



# Modern Automotive Technology Chapter 46

## Advanced Diagnosis

*North Montco*  
*Technical Career Center*

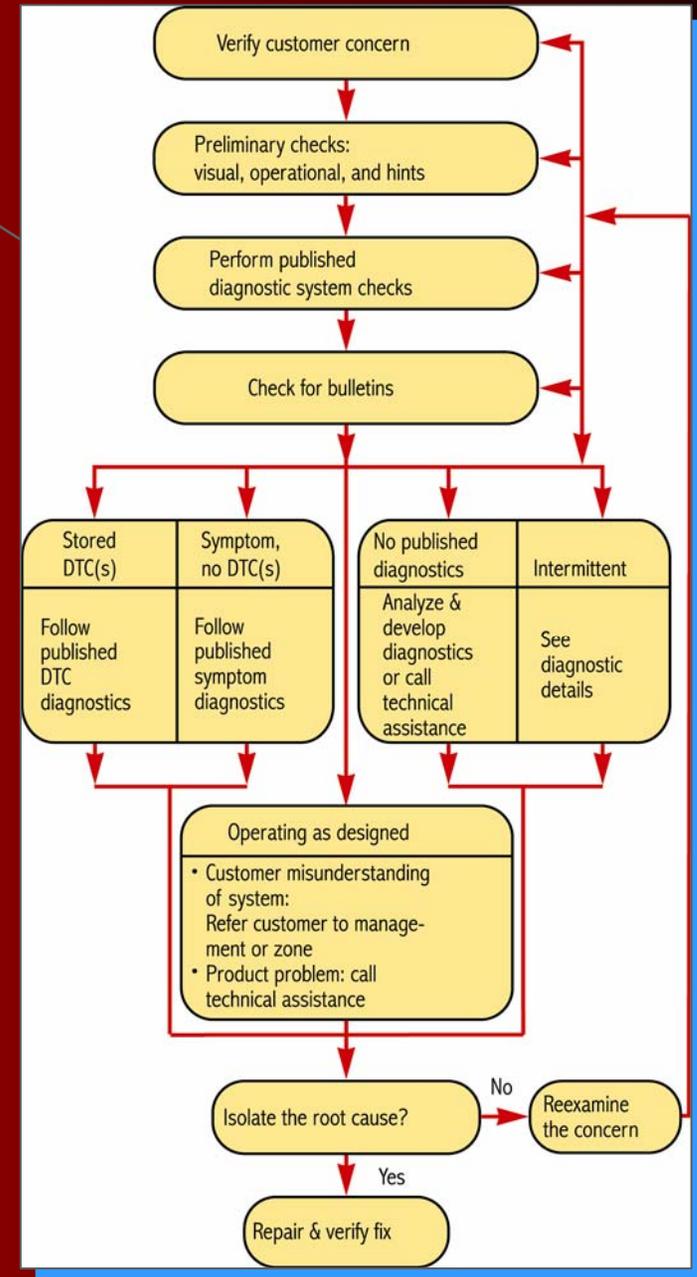
# Chapter 46

## Advanced Diagnosis Learning Objectives

- Use advanced diagnostic tools to troubleshoot difficult problems
- Use a scan tool to find problems
- Explain the principles of a lab scope
- Evaluate ignition system operation
- Explain when and how to use an engine analyzer



# Strategy-Based Diagnostics



# Chapter 46

## Advanced Diagnosis

1. Also called a multimeter, a DVOM is commonly used to check the condition of numerous electrical, engine-related components.
2. An DYNAMOMETER is used to measure the power output and performance of an engine.

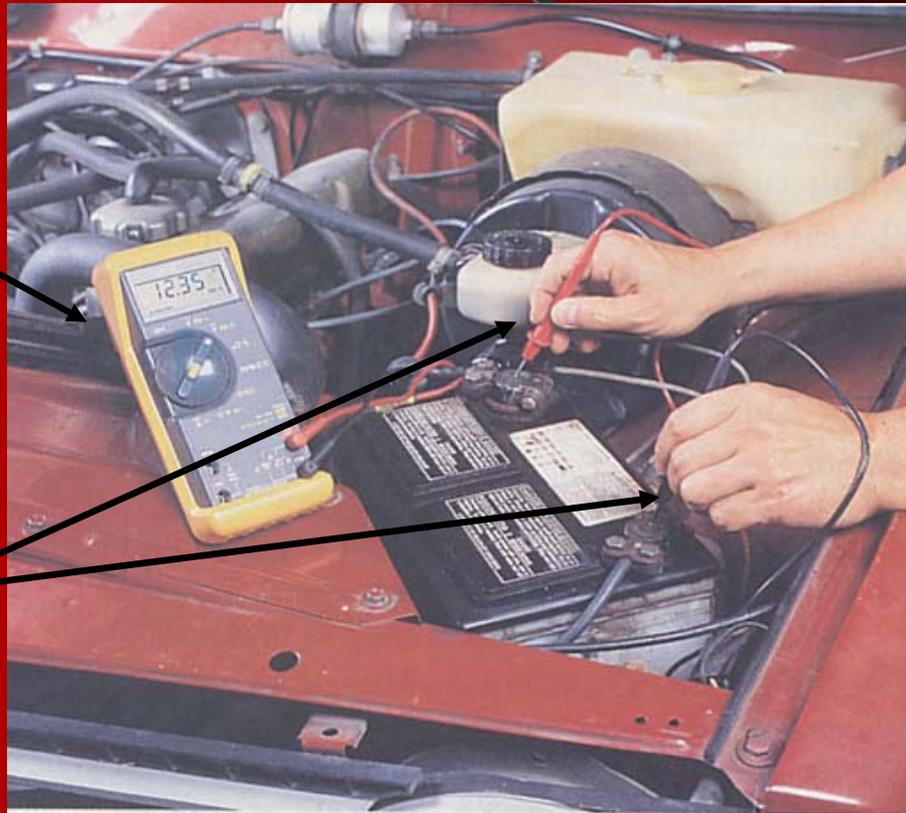


# Chapter 46

## Engine Performance

Digital  
Volt/Ohmmeter

Test Leads

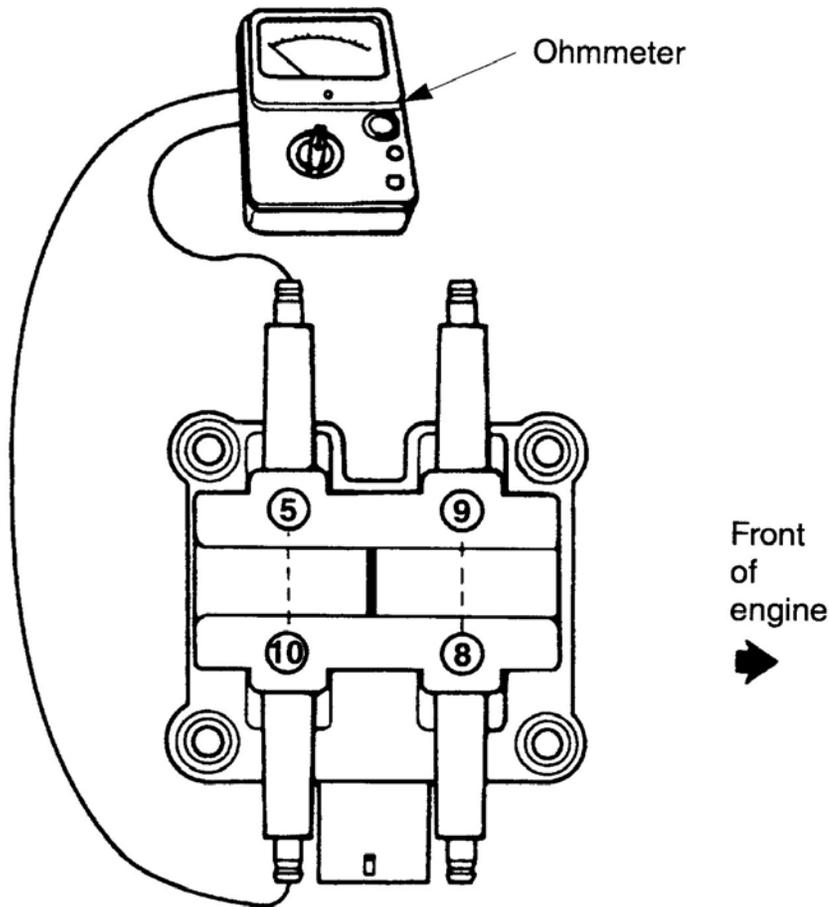


Using a DVOM to Diagnosis an  
Electrical System Problem

# Chapter 46

## Engine Performance

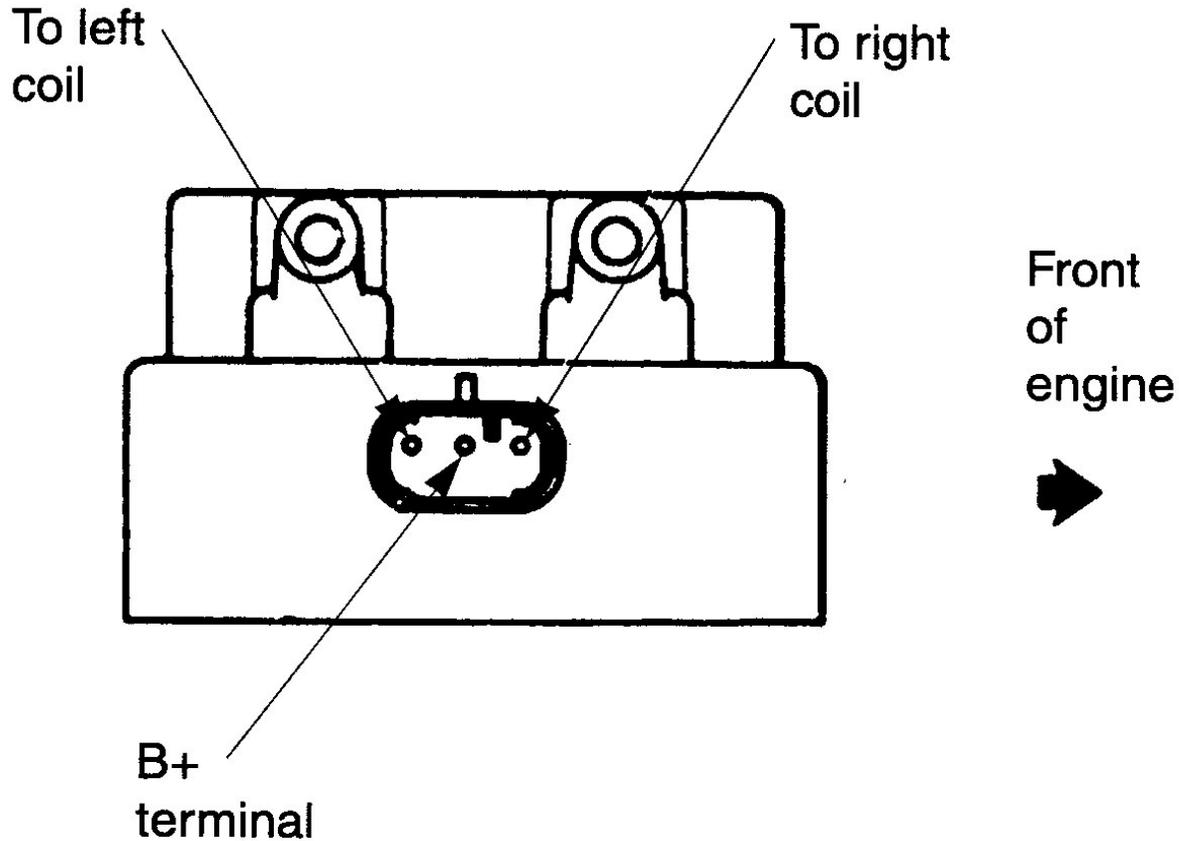
### Ignition Coil Pack Tests



A General  
Guideline is: This  
Reading Should  
Usually be  
Between *500 to*  
*1500 OHMS*

# Chapter 46

## Engine Performance



**To check primary resistance, connect ohmmeter between B+ terminal and the pin corresponding to the coil in question.**

A General  
Guideline is:  
This Reading  
Should Usually  
be *Less Than 1  
OHM.*

# Chapter 46

## Advanced Diagnosis

3. An OSCILLOSCOPE displays voltages in relation to time.
4. A CYLINDER POWER BALANCE TESTER will determine if a cylinder is firing properly and producing power



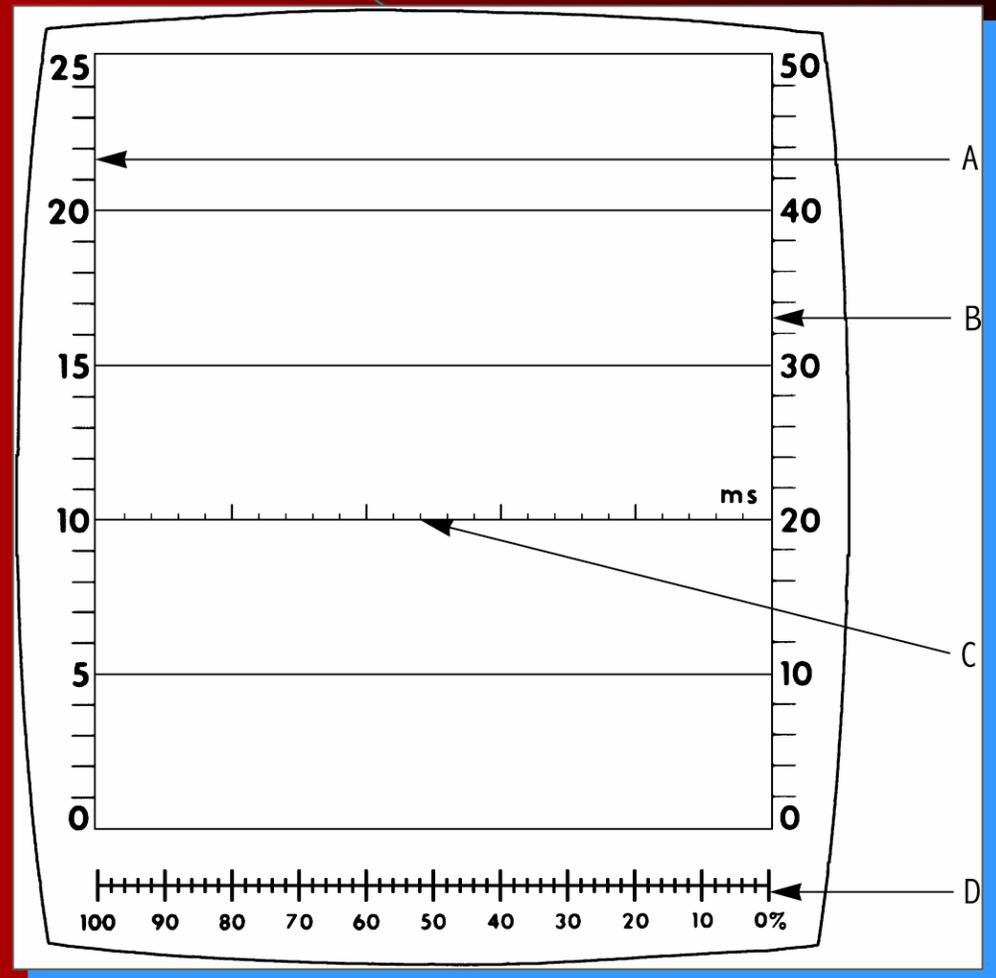
# Oscilloscope

- Displays voltages in relation to time
- Produces a line on a cathode ray tube or liquid crystal screen

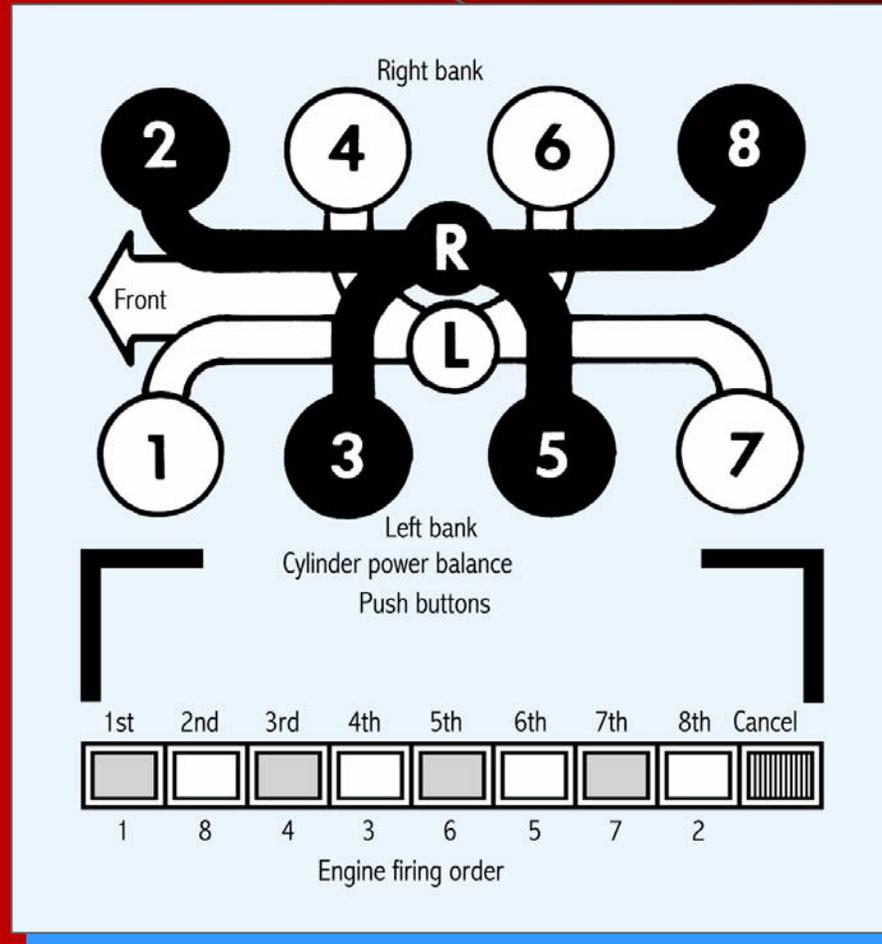


# Oscilloscope Screen

- A. 25,000 volt scale
- B. 50,000 volt scale
- C. Time scale milliseconds
- D. Time scale degrees



# Cylinder Balance Test



Each analyzer button will short and disable one cylinder

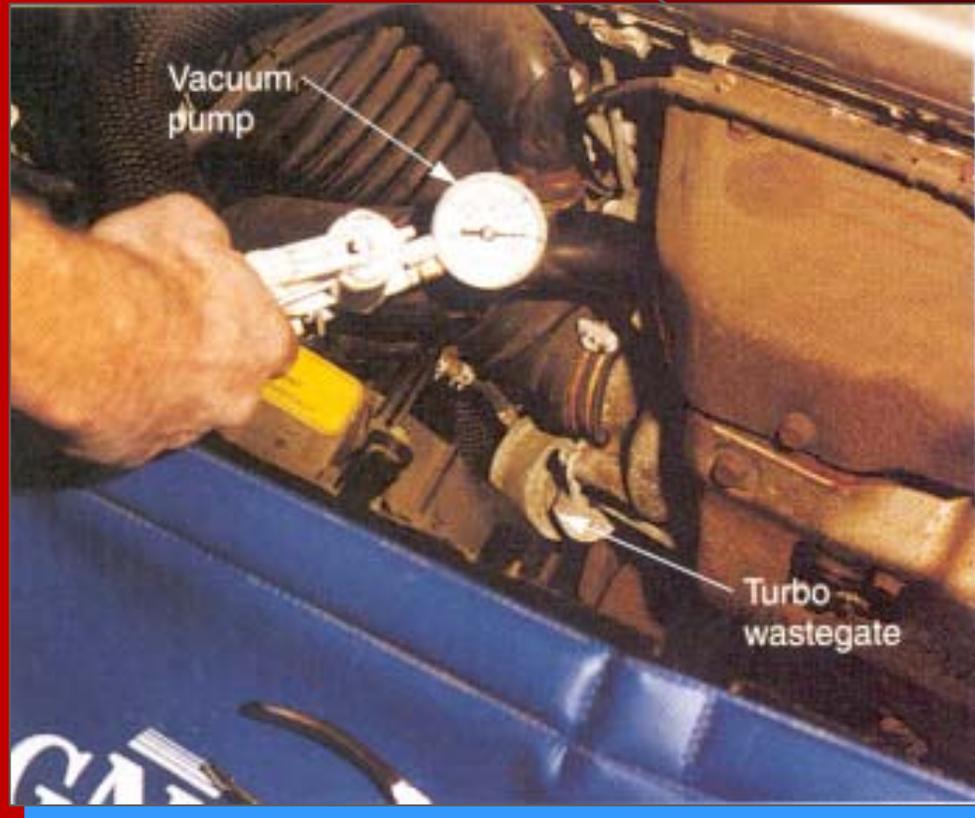
# Chapter 46

## Advanced Diagnosis

5. A **VACCUM PUMP** is capable of producing a supply vacuum for operating and testing vacuum devices.
6. An **EXHAUST GAS ANALYZER** measures the chemical content and amount of pollution in the vehicle's exhaust.



# Hand Vacuum Pump



Used to check vacuum-actuated devices and vacuum diaphragms

# Dynamometer



Using a five-gas analyzer with  
a dynamometer

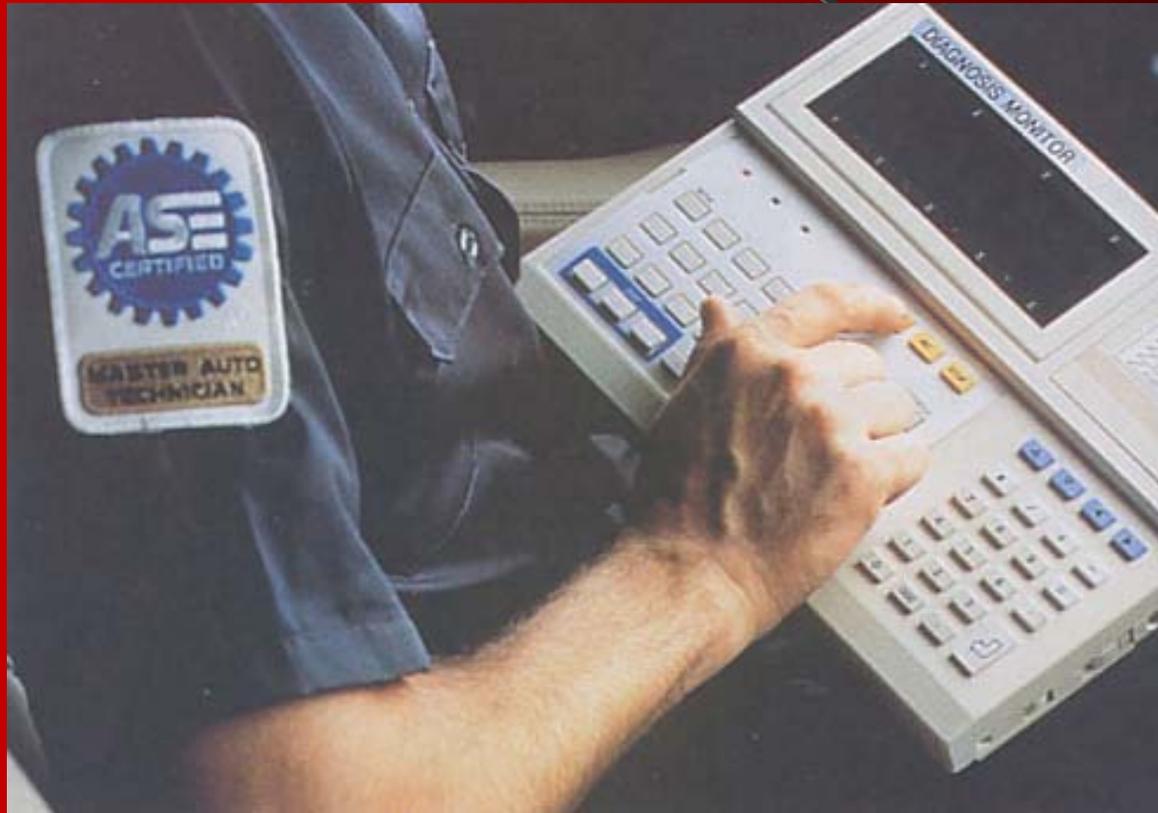
# Chapter 46

## Advanced Diagnosis

7. A **SCAN TOOL** is incorporated into analyzers for retrieving trouble codes and circuit operating values.
8. A **VACUUM GAUGE** measures negative air pressure produced by the engine, fuel pump, vacuum pump, and other components.



# Using a Scanner



# Vacuum Gauge Diagnosis



**Normal engine reading**  
Vacuum gauge should have reading of 18-22 inches of vacuum. The needle should remain steady.



**Burned or leaky valves**  
Burned valve will cause pointer to drop every time burned valve opens.



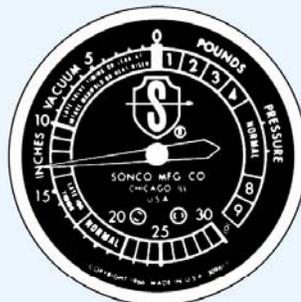
**Weak valve springs**  
Vacuum will be normal at idle but pointer will fluctuate excessively at higher speeds.



**Worn valve guides**  
If pointer fluctuates excessively at idle but steadies at higher speeds, valves may be worn allowing air to upset fuel mixture.



**Choked muffler**  
Vacuum will slowly drop to zero when engine speed is high.



**Intake manifold air leak**  
If pointer is down 3 to 9 inches from normal at idle, throttle valve is not closing or intake gaskets are leaking.



**Carburetor or fuel injection problem**  
A poor air-fuel mixture at idle can cause needle to slowly drift back and forth.



**Sticking valves**  
A sticking valve will cause pointer to drop intermittently.

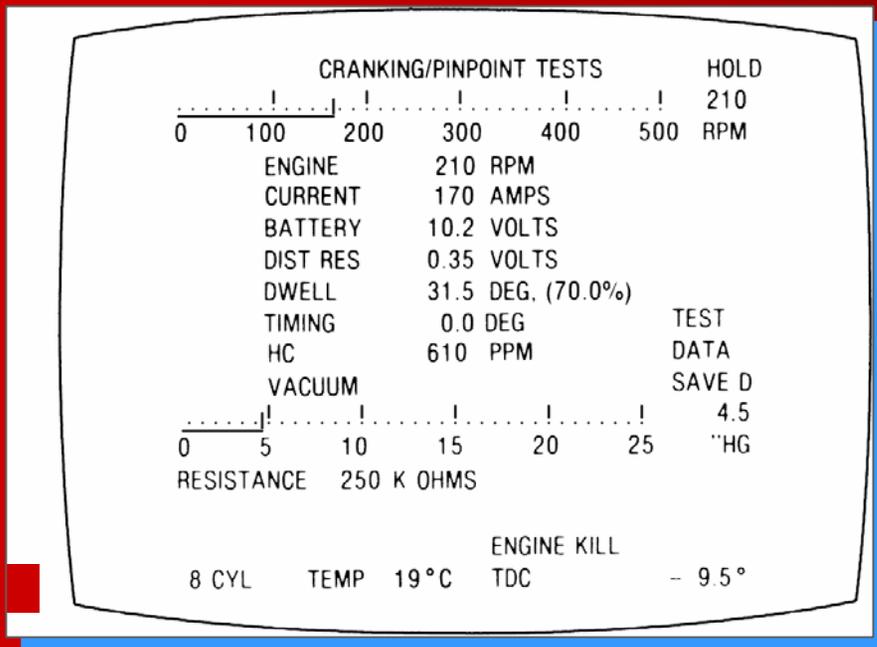
# Chapter 46

## Advanced Diagnosis

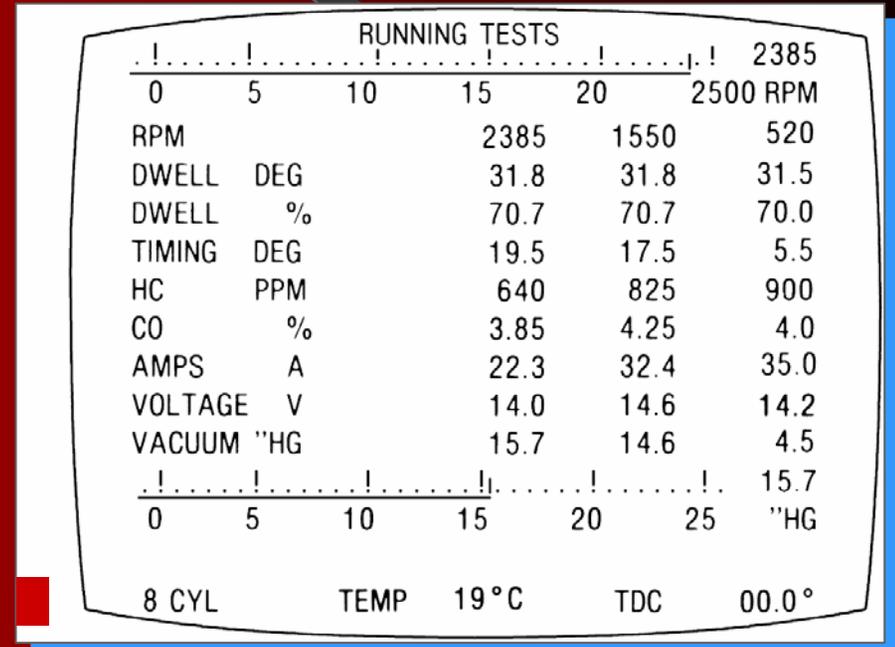
9. A DWELL METER will detect point misadjustment and other problems.
10. When adjusting fuel injection or ignition timing, a TACHOMETER is used to measure engine speed in rpm.



# Analyzer Digital Display



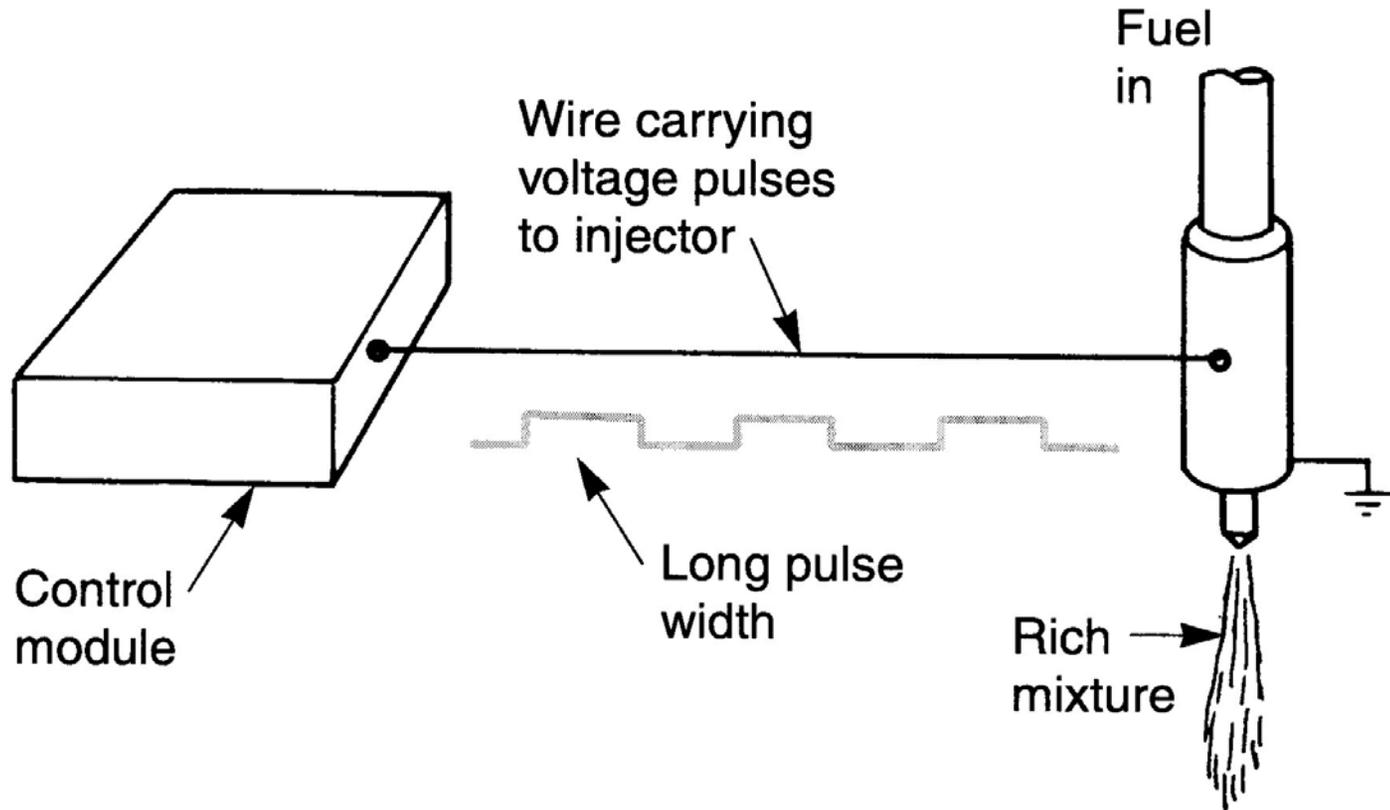
Cranking tests



Running tests

# Chapter 46

## Engine Performance

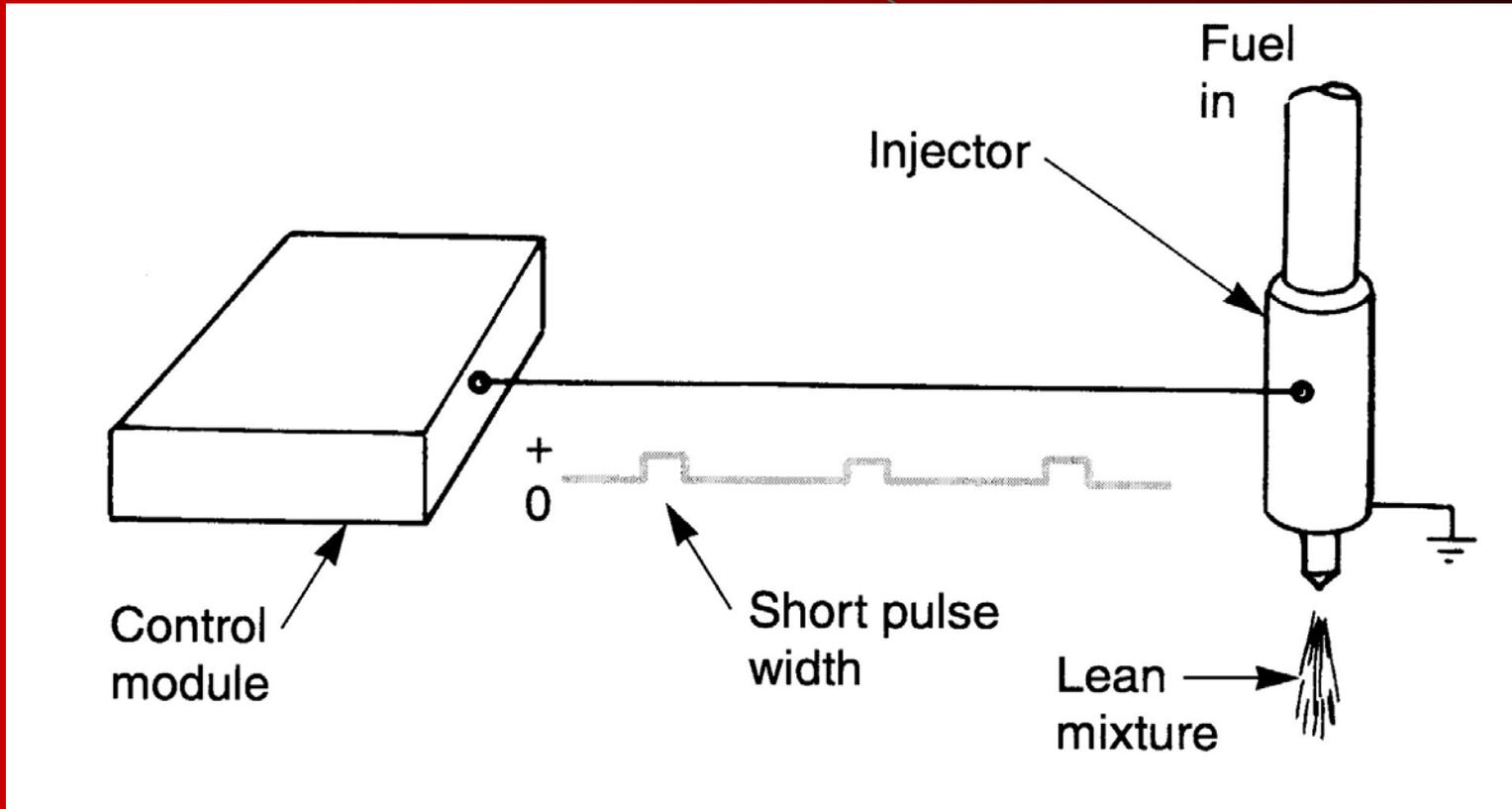


Long Pulse Width = Rich Fuel Mixture

What Causes a “Rich” Mixture?

# Chapter 46

## Engine Performance



Short Pulse Width = Lean Fuel Mixture

What Causes a “Lean” Mixture?

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