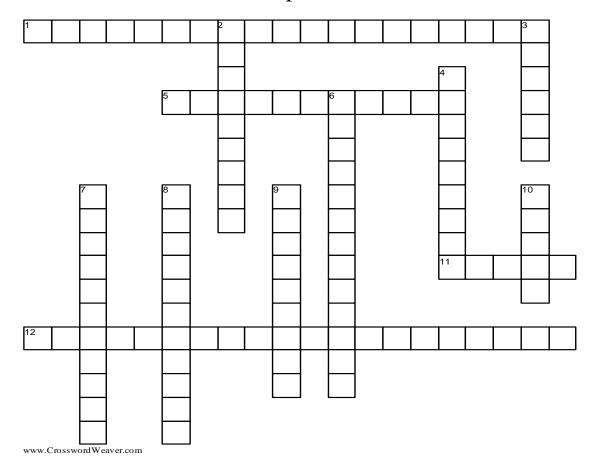
Diesel OBD II

Chapter 19



ACROSS

1	On OBD-II systems, the PCM incorporates a special segment of software. On Ford and GM systems, this software is called the
5	To assist the service technician, OBD II requires the PCM to take a "snapshot" or of some data at the instant an emission-related Dtc is set. a scan tool is required to retrieve this data.
11	A code will be stored, and the MIL will be turned on during the second consecutive trip, alerting the driver to
	the fact that a diagnostic test was performed and failed.
12	A lamp is an instrument panel warning lamp able to alert the driver of certain control system.
DOWN	
2	codes are for use with non-emission-related diagnostic tests and they will cause the lighting of a
	"service" lamp. Type c codes are also called type C1 codes, and D codes are also called type C0 codes.
3	a trip is defined as a key-on condition that contains the necessary conditions for a particular test to be performed
	followed by a key-off, these conditions are called the criteria.
4	diagnostic trouble codes are stored in memory and cannot be erased with scan tools or by
	disconnecting the battery, they can only be erased by the OBD system itself.
6	Atest refers to pcM inputs checking the operation of the outputs, or in other words, action and then
Ü	the reaction.
7	All new vehicles must pass the Procedure for exhaust emissions while being tested for 1,874
′	seconds on dynamometer rollers that simulate the urban drive cycle around downtown Los angeles.
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8	On OBD-II systems, the powertrain control module (pcM) incorporates a special segment of software. On chrysler
	systems, it is called the
9	II is the standardized format of on-board diagnostics, following SAE standard J1962.
10	A DTC is emission related and will cause the MIL to be turned on in the first trip, if the pcM has detected a
	problem.

