2012 Honda CR-Z

2011 - 12 BRAKES Brake Booster Pressure Monitoring System - CR-Z

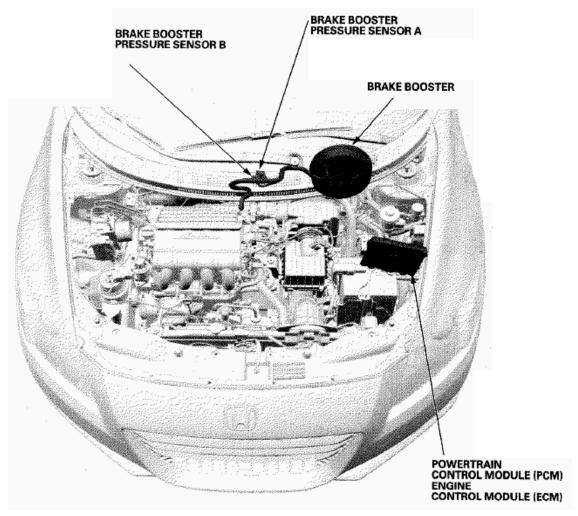


Fig. 2: Identifying Brake Booster Pressure Monitoring System Component Location Courtesy of AMERICAN HONDA MOTOR CO., INC.

GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING INFORMATION

HOW TO USE THE HDS (HONDA DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM)

1. If the system indicators stay on, connect the HDS to the data link connector (DLC) (A) located under the driver's side of the dashboard.

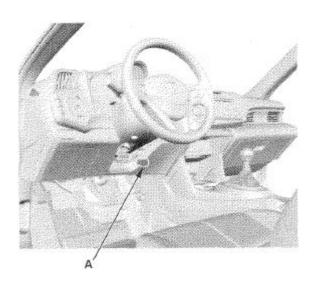


Fig. 3: Identifying Data Link Connector (DLC)
Courtesy of AMERICAN HONDA MOTOR CO., INC.

- 2. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
- 3. Make sure the HDS communicates with the vehicle and the ECM/PCM. If it does not, go to the DLC circuit troubleshooting (see **DLC CIRCUIT TROUBLESHOOTING**).
- 4. In the BRAKE SYSTEM MENU of the HDS, select EVPS, then check the diagnostic trouble code (DTC) and the freeze data, and note them. Then refer to the indicated **DTC'S TROUBLESHOOTING**, and begin the appropriate troubleshooting procedure.

NOTE:

- Freeze data indicates the ECM/PCM conditions when the first system malfunction that activated the indicator was detected.
- The HDS can read the DTC, the freeze data, the current data, and other system data.
- For specific operations, refer to the that came with the HDS.

HOW TO RETRIEVE DTCS

- 1. With the ignition switch in LOCK (0), connect the HDS to the data link connector (DLC) under the driver's side of the dashboard.
- 2. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
- 3. Make sure the HDS communicates with the vehicle and the ECM/PCM. If it does not, go to the DLC circuit troubleshooting (see **DLC CIRCUIT TROUBLESHOOTING**).
- 4. Follow the prompts on the HDS to display the DTC(s) on the screen. After determining the DTC, refer to the **DTC TROUBLESHOOTING**.
- 5. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0).

HOW TO CLEAR DTCS

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- 1. With the ignition switch in LOCK (0), connect the HDS to the data link connector (DLC) under the driver's side of the dashboard.
- 2. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II).
- 3. Make sure the HDS communicates with the vehicle and the ECM/PCM. If it does not, go to the DLC circuit troubleshooting (see **DLC CIRCUIT TROUBLESHOOTING**).
- 4. Clear the DTC(s) by following the screen prompts on the HDS.
- 5. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0).

HOW TO TROUBLESHOOT CIRCUITS AT THE ECM/PCM CONNECTORS

NOTE:

The ECM/PCM overwrites data and monitors the EVAP system for about 60 minutes after the ignition switch is turned to ACCESSORY (I) or to LOCK (0). Jumping the SCS line after turning the ignition switch to ACCESSORY (I) or to LOCK (0) cancels this function. Disconnecting the ECM/PCM during this function, without jumping the SCS line first, can damage the ECM/PCM.

- 1. Jump the SCS line with the HDS.
- 2. Disconnect ECM/PCM connectors A, B, and C.

NOTE: ECM/PCM connectors A, B, and C have symbols (A=[], B=, C=o) embossed on them for identification.

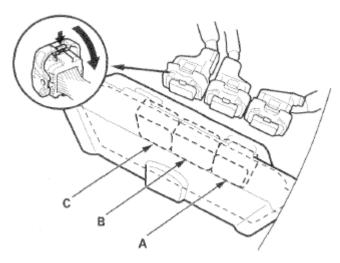


Fig. 4: Disconnecting ECM/PCM Connectors
Courtesy of AMERICAN HONDA MOTOR CO., INC.

3. When diagnosis/troubleshooting is done at the ECM/PCM connector, use the terminal test port (A) above the terminal you need to check.

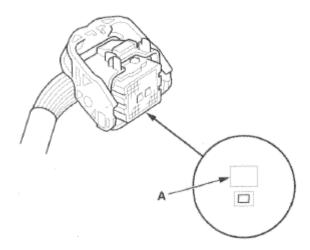


Fig. 5: Identifying Terminal Test Port Courtesy of AMERICAN HONDA MOTOR CO., INC.

4. Connect one side of the patch cord (A) terminals to a commercially available digital multimeter (B), and connect the other side of the patch cord terminals (C) to a commercially available banana jack (Pomona Electronics Tool No. 3563 or equivalent) (D).

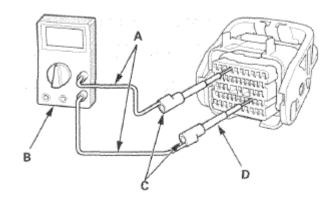


Fig. 6: Connecting Side Of Patch Cord Terminals To Commercially Digital Multimeter Courtesy of AMERICAN HONDA MOTOR CO., INC.

5. Gently insert the pin probe (male) at the test port from the terminal side. Do not force the tips into the terminals.

NOTE:

- For accurate results, always use the pin probe (male).
- To prevent damage to the connector terminals, do not insert test equipment probes, paper clips, or other substitutes as they can damage the terminals. Damaged terminals cause a poor connection and an incorrect measurement.
- Do not puncture the insulation on a wire. Punctures can cause poor or intermittent electrical connections.