SFI SYSTEM

PRECAUTION

1. INITIALIZATION

NOTICE:

- **Perform RESET MEMORY (AT initialization) when replacing the automatic transaxle assembly, engine assembly or ECM (See page AX-16).**
- **Perform REGISTRATION (VIN registration) when replacing the ECM (See page ES-15).**

HINT:

Initialization cannot be completed by only removing the battery.

2. FOR USING INTELLIGENT TESTER

CAUTION:

Observe the following items for safety reasons:

- **Before using the tester, read the instruction manual.**
- **Prevent the tester cable from being caught on the pedals, shift lever and steering wheel when driving with the tester connected to the vehicle.**
- **When driving the vehicle for testing purposes using the tester, two persons are required. One is for driving the vehicle, and the other operates the tester.**

3. FOR USING BATTERY DURING INSPECTION

(a) While using the battery during inspection, do not bring the positive and negative tester probes too close to each other as a short circuit may occur.

4. COOLING FAN SYSTEM

NOTICE:

- **When the ignition switch is turned off and the engine temperature is high, the cooling fans may operate for approximately 3 minutes.**
- **After turning the ignition switch off, keep hands and objects away from the fans when they are operating.**

HINT:

If all of the following are met for a certain period of time during a few minute period immediately before the engine is stopped, the electric fans will continue to operate for 3 minutes after the engine is stopped. This is performed to ensure restartability and stabilize idle speed.

– The intelligent tester indicates a very high coolant temperature.
– The intelligent tester indicates a high outside air temperature.
– The vehicle has been driven under high load (driving on an uphill or equivalent).

The following sensors are used for this control:

– Coolant temperature sensor
– Outside air temperature sensor
– MAF sensor
– Vehicle speed sensors

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Terms	Definitions
Monitor Description	Description of what ECM monitors and how to detect malfunctions (monitoring purpose and details).
Related DTCs	A group of diagnostic trouble codes that are output by ECM based on the same malfunction detection logic.
Typical Enabling Conditions	Preconditions that allow ECM to detect malfunction. With all preconditions satisfied, ECM sets DTC when monitored value(s) exceeds malfunction threshold(s).
Sequence of Operation	Order of monitor priority, applied if multiple sensors and components are involved in single malfunction detection process. Each sensor and component monitored in turn and not monitored until previous detection operation is completed.
Required Sensors / Components	Sensors and components used by ECM to detect each malfunction.
Frequency of Operation	Number of times ECM checks for each malfunction during each driving cycle. "Once per driving cycle" means ECM performs checks for that malfunction only once in single driving cycle. "Continuous" means ECM performs checks for that malfunction whenever enabling conditions are met.
Duration	Minimum time for which ECM must detect continuous deviation in monitored value(s) in order to set DTC. Timing begins when typical enabling conditions are met.
Malfunction Thresholds	Values, beyond which, ECM determines malfunctions exist and sets DTCs.
MIL Operation	Timing of MIL illumination after defect is detected. "Immediate" means ECM illuminates MIL as soon as malfunction is detected. "2 driving cycles" means ECM illuminates MIL if the same malfunction is detected twice during the next sequential driving cycle.