Component Procedures: Tire Pressure Monitor Receiver / Transponder

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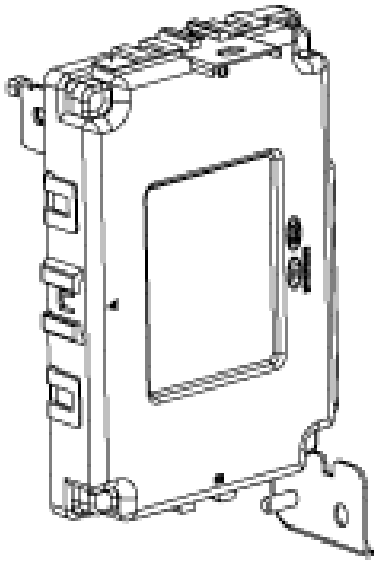
Component Procedures: Tire Pressure Monitor Receiver / Transponder

TPMS Receiver - Description and Operation (Article 44297)

- Description



- Mode Virgin State The receiver as a sole part is shipped in this state. Replacement parts should therefore arrive in this state. In this state, there is no Auto-Location, no sensor wake-up, no sensor monitoring and no DTC monitoring. The state indicates that platform specific parameters must be written to the receiver and that sensors are un-learned. Normal State In order for tire inflation state and DTC monitoring to occur, the receiver must be in this state. In this state, automatic sensor location / learning is enabled.
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- Overview Learn TPMS sensor for under inflation monitoring automatically. Uses sensor information, distance travelled, background noise levels, Auto-learn status, short / open circuit output status, vehicle battery level, internal receiver states to determine if there is a system or a vehicle fault.
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- Operation

- General Function Auto-learn takes place only once per Ignition cycle. On successful completion, 4 road wheel sensor ID's are latched into memory for monitoring. Until Auto-learn completes, previously learned sensors are monitored for under inflation / leak warnings.
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- On successful completion, 4 road wheel sensor ID's are latched into memory for monitoring.
- Until Auto-learn completes, previously learned sensors are monitored for under inflation / leak warnings.
- General Conditions to Learn New Sensors : Receiver must determine that it is confident that sensor is not temporary : a. Uses vehicle speed. b. Uses confidence reduction of previously learned sensors. Typical time at driving continuously over 15.5 mph(25 kph) to learn a new sensor is up to 20 minutes.

- Receiver must determine that it is confident that sensor is not temporary : a. Uses vehicle speed. b. Uses confidence reduction of previously learned sensors.
- Typical time at driving continuously over 15.5 mph(25 kph) to learn a new sensor is up to 20 minutes.
- General Conditions to Un-Learn a sensor that is removed : It takes less than 20 minutes at 15.5 mph(20-30 kph). Confidence reduction is dependent on time which vehicle is driven at speed greater than or equal to 12.4 mph (20 - 30 kph).
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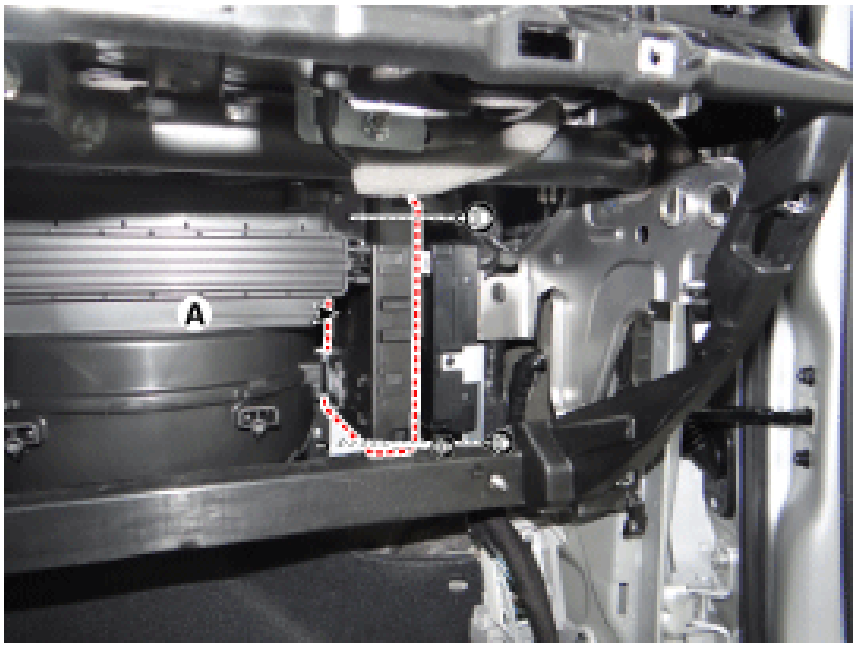
TPMS Receiver - Repair Procedures (Article 44298)

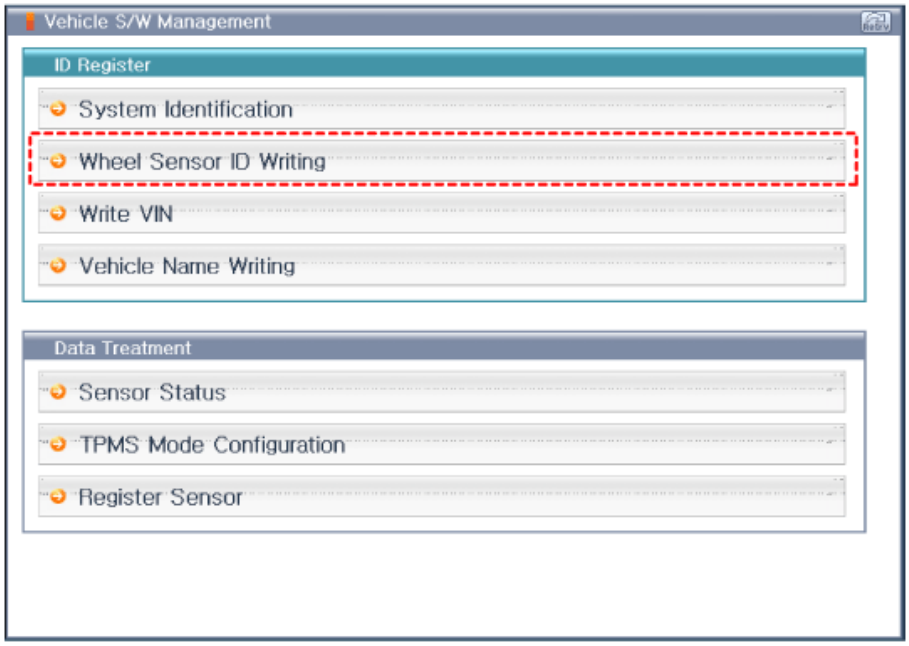
- Removal
- Disconnect the negative (-) battery terminal.
- Remove the glove box. (Refer to Body - "Glove Box Upper Cover Assembly")
- Remove the smart key unit. (Refer to Body - "Smart Key Unit")
- Disconnect the body control module connectors (A).

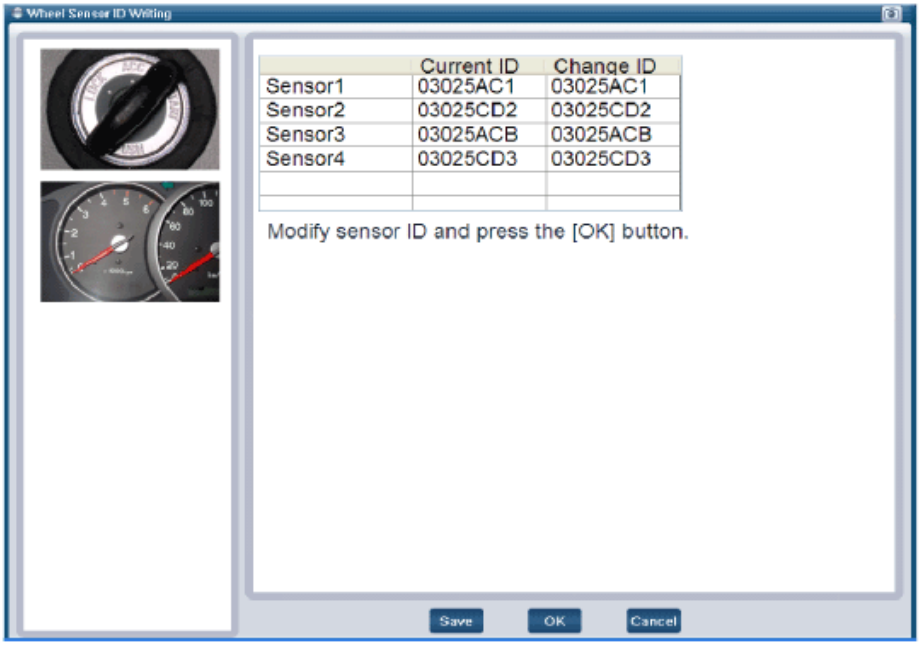
- Remove the body control module (A) after loosening the mounting nuts.



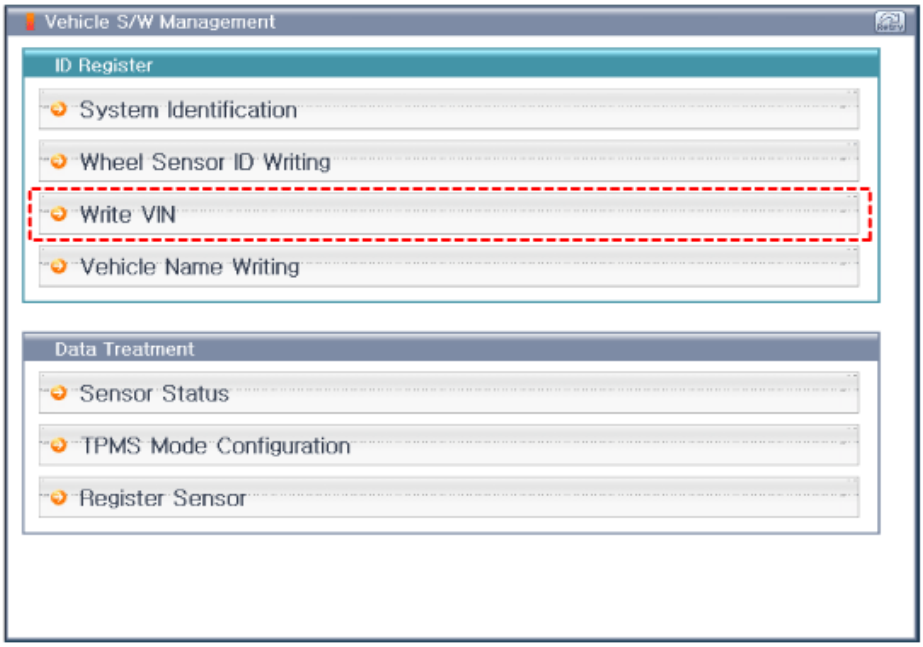
- Installation

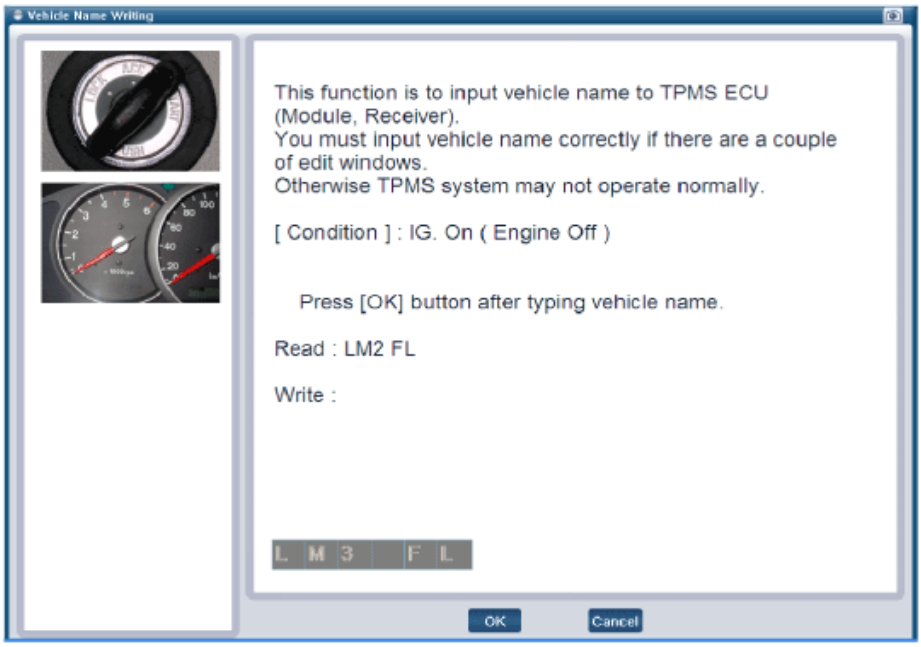
- Install the body control module.
- Connect the body control module.
- Install the glove box upper cover assembly.
 - Adjustment
 Diagnosis procedure by using diagnostic device
- Connect self-diagnosis connector(16pins) located in the lower of driver side crash pad to self-diagnosis device, and then turn the self-diagnosis device after key is ON.
- Select the "vehicle model" and "TPMS" on GDS vehicle selection screen, then select OK. [Sensor ID Writing] [Vehicle name input initialization] [VIN input initialization]
 [Sensor ID Writing]



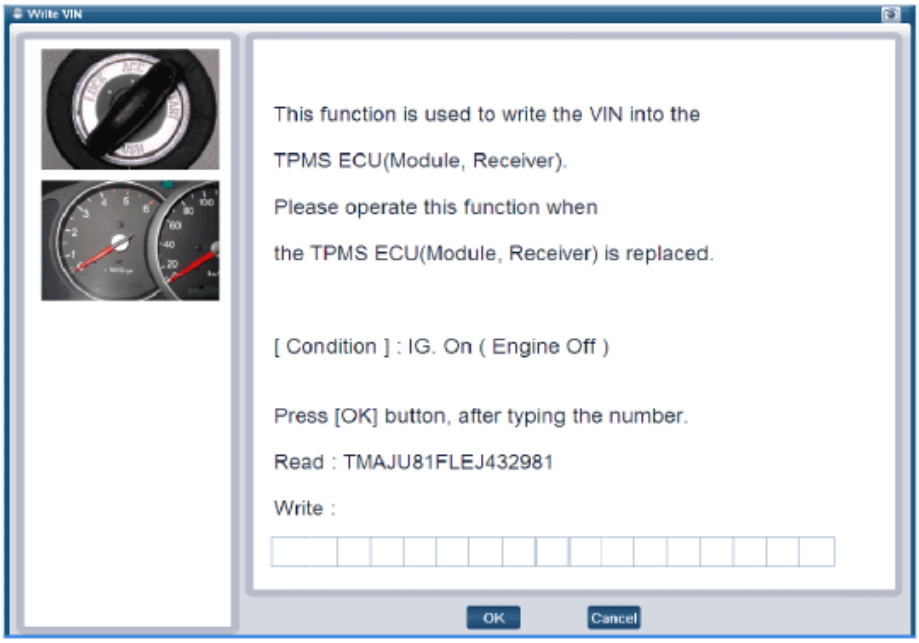


[Vehicle name input initialization]





[VIN input initialization]


Write VIN
This function is used to write the VIN into the
TPMS ECU(Module, Receiver).
Please operate this function when
the TPMS ECU(Module, Receiver) is replaced.
[Condition] : IG. On (Engine Off)
Press [OK] button, after typing the number.
Read : TMAJU81FLEJ432981
Write :
OK
Cancel