CIRCUIT INSPECTION

DTC 12 G NE Signal Circuit (No.1) (Exc. California spec.)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Reference

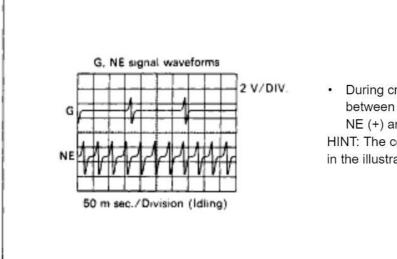
The distributor in the Engine Control System contains 3 pickup coils.

The G signals inform the ECM of the standard crankshaft position.

The NE signals inform the ECM of the crankshaft position and the engine speed.

INSPECTION USING OSCILLOSCOPE

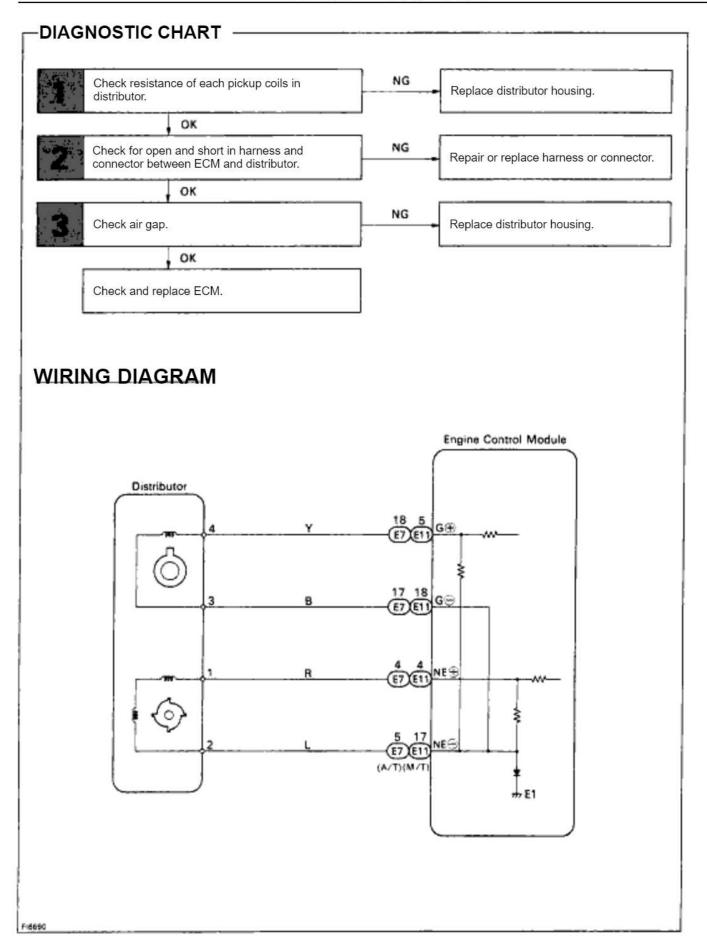
DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area	
12	No N E signal to ECM with 2 sec. or more after cranking.	Open or short in NE, G circuitDistributor	
	No G signal to ECM for 3 sec. or more with engine speed between 600 rpm and 4,000 rpm.	Open or short in STA circuit ECM	

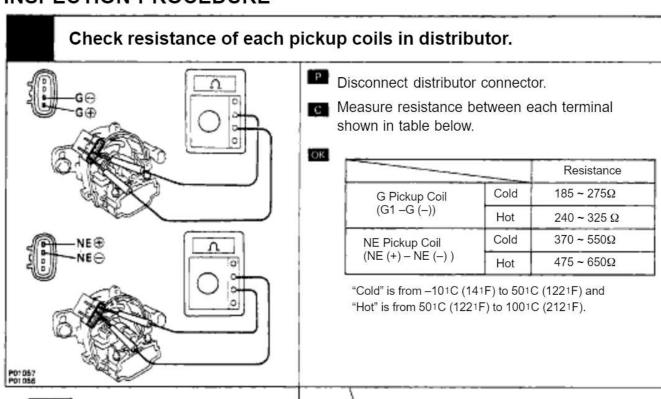


 During cranking or idling, check waveforms between terminals G (+) and G (-),

NE (+) and NE (-) of engine control module.

HINT: The correct waveforms appear as shown in the illustration on the left.





Check for open and short in harness and connector between engine control module and distributor (See page IN-31).

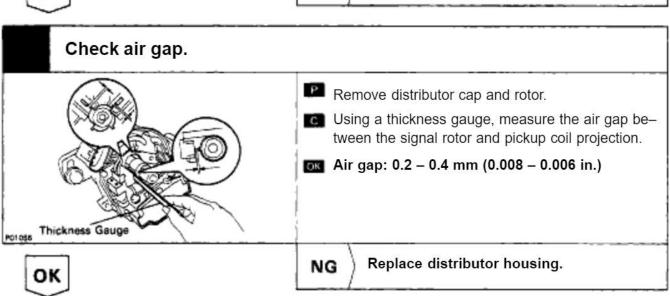
NG

ок

NG

Repair or replace harness or connector.

Replace distributor housing.



DTC 12 G NE Signal Circuit (No.1) (Only for California spec.)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

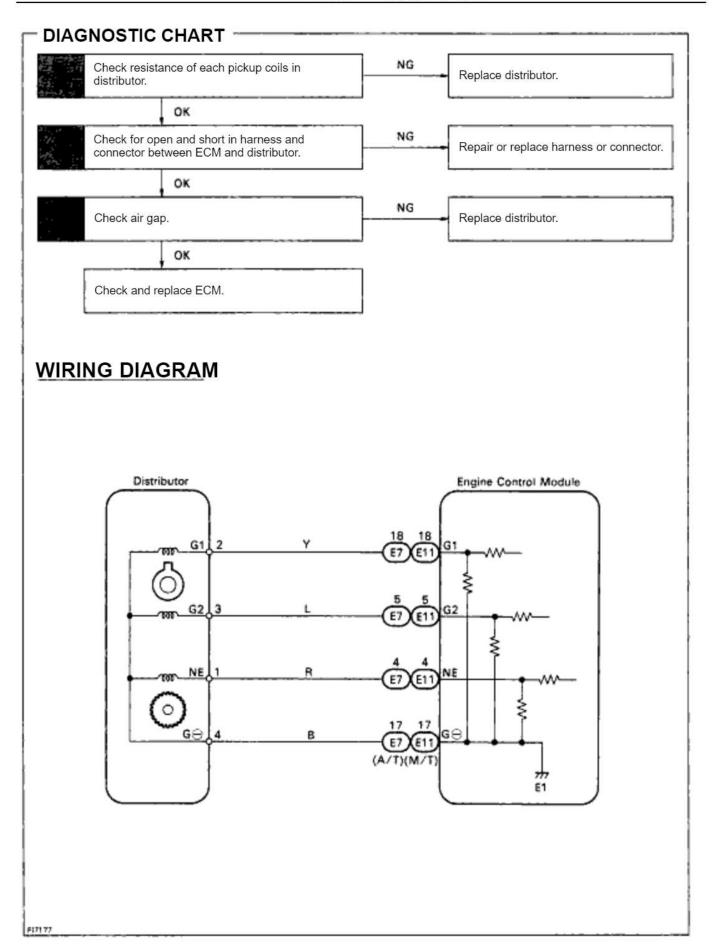
The distributor in the Engine Control System contains 3 pick-up coils (G1, G2 and NE). The G1, G2 signals inform the ECM of the standard crankshaft angle.

The NE signals inform the ECM of the crankshaft angle and the engine speed.

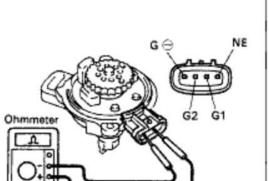
DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area	
12	No NE or G1 and G2 signal to ECM for 2 sec. or more after cranking.	Open or short in NE, G circuit. Distributor	
12	Open in G (–) circuit.	Open or short in STA circuit. ECM	

EG1-340

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION







Disconnect distributor connector.

Measure resistance between each terminal shown in table below.

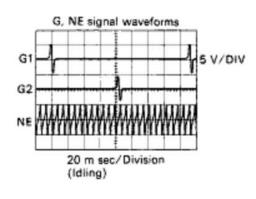
OK

		Resistance
G1 pickup coil	Cold	125 ~ 200 Ω
(G1 - G ⊖)	Hot	160 ~ 235 Ω
G2 pickup coil	Coid	125 ~ 200 Ω
(G2 - G ⊖)	Hot	160 ~ 235 Ω
NE pickup coil	Cold	155 ~ 250 Ω
(NE - G ⊖)	Hot	190 ~ 290 Ω

"Cold" is from -101C (141 F) to 501C (1221F) and "Hot" is from 501C (1221F) to 1001C (2121F).

Reference

INSPECTION USING OSCILLOSCOPE



During cranking or idling, check waveforms between terminals G1, G2, NE and G O of engine control module.

HINT: The correct waveforms appear as shown in the illustration on the left.

F16619

NG

Replace distributor.



Check for open and short in harness and connector between engine control module and distributor (See page IN-31).

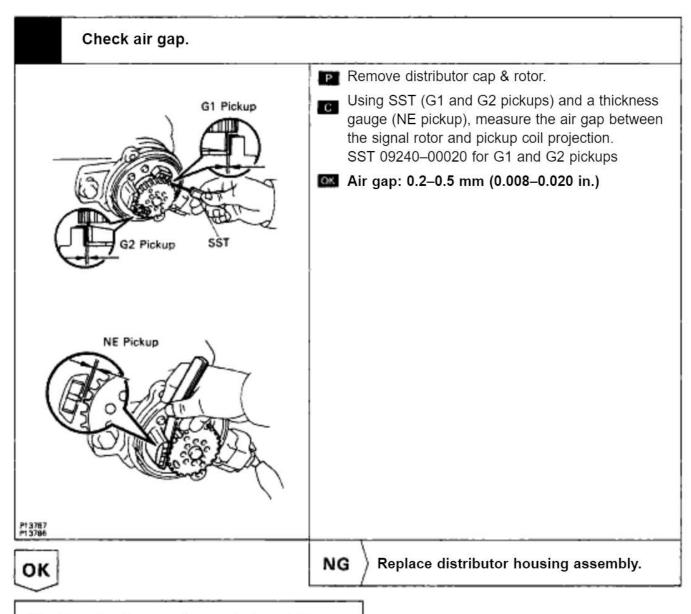


NG

Repair or replace harness or connector.

EG1-342

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



DTC 13 G NE Signal Circuit (No.2)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Refer to G, NE signal circuit (No. 1) on page EG1-336, 339.

DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area	
	No NE signal to ECM for 0.3 sec. or more at 1,500 rpm or more.	Open or short in NE circuit Distributor ECM	
13	No G signal to ECM while N E signal is input 4 times to ECM when engine speed is between 500 rpm and 4,000 rpm.		
	* No NE signal to ECM for 0.1 sec. or more at 1,000 rpm or more.		
	* NE signal does not pulse 12 times to ECM during the interval between G1 and G2 pulses.		

^{*:} Only for California specification vehicles.

DIAGNOSIS

This code indicates that a momentary interruption of the G, N E signal from the distributor to the ECM has occurred, but that it is returned to normal. Note that although this problem may not necessarily appear at the time of inspection, it cannot be ignored because this diagnostic trouble code is output, indicating that there is or was a malfunction in the G, NE signal circuit; this "malfunction" is usually a loose connector.

The distributor connector and the N E terminal of the ECM connector must therefore be checked for the following:

- 1. Loose connectors
- 2. Dirty connector terminals
- 3. Loose connector terminals

DTC 14 Ignition Signal Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The ECM determines the ignition timing, turns on Tr, at a predetermined angle ('*CA) before the desired ignition timing and outputs an ignition signal (IGT) "1" to the igniter.

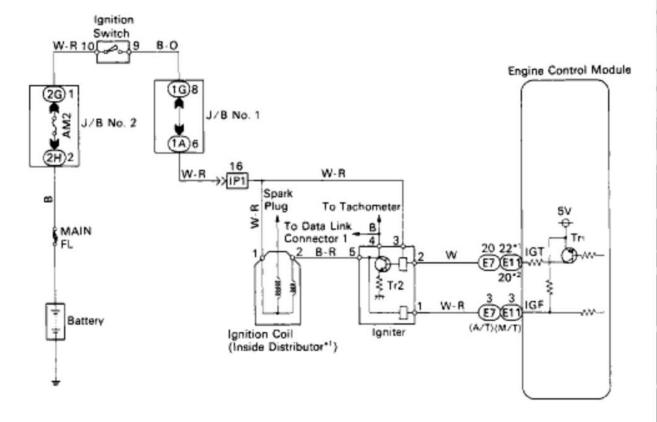
Since the width of the IGT signal is constant, the dwell angle control circuit in the igniter determines the time the control circuit starts primary current flow to the ignition coil based on the engine rpm and ignition timing one revolution ago, that is, the time the Tr₂ turns on.

When it reaches the ignition timing, the ECM turns Tr, off and outputs the IGT signal "O".

This turns Tr2 off, interrupting the primary current flow and generating a high voltage in the secondary coil which causes the spark plug to spark. Also, by the counter electromotive force generated when the primary current is interrupted, the igniter sends an ignition confirmation signal (IGF) to the ECM. The ECM stops fuel injection as a fail safe function when the IG F signal is not input to the ECM.

DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area	
14	No IGF signal to ECM for 4 (8*2) consecutive IGT signals.	 Open or short in IG F or IGT circuit from igniter to ECM. Igniter ECM 	

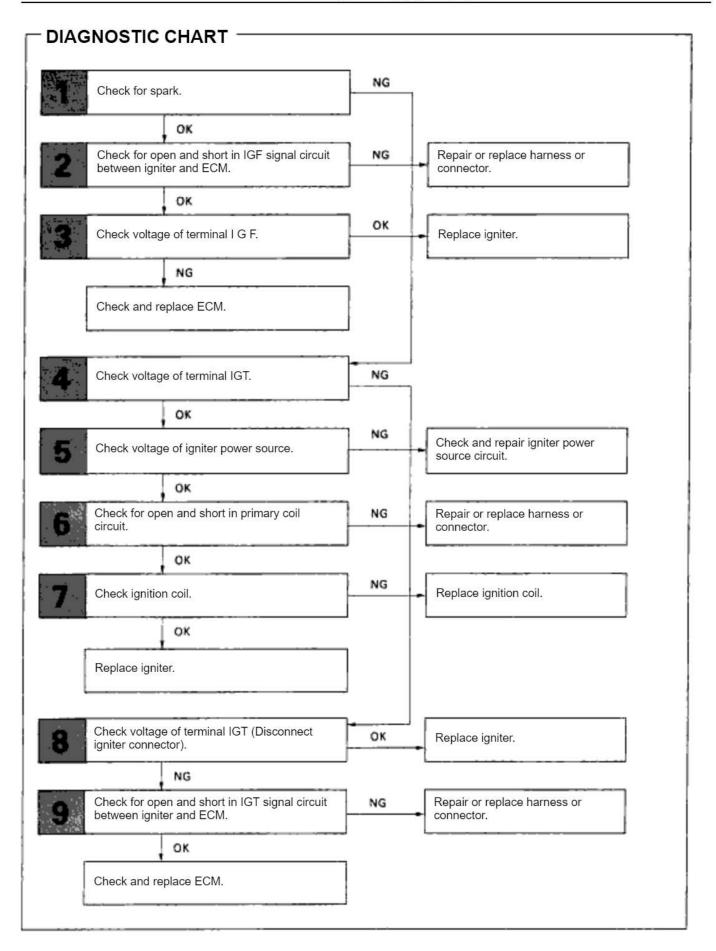
WIRING DIAGRAM



- *1: Except California specification vehicles.
- Only for California specification vehicles.

F16591

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



Check for spark.

- Disconnect the high–tension cord from the distributor, hold its end about 12.5 mm (11 /2") from the ground, see if spark occurs while the engine is being cranked.
- Spark should be generated.
- To prevent excessive fuel injected from the injectors during this check, don't crank the engine for more than 1-2 seconds at a time.

ок

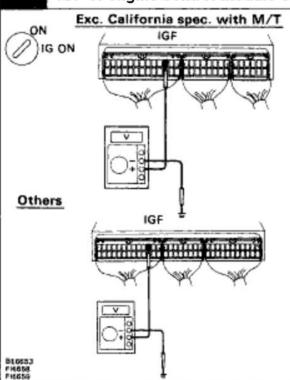
NG Go to step

Check for open and short in harness and connector in IGF signal circuit between engine control module and igniter (See page IN-31).

ок

NG Repair or replace harness or connector.

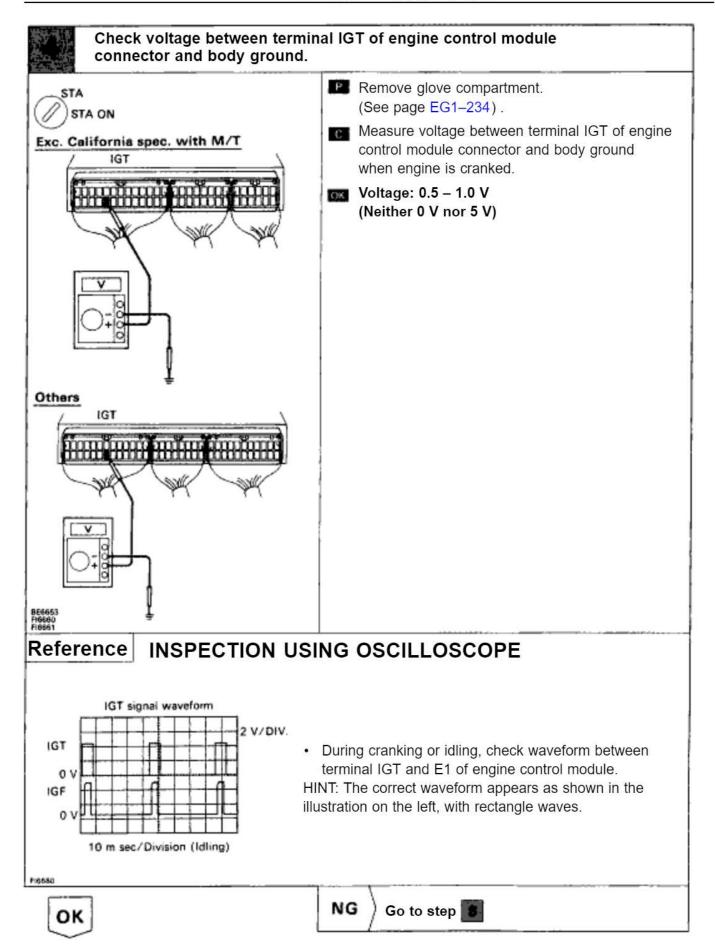
Disconnect igniter connector and check voltage between terminal IGF of engine control module connector and body ground.



- (1) Disconnect igniter connector.
 - (2) Remove glove compartment. (See page EG1–234).
 - (3) Turn ignition switch on.
- Measure voltage between terminal IGF of engine control module connector and body ground.
- oĸ Voltage: 4.5 ∼ 5.5 V

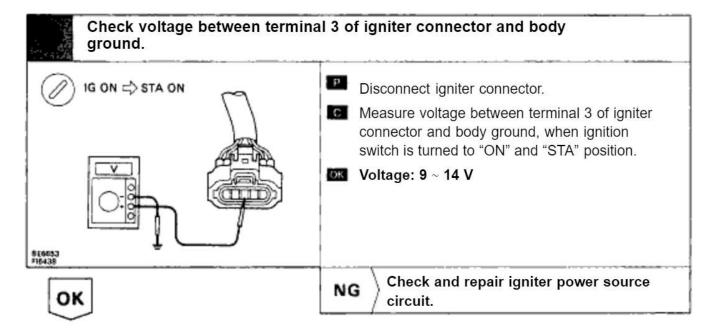
ОК

Replace igniter.



EG1-348

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



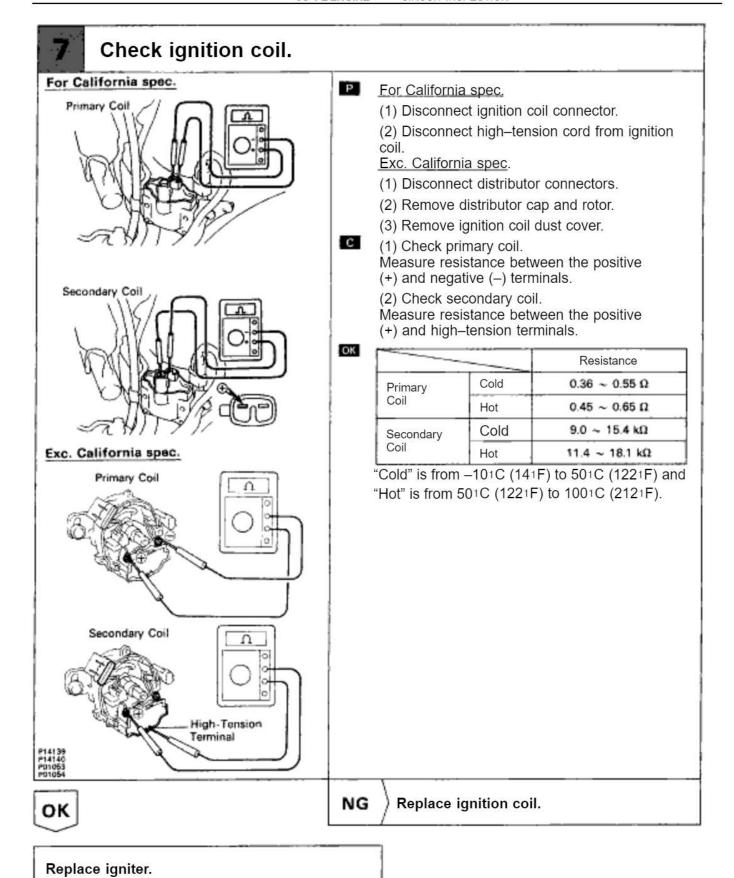


Check for open and short in harness and connector between ignition switch and ignition coil, ignition coil and igniter (See page IN-31).



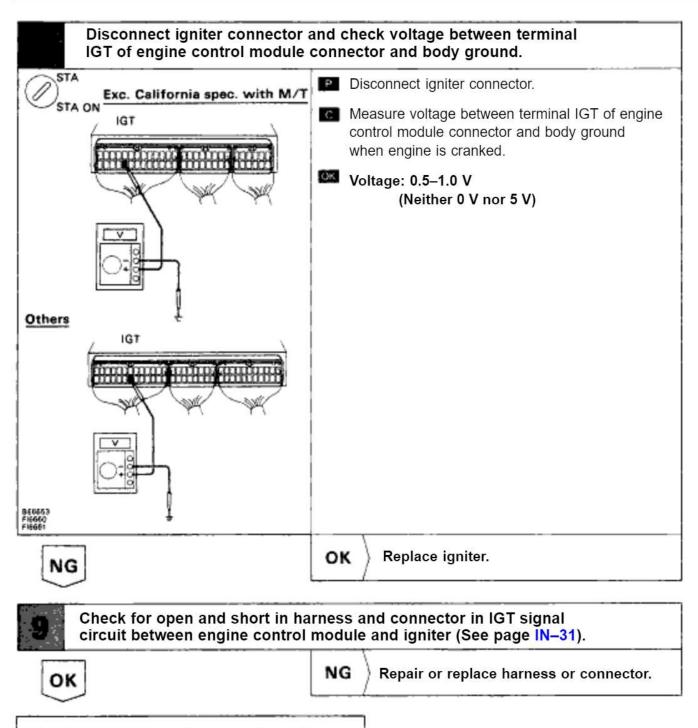
NG

Repair or replace harness or connector.



EG1-350

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



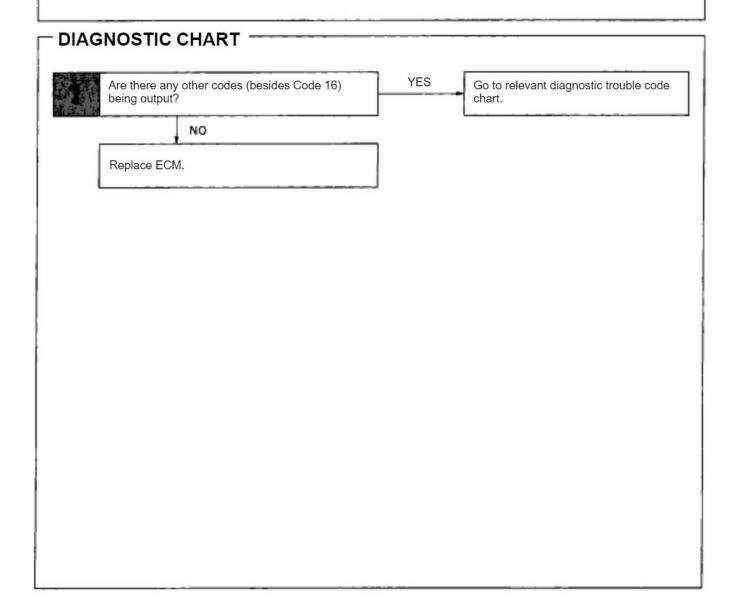
DTC 16 A-T Control Signal Malfunction

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The signal from the A/T CPU retards the ignition timing of the engine during A/T shifting, thus momentarily reducing torque output of the engine for smooth clutch operation inside the transmission and reduced shift shock.

DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
16	Fault in communications between the engine CPU and A/T CPU in the ECM	• ECM

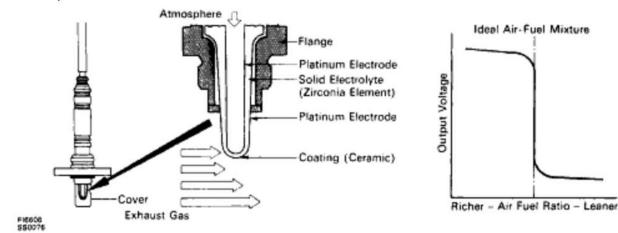
If the ECM detects the diagnostic trouble code "16" in memory, it prohibits the torque control of the A/T which performs smooth gear shifting.



DTC 21 Main Oxygen Sensor Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

To obtain a high purification rate for the C0, HC and NOx components of the exhaust gas, a three—way catalytic converter is used, but for most efficient use of the three—way catalytic converter, the air—fuel ratio must be precisely controlled so that it is always close to the stoichiometric air—fuel ratio. The oxygen sensor has the characteristic whereby its output voltage changes suddenly in the vicinity of the stoichiometric air—fuel ratio. This characteristic is used to detect the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas and provide feedback to the computer for control of the air—fuel ratio. When the air—fuel ratio becomes LEAN, the oxygen concentration in the exhaust increases and the oxygen sensor informs the ECM of the LEAN condition (small electromotive force; 0 V). When the air—fuel ratio is RICHER than the stoichiometric air—fuel ratio the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas is reduced and the oxygen sensor informs the ECM of the RICH condition (large electromotive force: 1 V). The ECM judges by the electromotive force from the oxygen sensor whether the air—fuel ratio is RICH or LEAN and controls the injection time accordingly. However, if malfunction of the oxygen sensor causes output of abnormal electromotive force, the ECM is unable to perform accurate air—fuel ratio control.



DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
21	Main oxygen sensor signal voltage is reduced to between 0.35 V and 0.70 V for 60 sec. under conditions (a) – (d). (2 trip detection logic) * (a) Engine coolant temp.: 80¹C (176¹F) or more. (b) Engine speed: 1,500 rpm or more. (c) Load driving (EX. A/T in overdrive (5th for M/T), A/C ON, Flat road, 50 mph (80km/h)). (d) Main oxygen sensor signal voltage: Alternating above and below 0.45 V.	 Main oxygen sensor circuit. Main oxygen sensor.

^{*}See page EG1-307

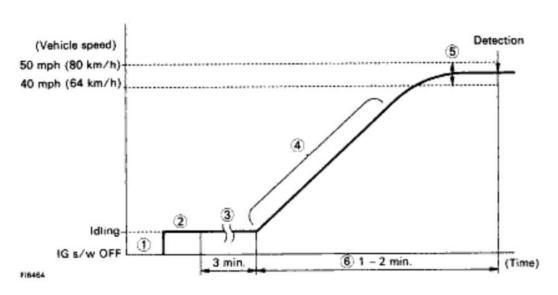
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSIS TROUBLE CODE DETECTION DRIVING PATTERN

Purpose of the driving pattern.

- (a) To simulate diagnostic trouble code detecting condition after diagnostic trouble code is recorded.
- (b) To check that the malfunction is corrected when the repair is completed confirming that diagnostic trouble code is no longer detected.



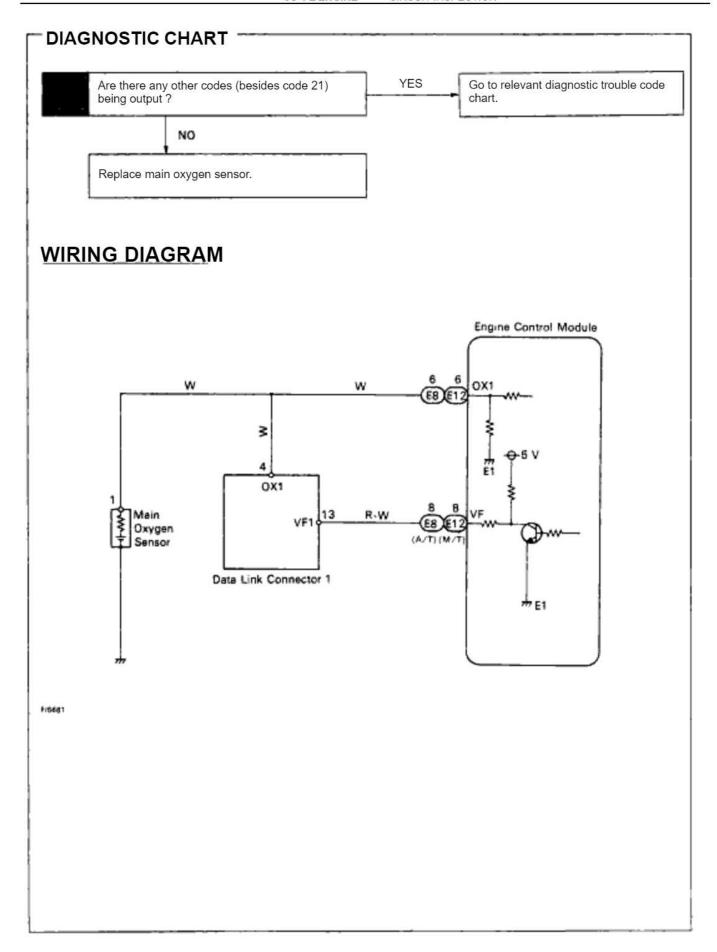


- ① Disconnect the EFI fuse (15A) for 10 sec. or more, with IG switch OFF. Initiate test mode (Connect terminal TE2 and E1 of data link connector 1 or 2 with IG switch OFF).
- Start the engine and warm up with all ACC switch OFF.
- 3 After the engine is warmed up, let it idle for 3 min.
- After performing the idling in (3), perform gradual acceleration with in the range 1,300~1,700 rpm (centered around 1,500 rpm) with the A/C switch ON and D position for A/T (5th for M /T).

(Take care that the engine speed does not fall below 1,200 rpm when shifting. Gradually depress the accelerator pedal and keep it. Steady so that engine braking does not occur).

- Maintain the vehicle speed at 40 50 mph (64 80 km/h).
- Keep the vehicle running for 1 2 min. after starting acceleration.
- HINT: If a malfunction exists, the malfunction indicator lamp will light up after approx. 60 sec. from the start of acceleration.

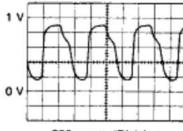
NOTICE: If the conditions in this test are not strictly followed, detection of the malfunction will not be possible.



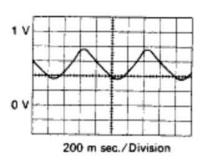
F16514 F16515



Ox signal waveform



200 m sec./Division



 With the engine racing (4,000 rpm) measure wave– form between terminals OX1 and E1 of engine con– trol module.

HINT: The correct waveform appears as shown in the illustration on the left, oscillating between approx. 0.1 V and 0.9 V.

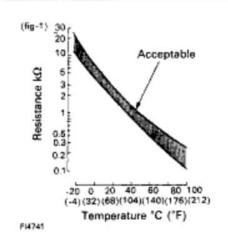
If the oxygen sensor is deteriorated, the amplitude of the voltage is reduced as shown on the left.

DTC 22 Engine coolant Temp. Sensor Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The engine coolant temperature sensor senses the engine coolant temperature. A thermistor built in the sensor changes its resistance value according to the engine coolant temperature. The lower the engine coolant temperature, the greater the thermistor resistance value, and the higher the engine coolant temperature, the lower the thermistor resistance value (See Fig. 1.).

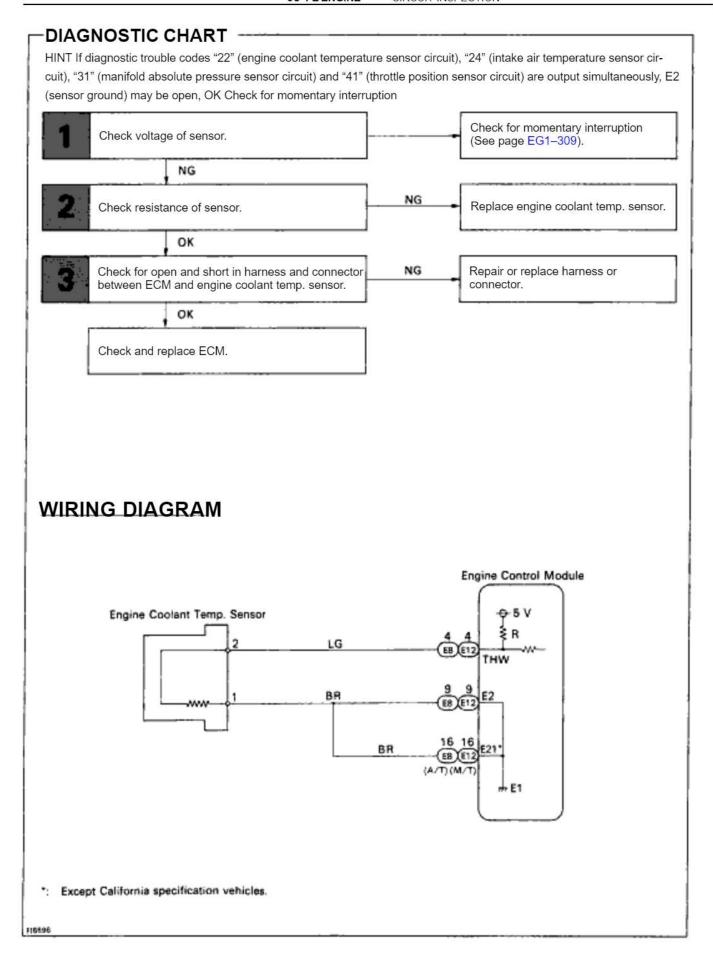
The engine coolant temperature sensor is connected to the ECM (See next page). The 5 V power source voltage in the ECM is applied to the engine coolant temperature sensor from the terminal THW via a resistor R. That is, resistor R and the engine coolant temperature sensor are connected in series. When the resistance value of the engine coolant temperature sensor changes in accordance with changes in the engine coolant temperature, the potential at the terminal THW also changes. Based on this signal, the ECM increases the fuel injection volume to improve driveability during cold engine operation. If the ECM detects the diagnostic trouble code 22, it operates the fail safe function in which the engine coolant temperature is assumed to be 801C (1761F).



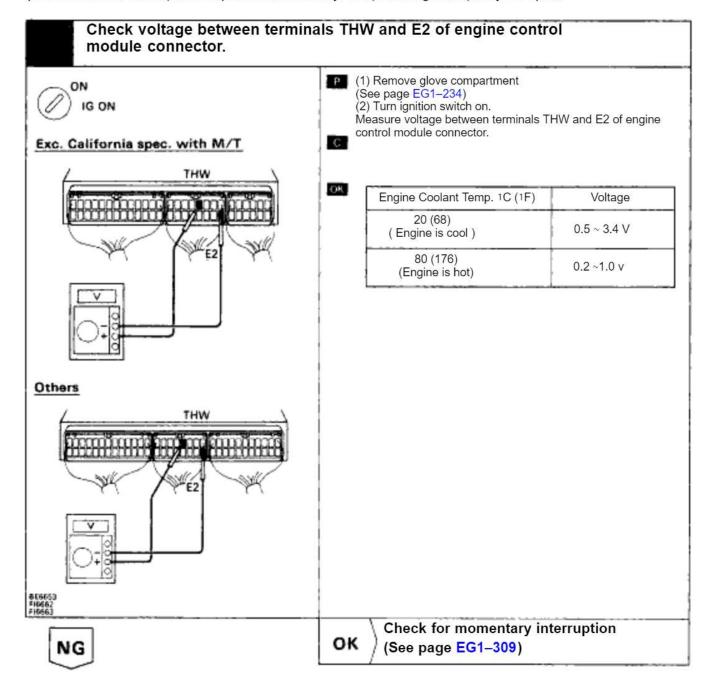
(Reference)

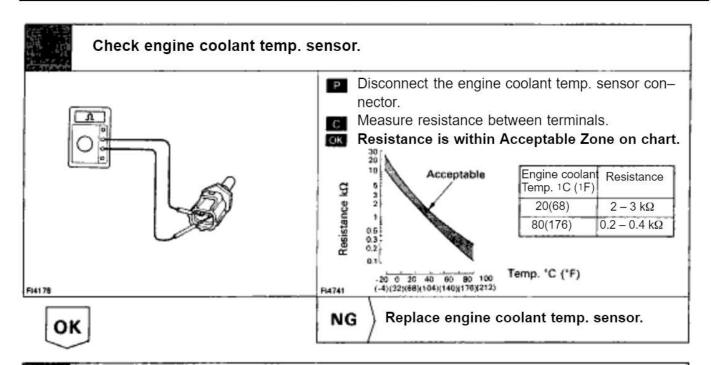
Engine coolant Temp. 1C (1F)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)
-20 (-4)	16.0	4.3
0 (32)	5.9	3.4
20 (68)	2.5	2.4
40 (104)	1.2	1.5
60 (140)	0.6	0.9
80 (176)	0.3	0.5
100 (212)	0.2	0.3

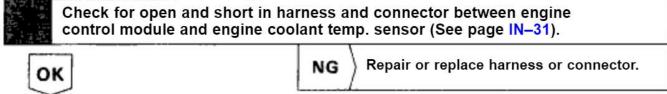
DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
22	Open or short in engine coolant temp. sensor circuit for 0.5 sec. or more.	Open or short in engine coolant temp, sensor circuit Engine coolant temp. sensor
		• ECM



HINT: If diagnostic trouble codes "22" (engine coolant temperature sensor circuit), "24" (intake air temperature sensor circuit), "31" (manifold absolute pressure sensor circuit) and "41" (throttle position sensor circuit) are output simultaneously, E2 (sensor ground) may be open,







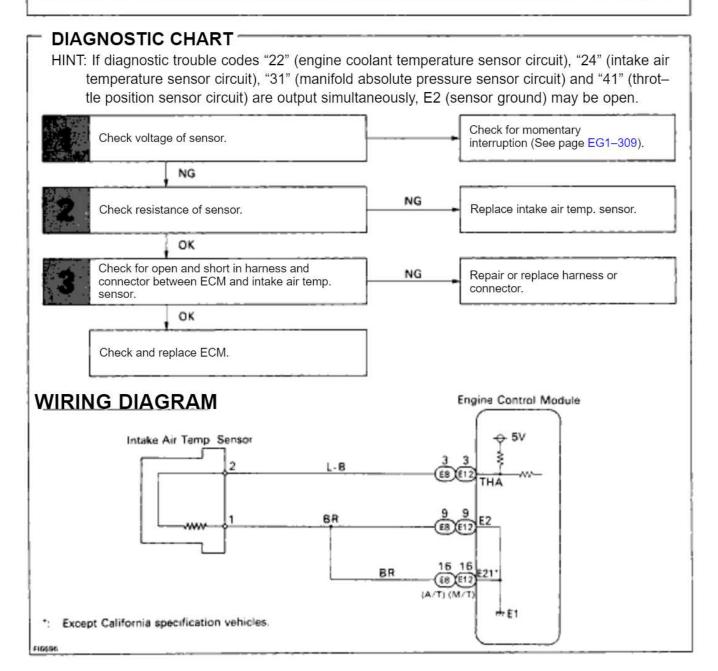
DTC 24 Intake Air Temp. Sensor Circuit

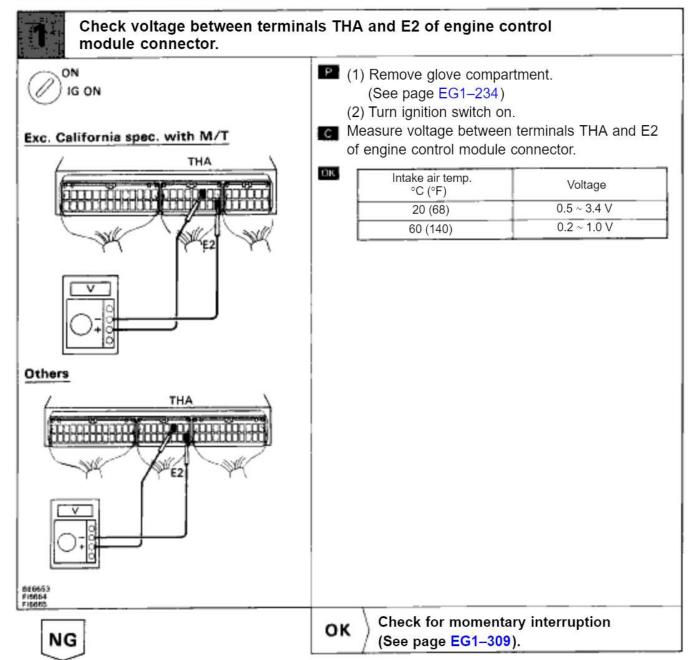
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The intake air temp. sensor is built into the air cleaner cap and senses the intake air temperature. The structure of the sensor and connection to the ECM is the same as in the engine coolant temp. sensor shown on page EG1–356.

If the ECM detects the diagnostic trouble code "24", it operates the fail safe function in which the intake air temperature is assumed to be 201C (681F)

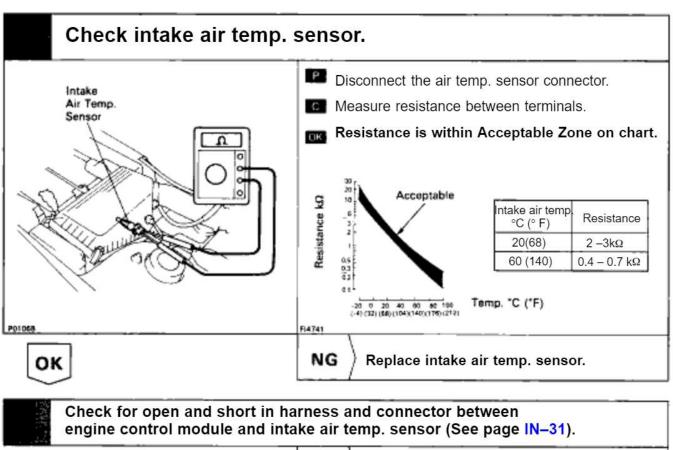
DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area	
24	Open or short in intake air temp. sensor circuit for 0.5 sec. or more.	Open or short in intake air temp. sensor circuit Intake air temp. sensor ECM	





EG1-362

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



engine control module and intake air temp. sensor (See page IN–31).

NG Repair or replace harness or connector.

DTC 25 26 Air-Fuel Ratio Lean Rich Malfunction

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION —

The main oxygen sensor is located in the exhaust manifold.

It indirectly determines whether the fuel mixture is rich or lean by detecting the concentration of oxygen present in the exhaust gas.

DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
	(1) Main oxygen sensor voltage is 0.45 V or less (lean) for 90 sec. under conditions (a) and (b). (2 trip detection logic) * (a) Engine coolant temp.: 601C (1401F) or more. (b) Engine speed: 1,500 rpm or more.	Open or short in main oxygen sensor circui Main oxygen sensor Ignition system ECM
25	(2) Engine speed varies by more than 15 rpm over the preceding crank position period during a period of 50 sec. or more under conditions (a) and (b). (2 trip detection logic) * (a) Engine speed: Idling (b) Engine coolant temp.: 601C (1401F) or more.	Open or short in injector circuit Fuel line pressure (injector leak, blockage) Mechanical system malfunction (skipping teeth of timing belt) Ignition system Compression pressure (foreign object caught in valve) Air leakage ECM
26	Engine speed varies by more than 15 rpm over the preceding crank position period during a period of 50 sec. or more under conditions (a) and (b). (2 trip detection logic) * (a) Engine speed: Idling (b) Engine coolant temp.: 601C (1401F) or more	Open or short in injector circuit Fuel line pressure (injector leak, blockage) Mechanical system malfunction (skipping teeth of timing belt) Ignition system Compression pressure (foreign object caught in valve) Air leakage ECM

^{*:} See page EG1-307

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION (Cont'd)

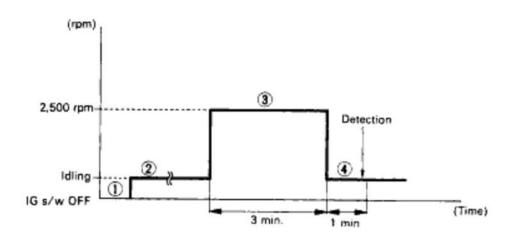
DIAGNOSIS TROUBLE CODE DETECTION DRIVING PATTERN

Purpose of the driving pattern.

- (a) To simulate diagnostic trouble code detecting condition after diagnostic trouble code is recorded.
- (b) To check that the malfunction is corrected when the repair is completed confirming that diagnostic trouble code is no longer detected.

Malfunction: Open or Short in Main Oxygen Sensor.

Open or Short in Injector Circuit, Injector Leak or Blockage.



F16679

H I NT: Before this test, check the feedback voltage for oxygen sensor.

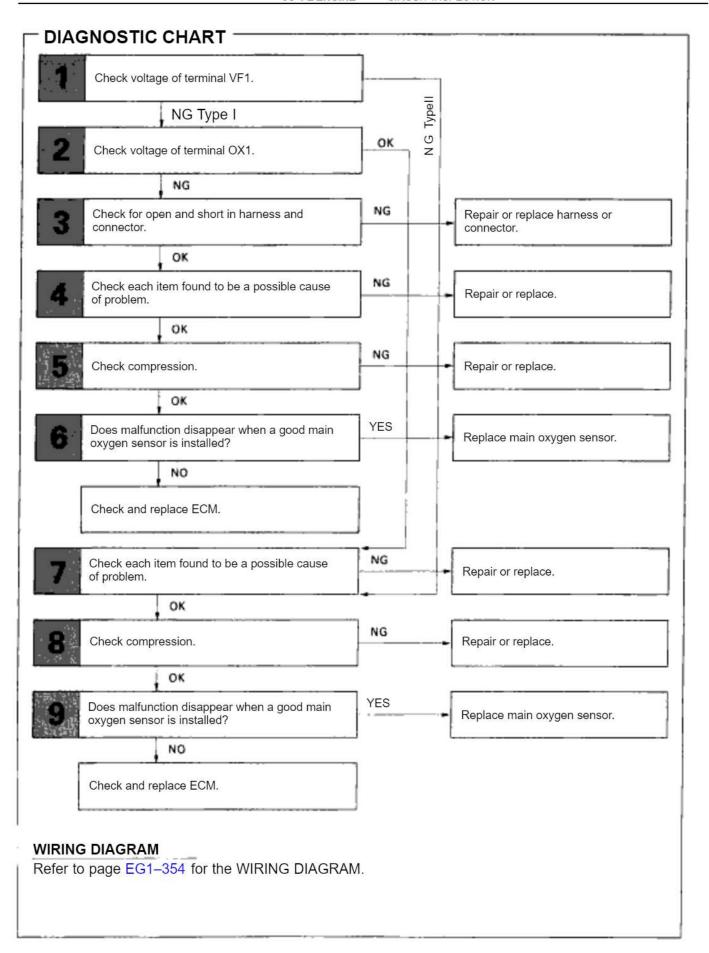
- (IDisconnect the EFI fuse (15 A) for 10 sec. or more, with IG switch OFF.

 Initiate test mode (Connect terminal TE2 and E1 of data link connector 1 or 2 with IG switch OFF).
- 2 Start engine and warm up.
- 3After the engine is warmed up, let it race at 2,500 rpm for 3 min.
- (After performing the racing in (3), perform idling 1 min.

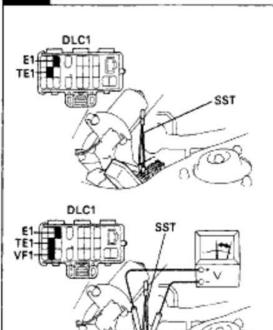
HINT: If a malfunction exists, the malfunction indicator lamp will light up during step (4).

NOTICE: If the conditions in this test are not strictly followed, detection of the malfunction will not be possible.

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



Check voltage between terminals VF1 and E1 of data link connector 1.



- (1) Warm up engine at normal operating temperature.
 - (2) Connect terminals TE1 and E1 of data link connector 1.
 - (3) Connect positive prove to terminal VF1 and negative prove to terminal E1 of data link connector 1.
- (1) Warm up the oxygen sensor by running engine at 2,500 rpm for about 2 minutes.
 - (2) Then, maintaining engine at 2,500 rpm, count how many times needle of voltmeter fluctuates between 0 and 5 V.

Acrestit

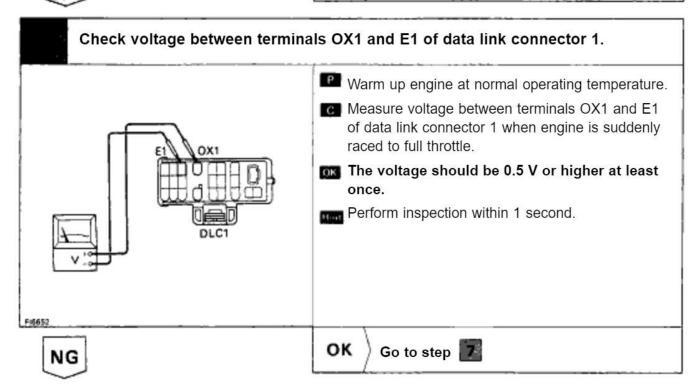
Result	
Needle fluctuates of 8 times or more for every ten seconds	ОК
Continue at 0 V	NG Type II
Continue at 5 V	NG Type II

NG Type

NG Type II

Go to step







Check for open and short in harness and connector between engine control module and main oxygen sensor, engine control module and data link connector 1 (See page IN-31).



NG

Repair or replace harness or connector.



Check each item found to be a possible cause of problem.

Check each circuit found to be a possible cause of trouble according to the results of the check in or The numbers in the table below show the order in which the checks should be performed.

Main oxygen sensor signal continue at OV.	Possible Cause	See page
1	Faulty sensor installation.	-
5	Injector circuit	EG1-410
3	Misfire	IG-6, 26*
9	Valve timing	EG1-36
2	Air leakage	EG1-173
4	Fuel system	EG1-419
a	Characteristics deviation in manifold absolute pressure sensor.	EG1-372
6	Characteristics deviation in engine coolant temp. sensor.	EG1-356
7	Characteristics deviation in intake air temp. sensor.	EG1-360

^{*:} Except California specification vehicles.

ок

NG

Repair or replace.



Check compression (See page EG1-23).



NG

Repair or replace.



Does malfunction disappear when a good main oxygen sensor is installed?



YES

Replace main oxygen sensor.

EG1-368

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



Check each item found to be a possible cause of problem.

Check each circuit found to be a possible cause of trouble according to the results of the check in . The numbers in the table below show the order in which the checks should be performed.

Main oxygen sensor signal continue at 5.0 V.	Main oxygen sensor signal is normal.	Possible Cause	See page
2	7	Injector circuit	EG1-410
	3	Misfire	IG-6, 26*
6	4	Valve timing	EG1-36
	1	Air leakage	EG1-173
1	2	Fuel system	EG1-419
6	8	Characteristics deviation in manifold absolute pressure sensor.	EG1-372
3	Б	Characteristics deviation in engine coolant temp. sensor.	EG1-356
4	6	Characteristics deviation in intake air temp, sensor.	EG1-360

ок

NG Repair or replace.



Check compression (See page EG1-23).

ок

NG

Repair or replace.



Does malfunction disappear when a good main oxygen sensor is installed?

NO

YES

Replace main oxygen sensor.

DTC 27 Sub Oxygen Sensor Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The sub oxygen sensor is installed on the exhaust pipe. Its construction and operation is the same as the main oxygen sensor on page EG1-352.

DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
27	Main oxygen sensor signal is 0.45 V or more and sub oxygen sensor signal is 0.45 V or less under conditions (a) and (b). (2 trip detection logic) * (a) Engine coolant temp.: 801C (1 761F) or more. (b) Accel. pedal: Fully depressed for 2 sec. or more.	Open or short in sub oxygen sensor circuit.Sub oxygen sensorECM

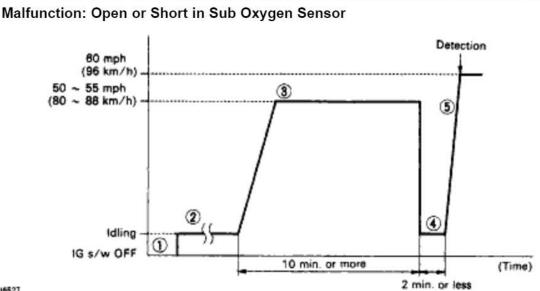
^{* :} See page EG1-307.

-CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSIS TROUBLE CODE DETECTION DRIVING PATTERN

Purpose of the driving pattern.

- (a) To simulate diagnostic trouble code detecting condition after diagnostic trouble code is recorded.
- (b) To check that the malfunction is corrected when the repair is completed confirming that diagnos tic trouble code is no longer detected.

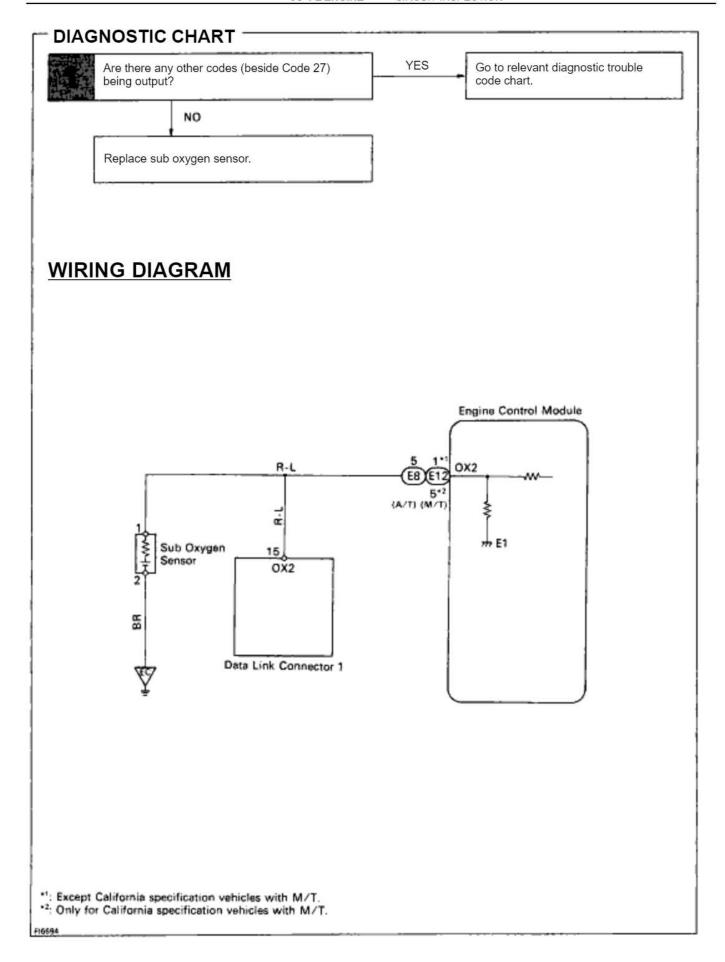


F16527

- ① Disconnect the E F I fuse (15 A) for 10 sec. or more, with IG switch OFF. Initiate test mode (Connect terminals TE2 and E1 of data link connector 1 or 2 with I G switch OFF).
- Start the engine and warm up, with all ACC switch OFF.
- 3 After the engine is warmed up, let it drive at $50 \sim 55$ mph ($80 \sim 88$ km/h) for 10 min. or more.
- After driving, stop at a safe place and perform idling for 2 min. or less.
- After performing the idling in (4), perform acceleration to 60 mph (96 km/h) with the throttle valve fully open.

HINT: If a malfunction exists, the malfunction indicator lamp will light up during step.

NOTICE: If the conditions in this test are not strictly followed, detection of the malfunction will not be possible.



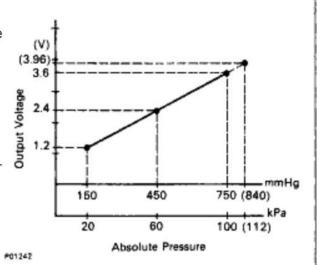
DTC 31 Manifold Absolute Pressure Sensor Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

By a built–in sensor unit, the manifold absolute pressure sensor detects the intake manifold absolute pressure as a voltage.

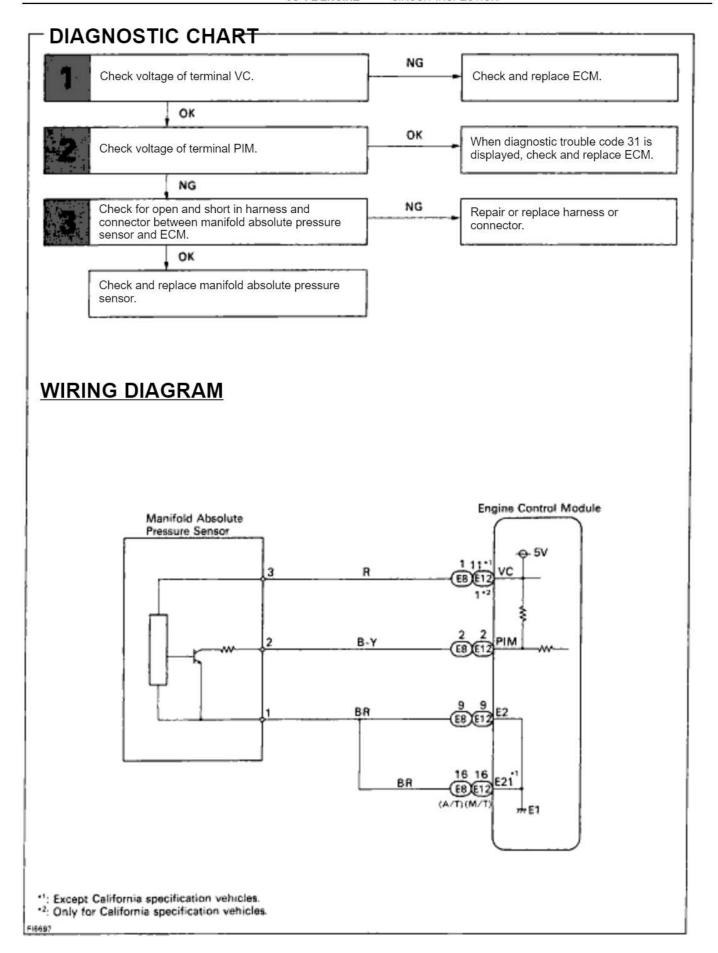
The ECM then determines the basic injection duration and basic ignition advance angle based on this voltage.

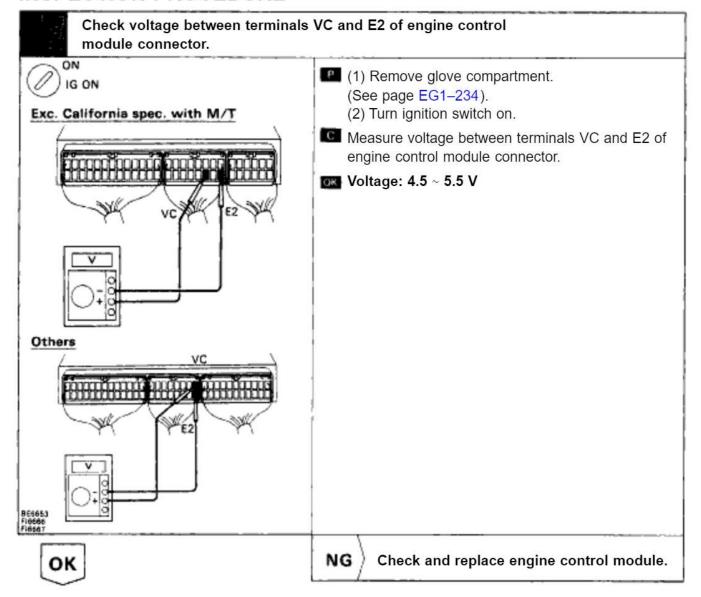
Since the manifold absolute pressure sensor does not use the atmospheric pressure as a criterion, but senses the absolute pressure inside the intake manifold (the pressure in proportion to the preset absolute vacuum O), it is not influenced by fluctuations in the atmospheric, pressure due to high altitude and other factors. This permits it to control the airfuel ratio at the proper level under all conditions.

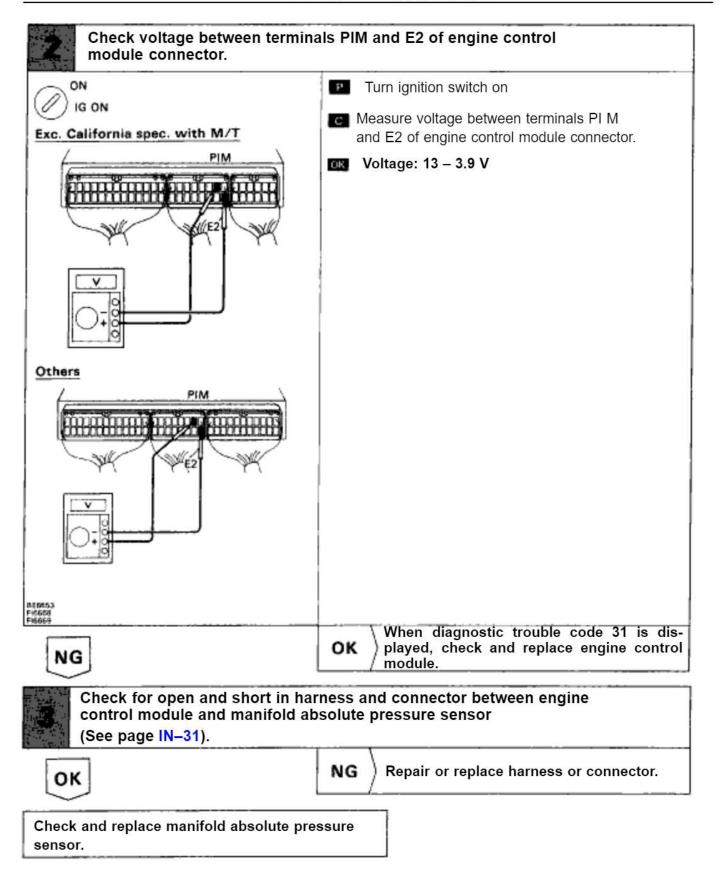


DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
31	Open or short in manifold absolute pressure sensor circuit for 0.5 sec. or more.	 Open or short in manifold absolute pressure sensor circuit. Manifold absolute pressure sensor. ECM

If the ECM detect diagnostic trouble code "31", it operates the fail safe function, keeping the ignition timing and fuel injection volume constant and making it possible to drive the vehicle.



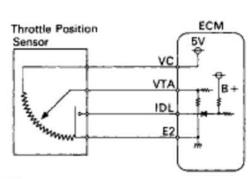




DTC 41 Throttle Position Sensor Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION -

The throttle position sensor is mounted in the throttle body and detects the throttle valve opening angle. When the throttle valve is fully closed, the I D L contacts in the throttle position sensor are on, so the voltage at the terminal I D L of the ECM become 0 V. At this time, a voltage of approximately 0.7 V is applied to the terminal VTA of the ECM. When the throttle valve is opened, the I D L contacts go off and thus the power source voltage of approximately 12 V in the ECM is applied to the terminal IDL of the ECM. The voltage applied to the terminal VTA of the ECM increases in proportion to the opening angle of the throttle valve and becomes approximately 3.2 -4.9 V when the throttle valve is fully opened. The ECM judges the vehicle driving conditions from these signals input from the terminals VTA and IDL, and uses them as one of the conditions for deciding the air-fuel ratio correction, power increase correction and fuel-cut control etc.

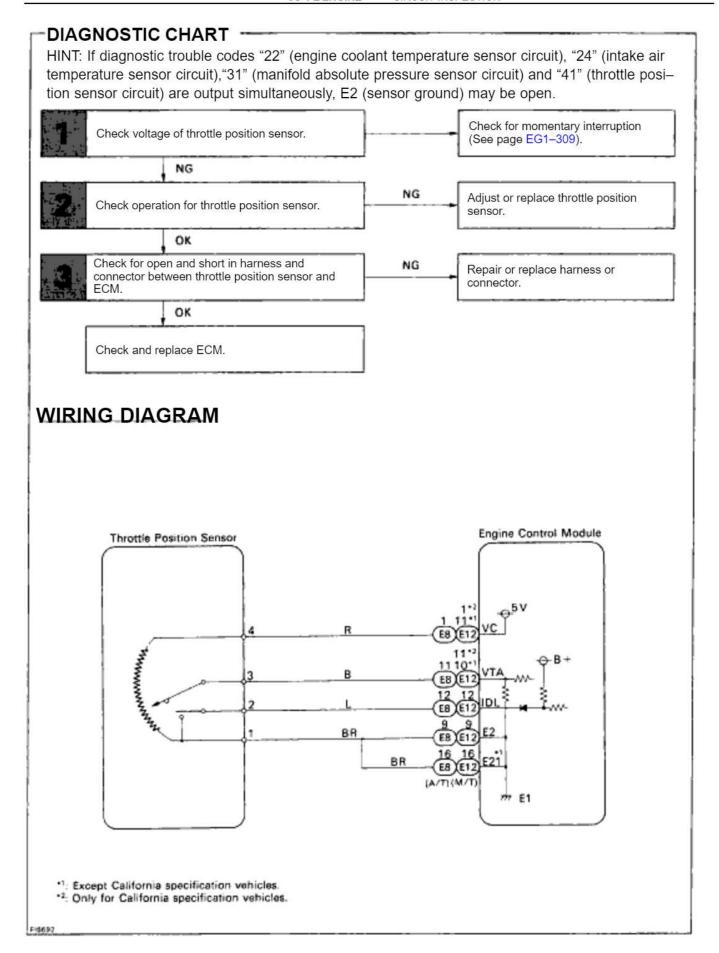


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DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
41	Open or short in throttle position sensor circuit for 0.5 sec. or more.	 Open or short in throttle position sensor circuit Throttle position sensor. ECM

HINT:

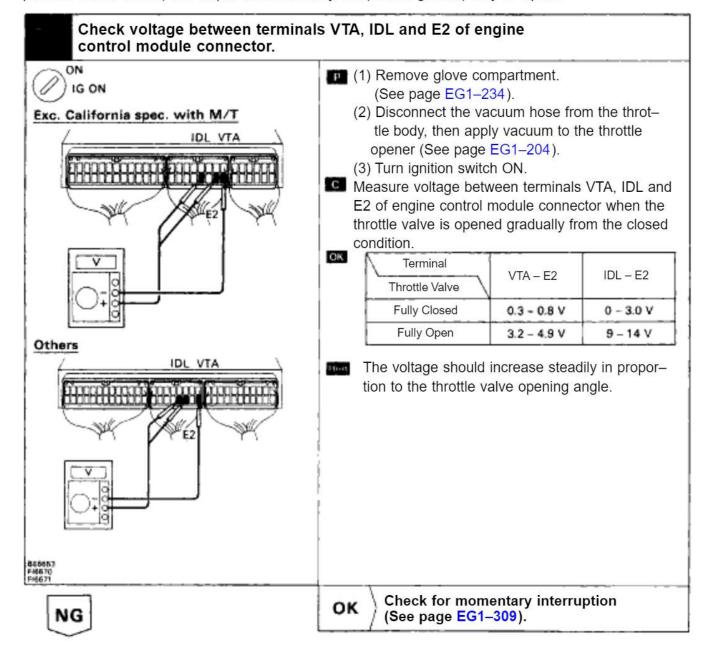
When the connector for the throttle position sensor is disconnected, diagnostic trouble code 41
is not displayed. Diagnostic trouble code 41 is displayed only when there is an open or short in
the VTA signal circuit of the throttle position sensor.

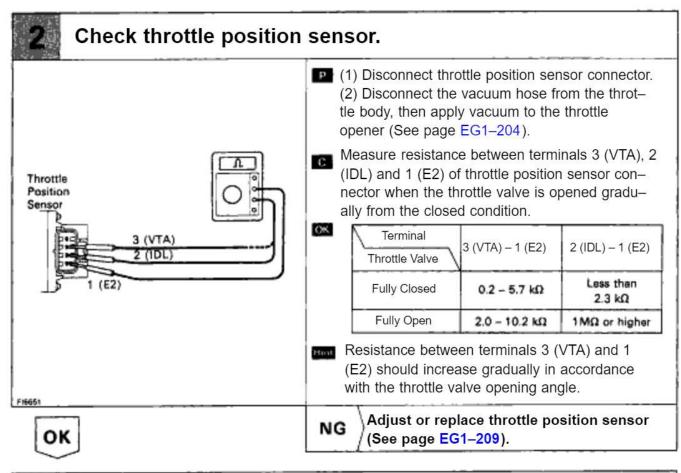


5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION

INSPECTION PROCEDURE

HINT: If diagnostic trouble code "22" (engine coolant temperature sensor circuit), "24" (intake air temperature sensor circuit), "31" (manifold absolute pressure sensor circuit) and "41" (throttle position sensor circuit) are output simultaneously, E2 (sensor ground) may be open.





Check for open and short in harness and connector between engine control module and throttle position sensor (See page IN-31).

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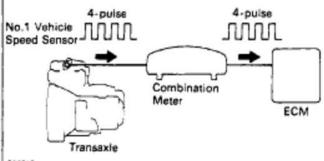
Repair or replace harness or connector.

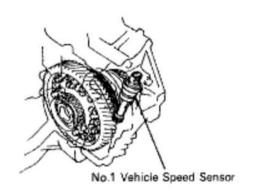
Check and replace engine control module.

DTC 42 No.1 Vehicle Speed Sensor Signal Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION -

The No.1 vehicle speed sensor outputs a 4–pulse signal for every revolution of the rotor shaft, which is rotated by the transmission output shaft via the driven gear. After this signal is converted into a more precise rectangular waveform by the waveform shaping circuit inside the combination meter, it is then transmitted to the ECM. The ECM determines the vehicle speed based on the frequency of these pulse signals.

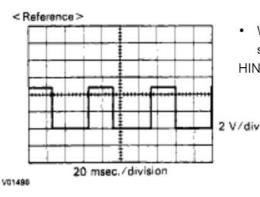




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DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area	
42	For A/T All conditions below are detected continuously for 8 sec. or more. (a) No.1 Vehicle speed signal: 0 mph (km/h) (b) Engine speed: 3,100 rpm or more (c) Park/Neutral position switch: OFF	Open or short in No.1 vehicle speed se	
	For M /T All conditions below are detected continuously for 8 sec. or more. (a) No.1 vehicle speed signal: 0 mph (km/h) (b) Engine speed: Between 3,100 rpm and 5,000 rpm (c) Engine coolant temp.: 801C (1761F) or more (d) Load driving	circuit. No.1 vehicle speed sensor. Combination meter. ECM	

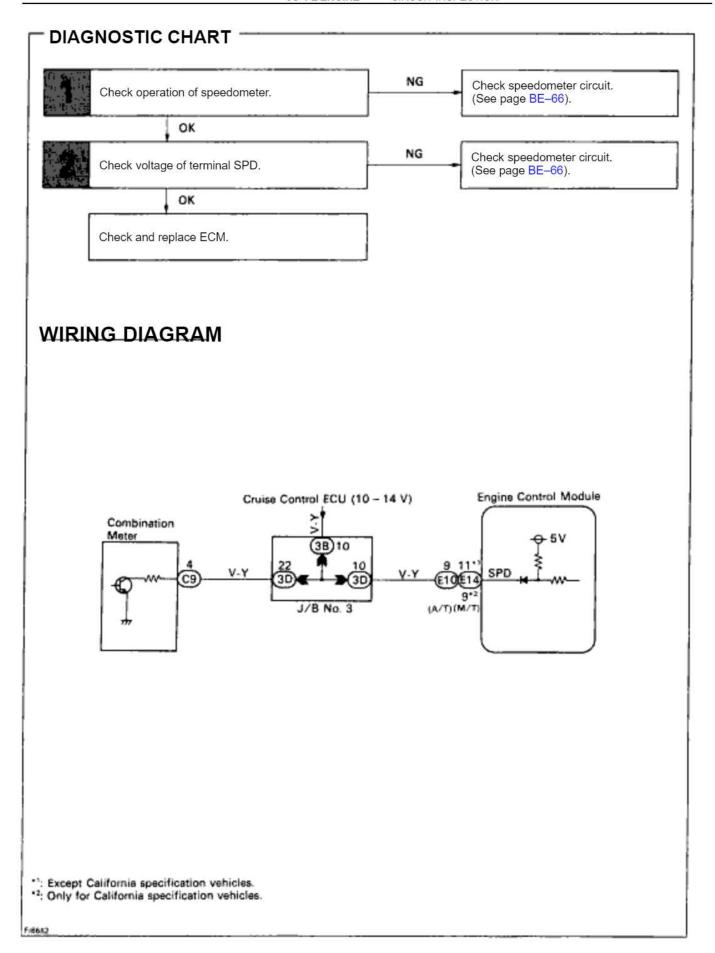
HINT: In test mode, diagnostic trouble code 42 is output when vehicle speed is 3 mph (5 km/h) or below.



 Waveform between terminals SPD and E1 when vehicle speed is approx. 12 mph (20 km/h).

HINT: The greater the vehicle speed, the greater the number of No.1 vehicle speed sensor signals produced.

https://cardiagn.com/circuit-inspection-5s-fe-engine/





Check operation of speedometer.

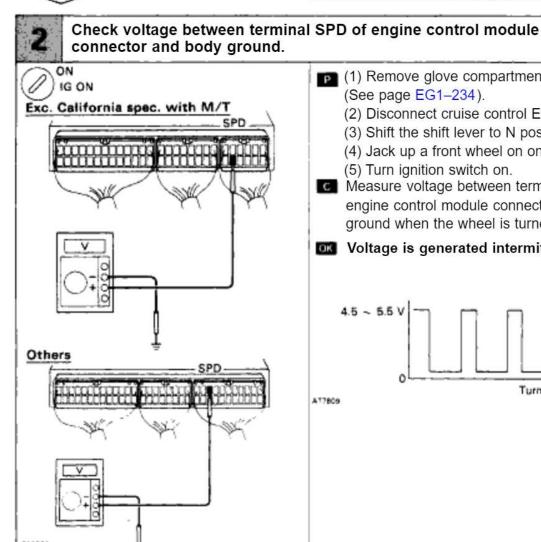
Drive the vehicle and check if the operation of the speedometer in the combination meter is

The No. 1 vehicle speed sensor is operating normally if the speedometer display is normal.

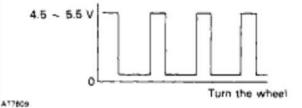


NG

Check speedometer circuit. See combination meter troubleshooting on page BE-66.



- (1) Remove glove compartment. (See page EG1-234).
 - (2) Disconnect cruise control ECU connector.
 - (3) Shift the shift lever to N position or neutral.
 - (4) Jack up a front wheel on one side.
 - (5) Turn ignition switch on.
- Measure voltage between terminal SPD of engine control module connector and body ground when the wheel is turned slowly.
- Voltage is generated intermittently.



Check speedometer circuit. See combination NG meter troubleshooting on page BE-66.

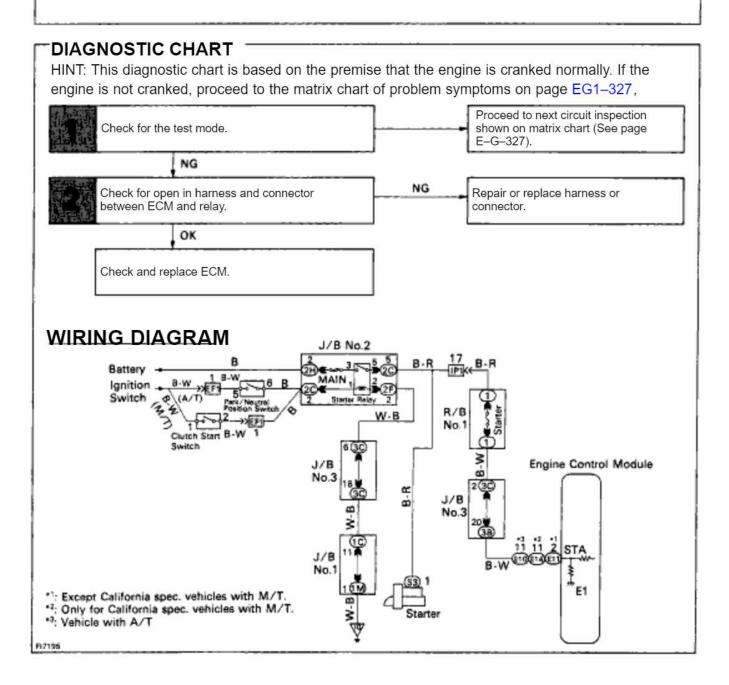
Check and replace engine control module.

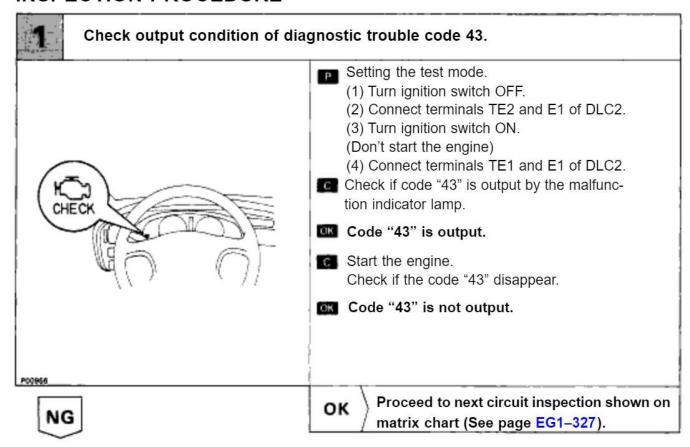
DTC 43 Starter Signal Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

When the engine is cranked, the intake air flow is slow, so fuel vaporization is poor. A rich mixture is therefore necessary in order to achieve good startability. While the engine is being cranked, the battery positive voltage is applied to terminal STA of the ECM. The starter signal is mainly used to increase the fuel injection volume for the starting injection control and after–start injection control.

DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
43	No starter signal to ECM.	 Open or short in starter signal circuit. Open or short in ignition switch or starter relay circuit. ECM







Check for open in harness and connector between engine control module and starter relay (See page IN-31).



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Repair or replace harness or connector.

Check and replace engine control module.

DTC 52 Knock Sensor Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Knock sensor is fitted the cylinder block to detect engine knocking. This sensor contains a piezoelectric element which generates a voltage when it becomes deformed, which occurs when the cylinder block vibrates due to knocking. If engine knocking occurs, ignition timing is retarded to suppress it.

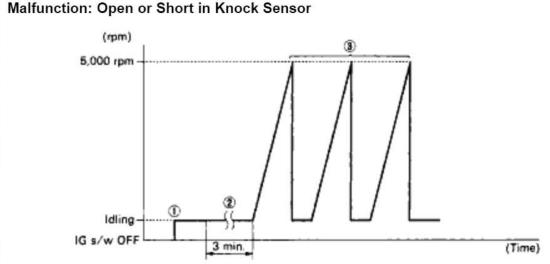
DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area	
52	Open or short in knock sensor circuit with engine speed between 1,200 rpm and 6,000 rpm.	 Open or short in knock sensor circuit. Knock sensor (looseness) ECM 	

If the ECM detects the above diagnosis conditions, it operates the fail safe function in which the corrective retard angle value is set to the maximum value.

DIAGNOSIS TROUBLE CODE DETECTION DRIVING PATTERN

Purpose of the driving pattern.

- (a) To simulate diagnostic trouble code detecting condition after diagnostic trouble code is recorded.
- (b) To check that the malfunction is corrected when the repair is completed confirming that diagnostic trouble code is no longer detected.



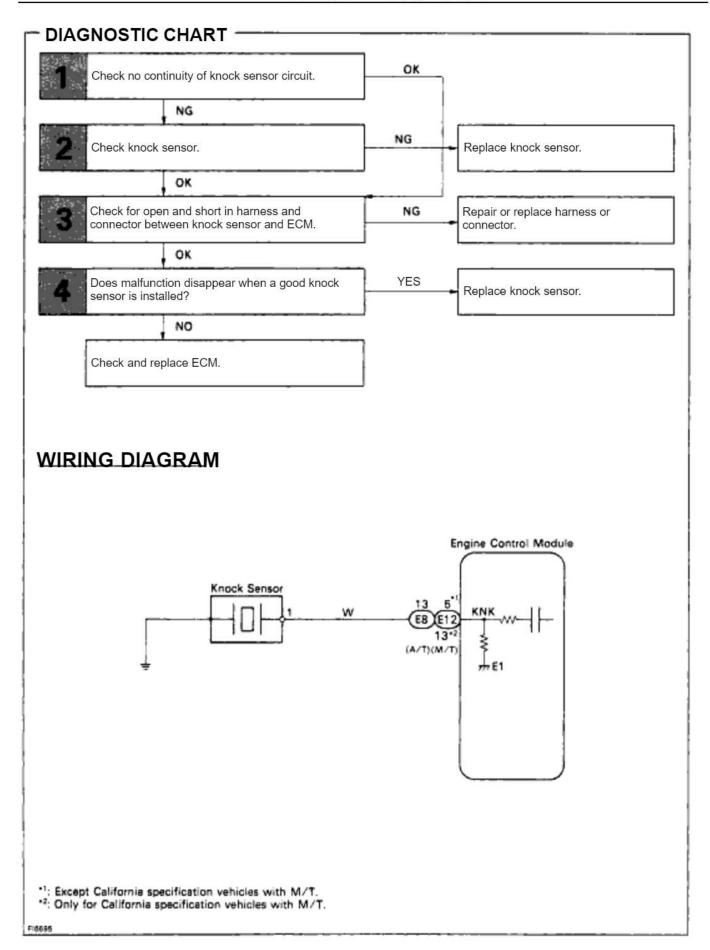
FI6461

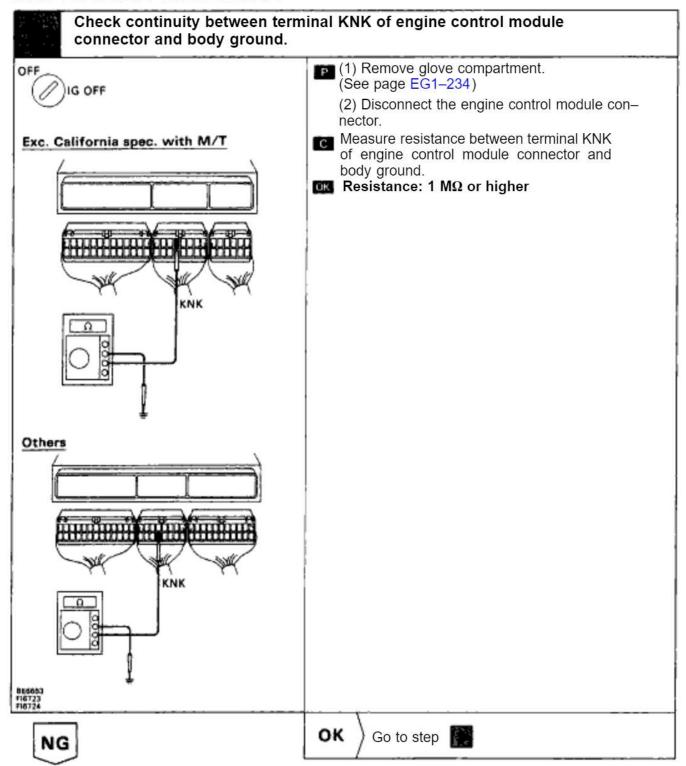
- Start engine and warm up.
- After engine is warmed up, let it idle for 3 min.
- With the A/C ON, perform quick racing (5,000 rpm) 3 times. (Rapidly depress the accelerator pedal and suddenly release it.) HINT: If a malfunction exists, the malfunction indicator lamp will light up when sudden racing is performed.

NOTICE: If the conditions in this test are not strictly followed, detection of the malfunction will not be possible.

EG1-386

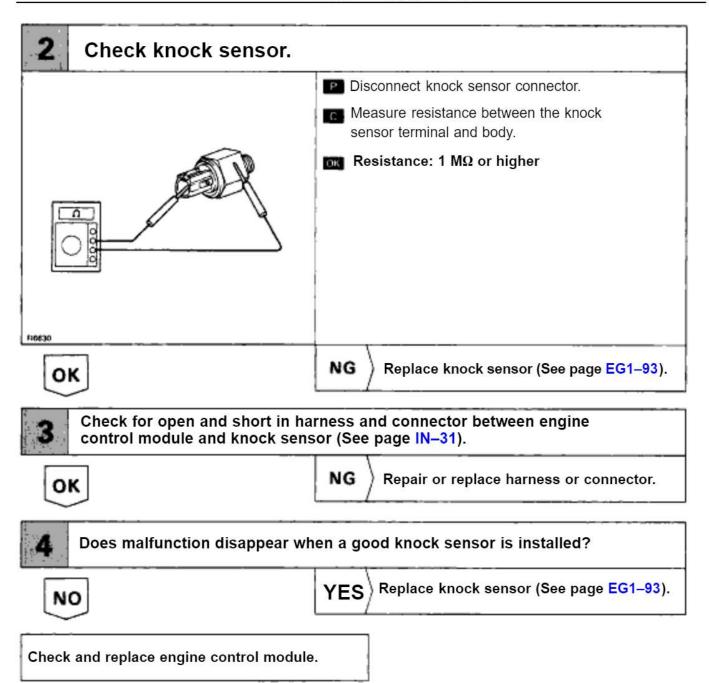
5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



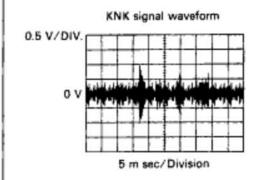


EG1-388

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION

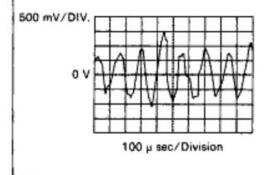






 With the engine racing (4,000 rpm) measure waveform between terminal KN K of engine control module and body ground.

HINT: The correct waveform appears as shown in the illustration on the left.



HINT: If normal mode vibration frequency is not 7.6 KHz, the sensor is malfunctioning.

DTC 71 EGR System Malfunction

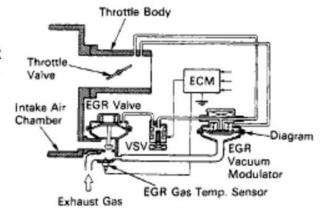
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The EGR system recirculates exhaust gas, which is controlled to the proper quantity to suit the driving conditions, into the intake air mixture to slow down combustion, reduce the combustion temperature and reduces NOx emissions. The amount of EGR is regulated by the EGR vacuum modulator according to the engine load.

If even one of the following conditions is fulfilled, the VSV is turned ON by a signal from the ECM. This results in atmospheric air acting on the EGR valve, closing the EGR valve and shutting off the exhaust gas (EGR cut-OFF).

Under the following conditions, EGR is cut to maintain driveability.

- Engine coolant temp. below 60¹C (140¹F).
- During deceleration (throttle valve closed).
- Light engine load (amount of intake air very small).
- Engine speed over 4,400 rpm.
- · Engine racing.



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DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
71	EG R gas temp. is 701C (1581F) or below for 50 sec. under conditions (a) and (b). (2 trip detection logic) * (a) Engine coolant temp.: 801C (1761F) or more. (b) EGR operation possible (EX. A/T in 3rd speed (5th for M/T), 55 – 60 mph (88 – 96 km/h), Flat road).	 Open in EGR gas temp. sensor circuit. Short in VSV circuit for EGR. EGR hose disconnected, valve stuck. Clogged EGR gas passage. ECM

^{*:} See page EG1-307.

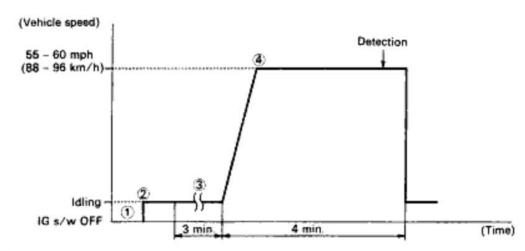
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSIS TROUBLE CODE DETECTION DRIVING PATTERN

Purpose of the driving pattern.

- (a) To simulate diagnostic trouble code detecting condition after diagnostic trouble code is recorded.
- (b) To check that the malfunction is corrected when the repair is completed confirming that diagnostic trouble code is no longer detected.





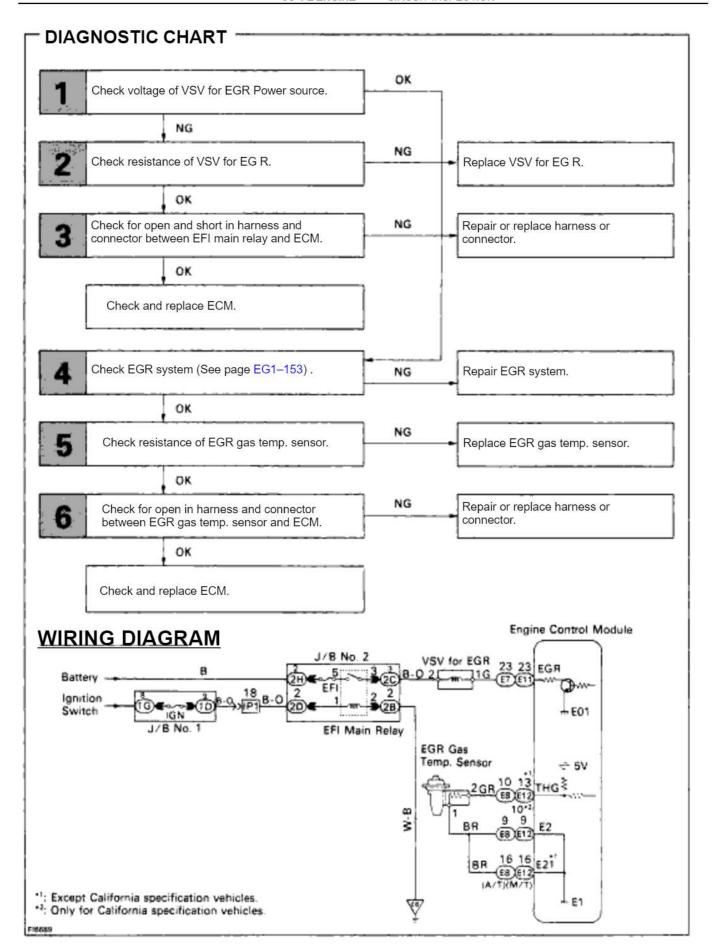
FI6528

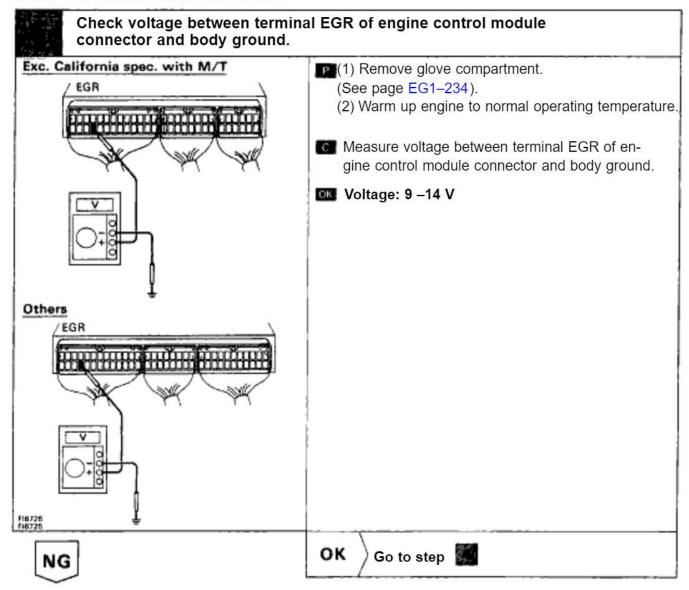
- Disconnect the EFI fuse (15 A) for 10 sec. or more, with IG switch OFF. Initiate test mode (Connect terminals TE2 and E1 of data link connector, 1 or 2 with IG switch OFF).
- Start the engine and warm up.
- After the engine is warmed up, let it idle for 3 min.
- With the A/C ON and transmission in 5th gear A/T in "D" position), drive at 55 60 mph (88 96 km/h) for 4 min. or less.

HINT: If a malfunction exists, the malfunction indicator lamp will light up during step (4).

NOTICE: If the conditions in this test are not strictly observed, detection of the malfunction will not be possible.

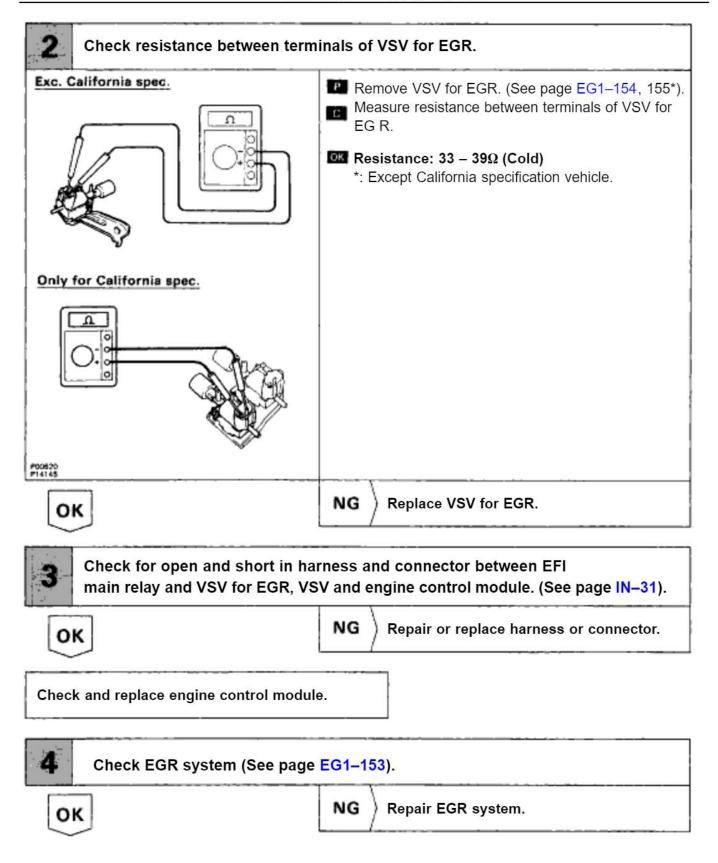
5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION

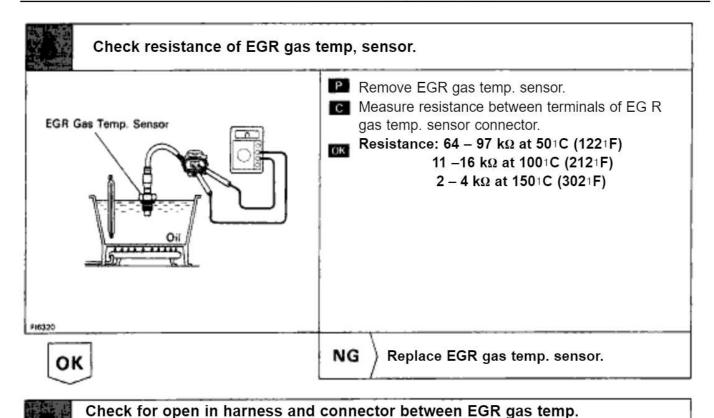


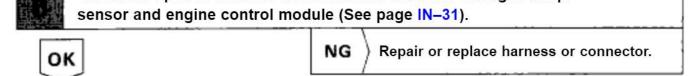


EG1-394

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION







Check and replace engine control module.

DTC 51 Switch Condition Signal Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Park/Neutral Position Switch Signal*

The ECM uses the signals from the park/neutral position switch to determine whether the transmis—sion is in park or neutral, or in some other gear.

Air Conditioning Switch Signal

The ECM uses the output from the air conditioning switch to determine whether or not the air conditioning is operating so that it can increase the idling speed of the engine if necessary.

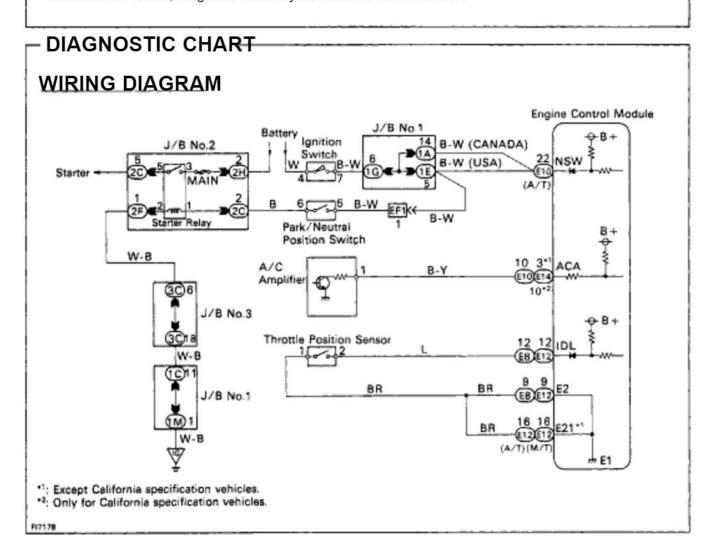
Throttle Position Sensor IDL Signal

The IDL contacts are mounted in the throttle position sensor, and detects the idle condition.

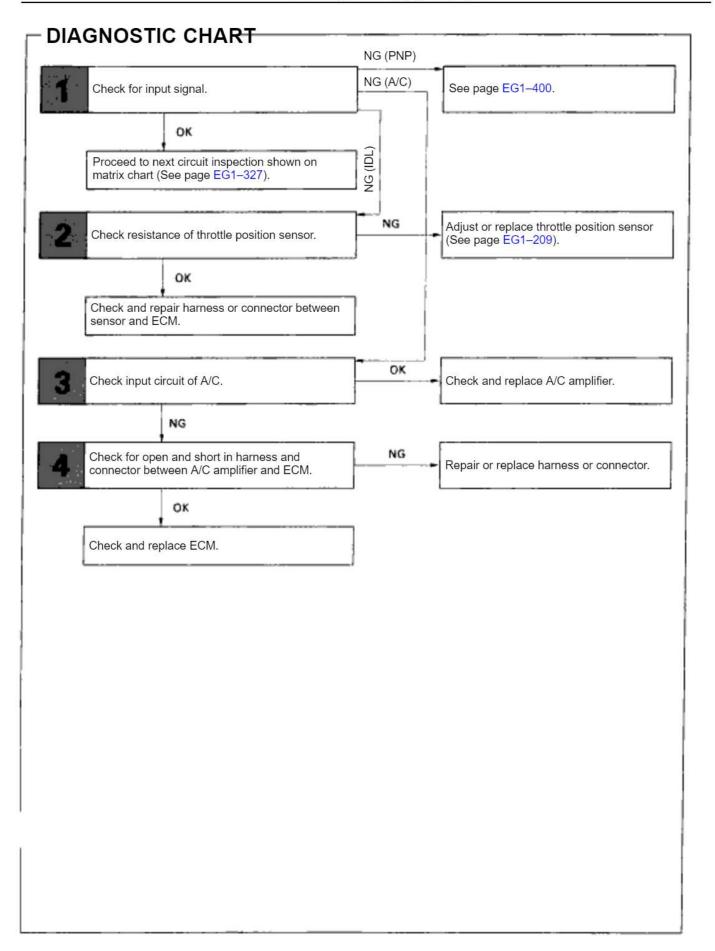
DTC No.	Diagnostic Trouble Code Detecting Condition	Trouble Area
51	 (1) 3 sec. or more after engine starts with closed throttle position switch OFF (IDL). (2) * Park/ Neutral position switch OFF. (Shift position in "R", "D", "2" or "L" positions). (3) A/C switch ON. 	Throttle position sensor IDL circuit Accelerator pedal and cable Park/Neutral position switch circuit A/C switch circuit ECM

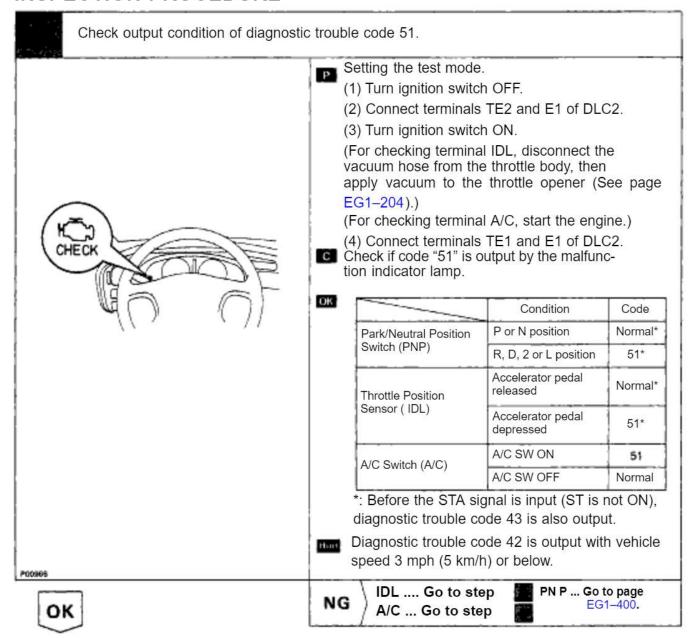
^{*:} Only vehicles with A/T.

HINT: In this circuit, diagnosis can only be made in the test mode.

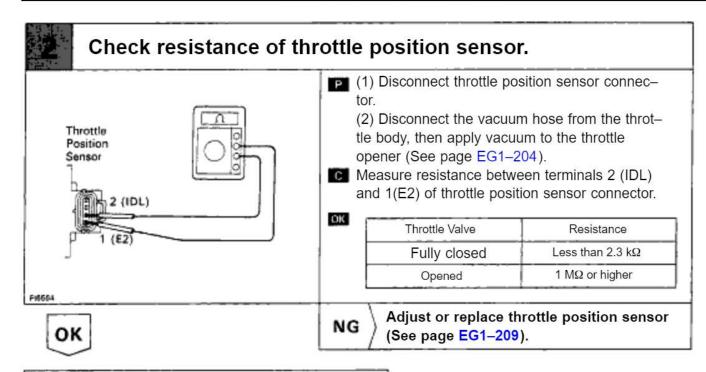


5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION

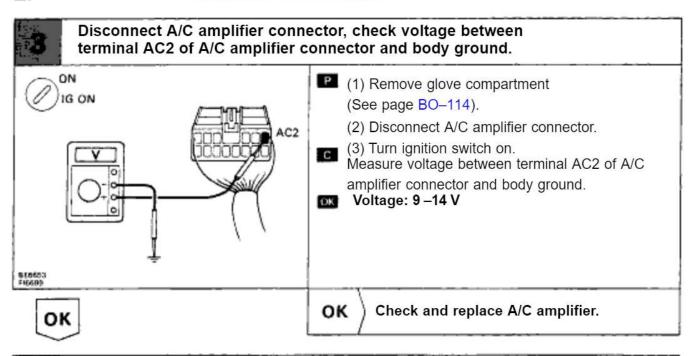


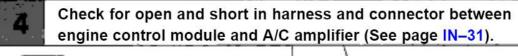


Proceed to next circuit inspection shown on matrix chart (See page EG1-327).



Check and repair harness or connector between engine control module and throttle position sensor.





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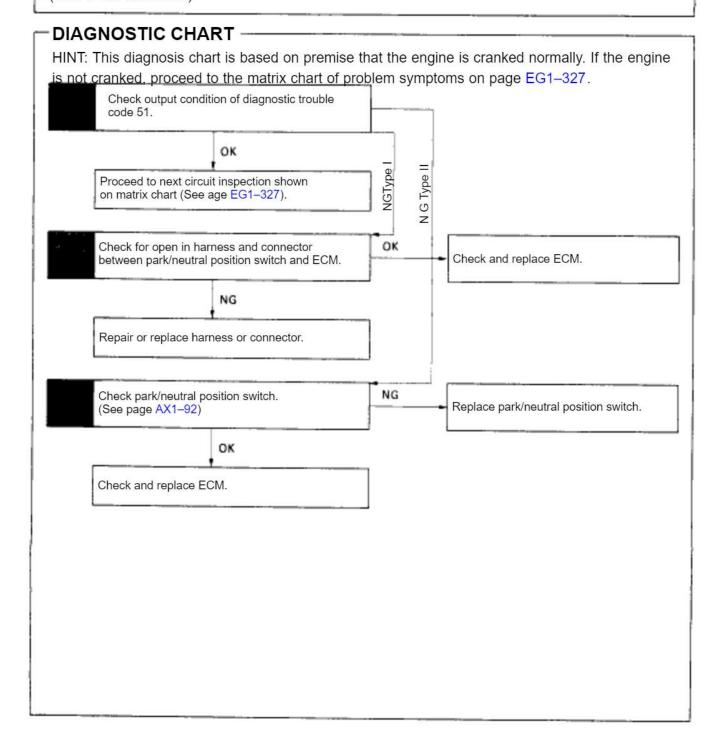
NG) Repair or replace harness or connector.

Check and replace engine control module.

Park Neutral Position Switch Circuit (Only vehicles with A–T)

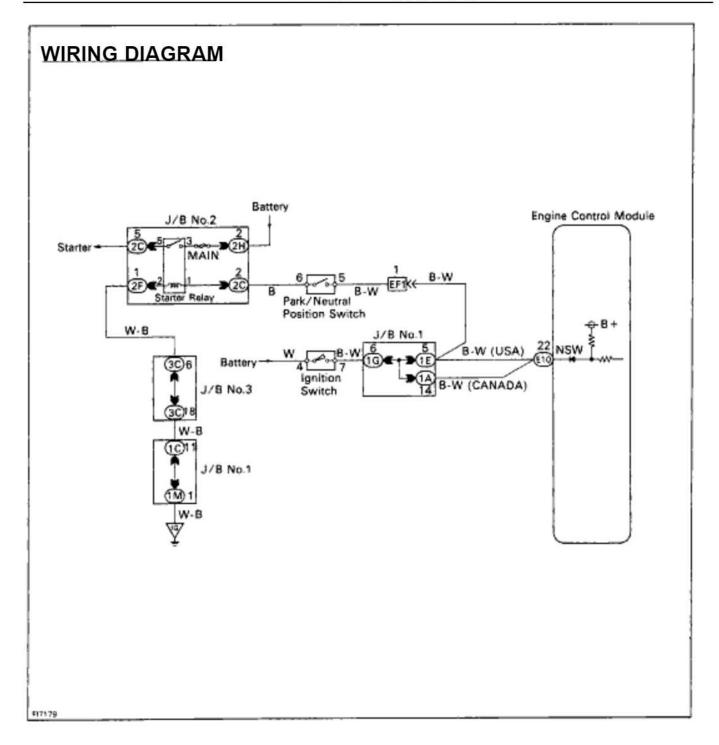
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The Park/Neutral position switch goes on when the shift lever is in the N or P shift position. When it goes on the terminal NSW of the ECM is grounded to body ground via the starter relay and theft deterrent ECU, thus the terminal NSW voltage becomes 0V. When the shift lever is in the D, 2, L or R position, the Park/Neutral position switch goes off, so the voltage of ECM terminal NSW becomes battery voltage, the voltage of the ECM internal power source. If the shift lever is moved from the N position to the D position, this signal is used for air–fuel ratio correction and for idle speed control (estimated control), etc. When the Park/Neutral position switch is off, code "51" is output in the test mode diagnosis. (This is not abnormal.)



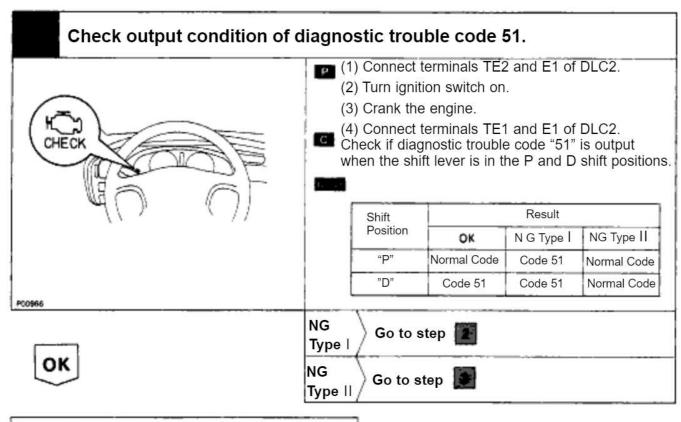
EG1-401

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION

INSPECTION PROCEDURE



Proceed to next circuit inspection shown on matrix chart (See age EG1-327).

Check for open in harness and connector between engine control module and park/neutral position switch (See page IN-31).

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Check and replace engine control module.

Repair or replace harness or connector.

Check park/neutral position switch (See page AX1-92).

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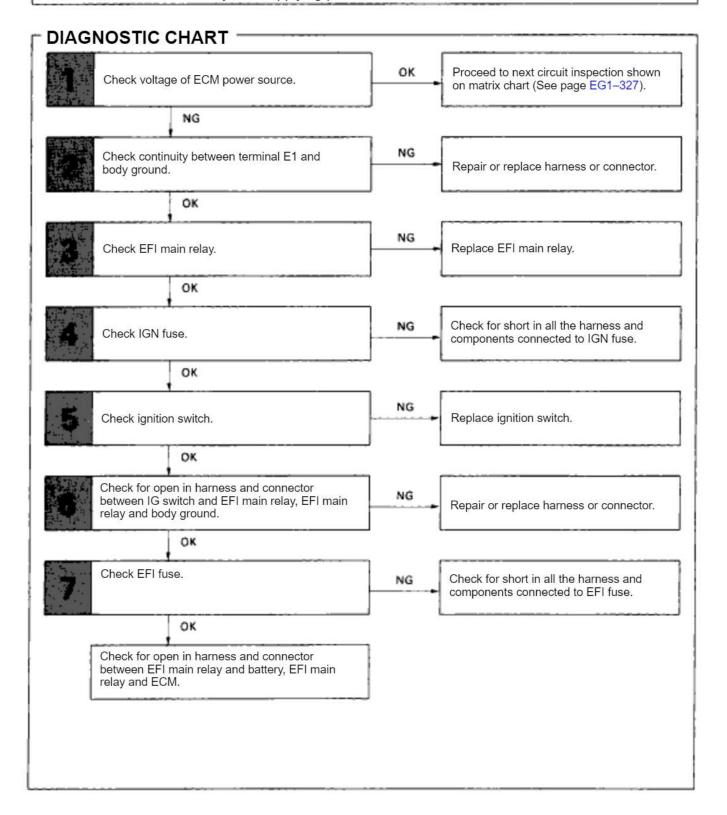
Replace park/neutral position switch.

Check and replace engine control module.

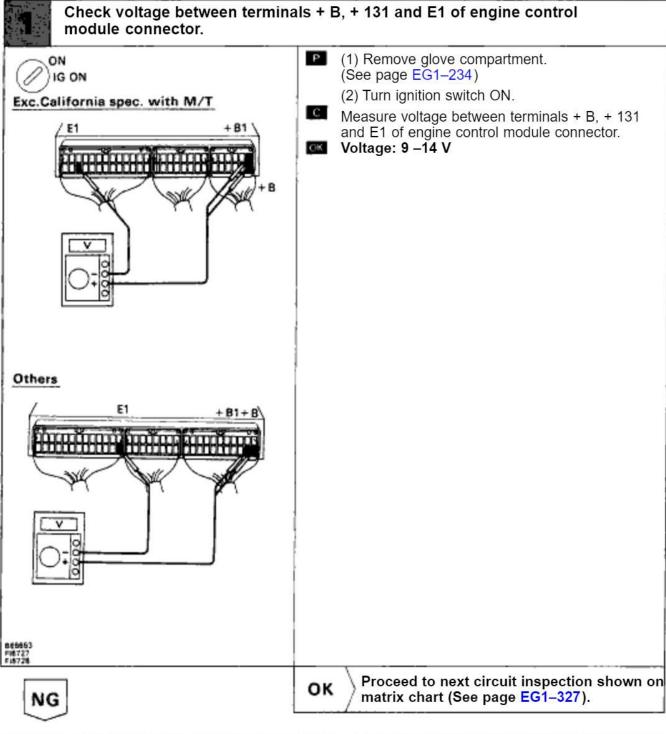
ECM Power Source Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

When the ignition switch is turned on, battery positive voltage is applied to the coil, closing the contacts of the EFI main relay and supplying power to the terminals + B and + 131 of the ECM.



WIRING DIAGRAM J/B No.1 Engine Control Module B-0 Ignition Switch B-0 8-0 J/B No.2 B-0 + B1 EFI Main AM2 Relay ĚFI 2 (2B) MAIN FL W.B 1424 BR E7 (E1) E1 Battery Except California specification vehicles with M/T, Only for California specification vehicles with M/T. F16686



2

Check for open in harness and connector between terminal E1 of engine control module and body ground (See page IN-31).

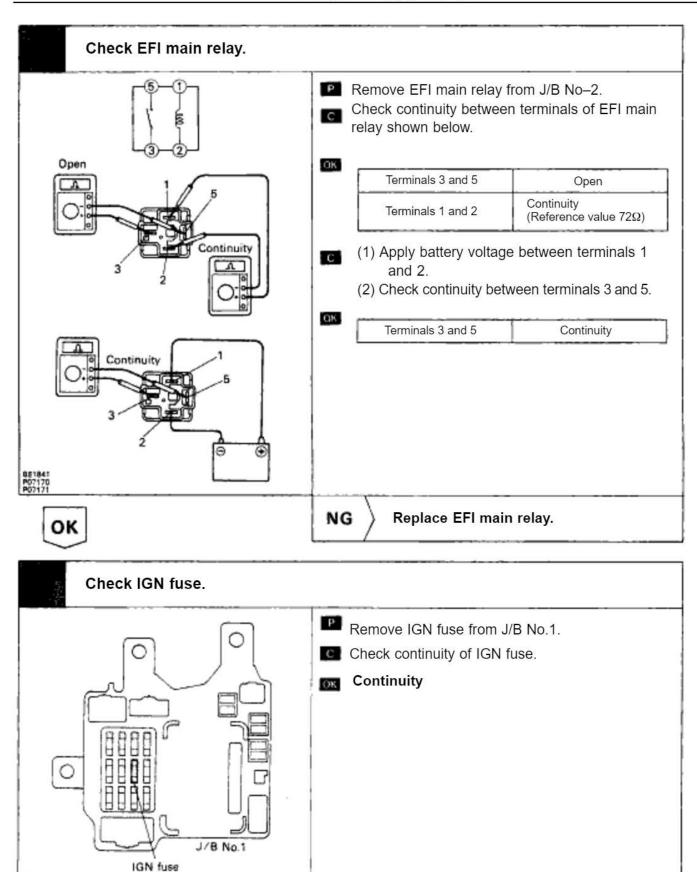


NG

Repair or replace harness or connector.

EG1-406

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION

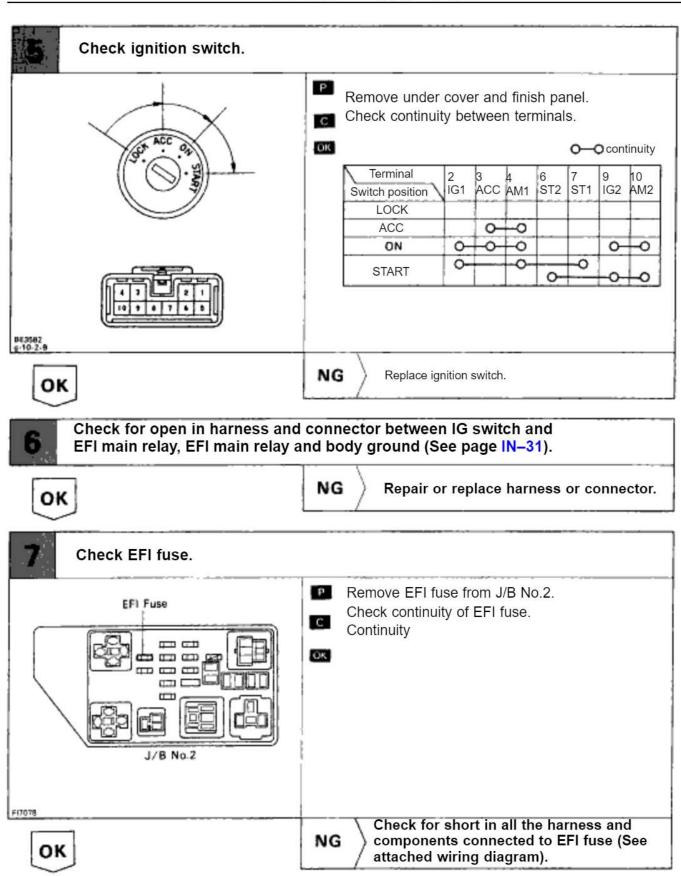


NG

Check for short in all the harness and

attached wiring diagram).

components connected to IGN fuse (See

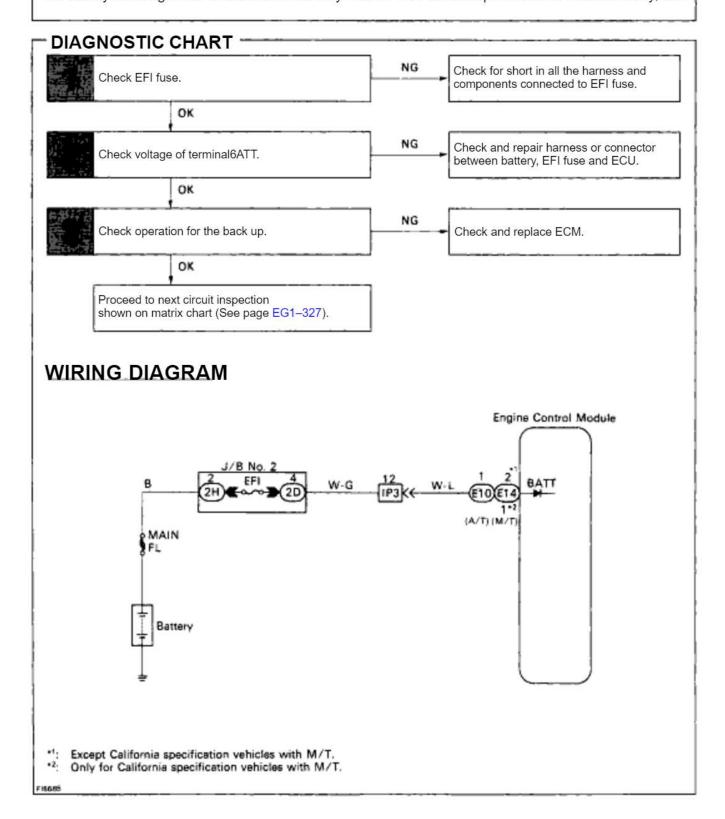


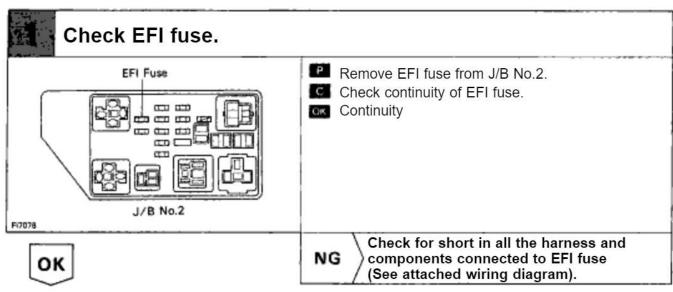
Check for open in harness and connector between EFI main relay and battery, EFI main relay and engine control module.

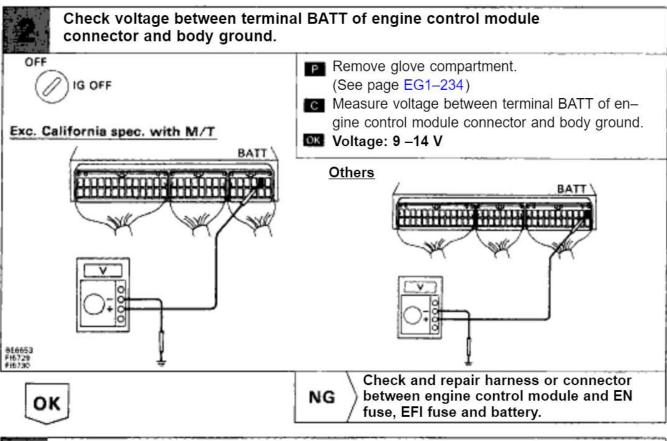
Back Up Power Source Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Battery positive voltage is supplied to terminal BATT of the ECM even when the ignition switch is off for use by the diagnostic trouble code memory and air—fuel ratio adaptive control value memory, etc.









Are the diagnostic trouble codes still in the memory when the ignition switch is turned OFF?



NO) Check and replace engine control module.

Proceed to next circuit inspection shown on matrix chart (See page EG1-327).

Injector Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

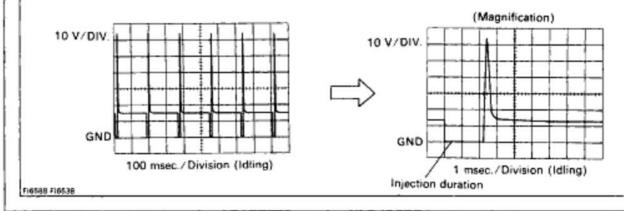
The injectors are provided to the intake manifold. They inject fuel into the cylinders based on the signals from the engine control module.

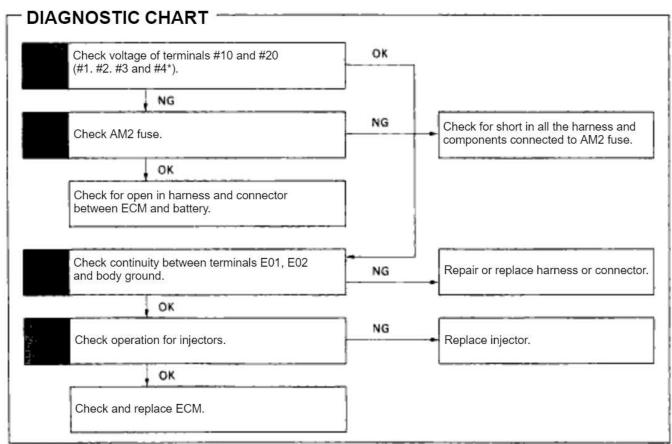
Reference INSPECTION USING OSCILLOSCOPE

INJECTOR SIGNAL WAVEFORM

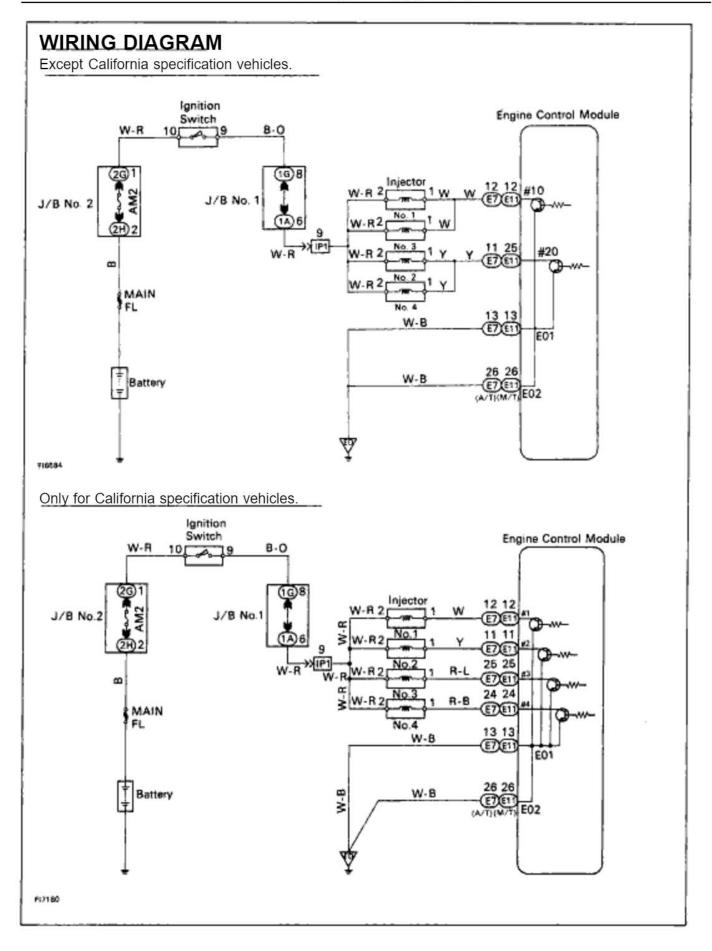
 With the engine idling measure waveform between terminals #10, #20 (#1, #2, #3 and #4*) and E01 of engine control module.

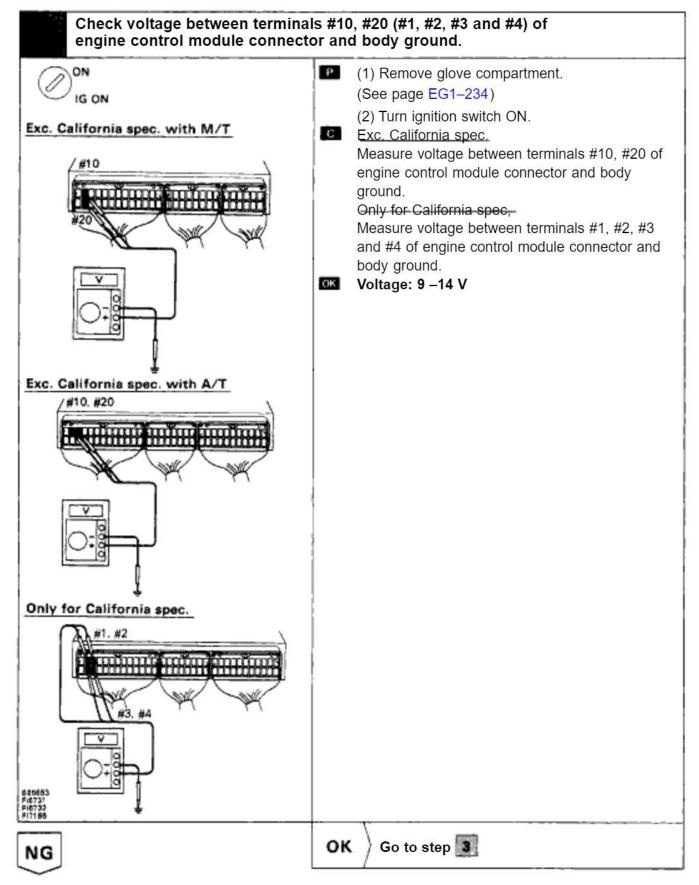
HINT: The correct waveform appears as shown in the illustration on the below.





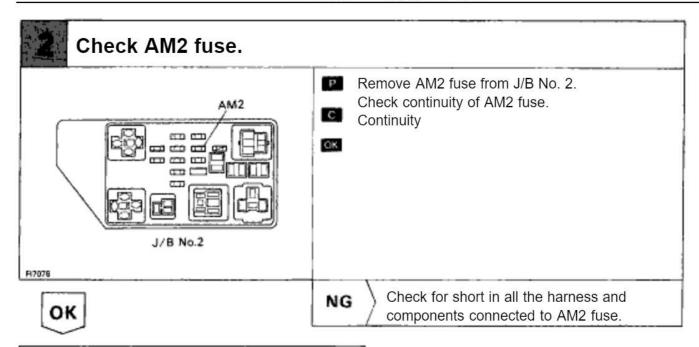
*: Only for California specification vehicles.



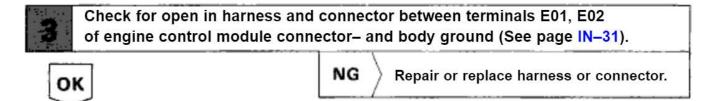


EG1-413

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION



Check for open in harness and connector between engine control module and battery.



Check injectors. Disconnect injector connector (See page EG1-189). Measure resistance of injector. Resistance: Approx. 13.8Ω at 20 C (68 F) Check injection volume of injector (See page EG1-195). · Injection volume OK 49 - 59 cm1 (3.0 - 3.6 cu in.)/15 sec. Difference between each injector: SST (Wire) Less than 5 cm3 (0.3 cu in.) Leakage Fuel drop: One drop or less per minute. Exc. California California NG Replace injector.

Check and replace engine control module.

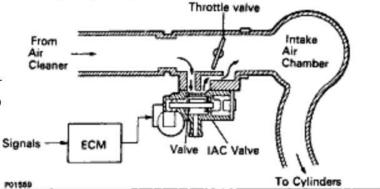
IAC Valve Circuit

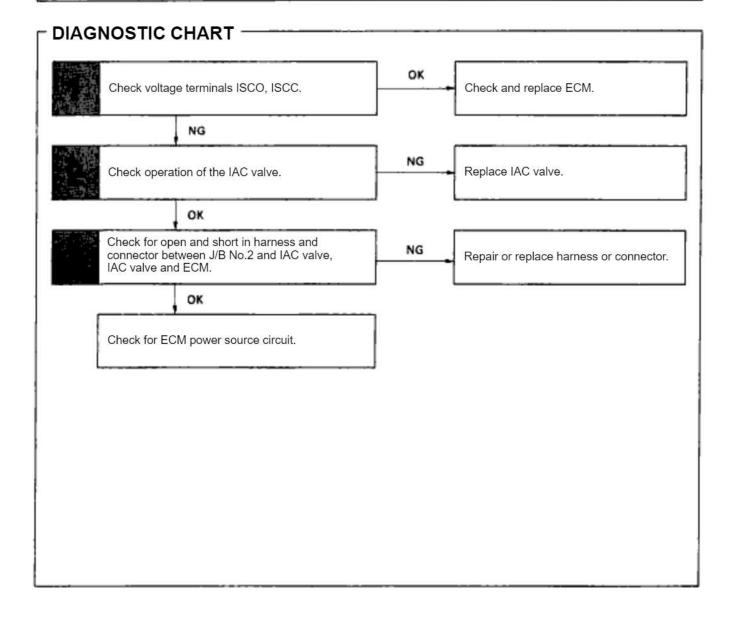
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The rotary solenoid type IAC valve is provided on the intake air chamber and intake air bypassing the throttle valve is directed to the IAC valve through a passage.

In this way the intake air volume bypas sing the throttle valve is regulated, con trolling the engine speed.

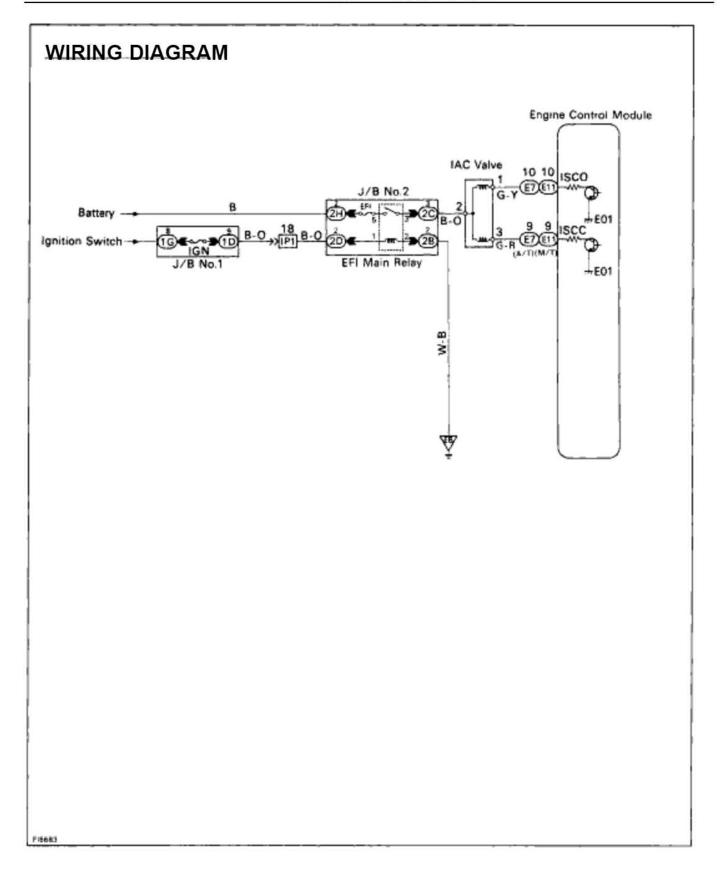
The ECM operated only the IAC valve to perform idle—up and provide feedback for the target idling speed, a VSV for idle—up control is also added (for air condition—ing).

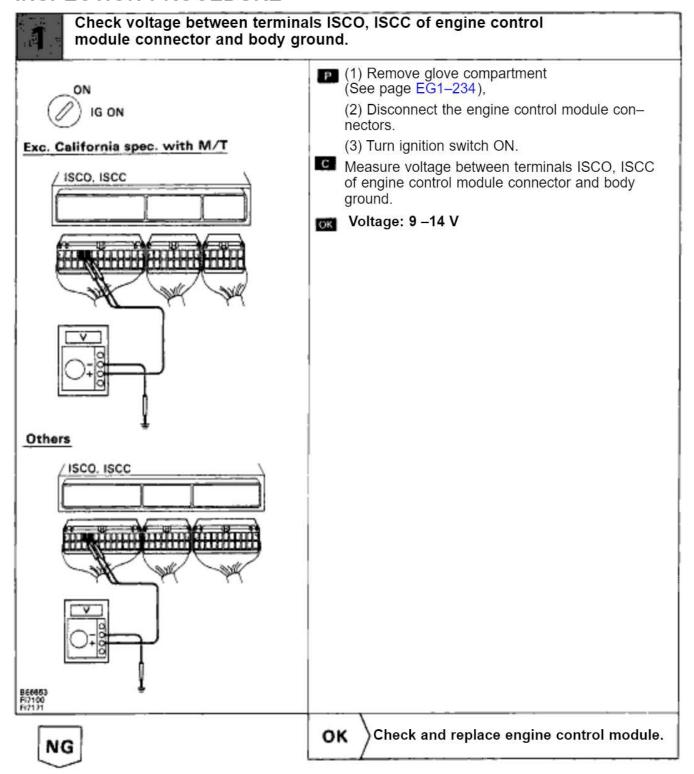


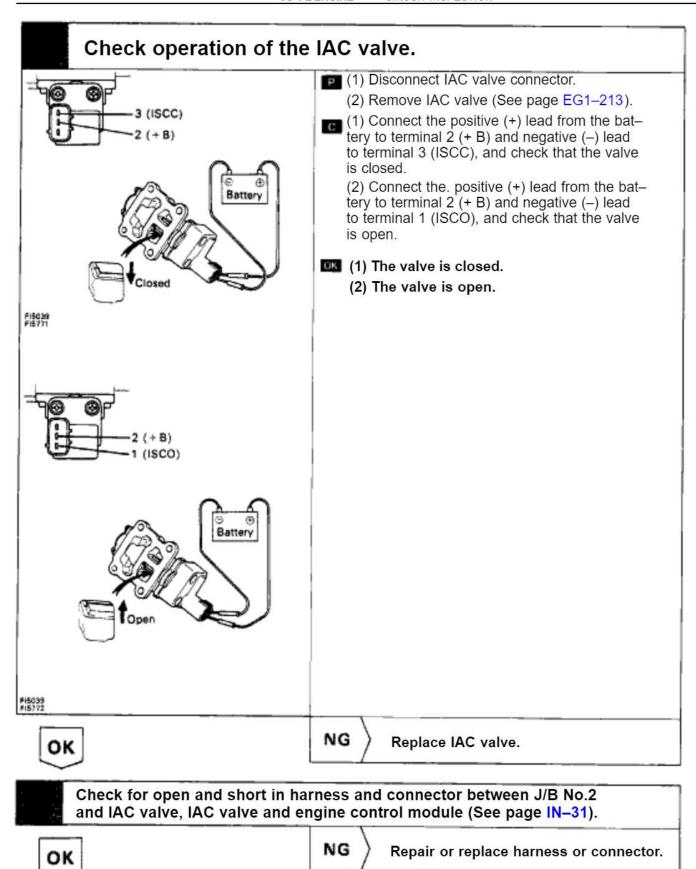


EG1-416

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION







Check for ECM power source circuit (See page EG1–403).

Fuel System Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

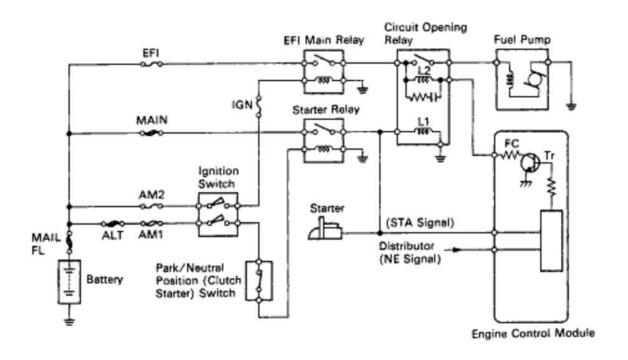
Fuel pump control

The fuel pump is switched on (low voltage at terminal FC) when STA is on or while the NE signal is input to the ECM.

In the diagram below, when the engine is cranked, current flows from terminal ST of the ignition switch to the starter relay coil, the starter relay switches on and current flows to coil L1 of the circuit opening relay. Thus the circuit opening relay switches on, power is supplied to the fuel pump and the fuel pump operates.

When the STA signal and NE signal are input to the ECM, Tr is turned ON, current flows to coil L2 of the circuit opening relay, the relay switches on and the fuel pump operates.

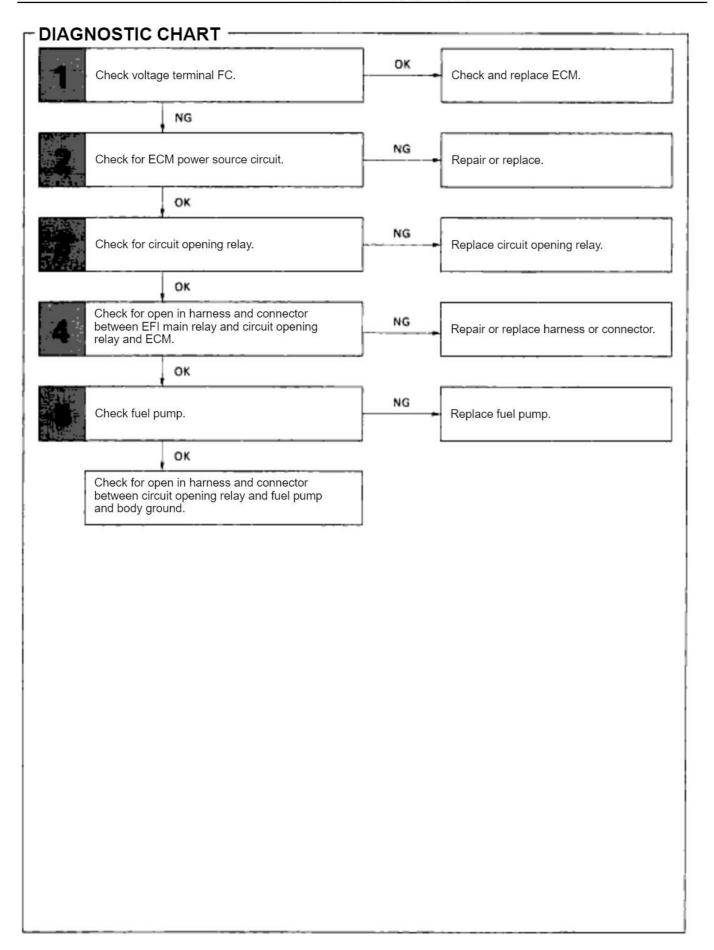
While the NE signal is generated (engine running), the ECM keeps Tr ON (circuit opening relay ON) and the fuel pump also keeps operating.

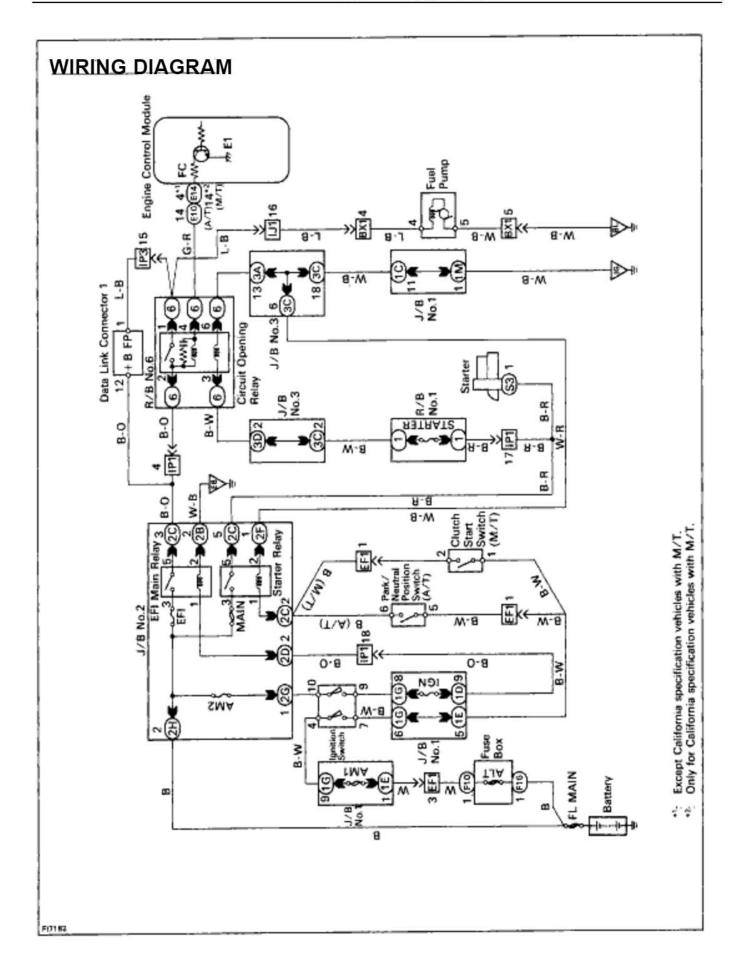


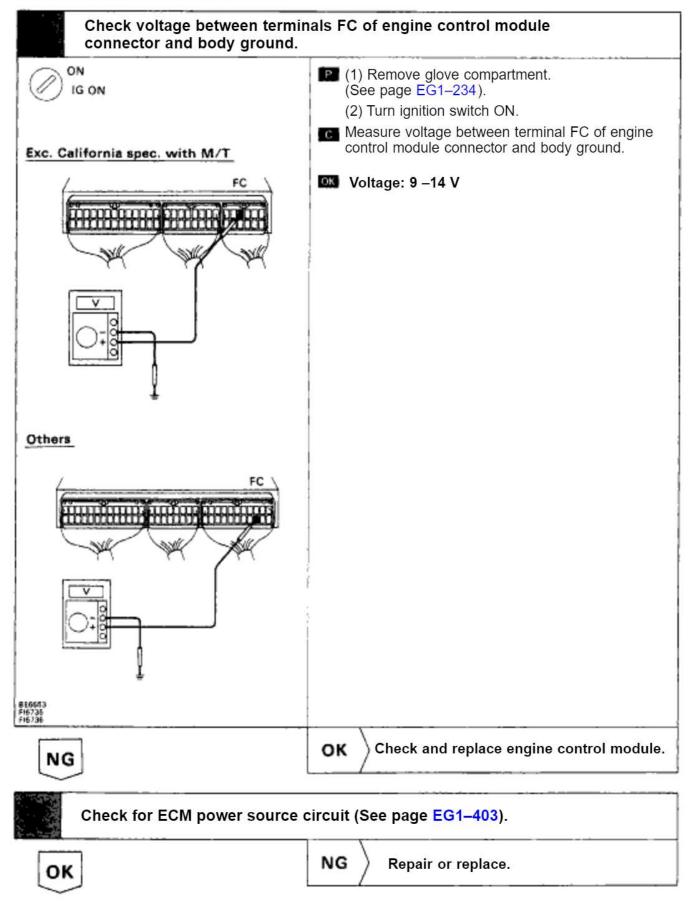
F:7230

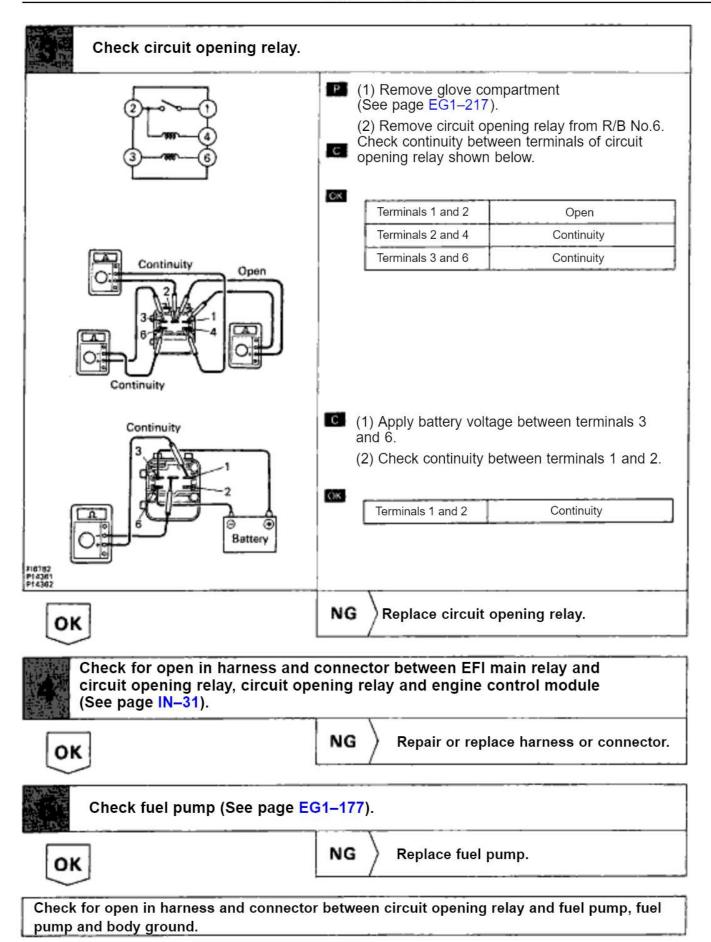
EG1-420

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION





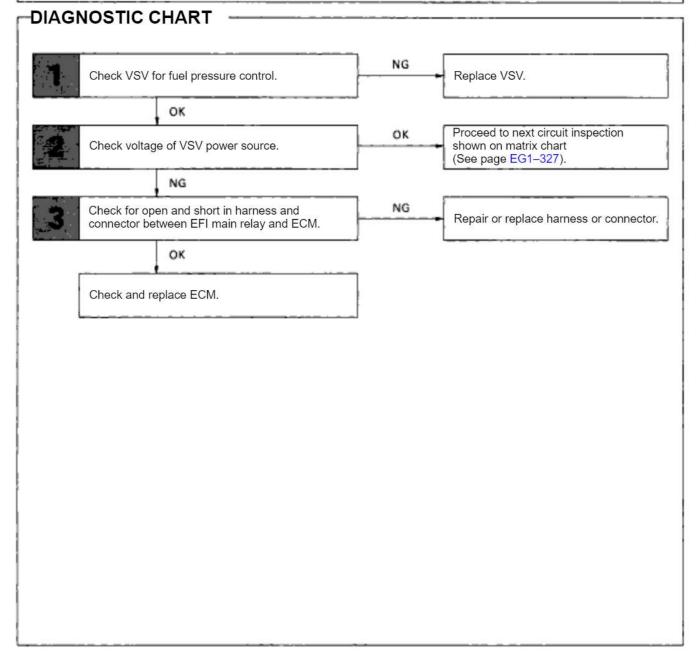


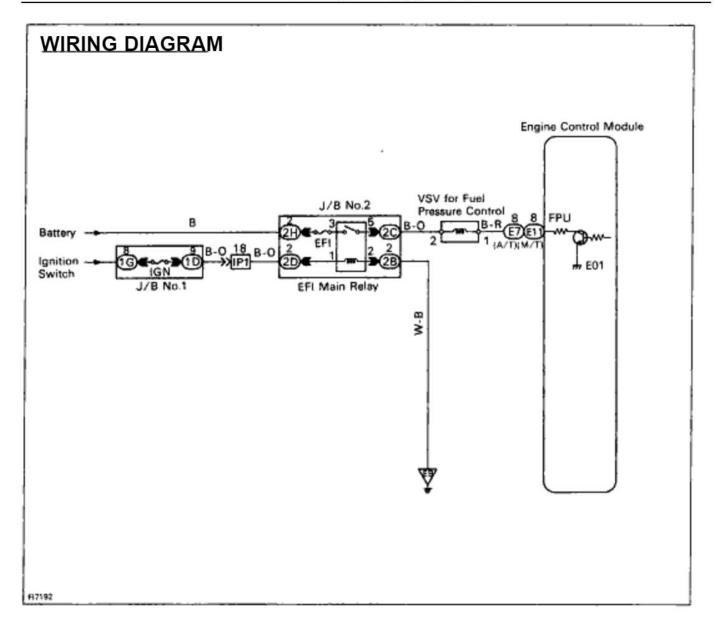


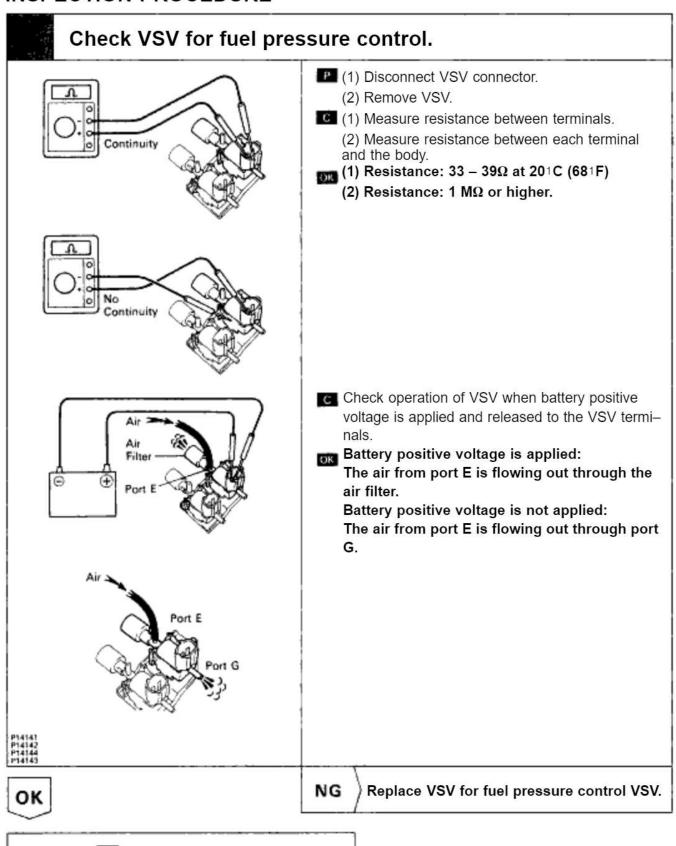
VSV Circuit for Fuel Pressure Control (Only for California

spec.)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION The ECM turns on a VSV (Vacuum Switching Valve) to draw the air into the diaphragm chamber Pressure VSV Requiator of the pressure regulator if it detects that the tem-**ECM** perature of the engine coolant is too high during engine starting. The air drawn into the chamber increases the fuel pressure to prevent fuel vapor Injectors lock at high engine temperature in order to help the Intake Fuel Manifold Tank engine start when it is warm. (Return) Fuel pressure control ends approx. 90 secs. after From Fuel Tank the engine is started.

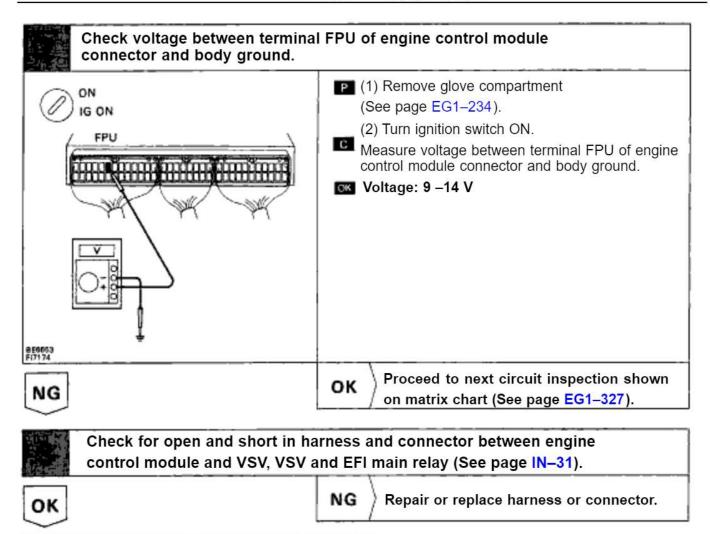






G o to step

5S-FE ENGINE - CIRCUIT INSPECTION

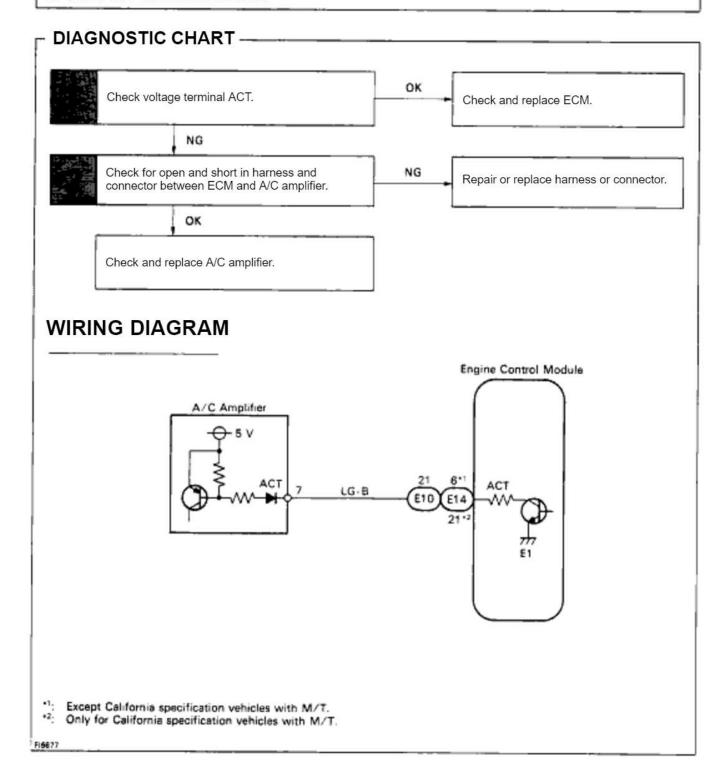


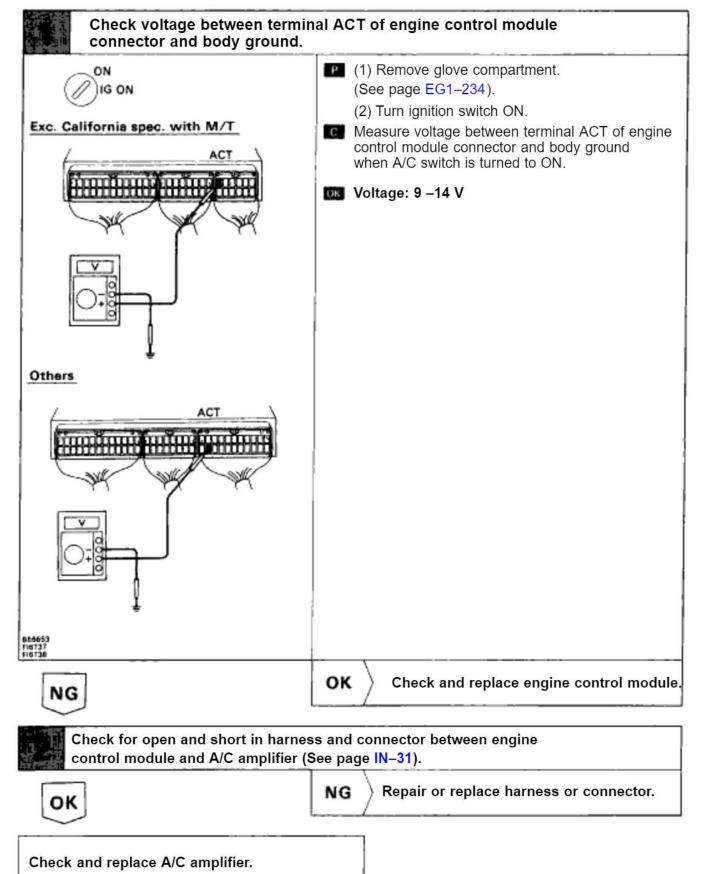
Check and replace engine control module.

Air Conditioning Cut Control Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION -

This circuit cuts air conditioning operation during vehicle acceleration in order to increase acceleration performance. During acceleration with the vehicle speed at 16 mph (25 km/h) or less, engine speed at 1,200 rpm or less and throttle valve opening angle at 60 or more, the A/C magnet switch is turned OFF for several seconds.



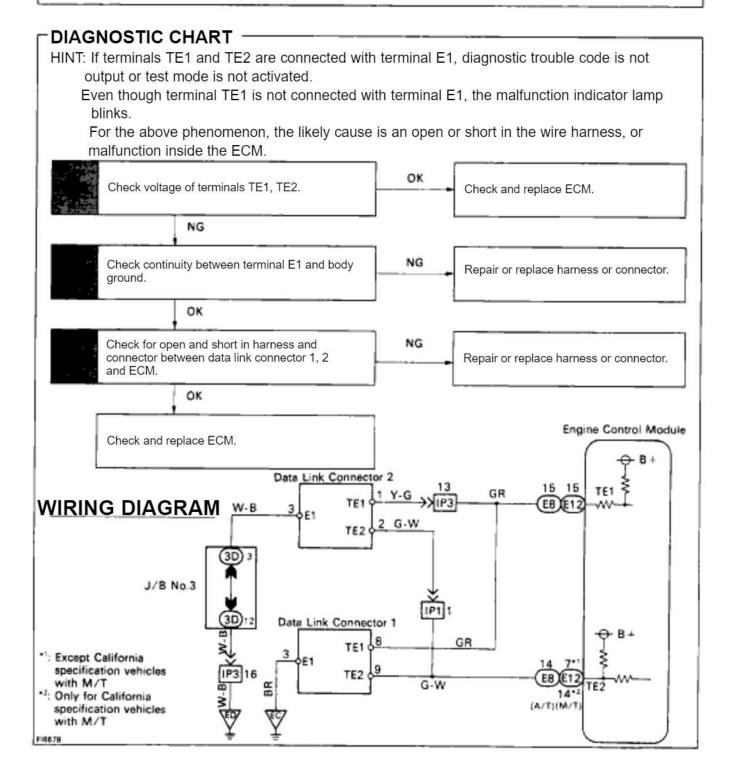


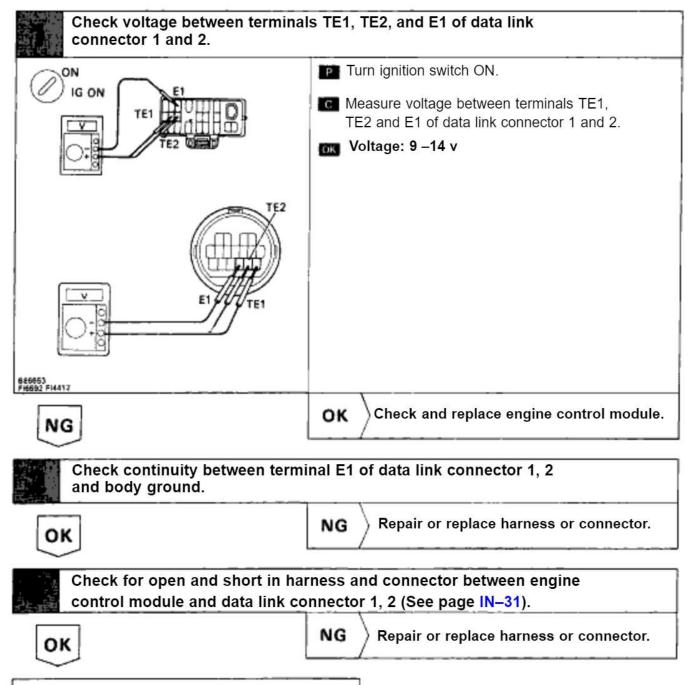
TE1 TE2 Terminal Circuit

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Terminals TE1 and TE2 are located in the data link connector 1 and 2.

The data link connector 1 located in the engine compartment and the data link connector 2 located in the cabin. When these terminals are connected with the E1 terminal, diagnostic trouble codes in normal mode or test mode can be read from the malfunction indicator lamp on the combination meter.





Check and replace engine control module.