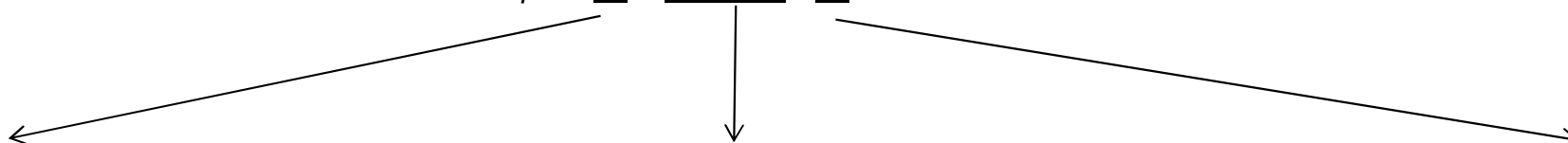


Wire identification chart

**Note that the identification comes from the uphill component.*

Wire identification exemple: 12 - A47J1.8 - 16



| Voltage | Circuit number | Wire size |
|----------------|---|------------------|
| 0 | | 0000 |
| 5 | Ground circuits: | 000 |
| 0/12 | Electronic = Use I/O module number followed by an "R" and pin number. (ex: A47RJ1.8, A54RJ2.14) | 00 |
| 0/24 | Electronic ground studs = Use number "00" followed with the stud location and sequential number. (ex:00R1,00F4) | 0 |
| 12 | Chassis = Use number "0" followed by the ground stud location and sequential number. (ex: 0EV1, 0FH2) | 1 |
| 24 | | 2 |
| 120 | Power and voltage carrying circuits: | 3 |
| ANA | Power distribution = Use uphill component identification as circuit name. (ex: F96, CB22) | 4 |
| BBUS | Multiplex outputs = Use output module number and pin number as circuit name. (ex: A55J1.4, A49J2.9) | 6 |
| DATA | Relays, diodes, resistors and any other component outputs = | 8 |
| DBUS | Use component name and pin number as circuit name. (ex: Sw55.A, R30.87, D12.B) | 10 |
| J1587 | Networks: | 12 |
| J1939 | DL0 = Bbus mux DL7 = Engine subnet | 14 |
| J2284 | DL1 = J1939 DL9 = Power train subnet | 16 |
| LIN | DL2 = J2284 900 / 901 = J1587 | 18 |
| PWM | DL3 = Dbus mux | 20 |
| GND | | 22 |
| ...OTHER | | 24 |