

Automotive Technology 5th Edition

Chapter 87 ONBOARD DIAGNOSIS

Opening Your Class

KEY ELEMENT	EXAMPLES
Introduce Content	This course or class provides complete coverage of the components, operation, design, and troubleshooting. It correlates material to task lists specified by ASE and NATEF and emphasizes a problem-solving approach. Chapter features include Tech Tips, Frequently Asked Questions, Real World Fixes, Videos, Animations, and NATEF Task Sheet references.
Motivate Learners	Explain how the knowledge of how something works translates into the ability to use that knowledge to figure why the engine does not work correctly and how this saves diagnosis time, which translates into more money.
State the learning objectives for the chapter or course you are about to cover and explain this is what they should be able to do as a result of attending this session or class.	Explain learning objectives to students as listed below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the purpose and function of on-board diagnostics generation-II (OBD-II) systems. 2. List the various continuous and non-continuous monitors. 3. Explain the information that can be obtained from an on-board diagnostics monitor and the criteria to enable an OBD monitor. 4. Explain the numbering designation of OBD-II diagnostic trouble codes.
Establish the Mood or Climate	Provide a WELCOME , Avoid put downs and bad jokes.
Complete Essentials	Restrooms, breaks, registration, tests, etc.
Clarify and Establish Knowledge Base	Do a round robin of the class by going around the room and having each student give their backgrounds, years of experience, family, hobbies, career goals, or anything they want to share.

NOTE: This lesson plan is based on the 5th Edition Chapter Images found on Jim's web site @ www.jameshalderman.com

LINK CHP 87: [ATE5 Chapter Images](#)

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1. SLIDE 1 CH87 ON-BOARD DIAGNOSIS

Check for ADDITIONAL VIDEOS & ANIMATIONS @
<http://www.jameshalderman.com/>
WEB SITE IS CONSTANTLY UPDATED

Videos

2. **SLIDE 2 EXPLAIN Figure 87-1** A typical malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) often labeled “check engine” or “service engine soon” (SES).

DISCUSSION: Have students talk about purpose of onboard diagnostic systems. How did computer control systems function prior to OBD-I? Have the students discuss OBD-I. What were some of shortcomings/problems of OBD-I?

HANDS-ON TASK: Have the students locate the **diagnostic link connector (DLC)** on several OBD-I vehicles using component locators. Ask students to compare various locations to standardized locations on an OBD-II vehicle

ON-VEHICLE NATEF TASK: Locate and interpret vehicle and major component identification numbers:

Diagnose causes of emissions or driveability concerns with stored or active DTCS; obtain, graph, & interpret scan tool data:

Describe importance of running all **OBDII Monitors** for repair verification. **Page 272-274**

DISCUSSION: Have the students discuss examples of **OBD-II monitors** and how they operate. What is a monitor?

DEMONSTRATION: Connect a scan tool to OBD-II vehicle & show students how to access monitor status. Then demonstrate Comprehensive Component Monitor operation by disconnecting a sensor such as engine coolant temperature with

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the key on. Show illuminated MIL & stored DTC. **FIGURE 87-1**

Certain 1996 & 1997 OBD-II vehicles could set a misfire DTC from operation on rough roads. Misfire Monitor was very sensitive on these vehicles & could misinterpret slight crankshaft speed variations caused by rough roads as ignition misfires

DEMONSTRATION: Demonstrate operation of misfire monitor by closing electrode gap on spark plug and operating the engine. Once misfire has been detected, connect scan tool & show DTC

Depending on PCM's determination of misfire's severity, misfire monitor may set pending code until ignition is cycled OFF & engine is operated 2nd time. After 2nd failure, matured DTC sets, with MIL on

DISCUSSION: Have the students discuss enabling criteria and why they are important. What are conditions that must be met for each monitor to run?

DISCUSSION: Have the students discuss criteria for a TRIP and why they are important for the OBD-II system. What is a trip?

DISCUSSION: Have the students talk about DRIVE CYCLES. What is a drive cycle and how does it differ from a trip?

DISCUSSION: Have students discuss numbering of DTCs. What are major categories of OBD-II designated DTCs? Explain numbering for OBD-II DTCs & give some examples & explanations (e.g., P0301- cylinder #1 misfire detected; P0441- incorrect evaporative purge flow detected)

3. SLIDE 3 EXPLAIN Figure 87-2 OBD-II DTC identification format.

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QUESTION



QUESTION



QUESTION



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ON-VEHICLE NATEF TASK: Retrieve and record diagnostic trouble codes, OBD monitor status, and freeze frame data; clear codes when applicable

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[DTC \(View\)](#) ([Download](#))

[Retrieving Trouble Codes, Code Reader \(View\)](#)

ON-VEHICLE NATEF TASK: Diagnose emissions or driveability concerns **W/O stored diagnostic trouble codes**; determine necessary action. **Page 251**

DISCUSSION: Have the students talk about **Types of DTCs**. How are OBD-II DTCs classified for importance? **CHART 87-1**

DEMONSTRATION: Create a one-trip failure of a two-trip code; for example, create a type B misfire by closing spark plug electrodes & operating engine one time. Show students how to find pending DTCs with scan tool **CHART 87-1**

DISCUSSION: Have the students discuss **PENDING CODES**. What are pending codes and where are they stored?

HANDS-ON TASK: Have the students create pending DTCs on LAB VEHICLES their own cars. Have them retrieve the pending codes and freeze-frame data.

DISCUSSION: Have the students discuss **PCM tests**. What is **rationality testing**? What is **functionality testing**?

DEMONSTRATION: ON OBD-II Vehicle Disconnect a sensor, such as a coolant temperature sensor, to show students how PCM tests functionality. Show students DTC and create an opposing DTC by shorting connector terminals together.

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DISCUSSION: Have the students talk about **MODE SIX INFORMATION.** What is mode six data, and how can it be useful for diagnosis?

HANDS-ON TASK: Have the students connect an **enhanced scan tool** to a LAB VEHICLE or their own vehicles. Have them access OEM data & list available parameters. Have them access generic OBD-II data and create similar list for comparison.

[Crossword Puzzle \(Microsoft Word\) \(PDF\)](#)
[Word Search Puzzle \(Microsoft Word\) \(PDF\)](#)