket, and an antique lamp with four bulbs and two switches. Adding a New Electric Wall Outlet- How to run cable behind a baseboard to add a new receptacle outlet. Making a Pigtail Splice- How to strip and slice electrical wires in a junction box. How to Wire Outlets and Switches- How to choose and replace light switches and duplex receptacle outlets. Running Cable Behind Walls- Methods for finding an electrical source and running new cable in walls and ceilings. Framing a New Ceiling Fan- Installing framing and hanging a new ceiling fan and light kit. Formula for Calculating Amps- Using volts and current ratings to calculate watts drawn by an appliance, includes a chart of standard wattage ratings for household devices and appliances. Electrical Glossary for a household systems. Home Page. This page is dedicated to Wiring Diagrams that can hopefully get you through a difficult wiring task or just to learn some basics in how to wire a 2-way switch , 3-way switch , 4-way switch , outlet or entertainment component diagrams. If you don't see a wiring diagram you are looking for on this page, then check out my Sitemap page for more information you may find helpful. How a 2-Way Switch Works. The power source is coming in from the left. Notice the black wire is the only wire that we are controlling through the 2-way switch. You have an incoming hot wire black going to one screw it does not matter if you use the brass or silver screw on the side of the 2-way switch and a black wire from the other screw on the 2-way switch going to the load light, ceiling fan etc.. The white wires are wire nutted together so they can continue the circuit. Just use your mouse pointer on this diagram and follow the current flow from black wire hot wire through the 2-way switch, then to the load and return through the white wire neutral. This should give you a good basic understanding how the 2-way switch circuit works and will help you in adding or changing a 2-way switch. How a 2-way Switch Circuit Looks. So the circuit above when explained should give you a good concept on how this basic circuit works. When wiring a 2-way switch, this

image on the left will show how the connections should actually look when all connections are made. Take notice of the ground wire. It's very important that the ground or bare copper wire is connected to the green screw on the switch. All grounds are connected, and the ground is connected at the light when possible. If no connection is available, then attach the ground wire to the box in a solid way. How a 3-Way Switch Works. When wiring a 3-way switch circuit, all we want to do is to control the black wire hot wire to turn on and off the load from 2 different locations. The diagram here will give you a better understanding how this circuit works and how a 3-way switch is wired. The source power black wire is coming in from the left. It ties into the common on the left switch see image below. When the left switch is toggled, it connects to the upper circuit and now the circuit is open at the right switch which turns off the light. Toggle the right switch and it connects to the upper circuit and now closes the path and turns the light back on and so on. How a 3-Way Switch Circuit Looks. So the circuit above when explained should give you a good concept on how this 3-way circuit works. When wiring a 3-way switch, this image on the left will show how the connections should actually look when all connections are made. The best way to simplify wiring a 3-way switch is this. By looking at the moving 3-way switch above, the hot black wire coming from the power source will always attach to the common screw on the 1st switch in the circuit. Then the traveler wires are connecting both switches and it does matter which wire goes to which traveler screw. Now with that said, just look at the switch again and look at the circuit. There you have it, 3-way switch wiring simplified. It's very important that the ground or bare copper wire is connected to the green screws on the switches. How a 4-Way Switch Works. You must understand the 3-way circuit above in order to get the 4-way circuit. A 4-way switch circuit is nothing more than wiring a 4-way switch between the 2 3-way switches in a 3-way switch circuit. Now don't let this be confused with where the switches are physically located in your home. This is how the circuit is structured. The switches can be physically located to your liking but you must keep in mind the ease of routing the wiring from point to point. Also, this example is just adding a single 4-way switch that will give you 3 locations to control your light. To add more locations to this circuit you just simply add additional 4-way switches in series as long as they are between the 2 existing 3-way switches. Using your mouse pointer, follow along with me as we go through the circuit. Now this one gets a little tricky by keeping track of what switch you toggle in your mind, just hang in there. Now the power source black is coming in from the left. Then through the 4-way to the red wire going to the 3-way. Now it dead ends not connected which means the light is turned off. By toggling any switch, the light will now turn on. Choose a switch and follow the flow of the switch that changes state. Keep in mind how the 4-way switch works. Left connections toggle between the two right connections. So top left red connects to bottom right black and when toggled top left red connects to top right red. The bottom pole works in the same manner. How a 4-Way Switch Circuit Looks. So the circuit above when explained should give you a good concept on how this 4-way circuit works. When wiring a 4-way switch, this image on the left will show how the connections should actually look when all connections are made. OK, this diagram is going to be a little more confusing but I'm showing it because this can be a very common scenario. If you notice, the power is coming in at the light box. Because of this, the wiring must be re-color coded in order to get the conductors necessary to complete the circuit. Notice the black power wire in the light box is going to a white wire with electrical tape around it which means the white wire will be used as a power wire or black wire. How an Outlet Circuit Works. The diagram will show how a standard "Switched" duplex receptacle is wired. Take notice that only a 3-wire cable is needed to perform this circuit. The white wires tie together to complete the return side of the circuit while the black wire hot wire runs through the 2-way switch and out to the outlet. How an Outlet Circuit Looks. One of the most common wiring configurations your going to find with outlets are shown in the diagram here. These outlets are not switched. They are connected straight from the power source and are hot at all times. The diagram here shows 2 outlets wired in series and more outlets can be added to this circuit by wiring the 2nd outlet just like the 1st outlet to keep the circuit continuing on until you end the circuit at the last outlet. Now lets get a little more involved, in the diagram here we are going to remove the jumpers on one-side of the receptacles. This allows for a separate circuit to be wired to the other screw and allow the upper and lower outlets to work independently of each other. This circuit allows for the bottom outlet to be switched while the top outlet will remain hot at all times. Most older homes are wired for the 3-wire outlet as shown here. The 3-wire connection is now outdated where current dryers are wired with a 4-wire cable. The only difference is the addition of an isolated ground wire separate from the neutral, but the 3-wire circuit is still fine and does not have to be upgraded. You may want to check with your local codes to verify this. How a 3-wire Dryer Outlet Circuit Looks. The 3 prong dryer wiring diagram here shows the proper connections for both ends of the circuit. This circuit originates from the

breaker box containing a 2-pole 30 Amp breaker. If your running a new circuit, I highly recommend that you bring your outlet up to code and install a 4-prong dryer outlet. See Below. The 4-wire connection is the new updated circuit. The only difference is the addition of an isolated ground wire separate from the neutral as mentioned earlier. How a 4-wire Dryer Outlet Circuit Looks. As you can see, there is now an added dedicated neutral. The ground is now a dedicated wire also. But if you notice, both the neutral and the ground wires both connect to the same ground bar inside the panel box. As mentioned earlier, the neutral and ground are really the same but this wiring method is more accurate because a return line or "grounded neutral" should be a white wire and not green. Some panel or breaker boxes will have a dedicated neutral bar and a dedicated ground bar, but they will still be physically connected. How a Dimmer Switch Circuit Works. When installing a Dimmer switch, all you're really doing is controlling the amount of voltage flow to a light which makes it dim at a low setting to a fully bright light at maximum setting. You should always make sure the load Light is capable of handling a dimmer switch. Some lights will not accept dimmers such as older lights using ballast. These style lights must have full power to operate properly. You have an incoming hot wire black going to one screw it does not matter if you use the brass or silver screw on the side of the 2-way switch and a black wire from the other screw on the 2-way switch going to the load light. How to wire a Ceiling Fan - Light Only. More often than not, you're going to have a ceiling light fixture at the location you are planning on installing a ceiling fan. If so then a new wire must be ran to control the light as well. When taking down your old fixture you will be able to see if you have the correct cabling. This diagram is for those who are replacing a light fixture with a ceiling fan. Your existing light fixture was controlled by a switch and only one switch. Of course this is all based on not replacing the existing wiring that you currently have. How to wire a Ceiling Fan and Light. Two switches at one location. Maybe you are just replacing an old ceiling fan with a new one and you already had 2 separate switches. One controlling the light and one controlling the fan. Then this should look like your connections. How to wire a ceiling fan and light with a 3-way switch circuit. Now for the good one. The fan is operated from one location. This can be a complicated circuit only if you make it one, but if you just keep in mind that the basic circuits discussed above is the same as this circuit, it's just 2 different type circuits combined. One circuit controlling the lights and one circuit controlling the fan. The diagram here shows how a basic 4-wire thermostat is connected as indicated by the color code chart below. The diagram shows how the wiring works. However your connections may seem a little different on the thermostat itself. Some thermostat units have a dedicated R terminal and it jumpers to the RC, RH or 4 terminals internally. The W, Y and G terminals should be pretty straight forward on most all types of thermostat's. How a Relay Circuit Works. A relay is basically a switch but not like a switch that's on a wall. A wall switch relies on someone to flip it which will then control a light or some other type load. A relay is switched by electrical power and not a human. This is done by energizing a coil which is internal to the relay and by energizing the coil, the relay changes state just like a wall switch would. Therefore when you energize a relay, you are switching circuits off and on. The contacts shown in the Relay Contact diagram shows 2 different type relays. The left is a 2-pole relay and the right is a 3-pole relay. When the relay coil is energized, the contacts change state. The N. How a Relay Circuit Looks. Let's just say we are using Vac household voltage in this diagram. L1 is hot and L2 is neutral. This means the current travels through that switch until it see's an open switch and cannot go any further. Now the 2 MCR contacts which are normally open as shown will now close. This allows current flow through the contacts and energizes the light. Now that the contact below the START switch is closed and current can go around the start switch, you can now release the START switch and the current flow continues around the open START switch, through the contact to keep the relay coil energized which also keeps the light on. Now to turn the light off, you simply depress the STOP button and this will open the circuit to the relay, de-energizing the coil. The relay contacts open to their normal state and stop the current flow to light. Trailer 4-Pole Circuit. When wiring your trailer, be sure to route your wiring

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  so that all wires are tucked in and away from anything that could rub or catch on them. If your trailer is constructed of square tubing, I find that running your wires through the inside of the tubing makes for a much cleaner appearance and helps to protect the wiring as well. If your frame does not have pre-drilled holes, then it might be a little bit more work drilling holes and fishing out your wires, but you will be much more happier with the results. Be sure to seal your holes when done to prevent water from filling up your frame. If you have a U-Channel or angle

iron construction, then you can purchase specially made clips from most automotive stores that attach to the frame which will keep your wiring tight inside the frame and out of the way. Only the ground post is exposed. This plug is wired to the trailer circuit. Only the ground post is protected and acts as a key so it fits into the proper socket. Trailer 6-Pole Circuit. Trailer 7-Pole Circuit. How To Wire It. Here's How.