

Deciphering Wiring Colors

by Terence McKillen

Many British made vehicles, including most post-WWII sports cars, have been wired to the British Standards Institute BS-AU7 wiring color standard, which was based on an earlier Lucas wiring loom standard. Other wiring color standards have been, and still are being, used by different car makers.

In recent years far more devices have been added to car specifications and many are now addressed by a central control unit using a "multiplexing system" which reduces the number of wires required. This has led to new and radically different wiring standards.

When undertaking electrical repairs, you should obtain the correct wiring diagram for your particular make and model and use it to ensure that the correct wire colors (and correct gauge or thickness of wire) are being used to connect your instruments and accessories. If you make wiring changes and end up using different colored wires from the original, you should note those changes on the wiring diagram so as to provide that information to a subsequent owner(s).

If your vehicle was wired to the BS-AU7 standard, however, the following guide should be of help.

Basic wire colors

Seven basic wire colors were used in the majority of the Triumph (Lucas) wiring looms. These include **black** (ground or earth connections); **brown** (main battery feed, always HOT & unfused); **white** (base color for ignition circuits, HOT with ignition ON & unfused); **purple** (auxiliary devices not fed via the ignition switch, e.g. horn, interior light, always HOT & fused); **green** (feeds to auxiliary devices controlled by the ignition switch, e.g. wipers, flashers, etc., HOT with ignition ON & fused); **red** (sidelights, instrument lights, rear lights, fused or unfused); **blue** (with white trace main beam headlamp, with red trace - dipped beam headlamp; plain blue is used from the main lighting switch to the dip-switch headlamps, unfused). These were supplemented by a further group of solid colors.

In addition to wires that only use the basic colors, there are many that use one of these same basic colors in combination with a different colored stripe.

Handbooks were often printed in black

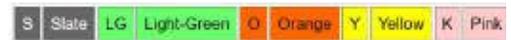


and white, so the cable colors are identified by a lettering code. When a wire has a base color and a second trace color the code is two letters, for example: WG = White with green tracer, RLG = Red with a Light Green tracer.

Other colors

Other colors are used, according to equipment specifications. For example, **light green** (various applications); **slate** (HOT with

ignition OFF, fused or unfused); and **yellow** (overdrive circuit - HOT in 3rd/4th, ignition ON, unfused).



The table of wire colors and applications displayed below was passed on to me late last summer by Michael Coffey and explains the wiring colors used on the main components of our LBCs. **SN**

BLACK (B) Always EARTH (ground), unfused	Green/orange (GO):	Brake pressure switch, handbrake switch, brake warning diode, brake warning light
Black (B): Various locations	Green/pink (GK):	Service interval counter (EGR light)
Black/green (BG): URP switch to cooling fans	Green/purple (GP):	Brake light switch to brake lights
Black/white (BW): Brake warning light	Green/red (GR):	Left turn signals to switch
BROWN (N) Always HOT, unfused	Green/white (GW)	Right turn signals to switch
Brown (N): Various locations	Green/yellow (GY):	Heater to fan switch
Brown/light green (NLG) Windscreen motor to switch	RED (R) Parking lights, fused or unfused	
Brown, yellow (NY) Indicator light to alternator	Red (R):	Fusebox to sidemarkers, parking lights
Brown/purple (NP) Unused	Switch to lights (1963-'69)	
WHITE (W) HOT with ignition ON, unfused	Red/green (RG):	Light switch to fusebox, panel rheostat
White (W): Key to ignition relay, cut-off switch, fuel pump, ignition ballast resistor, fusebox, various locations	Red/light green (RLG):	Wiper motor to switch
White/black (WB): Distributor to coil, coil to tachometer	Red/white (RW):	Panel rheostat panel lights
White/blue (WU): Stepped down voltage for distributor amplifier	BLUE (U) Headlamps, unfused	
White/brown (WN): Ignition switch relay to fusebox, starter solenoid to starter relay, oil pressure sending unit to gauge (1968-'69 only)	Blue (U):	Light switch to dimmer switch
White/green (WG): Keyswitch to radio, HOT unfused at first key position; wipers and heater (earlier)	Blue/light green (ULG):	Wiper motor to switch
White/light green (WLG): Solenoid to coil, ignition ballast resistor to coil	Blue/red (UR):	Dimmer switch to low beam
White/red (WR): Keyswitch to starter relay, starter relay to brake warning diode.	Blue/white (UW):	Dimmer switch to high beam, high beam indicator
PURPLE (P) Always HOT, fused	LIGHT GREEN (LG) Various applications	
Purple (P): Fusebox to horn, various locations	Light Green/black (LGB):	Washer pump to switch
Purple/black (PB): Horn to horn switch	Light Green/brown (LGN):	Flasher to turn signal switch, flasher to hazard switch
Purple/green (PG): Key buzzer to time delay buzzer	Light Green/green (LGG):	Voltage stabilizer to fuel/temp. gauges
Purple/pink (PK): Key switch to key buzzer	Light Green/purple (LGP):	Hazard switch to hazard warning lamp
Purple/white (PW): Courtesy lamp/boot lamp to earthing switches	SLATE (S) HOT with ignition OFF, fused and unfused	
GREEN (G) HOT with ignition ON, fused	Slate (S):	Key to in-line fuse
Green (G): From fusebox to various locations	Slate/purple (SP):	Fuse to anti-run on valve
Green/black (GB): Fuel tank unit to gauge	Slate/yellow (SY):	Anti-run on valve to oil pressure switch
Green/blue (GU): Temp. sending unit to gauge	YELLOW (Y) HOT in 3rd/4th, ignition ON, unfused	
Green/brown (GN): Reverse lamp switch to reverse lights; heater fan to switch	Yellow (Y):	Overdrive switch to relay (1963-'67) overdrive switch to 3/4 switch (1968-'76)
	Yellow/brown (YB):	Driver's seat belt to time delay buzzer
	Yellow/purple (YP):	Time delay buzzer to seat belt warning light; overdrive circuit
	Yellow/red (YR):	Overdrive circuit