

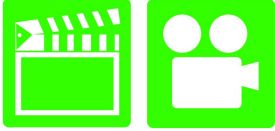
Automotive Maintenance and Light Repair, 1ST Edition

Chapter 36 Airbag & Pre-Tensioner Circuits

Opening Your Class

KEY ELEMENT	EXAMPLES
Introduce Content	This course or class covers Automotive Maintenance and Light Repair . It correlates material to task lists specified by ASE and NATEF.
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 the chapter learning objectives to the students. <ul style="list-style-type: none">⤵ Diagnose and repair faulty safety belts and retractors.⤵ Explain the operation of front airbags.⤵ Describe the procedures to diagnose and repair common faults in airbag systems.⤵ Disarm and enable the airbag system for vehicle service.⤵ Explain how the passenger presence system works.⤵ This chapter will help you prepare for the ASE Electrical/Electronic Systems (A6) certification test content area "H" (Accessories Diagnosis and Repair).
Establish the Mood or Climate	Provide a <i>WELCOME</i> , 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.

ICONS



Ch36 Airbag & Pre-Tensioner Circuits

1. SLIDE 1 CH36 Airbag & Pre-Tensioner Circuits

2. SLIDES 2-3 EXPLAIN OBJECTIVES

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

DEMONSTRATION: SHOW STUDENTS DIFFERENT TYPES OF SEAT BELT LOCKING MECHANISMS & AND HOW THEY WORK.

4. SLIDE 4 EXPLAIN Safety Belts and Retractors
5. SLIDE 5 EXPLAIN 36-1 (a) Safety belts are the primary restraint system. (b) During a collision the stretching of the safety belt slows the impact to help reduce bodily injury

DISCUSSION: DISCUSS DIFFERENT TYPES OF RETRACTORS USED IN AUTOMOBILES. WHAT TYPES OF RETRACTORS ARE USED FOR SAFETY BELTS?

6. SLIDE 6 EXPLAIN Figure 36-2 Most safety belts have an inertia-type mechanism that locks the belt in the event of rapid movement
7. SLIDE 7 EXPLAIN Figure 36-3 A typical safety belt warning light
8. SLIDE 8 EXPLAIN Figure 36-4 A small explosive charge in the pretensioner forces the end of the seat belt down the tube, which removes any slack in the seat belt

DISCUSSION: DISCUSS ADVANTAGES & AND DISADVANTAGES OF CAR WITH PRETENSIONERS. WHAT SAFETY CONCERNS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH PRETENSIONERS? DISCUSS THE DANGERS ASSOCIATED WITH WORKING AROUND SEAT BELT PRETENSIONERS.

ANIMATION: SEAT BELT INERTIA LOCK **[WWW.MYAUTOMOTIVELAB.COM](http://www.myautomotivelab.com)**

[HTTP://MEDIA.PEARSONCMG.COM/PH/CHET/CHET_MYAUTOMOTIVELAB_2/ANIMATIONS/A7_ANIMATION/CHAPTER46_FIG_46_2/INDEX.HTM](http://media.pearsoncmg.com/ph/chet/chet_myautomotivelab_2/animations/a7_animation/chapter46_fig_46_2/index.htm)

ICONS

Ch36 Airbag & Pre-Tensioner Circuits



9. SLIDE 9 EXPLAIN Front Airbags

10. SLIDE 10 EXPLAIN Figure 36-5 A typical airbag system showing many of the components. The SDM is the “sensing and diagnostic module” and includes the arming sensor as well as the electronics that keep checking the circuits for continuity and the capacitors that are discharged to deploy the air bags.

11. SLIDE 11 EXPLAIN Figure 36-6 A simplified airbag deployment circuit. Note that both the arming sensor and at least one of the discriminating sensors must be activated at the same time. The arming sensor provides the power, and either one of the discriminating sensors can provide the ground for the circuit.



QUESTION



AIRBAG, SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM

DISCUSSION: DISCUSS WHY AIRBAGS ARE CONSIDERED SUPPLEMENTAL. WHAT SAFETY FEATURE DO THEY SUPPLEMENT?

DEMONSTRATION: SHOW STUDENTS DIFFERENT TYPES OF AIRBAG INFLATION SYSTEMS. DEMONSTRATE & EXPLAIN HOW TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN SYSTEMS

12. SLIDE 12 EXPLAIN Front Airbags

13. SLIDE 13 EXPLAIN Figure 36-7 The inflator module is being removed from the airbag housing. The squib, inside the inflator module, is the heating element that ignites the pyrotechnic gas generator that rapidly produces nitrogen gas to fill the airbag.

14. SLIDE 14 EXPLAIN Figure 36-8 This shows a deployed side curtain airbag on a training vehicle.

15. SLIDE 15 EXPLAIN Figure 36-9 airbag magnetic sensor.

16. SLIDE 16 EXPLAIN Front Airbags

17. SLIDE 17 EXPLAIN Figure 36-10 Some vehicles use a ribbon-type crash sensor

DISCUSSION: DISCUSS HOW AIRBAGS AFFECT DRIVING HABITS. E.G. HOW DO AIRBAGS CHANGE HAND POSITION ON STEERING WHEEL?



QUESTION

ICONS

Ch36 Airbag & Pre-Tensioner Circuits



QUESTION



QUESTION

DISCUSSION: TALK ABOUT USING MORE THAN ONE IMPACT SENSOR IN AIRBAG CIRCUITS. WHAT IS THE SQUIB?

18. **SLIDE 18 EXPLAIN Figure 36-11** A sensing and diagnostic module that includes an accelerometer.
19. **SLIDE 19 EXPLAIN Figure 36-12** driver's side airbag showing two inflator connectors. One is for the lower force inflator and the other is for the higher force inflator. Either can be ignited or both at the same time if the deceleration sensor detects a severe impact.
20. **SLIDE 20 EXPLAIN Figure 36-13** airbag control module is linked to PCM & BCM on this Chrysler system. Notice the airbag wire connecting the module to the airbag through the clockspring. Both power, labeled "driver airbag high" and ground, labeled "driver airbag low" are conducted through the clockspring.

DEMONSTRATION: SHOW STUDENTS DIFFERENT TYPES OF SENSORS & EXPLAIN THEIR OPERATION









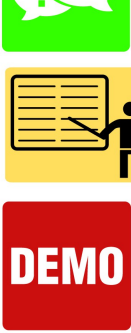

ANIMATION: AIR BAG IMPACT SENSOR
[WWW.MYAUTOMOTIVELAB.COM](http://www.myautomotivelab.com)


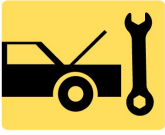




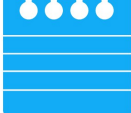



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HANDS-ON TASK: ON A LAB VEHICLE, HAVE THE STUDENTS LOCATE AIR BAG SENSORS AND LABEL THEM WITH MASKING TAPE

21. **SLIDES 21 EXPLAIN** Airbag Diagnosis Tools and Equipment
22. **SLIDE 22 EXPLAIN Figure 36-14** An airbag diagnostic tester. Included in the plastic box are electrical connectors and a load tool that substitutes for the inflator module during troubleshooting.

DISCUSSION: DISCUSS WHY GOLD IS USED IN CONNECTORS FOUND IN AIRBAG CIRCUITS. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR AIRBAG CONNECTORS TO RESIST CORROSION? HAVE STUDENTS EXPLAIN WHY AIRBAG CIRCUITS MUST NOT BE SERVICED UNTIL A SET PERIOD OF TIME AFTER DISCONNECTING THE BATTERY.

ICONS	Ch36 Airbag & Pre-Tensioner Circuits
	<p><u>DEMONSTRATION:</u> SHOW STUDENTS PROPER PROCEDURES TO SAFELY DISARM AIRBAGS</p>
	<p><u>DEMONSTRATION:</u> SHOW STUDENTS HOW TO PROPERLY HANDLE & STORE NON-DEPLOYED AIRBAGS.</p>
	<p>MANY AIRBAG CONNECTORS HAVE REDUNDANT LOCKING MECHANISMS. MAKE SURE TO DISABLE BOTH LOCKS BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO SEPARATE CONNECTOR.</p>
	<p>23. SLIDE 23 EXPLAIN Figure 36-15 After disconnecting battery and yellow connector at base of the steering column, the airbag inflator module can be removed from the steering wheel and the yellow airbag electrical connector at the inflator module disconnected</p>
	<p><u>DISCUSSION:</u> DISCUSS HOW AIRBAG CONTROL MODULE PERFORMS SELF-TEST ON ITS CIRCUITRY. WHAT IS PURPOSE OF THIS SELF-TEST?</p>
	<p>24. SLIDE 24 EXPLAIN Figure 36-16 Shorting bars are used in most airbag connectors. These spring-loaded clips short across both terminals of an airbag connector when it is disconnected to help prevent accidental deployment of the airbag. If electrical power was applied to the terminals, the shorting bars would simply provide a low-resistance path to the other terminal and not allow current to flow past the connector. The mating part of the connector has a tapered piece that spreads apart the shorting bars when the connector is reconnected</p>
	<p><u>DISCUSSION:</u> DISCUSS PURPOSE OF SHORTING BARS. HOW DO THESE DEVICES HELP PREVENT ACCIDENTAL DEPLOYMENT OF AIRBAGS?</p>
	<p>25. SLIDE 25 EXPLAIN Figure 36-17 An airbag clockspring showing the flat conductor wire. It must be properly positioned to ensure proper operation.</p>
 	<p><u>DEMONSTRATION:</u> DEMONSTRATE HOW TO ACCESS STEERING COLUMN COMPONENTS TO REMOVE AIR BAG</p>

ICONS	Ch36 Airbag & Pre-Tensioner Circuits
	<p>SHOW VIDEO: 1 MINUTE AIRBAG REMOVAL WWW.MYAUTOMOTIVELAB.COM <small>HTTP://MEDIA.PEARSONCMG.COM/PH/CHET/CHET_MYLABS/AKAMAI/TEMPLATE/VIDEO640X480.PHP?TITLE=AIR%20BAG %20REMOVAL&CLIP=PANDC/CHET/2012/AUTOMOTIVE/AUTO_SHOP_SAFETY/CLIP19AIRBAGS1.MOV &CAPTION=CHET/CHET_MYLABS/AKAMAI/2012/AUTOMOTIVE/AUTO_SHOP_SAFETY/XML/CLIP19AIRBAGS1.XML</small></p>
	<p>HANDS-ON TASK: HAVE STUDENTS REMOVE AN AIRBAG TO GAIN ACCESS TO STEERING COLUMN COMPONENTS AND SWITCHES</p>
	<p>NATEF MLR TASK: DIAGNOSE SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEMS; DETERMINE NECESSARY ACTION.</p>
	<p>26. SLIDE 26 EXPLAIN Figure 36-18 An airbag being deployed as part of a demonstration in an automotive laboratory.</p>
	<p>DEMONSTRATION: DEMONSTRATE & EXPLAIN ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS & PROCEDURES TO SAFELY DEPLOY AN AIR BAG</p>
	
	<p>AIRBAG INFLATOR MODULES CAN EASILY EXCEED 400°F WHEN DEPLOYED. LET THEM COOL BEFORE HANDLING</p>
	<p>DISCUSSION: DISCUSS WHY AIRBAGS MUST BE DEPLOYED BEFORE DISPOSAL. IN ADDITION TO ENDANGERING PEOPLE, WHAT OTHER PROBLEMS COULD BE CAUSED BY DISPOSING OF AIRBAGS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN DEPLOYED?</p>
	<p>NATEF MLR TASK A6F1 DISABLE AND ENABLE AIRBAG SYSTEM FOR VEHICLE SERVICE; VERIFY INDICATOR LAMP OPERATION.</p>
	<p>DISCUSSION: DISCUSS IMPORTANCE OF INSTALLING AIRBAG SENSOR WITH ARROW POINTING IN CORRECT DIRECTION. WHAT DOES THIS DIRECTIONAL MOUNTING ENSURE? TALK ABOUT COMMON LOCATIONS WHERE IMPACT SENSORS ARE MOUNTED. WHY ARE SENSORS MOUNTED IN THESE LOCATIONS?</p>

ICONS	Ch36 Airbag & Pre-Tensioner Circuits
	27. SLIDE 27 EXPLAIN Occupant Detection Systems
	28. SLIDE 28 EXPLAIN Figure 36-19 dash warning lamp will light if the passenger side airbag is off because no passenger was detected by the seat sensor.
	29. SLIDE 29 EXPLAIN Figure 36-20 passenger side airbag “on” lamp will light if a passenger is detected on the passenger seat.
	30. SLIDE 30 EXPLAIN Figure 36-21 gel-filled (bladder-type) occupant detection sensor showing the pressure sensor and wiring.
	31. SLIDE 31 EXPLAIN Figure 36-22 A resistor-type occupant detection sensor. The weight of the passenger strains these resistors, which are attached to the seat, thereby signaling to the module weight of the occupant.
	32. SLIDE 32 EXPLAIN Figure 36-23 A test weight is used to calibrate the occupant detection system on a Chrysler vehicle.
 QUESTION	DISCUSSION: DISCUSS DIFFERENT TYPES OF SEAT SENSORS AND HOW THEY WORK. WHY IS THERE A NEED TO DETERMINE PASSENGER PRESENCE?
DEMO 	DEMONSTRATION: DEMONSTRATE HOW TO USE A SCAN TOOL TO CHECK SEAT SENSOR CALIBRATION.
	33. SLIDE 33 EXPLAIN Seat and Side Curtain Airbags
	34. SLIDE 34 EXPLAIN Figure 36-24 A typical seat (side) airbag that deploys from the side of the seat.
DEMO 	DEMONSTRATION: SHOW STUDENTS HOW TO DECIPHER A BLINKING AIRBAG WARNING LIGHT TO RETRIEVE TROUBLE CODES
	35. SLIDE 35 EXPLAIN Event Data Recorders