05BBA–01

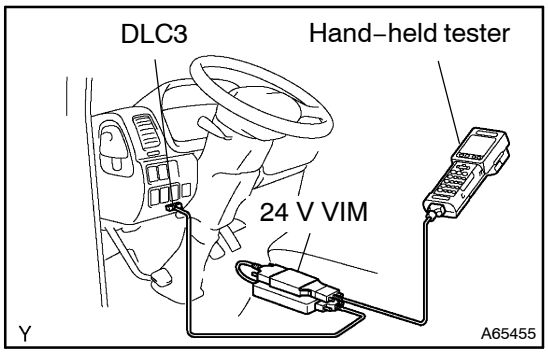
PRE–CHECK

1. DIAGNOSIS SYSTEM

(a) Description

- When troubleshooting the Multiplex OBD (M–OBD) vehicles, the only difference from the usual troubleshooting procedures is that you connect the vehicle to the hand–held tester and read off various data output from the vehicle's ECM.
- The vehicle's on–board computer lights up the check engine warning light on the instrument panel when the computer detects a malfunction in the computer itself or in the drive system components. In addition to the check engine warning light lighting up when a malfunction is detected, the applicable diagnostic trouble codes are recorded in the ECM memory (See page 05–111).

If the malfunction has been repaired, the check engine warning light will go off automatically but the diagnostic trouble codes will remain recorded in the ECM memory.

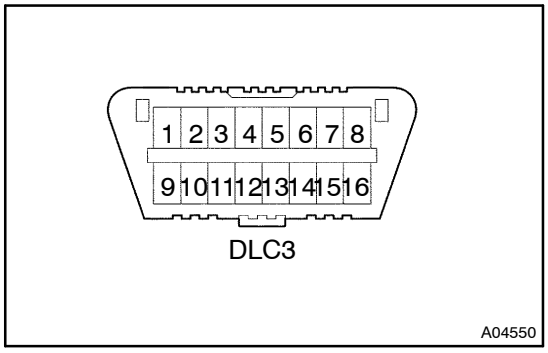


NOTICE:
Be sure to use the 24 V VIM, because the hand–held tester will be destroyed if you do not use the 24 V VIM.

- To check the diagnostic trouble codes, connect the hand–held tester to the Data Link Connector 3 (DLC3) on the vehicle or read the number of blinks of the check engine warning light when the TC and CG terminals on the DLC3 are connected. The hand–held tester also enables you to erase the diagnostic trouble codes, activate the several actuators and check freeze frame date and various forms of engine data (For operating instructions, see the hand–held tester instruction book).
- The diagnosis system operates in the normal mode during normal vehicle use. It also has the check (test) mode for technicians to simulate malfunction symptoms and troubleshoot. Some diagnostic trouble codes use 2 trip detection logic* to prevent erroneous detection and ensure thorough malfunction detection. By switching the ECM to the check (test) mode using the hand–held tester when troubleshooting, the technician can cause the check engine warning light to light up for a malfunction that is only detected once or momentarily (hand–held tester only) (See page 05–111).
- *2 trip detection logic:
  When a logic malfunction is first detected, the malfunction is temporarily stored in the ECM memory.

If the same malfunction is detected again during the second drive test, this second detection causes the check engine warning light to light up. The 2 trip repeats the same mode twice (However, the ignition switch must be turned OFF between the 1st trip and 2nd trip).

- Freeze frame data:
  Freeze frame data records the engine condition (fuel system, calculator load, engine coolant temperature, fuel trim, engine speed, vehicle speed, etc.) when a malfunction is detected. When troubleshooting, it is useful for determining whether the vehicle was running or stopped, the engine was warmed up or not, the air–fuel ratio was lean or rich, etc. at the time of the malfunction.



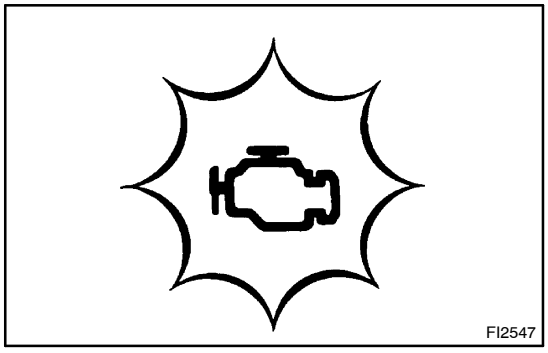
(b) Check the DLC3.

(1) The vehicle's ECM uses ISO 14230 for communication. The terminal arrangement of the DLC3 complies with SAE J1962 and matches the ISO 14230 format.

Terminal No.	Connection/Voltage or Resistance	Condition
7	Bus + line/Pulse generation	During transmission
4	Chassis ground ⇔ Body ground/1 Ω or less	Always
16	Battery positive ⇔ Body ground/9 – 14 V	Always

HINT:

- If the display shows UNABLE TO CONNECT TO VEHICLE when you have connected the cable of the hand–held tester to the DLC3, turned the ignition switch ON and operated the hand–held tester, there is a problem on the vehicle side or tool side.
- If communication is normal when the tool is connected to another vehicle, inspect the DLC3 on the original vehicle.
- If communication is still impossible when the tool is connected to another vehicle, the problem is probably in the tool itself, so consult the Service Department listed in the tool's instruction manual.



2. INSPECT DIAGNOSIS (Normal Mode)

(a) Check the check engine warning light.

(1) Check that the check engine warning light comes on when the ignition switch is turned ON and the engine is not running.

HINT:

If the check engine warning light does not light up, troubleshoot the combination meter.

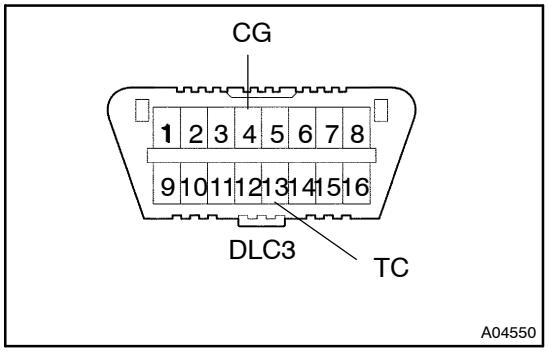
(2) When the engine is started, check that the check engine warning light goes off. If the lamp remains on, the diagnosis system has detected a malfunction or abnormality in the system.

(b) Check the DTC using the hand–held tester.

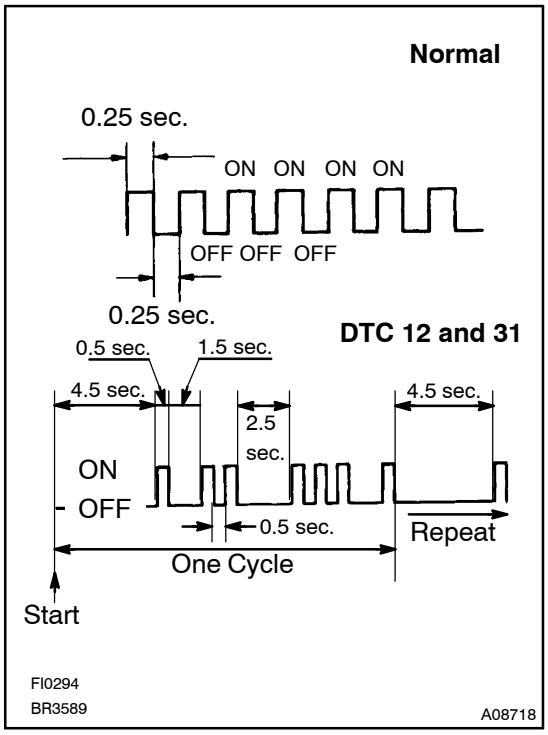
NOTICE:

When the diagnosis system is switched from the normal mode to the check (test) mode, all DTCs and freeze frame data recorded in the normal mode are erased. So before switching modes, always check the DTCs and freeze frame data, and make a note of them.

(1) Prepare the hand–held tester.
(2) Connect the hand–held tester to the DLC3.
(3) Turn the ignition switch ON and switch the hand–held tester main switch ON.
(4) Using the hand–held tester, check the DTCs and freeze frame data make a note of them. (for operating instructions, see the hand–held tester's instruction book).
(5) Confirm the details of the DTCs.



(c) Check the DTC not using the hand–held tester.
(1) Turn the ignition switch ON.
(2) Using SST, connect terminals 13 (TC) and 4 (CG) of the DLC3.
SST 09843–18040



(3) Read the DTC from the check engine warning light. As an example, the blinking patterns for codes; normal, DTC 12 and 31 are shown in the illustration.

HINT:
If no DTC is output, check the diagnostic connector (DLC3) circuit (See page 05–188).

(4) Check the details of the malfunction using the DTC chart on page 05–111.
(5) After completing the check, disconnect terminals 13 (TC) and 4 (CG) and turn off the display.

HINT:
When 2 or more malfunction codes are output, the indication will begin from the smaller numbered code to the larger in order.

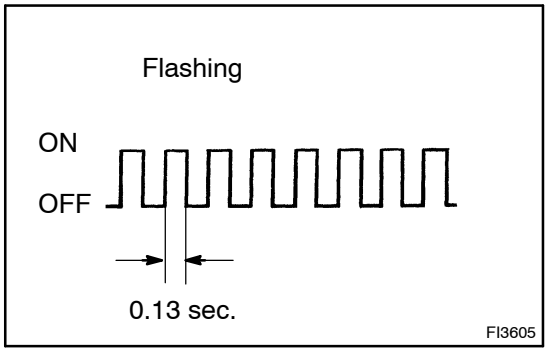
NOTICE:
When simulating symptoms without a hand–held tester to check the DTCs, use the normal mode. For code on the DTCs chart subject to "2 trip detection logic", turn the ignition switch OFF after the symptom is simulated the first time. Then repeat the simulation process again. When the problem has been simulated twice, the check engine warning light lights up and the DTCs are recorded in the ECM.

3. INSPECT DIAGNOSIS (Check (Test) Mode)

Hand–held tester only:
Compared to the normal mode, the check mode has an increased sensitivity to detect malfunctions. Furthermore, the same diagnostic items which are detected in the normal mode can also be detected in the check (test) mode.

(a) Check the DTC.
(1) Initial conditions.
- Battery positive voltage 11 V or more
- Throttle valve fully closed
- Transmission in neutral position
- A/C switched OFF.

(2) Turn the ignition switch OFF.
(3) Prepare the hand–held tester.
(4) Connect the hand–held tester to the DLC3.
(5) Turn the ignition switch ON and push the hand–held tester main switch ON.



(6) Switch the hand–held tester from the normal mode to the check (test) mode (Check that the check engine warning light flashes).
(7) Start the engine (The check engine warning light goes off after the engine starts).
(8) Simulate the conditions of the malfunction described by the customer.

NOTICE:
Leave the ignition switch ON until you have checked the DTCs, etc.

(9) After simulating the malfunction conditions, use the hand–held tester diagnosis selector to check the DTCs and freeze frame data, etc.

HINT:
Take care not to turn the ignition switch OFF. Turning the ignition switch OFF switches the diagnosis system from the check (test) mode to the normal mode, so all diagnostic codes, etc. are erased.

(10) After checking the DTCs, inspect the applicable circuit.

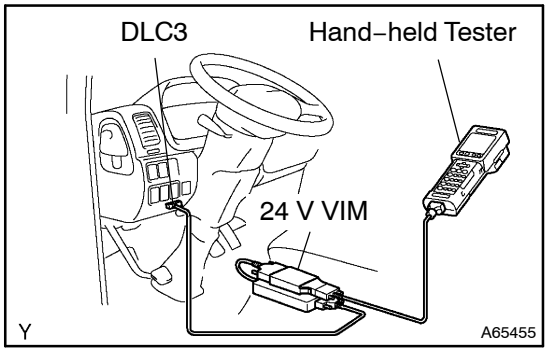
(b) Clear the DTC.
(1) The following actions will erase the DTCs and freeze frame data.
- Operating the hand–held tester to erase the codes (See the hand–held tester's instruction book for operating instructions).
- Disconnecting the battery terminals or ECD fuse.

NOTICE:
If the hand–held tester switches the ECM from the normal mode to the check (test) mode or vice–versa, or if the ignition switch is turned from ON to ACC or OFF during the check (test) mode, the DTCs and freeze frame data will be erased.

4. CHECK FOR INTERMITTENT PROBLEMS

HINT:
Hand–held tester only:
By putting the vehicle's ECM in the check (test) mode, 1 trip detection logic is possible instead of 2 trip detection logic and sensitivity to detect open circuits is increased. This makes it easier to detect intermittent problems.

(a) Clear the DTC (See step 3).
(b) Set the check (test) mode (See step 3).
(c) Perform a simulation test (See page 05–111).
(d) Check the connector and terminal (See page 01–27).
(e) Handle the connector (See page 01–27).



5. REFERENCE VALUE OF ECM DATA

NOTICE:

- **Be sure to use the 24 V VIM, because the hand–held tester will be destroyed if you do not use the 24 V VIM.**
- **The values given below for "Normal Condition" are representative values, so the vehicle may still be normal even if its values differ from those listed here. So do not decide whether a part is faulty or not solely depending on the "Normal Condition" here.**

HINT:

ECM data can be monitored by hand–held tester.

(a) Connect the hand–held tester to the DLC3.

(b) Monitor ECM data by following the prompts on the tester screen. Please refer to the hand–held tester operator's manual for further detail.

Reference value:

Item	Inspection Condition	Reference Value
INJECTION VOLUME	Engine at idling*	7 – 13 mm^3/st
	Engine racing at 2,000 rpm*	11 – 17 mm^3/st
	Engine racing at 3,000 rpm*	13 – 19 mm^3/st
INJECTION TIMING	Engine at idling*	0 CA
	Engine racing at 2,000 rpm*	0 – 3°CA
	Engine racing at 3,000 rpm*	1.5 – 4.5°CA
ENGINE SPD	RPM kept stable (Comparison with tachometer)	No great changes
PIM	Engine at idling*	90 – 100 kPa
	Engine racing at 2,000 rpm*	100 – 120 kPa
	Engine racing at 3,000 rpm*	120 – 140 kPa
ACCELE POSITION	Accelerator pedal fully closed	18
	Accelerator pedal fully opened	84 – 90
IDL SIG	Accelerator pedal full closed	ON
STARTER SIG	During cranking	ON
COMN RAIL PRESS	Engine at idling*	19 – 31 MPa

HINT:

*: In a flat and level place, complete warming–up with all the accessories switched OFF.

BASIC INSPECTION

When the malfunction code is not confirmed in the DTC check, troubleshoot all the possible circuits to be considered as the cause of the problems.
In many cases, by carrying out the basic engine check shown in the following flow chart, the location causing the problem can be found quickly and efficiently. Therefore, use of this check is essential in the engine troubleshooting.

1	CHECK BATTERY POSITIVE VOLTAGE

NOTICE:
Carry out this check under the engine stoppage condition.

	OK	NG
Voltage	11 V or more	Less than 11 V

NG → **CHARGE OR REPLACE BATTERY**

OK

2	CHECK IF ENGINE IS CRANKED

NG → **PROCEED TO PROBLEM TABLE ON PAGE 05–118**

OK

3	CHECK AIR FILER (See page 14–40)

NG → **REPAIR OR REPLACE**

OK

4	CHECK FUEL QUALITY

(a) Check that only diesel fuel is used.
(b) Check that the fuel does not contain any impurity.

NG → **REPLACE FUEL**

OK

5	CHECK ENGINE OIL (See page 17–34)

NG → **ADD OR REPLACE**

OK

6	CHECK COOLANT (See page 16–36)

NG → REPLACE COOLANT

OK

7	CHECK DLC3 CIRCUIT (See page 05–188)

NG → REPAIR OR REPLACE

OK

8	CHECK PCV SYSTEM

(a) Visually check the hose and connection for cracks, leaks or damage.

NG → REPAIR OR REPLACE

OK

PROCEED TO PROBLEM SYMPTOMS TABLE (See page 05–118)