# IMPORT SERVICE MANUAL

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# COLT RAM 50 RAM RAIDER



#### SAFETY NOTICE

#### **CAUTION**

ALL SERVICE AND REBUILDING INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED HERE-IN ARE APPLICABLE TO, AND FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF, THE AUTOMOTIVE TRADE ONLY. All test and repair procedures on components or assemblies in non automotive applications should be repaired in accordance with instructions supplied by the manufacturer of the total product.

Proper service and repair is important to the safe, reliable, operation of all motor vehicles. The service procedures recommended and described in this publication were developed for professional service personnel and are effective methods for performing vehicle repair. Following these procedures will help assure efficient economical vehicle performance and service reliability. Some of these service procedures require the use of special tools designed for specific procedures. These special tools should be used when recommended throughout this publication.

It is important to note that this publication contains various Cautions and Warnings. These should be carefully read in order to minimize the risk of personal injury, or the possibility that improper service methods may damage the vehicle or render it unsafe. It is important to note these Cautions and Warnings cover only the situations and procedures Chrysler Motors has encountered and recommended. Chrysler Motors could not possibly know, evaluate, and advise the service trade of all conceivable ways that service may be performed or of the possible hazards of each. Consequently Chrysler Motors has not undertaken any such broad service review. Accordingly, anyone who uses a service procedure or tool that is not recommended in this publication must assure oneself thoroughly that neither personal safety nor vehicle safety be jeopardized by the service methods they select.







# FBC

Driveability
Test
Procedure
Manual

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#### **FOREWORD**

This manual has been prepared to provide information regarding test procedures related to FBC driveability (starting problems, unstable idling, etc.).

Because there are a great many factors related to driveability, such as the electronic-control system, the fuel system, the air-intake system, etc., it is important to be able to precisely pin down the problem and, make the repair correctly the first time.

This manual has been prepared, based upon the concepts noted below, as a more complete version of the troubleshooting information related to driveability already provided in the Service Manual.

- 1. As a rule, this manual has been planned and prepared so that it is the only reference material needed for FBC driveability troubleshooting.
- 2. The manual includes the basic points of troubleshooting.
- 3. The checking order and procedures are arranged as a step-by-step system, and the use of a great many illustrations makes it an easy-to-use manual.

We hope that this manual will be used in such a way so that troubleshooting becomes quicker and with less wasted effort.

Note that this manual was prepared based upon current models as of March, 1987, and for that reason please understand that, due to changes of specifications, etc., it may not be entirely applicable in every respect to subsequent models.

March, 1987

### **USING THE MANUAL**

#### Descriptive Scope

This manual describes troubleshooting procedures related to FBC driveability problems.

#### **■**Contents and Order

This manual covers the following points.

- 1. How to troubleshoot
- 2. Problems and their symptoms
- 3. Measuring instruments for troubleshooting
- 4. FBC structural diagram and system diagram (including sensors and actuators)
- 5. FBC circuit diagram
- 6. FBC troubleshooting procedures

#### **■**Symbols



Indicates component is OK after check and/or adjustment.



Indicates abnormal condition of component after check and/or adjustment.



Indicates check or adjustment for the step in question is to stop here. (Problem is elsewhere.)

#### ■ Abbreviated Symbols

A/C switch : Air Conditioner switch A/C relay : Air Conditioner relay ECU : Electronic Control Unit

HAC : High Altitude Compensation System

SV : System Voltage
TDC : Top Dead Center
TPS : Throttle Position Sensor

TWC : Three Way Converter

## **■**Using the Problems Classified By Symptoms Chart

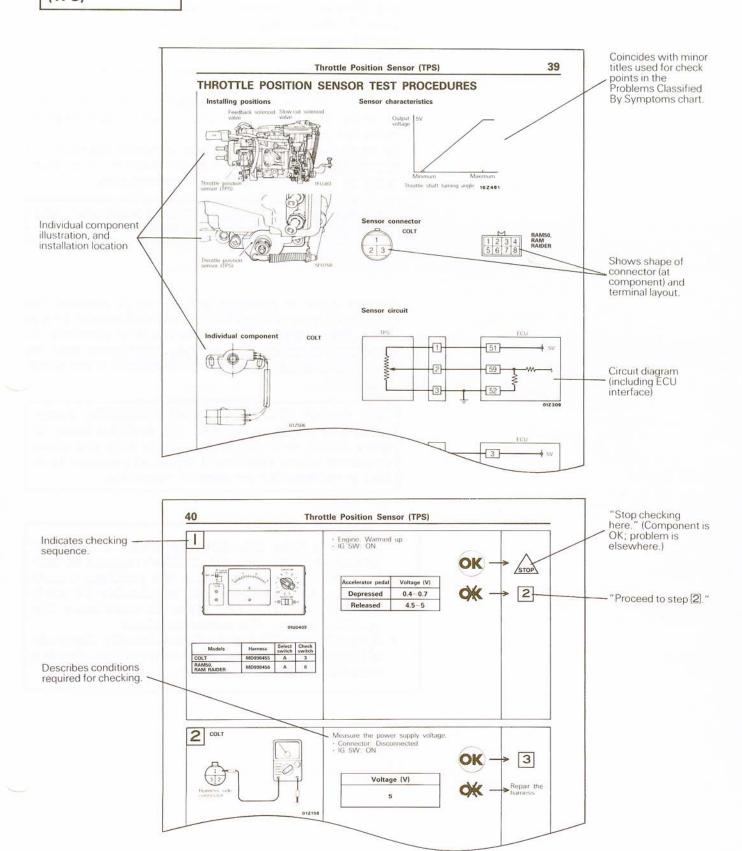
•	Column titles Problem symptoms —	Starting	_ 1.	Control
		Idling stability	_ 2.	Ignition
	erroccos alexande al filos be	Driving	<del>-</del> 3.	Fuel
		Stopping	- 4.	EGR
			<b>—</b> 5.	HAC
0	Row titles Check points		6.	Combustion chamber
			<del>- 7.</del>	Intake
			— 8.	Cooling
			<b>—</b> 9.	Exhaust
			L 10.	Engine mounts

				Applicable models			Trouble symptom										
	Port acres in					Star	rting	Idling stability					Dri	ving			Stop
Checking order		Check item	COLT	RAM50	RAM RAIDER	Won't start (no intui combustion)	Starting problem initial combustion, then stall Starting takes a long time.	diing instability (rough idling)	Incorrect idling speed	Improper idling continuity	Hesitating, sag	Poor acceleration	Stumble	Shock	Surge	Knocking	Run-on ("dieseling")
		Ignition switch	×	×	×												
		TPS	×	×	×			8	0	8	<b>(S)</b>	8	8		8	8	
		Coolant temperature sensor	×	×	×		8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	<b>⊗</b>	
		Oxygen sensor	×	×	×										0		
		Vehicle-speed sensor	×								8	8	8				
		Ignition coil	×	×	×			8	8	8	8	8	8		8	00	
		Vacuum switch	×	×	×		8				8	8	8	00	8		
		Top gear sensing switch	×														
		Power steering oil pressure switch	×					0	0	0							
1	Control	Air conditioner switch	×	×	×			0	0	0							
	ပိ	Feedback solenoid valve	×	×	×		8				(8)	8	8		8	8	
		Slow cut solenoid valve	×	×	×		8	(8)		8			8				0

- Checking order: top to bottom of chart ("Control" to "Mounts").
  Check chart row and column intersections marked by or ⊗

### **■**Using the Checking-Sequence Chart

Example: throttle position sensor (TPS)



#### HOW TO TROUBLESHOOT

#### ■ Troubleshooting Steps

(1) Confirming the symptoms

The first step to be taken when troubleshooting is to try and observe the problem correctly, without preconceptions of what it might be or probably is, and to make precise judgments based on what you have seen and/or

This is of course more guickly accomplished if the reported problem exhibits itself while the vehicle is in shop, but unfortunately some problems are not evident at all times. This means that you'll have to take steps to make the problem reoccur.

To do so, first you'll have to take a "verbal diagnosis", a description by the customer of the problem in as much detail as possible. This is an important step.

This manual describes such "verbal diagnosis", and should be used whenever possible.

Another point to consider and decide is whether the customer's complaint is about a valid malfunction, or is in fact a natural occurrence for the model in question. To make such a decision means you must know well the usual performance (under normal conditions) of the mode' in question.

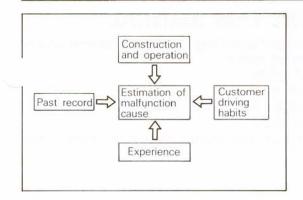
This manual describes typical driveability symptoms you might encounter and explains them in some detail, so it should be used to help you make decisions about whether a reported problem is in fact a malfunction or normal operation.

#### (Reference) -

 If there is time, the customer should be present when you try to make the problem reoccur, so that the conditions under which the problem occurs can be reproduced as closely as possible. To put it another way, it is important to experience the problem just as the customer does.

 For problems which occur intermittently, the probable causes are a poor connector contact, foreign

material in the fuel line, etc.



(2) Estimation of malfunction cause

More than anything else, a thorough knowledge of the vehicle's construction and operation is basically necessary in order to estimate the cause of a malfunction.

Moreover, for more precise estimation the following points must not be overlooked in order to consider the probable cause from a wider viewpoint and various aspects.

- Can signs of the malfunction be found in the vehicle's past maintenance records?
- Are there any points in commom with previous problems, if any?
- Does the customer have certain driving habits which have some effect?
- Is there any cause of past problems which should be considered?

Because the Problems Classified By Symptoms chart in this manual clearly shows the relationship between problem and cause, the chart shows the results of estimation.

Furthermore, by understanding the vechicle construction and operation, the chart can be used as a reference for narrowing down the number of probable causes.

(3) Checking the presumed place and finding the cause The true cause can be discovered by repeatedly presuming a certain cause (based upon the confirmation procedures mentioned previously) and then checking out that presumption.

This manual should be used to discover the real cause of the problem by following the Checking-Sequence charts for individual components and systems.

(4) Prevention of reoccurrence

A problem cannot be said to have been corrected if it reoccurs soon after repair. Thus the real cause must be discovered, and corrected, so that there is no worry of reoccurrence.

For any problem, there is surely a cause, so it is important to go all the way, and discover just why the problem occurred.

Important points to prevent reoccurrence

- · Did the problem originate within the component itself, or did it originate elsewhere?
- · Is it a problem which depends on the service life of a component?
- · Is it a problem which is caused by imperfect servicing?
- Is the problem caused by improper use of the vehicle or by improper driving?
- ·Is the problem caused by an external condition, such as the condition of the road, temperature, etc.?

## HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

This manual is arranged according to troubleshooting procedures in the following order:

"Verbal Diagnosis" table Problem Symptoms table

Problems Classified By Symptoms chart

Checking-Sequence chart

For most effective use, the manual should be used in the order described.

# "Verbal Diagnosis" table



# Problem Symptoms table



# Problems Classified By Symptoms chart



Checking-Sequence chart

(1) "Verbal Diagnosis" table

This table can be effectively used both during verbal diagnosis and when attempting to make the problem reoccur, because it describes the various points for verbal diagnosis and also data for reference for arrangement of the diagnosis results (the conceivable causes, etc.).

(2) Problem Symptoms table

This table of driveability-related problems explains in detail what problems might be encountered, so that symptoms can be confirmed and isolated in order to determine whether or not an actual malfunction exists.

(3) Problems Classified By Symptoms chart This chart shows the relationship between symptoms and causes (related sensors, actuators, etc.). It is useful for determining which items should be checked.

(4) Checking-Sequence chart
This chart is useful when checking sensors, actuators, etc.
It is arranged so as to make it easy to determine checking sequences and procedures.

Note

Refer to page 30 for details regarding checks made by using the ECI checker.

## "VERBAL DIAGNOSIS" TABLE

(1)	Verbal diagnosisObtain as much detailed information as possible from the customer.
	The date and time the problem occurred
	The frequency of occurrence
	Road conditions
	Running conditions
	Driving conditions
	Weather conditions
	• The customer's own "feelings" of the problem
2)	Making the problem reoccur (with the customer present if possible)  Reoccurrence results  Caution  If the vehicle is equipped with ham radio equipment, check its
	wiring.
3)	Ascertain the symptoms.
4)	Check according to the driveability troubleshooting manual.
5)	Check to be sure that the problem does not reappear.

## PROBLEM SYMPTOMS TABLE

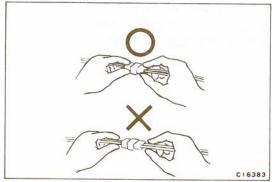
	ltem	Symptom					
	Won't start (no initial combustion)	The starter is used to crank the engine, but there is no combustion within the cylinders, and the engine won't start.					
Starting	Starting problem (initial combustion, then stall)	There is combustion within the cylinders, but then the engine soon stalls.					
	(Starting takes a long time.)	Engine won't start quickly.					
ility	Idling instability (Rough idling)	Engine speed doesn't remain constant; changes during idling. Usually, a judgment can be based upon the movement of the tachometer pointer, and the vibration transmitted to the steering wheel, shift lever, body, etc. This is called rough idling.					
stability	Incorrect idling speed	The engine doesn't idle at the usual correct speed.					
Idling	Improper idling continuity Die out Pass out	This non-continuity of idling includes the following elements.  (1) Die out The engine stalls when the foot is taken from the accelerator pedal, regardless of whether the vehicle is moving or not.  (2) Pass out The engine stalls when the accelerator pedal is depressed or while it is being used.					
Driving	Hesitation Sag	"Hesitation" is the delay in response of the vehicle speed (engine rpm) that occurs when the accelerator is depressed in order to accelerate from the speed at which the vehicle is now traveling, or a temporary drop in vehicle speed (engine rpm) during such acceleration.  Serious hesitation is called "sag".    Initial accelerator pedal depression   Sag   Time   Tim					
	Poor acceleration	Poor acceleration is inability to obtain an acceleration corresponding to the degree of throttle opening, even though acceleration is smooth, or the inability to reach maximum speed.					

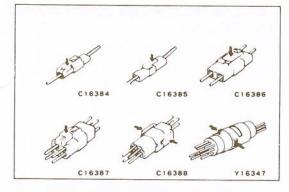
	Item	Symptom				
Driving	Stumble	Engine rpm response is delayed when the accelerator pedal is initially depressed for acceleration from the stopped condition.  Normal Initial accelerator pedal depression Idling Stumble				
	Shock	The feeling of a comparatively large impact or vibration when the engine is accelerated or decelerated.				
	Surge	This is repeated surging ahead during constant speed travel or during variable speed travel.				
	Knocking	A sharp sound like a hammer striking the cylinder walls during driving and which adversely affects driving.				
Stop- ping	Run-on ("dieseling")	The condition in which the engine continues to run after the ignition is switched OFF. Also called "dieseling".				

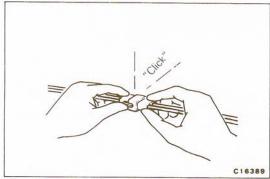
## **MEASURING INSTRUMENTS**

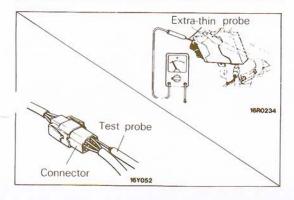
Instrument (tool) name	Applicacion	Instrument (tool) name	Application
MD998451 ECI checker	For checking FBC system (use with adaptor harness)	Timing light	For checking and adjustment of ignition timing
MD998455 Adaptor harness	For checking FBC system (use with ECI checker) For COLT	Circuit tester (analog type, digital type)	For checking continuity; for checking and adjustment of output voltage
MD998456 Adaptor harness	For checking FBC system (use with ECI checker) For RAM50,	Compression gauge	For checking compression pressure
Hand held vacuum pump	RAM RAIDÉR  For checking	ਹੈ। ਹੁੰਦੁਲੇ	E14647
	negative pressure circuit		











## TROUBLESHOOTING CAUTIONS

# Connection and Disconnection of the Battery Terminal

- (1) When servicing the electrical system, disconnect the negative terminal from the battery to prevent damage by a short-circuit.
- (2) When disconnecting, loosen the nut completely and remove it to prevent damage to the battery terminal. Never try to pry it.

# Disconnection/connection and Checking the Connector

(1) When disconnecting a connector, be sure to pull only the connector, not the harness.

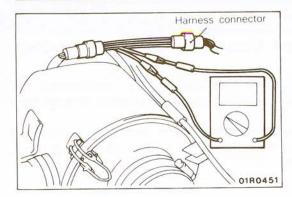
(2) Disconnect lock-type connectors by pressing in the direction indicated by the arrows in the illustration.

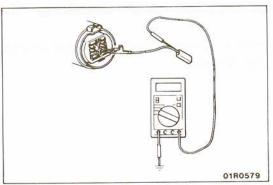
(3) Connect lock-type connectors by inserting the connectors until they click.

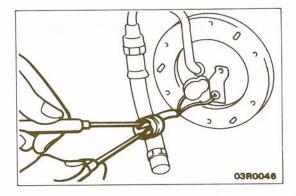
## Voltage/continuity Check at Connector

Follow the steps below to avoid causing poor connector contact and/or reduced waterproof performance of connectors when checking continuity and/or voltage at connectors.

(1) Ordinary (non-waterproof) connectors Check by inserting the test probe from the harness side. Note that if the connector (control unit, etc.) is too small to permit insertion of the test probe, it should not be forced; use a special tool (the extra-thin probe in the harness set for checking) for this purpose.







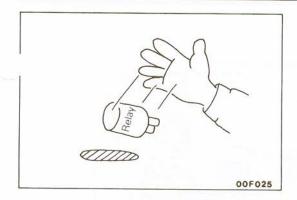
(2) Waterproof connectors

1) If a waterproof connector is to be checked without disconnecting it, a special tool (harness connector) should be used.

Never insert a test probe from the harness side, because to do so will reduce the waterproof performance and result in corrosion.

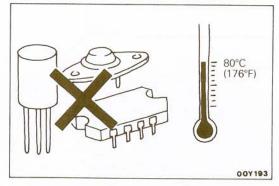
② If the connector is disconnected for checking, never force the insertion of a test probe, because to do so will cause poor or improper contact.

3 If the facing part is the male pin side, contact the test probe directly to the pins.

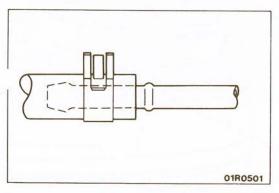


### **Handling Electronic Parts**

(1) Electronic parts (sensors, relays, etc.) are sensitive to strong impact, and internal circuits are easily damaged. Handle them with care so that they are not dropped or mishandled.



(2) The electronic parts used for the computer, relays, etc. are sensitive to heat. If any service which results in a temperature of 80°C (176°F) or more is performed, remove the parts.



### Disconnection/connection of Hose Clip

(1) If a hose is to be used again, the position of the clip should be the same position as before removing.

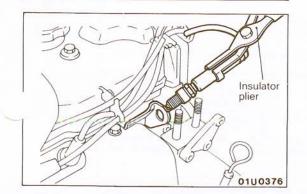
(2) Do not deform the clip. Use a tool suitable for the clip width.



### Checking the Fuel System

(1) Keep fire sparks away!

(2) When disconnecting fuel lines and components, place a cloth or something similar around the appropriate parts to prevent the escaping fuel from spewing out.



#### Checking the Spark

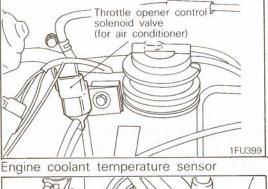
(1) Use insulated pliers to prevent an electric shock.

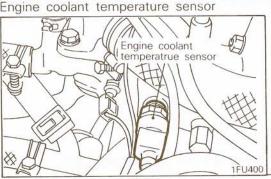
(2) Keep fuel away.

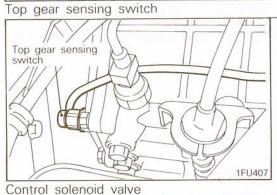
## **COMPONENTS LAYOUT - COLT**

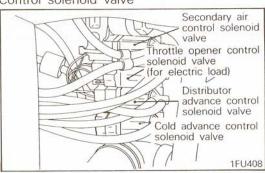


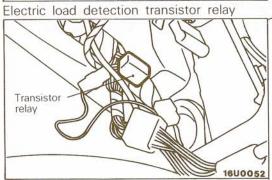
1FU399



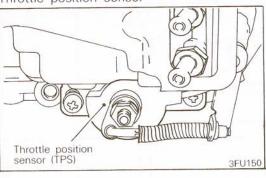


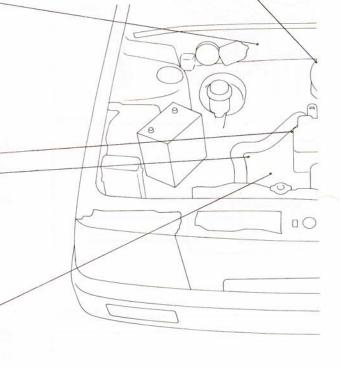


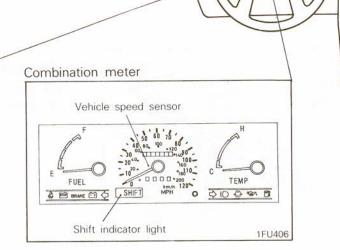


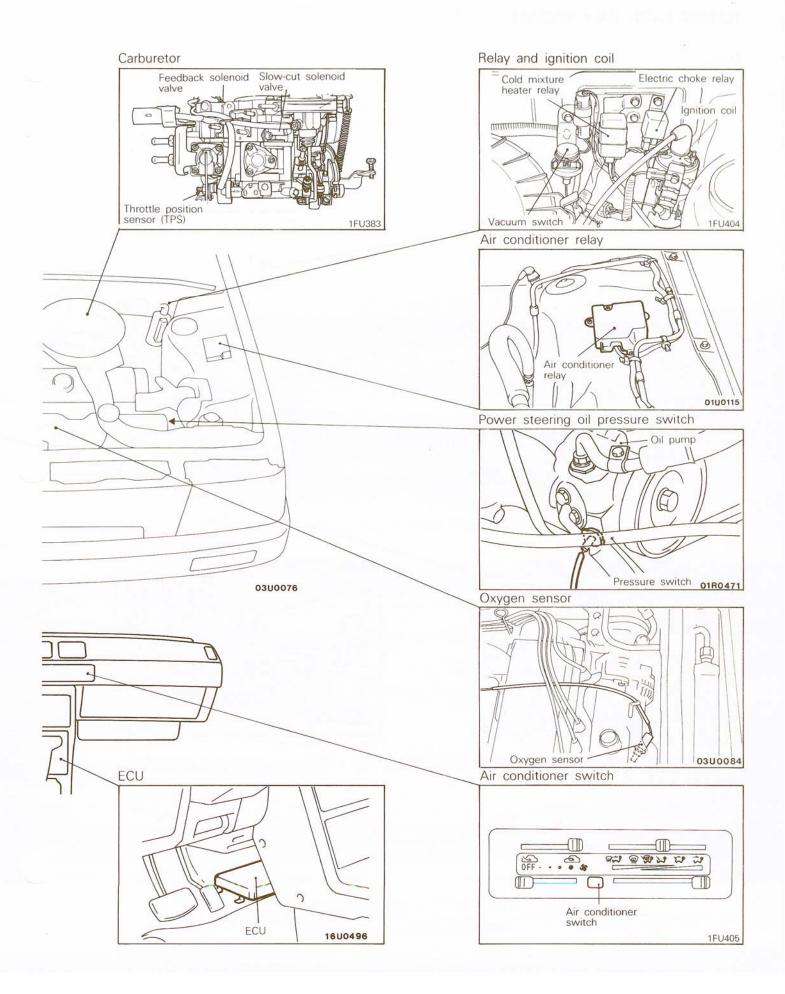






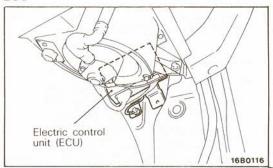




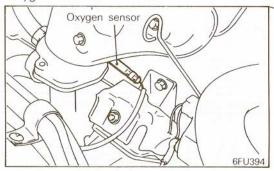


## RAM50 [with 2.0 ℓ engine]

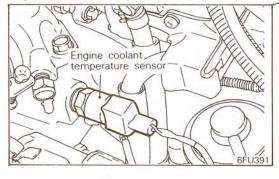




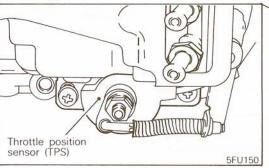
Oxygen sensor



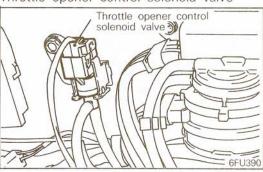
#### Engine coolant temperature sensor



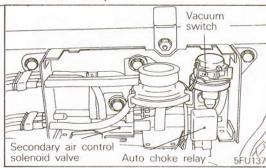
Throttle position sensor

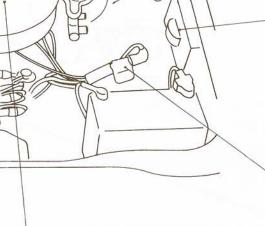




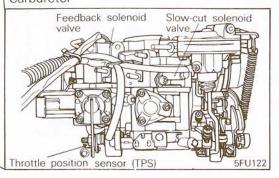




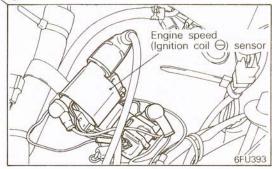




Carburetor

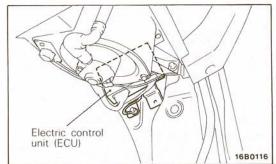


Ignition coil

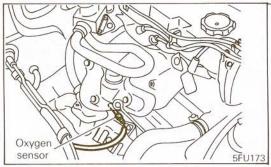


## RAM50 [with 2.6 ℓ engine]

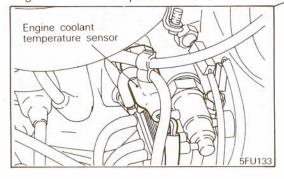




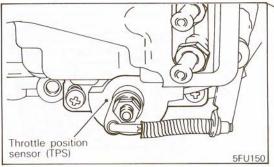
#### Oxygen sensor

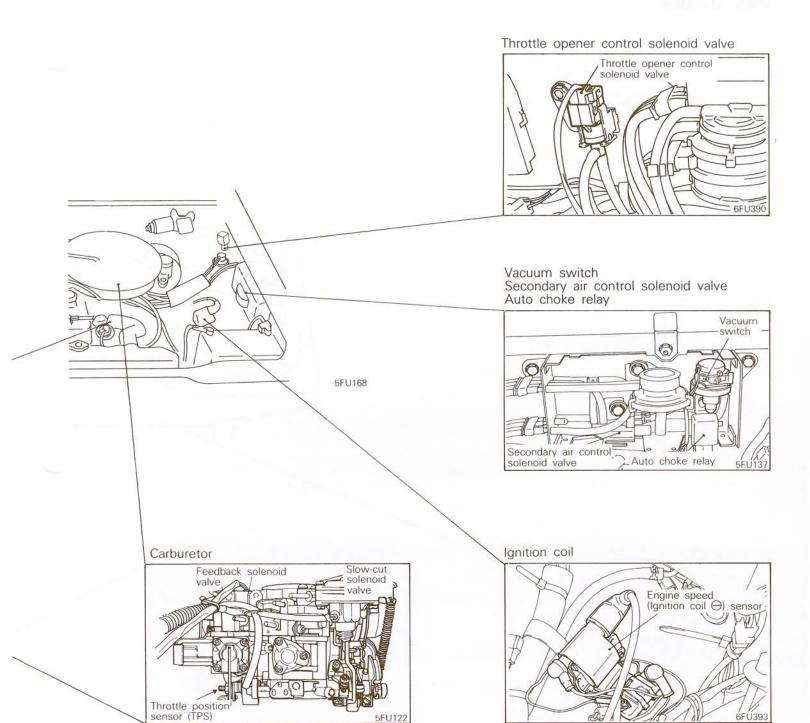


#### Engine coolant temperature sensor



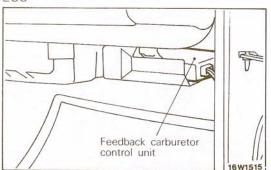
#### Throttle position sensor



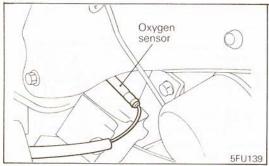


#### RAM RAIDER

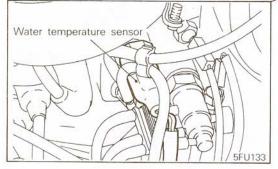
**ECU** 



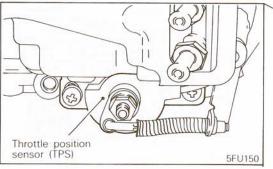
#### Oxygen sensor



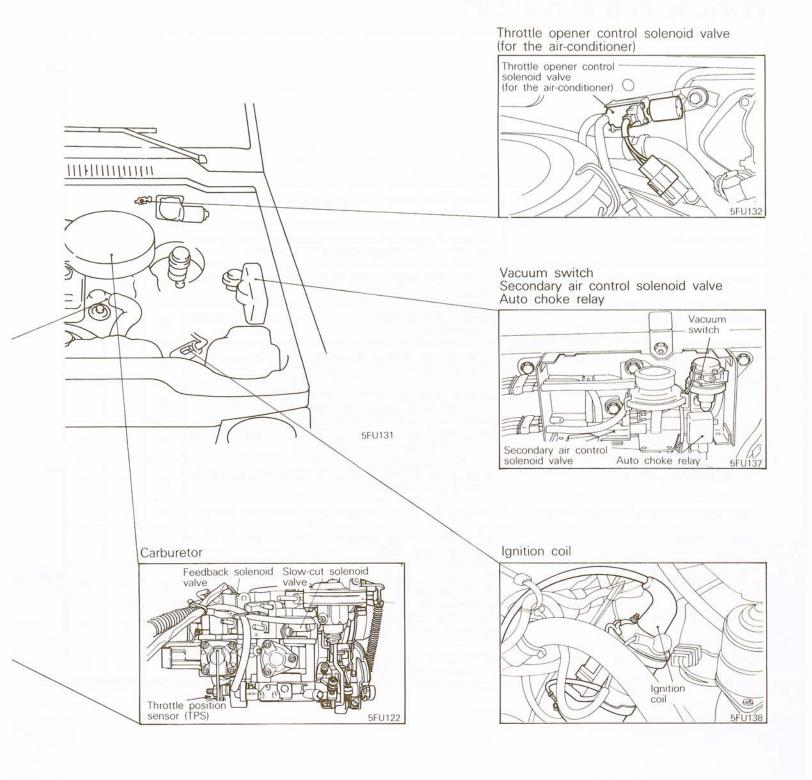
#### Water temperature sensor



#### Throttle position sensor



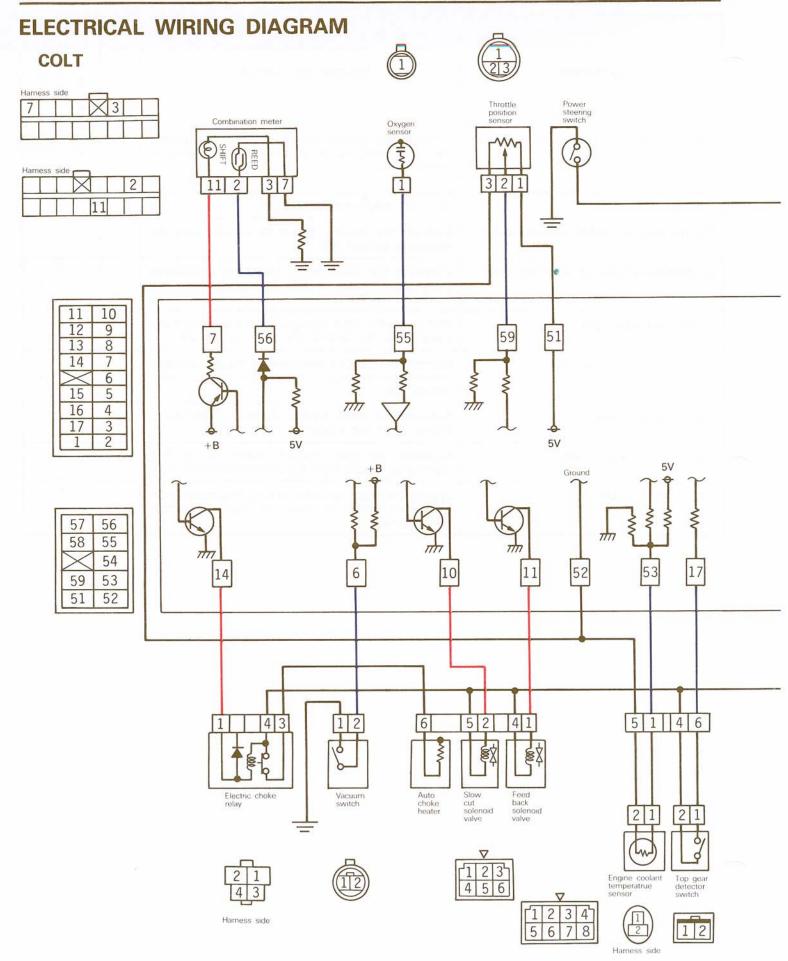
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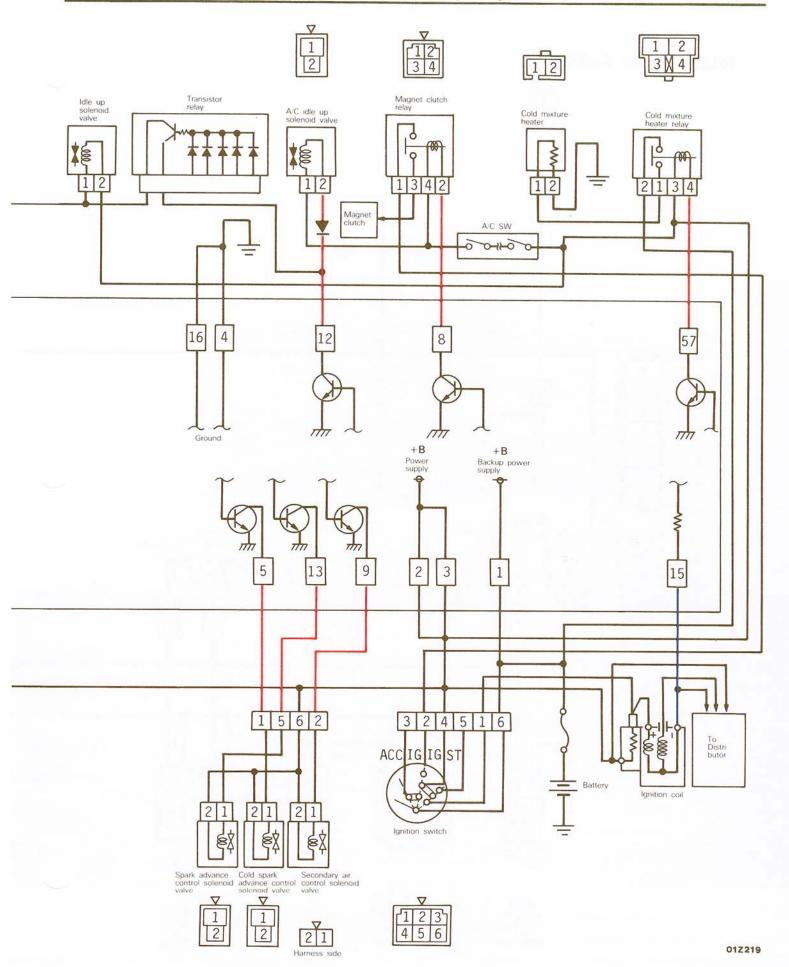


## SENSORS AND ACTUATORS

Component	Function and operation	COLT	RAM50	RAM RAIDER
Throttle position sensor	Detects the throttle valve opening degree by potentiometer.	×	×	×
Engine coolant temperature sensor	Detects the coolant temperature at intake manifold by a thermistor.	×	×	×
Oxygen sensor	Detects the oxygen concentration in exhaust gas by the use of an oxygen-concentration cell.	×	×	×
Engine speed sensor (Ignition coil)	Detects the engine rpm by the ignition coil output voltage.	×	×	×
Vehicle speed sensor	Detects the vehicle speed by a reed switch in the speedometer.	×	_	-
Vacuum switch	Detects the intake manifold negative pressure (vacuum) by a contact-type switch.	×	×	×
Top gear sensing switch	Detects whether or not the manual transaxle is in top gear by a contact-type switch.	×	-	-
Air conditioner switch	Detects the air conditioner ON-OFF positions by a contact-type switch.	×	×	×
Power steering switch	Detects the power steering hydraulic pressure by a contact-type switch.	×	-	_
Transistor relay (Electric load switch)	Detects the electrical load by a transistor switch.	×	-	-
Ignition switch	Switches the engine power supply ON and OFF by a contact-type switch.	×	×	×
Feedback solenoid valve	Controls the air/fuel ratio by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	×	×
Slow-cut solenoid valve	Stops the fuel supply (when accelerator OFF) by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	×	×
Secondary air control solenoid valve	Controls the inflow of secondary air by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	×	×

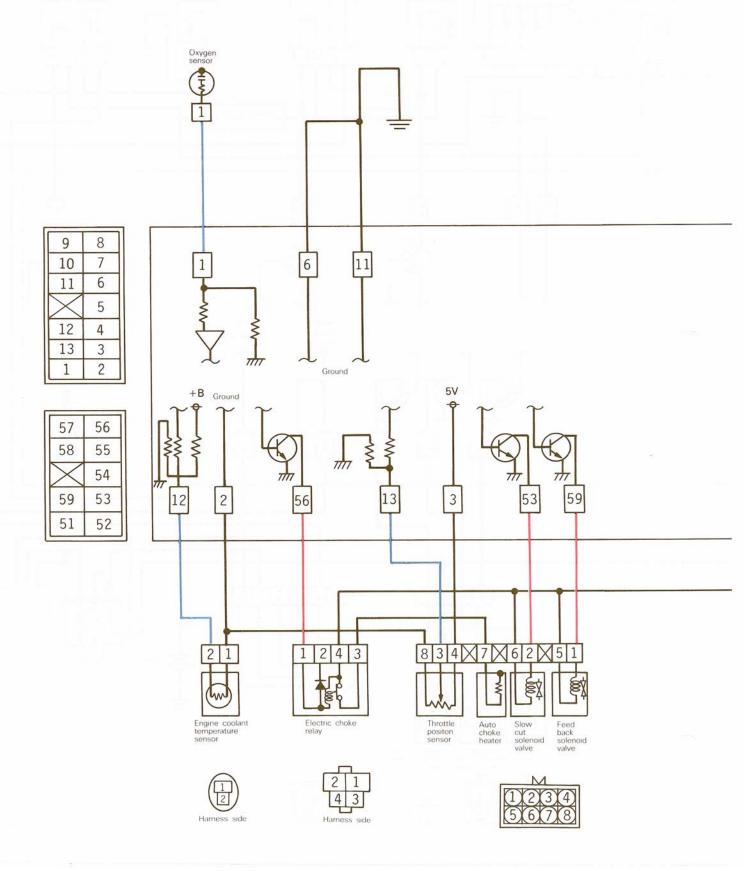
Component	Function and operation	COLT	3AM50	RAM RAIDER
Distributor advance control solenoid valve	Controls the ignition timing during heavy engine load or acceleration by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	-	_
Cold advance control solenoid valve	Controls the ignition timing when cold by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	-	-
Throttle opener control solenoid valve	Controls the throttle opener by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	=	-
Air conditioner idle up solenoid valve	Increases the idling speed (when air conditioner compressor clutch is ON) by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	×	×
Upshift reminder light	Illuminates the light, by signals from the electronic control unit, to remind the driver to upshift.	×		-
Air conditioner power relay	Controls the ON/OFF switching of the air conditioner compressor clutch by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	×	×
Electric choke relay	Activates the choke system during cold starting by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	×	×
Cold mixture heater relay	Activates the cold mixture heater during cold starting by signals from the electronic control unit.	×	-	
Cold mixture heater	Warms the intake air mixer (during cold starting) by a ceramic heater in order to improve starting performance.	×	-	2-1

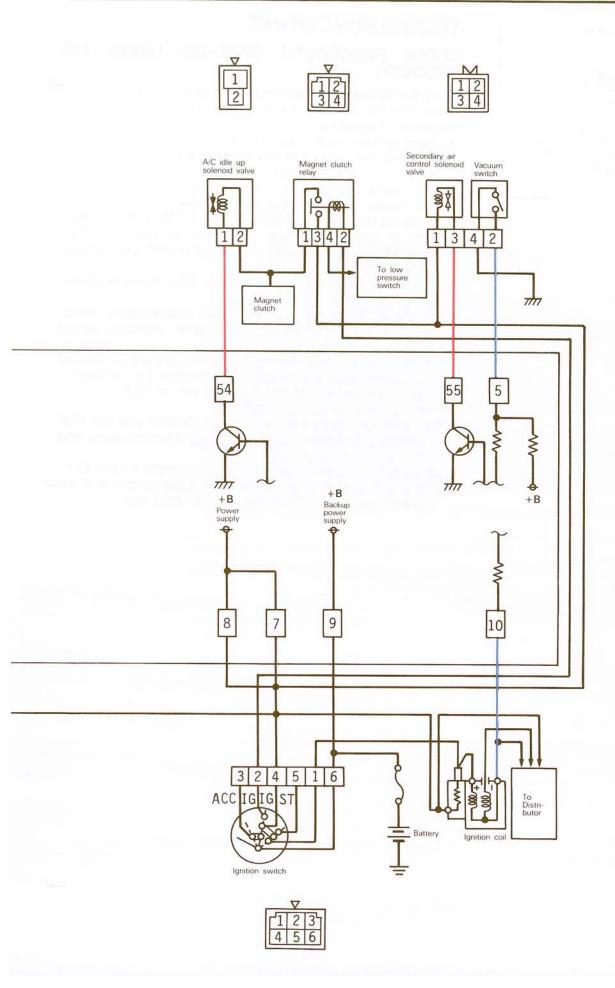


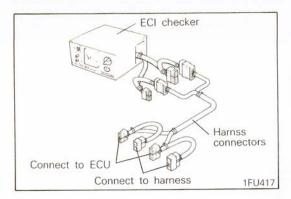


## RAM50, RAM RAIDER









#### **TROUBLESHOOTING**

# CHECK PROCEDURE (METHOD USING ECI CHECKER)

Using the special tools (Harness Connector and ECI Checker), check the FBC system by the following procedure. Inspection Procedure:

(1) Turn ignition switch to "LOCK".

(2) Remove the Large harness connector and Small harness connector from the ECU.

(3) Set check switch of the ECI checker to OFF.

(4) Set select switch of the ECI checker to A.

(5) Connect the FBC HARNESS CONNECTOR to the connectors of the ECI checker, and then connect the FBC HARNESS CONNECTOR to the ECU and the harness connectors.

(6) Perform checks according to the FBC System Check

Procedure chart.

(7) If checker shows any variance from specifications, check the corresponding sensor and related electrical wiring then repair or replace.

(8) After repair or replacement, recheck with the ECI checker to confirm that the repair has corrected the problem.

(9) Set check switch of the ECI checker to OFF.

(10)Set ignition switch to "LOCK"

(11)Disconnect connectors of the ECI checker and the FBC HARNESS CONNECTOR from the ECU and the body side harness connectors.

(12)Connect the body side harness connectors to the ECI

(13)After completion of the above test make certain that the trouble has been eliminated on the road test.

## FOR COLT

	hecker ation				Judg	gement table neck meter	ECU check
Select switch		Check item	Conditions and o	operation at vehicle	i	ndication f normal)	terminal No
	1	Power supply	Ignition switch "	'LOCK→ON"	11 – 13V		2
	2	Spark advance control solenoid valve	Idling (warm eng	gine)	(	0 - 0.6V	13
		Solenoid valve	Start engine. Drive vehicle for some seconds at a speed higher than 8 km/h (5 mph), then hold 2,000 rpm (warm engine)			13 – 15V	
	3 Throttle position sensor (TPS)		Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"	Accelerator fully closed	0	.4 – 0.7V	59
			(warm engine)	Accelerator fully opened	4	.5 – 5.5V	
	4	Engine coolant temperature sensor	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"	0°C (32°F)	3	.4 – 3.6V	53
		temperature sensor	LOCK-ON	20°C (68°F)	2	.4 – 2.7V	
			_ =	40°C (104°F)	1	.5 – 1.8V	
				80°C (176°F)	0.	.5 - 0.7V	
	5		_	-			
Set to	6	Vacuum switch for idle position	Ignition switch "	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"		9 – 13V	6
"A"		idie position	Idling (warm engine)		0 - 0.6V		
	7	Throttle opener control solenoid valve	ldling	Air conditioner switch ON *1	(	0 - 0.6V	12
			2,000 rpm	or lighting			
	8	Electric choke relay	Ignition switch "	0 - 0.6V		14	
			Idling		13 – 15V		
	9	Air conditioner cut-off relay	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON" and air	Accelerator fully closed	C	0 - 0.6V	8
			conditioner switch "ON"*1	Accelerator fully opened	M/T	0 - 0.6V	
			SWITCH OIL	оренеа	A/T	13 – 15V	
	10	Power supply for sensor	Ignition switch "	LOCK→ON"	4.	5 – 5.5V	51
	11	Vehicle speed sensor reed switch	Start engine, and drive vehicle slow-ly with transaxle in first gear or drive range.  0 − 0.6V  ↑ (pulsates)  Over 2V		↑ oulsates) ↓	56	
	12	Secondary air control solenoid valve	Idling, 70 secon warm engine	nds after start of		0 — 0.6V then 3 — 15V	9
			Quick deceleration rpm to idling with tion	n from above 2,000 n gear in "N" posi-	Mo	omentarily drop	

NOTE \*1: ON means compressor clutch engaged.

## FOR COLT

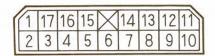
ECI checker operation		Check item	Conditions and operation at vehicle		Judgement table (check meter	ECU check
Select switch		Check item	Conditions and operation at verticle		indication if normal)	terminal No.
Set to "B"	1	Shift select lever 4th or 5th switch	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"	Transaxle in 1st	0 - 0.6V	17
				Transaxle in 4th or 5th	11 – 13V	
	2	Feed back solenoid valve (FBS)	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"		11 – 13V	11
			Idling (warm engine)		2 - 12V	
	3		1911 12-151			<u>1200</u> 1
	4	Ignition pulse	Ignition switch "LOCK→START"		2 - 8V	15
	5					
	6		1-1-1		- 1100	
	7	Slow cut solenoid valve	Idling		0 - 0.6V	10
			Quick deceleration from above 4,000 rpm to idling with gear at "N" position		Momentarily 13 – 15V	
	8	Oxygen sensor	Hold speed constant above 1,300 rpm, 70 seconds after start of warm engine		0 - 1V *2 ↑ (pulsates) 2 - 3V	55
	9					
	10					
	11		N - IX - I - T - I		/II	
	12					

#### NOTE

\*2: Failure of parts other than the oxygen sensor can also cause deviation from the specifications. Also check other parts related to air-fuel ratio control.

ECU terminal





1FU455

View from front as installed in ECU

## FOR RAM50, RAM RAIDER

ECI checker operation		Chaol, itana			Judgement table (check meter	ECU check
Select switch	Check switch	Check item	Conditions and operation at vehicle		indication if normal)	terminal No.
	1	Power supply	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"		11 – 13V	7
	2	Ignition pulse	Idling		2 - 8V	10
	3	<u></u> -	=======================================		=	-
	4	Coolant temperature sensor	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"	0°C (32°F)	3.4 - 3.6V	12
				20°C (68°F)	2.4 - 2.7V	
Set to				40°C (104°F)	1.5 - 1.8V	
				80°C (176°F)	0.5 - 0.7V	
	5	Power supply for sensor	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"		4.5 - 5.5V	3
	6	Throttle position sensor (TPS)	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON" (warm engine)	Accelerator fully closed	0.4 - 0.7V	13
				Accelerator fully opened	4.5 – 5V	
"A"	7	Vacuum switch for	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"		9 – 13V	5
		idle position	Idling (warm engine)		0 - 0.6V	
	8				_	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
	9	Feed back solenoid valve (FBS)	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON"		11 – 13V	59
			Idling (warm engine)		2 - SV	
	10	Slow cut solenoid valve (SCS)	Idling		0 - 0.6V	53
			Quick deceleration from above 4,000 rpm to idling with "N" position		Momentarily 13 – 15V	
	-11				_	
	12	_	_			

NOTE SV: System Voltage

#### FOR RAM50, RAM RAIDER

ECI checker operation		Check item	Conditions and operation at vehicle		Judgement table (check meter	ECU check
Select switch	Check switch	CHECK ITEM	Conditions and operation at vehicle		indication if normal)	terminal No.
Set to "B"	1	Idle up control solenoid valve	ldling	Air conditioner switch ON *1 or lighting switch ON	0 - 0.6V	54
			2,000 rpm		9 - 15V	
	2	A/C cutoff relay	Ignition switch "LOCK→ON" and A/C switch "ON" *1	Accelerator fully closed	0 - 0.6V	57
				Accelerator fully opened	0 - 0.6V	
	3	0-1	-		_	
	4	Secondary air control solenoid valve	Idling, after 70 seconds from start of warm engine		13 – 15V	55
			Quick deceleration from above 2,000 rpm to idling with "N"		Momentarily drop	
	5	-			=	-
	6	-	=		=	_
	7					-
	8	Oxygen sensor *2	Hold rpm constant above 1,300 rpm, after 70 seconds from start of warm engine		0 − 1V ↑ (pulsates) ↓ 2 − 3V	1
	9		0 % = = x		-	_
	10				_	-
	11	n - j_			-	
	12	-	_		=	_

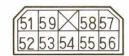
#### NOTE

\*1: ON means compressor clutch engaged.

\*2: Because there are sometimes malfunctions and differences from the specifications in parts other than oxygen sensor, take care to inspect the parts connecting the other air-fuel ratio controls.

ECU terminal





5FU143

View from front as installed in ECU

# PROBLEMS CLASSIFIED BY SYMPTOMS CHART

			Applicable models			Trouble symptom											
						Star	ting	Idling stability			Driving						Stop-
Checking order		Check item	COLT	RAM50	RAM RAIDER	Won't start (no initial combustion)	Starting problem (initial combustion, then stall Starting takes a long time.)	Idling instability (rough idling)	Incorrect idling speed	Improper idling continuity	Hesitating, sag	Poor acceleration	Stumble	Shock	Surge	Knocking	Run-on ("dieseling")
		Ignition switch	×	×	×												
		TPS	×	×	×			8	<b>⊗</b>	<b>⊗</b>	8	<u>®</u>	<b>⊗</b>		<b>(</b>	8	
		Coolant temperature sensor	×	×	×		8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	
		Oxygen sensor	×	×	×										0		
		Vehicle-speed sensor	×								8	8	8				
		Ignition coil	×	×	×			<b>⊗</b>	8	8	8	8	<b>⊗</b>		8	<b>⊗</b>	
		Vacuum switch	×	×	×		8				<b>®</b>	8	<b>⊗</b>	8	8		A A
		Top gear sensing switch	×														
		Power steering oil pressure switch	×					0	0	0							10
1	Control	Air conditioner switch	×	×	×			0	0	0							
	Co	Feedback solenoid valve	×	×	×		8				8	8	8		8	8	
		Slow cut solenoid valve	×	×	×		8	8		8	1		8				C
		Secondary air control solenoid valve	×	×	×			8									
		Distributor spark advance control solenoid valve	×					<b>⊗</b>	8	8	<b>⊗</b>	8	<u>®</u>			<b>⊗</b>	
		Distributor cold spark advance control solenoid valve	×					8			8	8	8			0	
		Throttle opener control solenoid valve (electrical load)	×					0	0								
		Throttle opener control solenoid valve (air conditioner)	×	×	×			0	0				0		arm		
		Shift indicator light	×										8	Co	ld		

# PROBLEMS CLASSIFIED BY SYMPTOMS CHART

				Applicable models Trouble symptom													
70						Star	rting	Idlin	g sta	bility			Driv	ving			Stop- ping
Checking order	Check item		COLT	RAM50	RAM RAIDER	Won't start (no initial combustion)	Starting problem (initial combustion, then stall Starting takes a long time.)	Idling instability (rough idling)	Incorrect idling speed	Improper idling continuity	Hesitating, sag	Poor acceleration	Stumble	Shock	Surge	Knocking	Run-on ("dieseling")
		Air conditioner relay	×	×	×			0	0	0		8					
	_	Cold mixture heater relay	×									8	8		0	Wa	ırm
1	Control	Cold mixture heater	×									8	8		8	Col	ld
	Ö	Electric choke relay	×	×	×		8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	0	
		Transistor relay (electrical load)	×					0	0								
2	lgn	ition	×	×	×	<b>⊗</b>	8	8		<b>⊗</b>	8	8	8	8	8	8	
3	Fue	el	×	×	×	<b>⊗</b>	8	8	8	<b>⊗</b>	8	8	8	8	8	8	
4	EG	R	×	×	×		8	8		<b>⊗</b>	8	8	8		8		
(5)	НА	C	×	×	×			8	8	8	8	8	8		8		1
6	Со	mbustion chamber	×	×	×	8	8	8		8	8	8	8			8	
7	Int	ake	×	×	×	8	8	8		8	8	8			8		
8	Со	oling	×	×	×						0	0	0			0	
9	Exl	naust	×	×	×						8	8	8				
10	En	gine mounts	×	×	×									8	8		

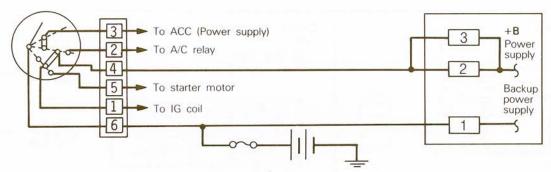
# **IGNITION SWITCH TEST PROCEDURES**





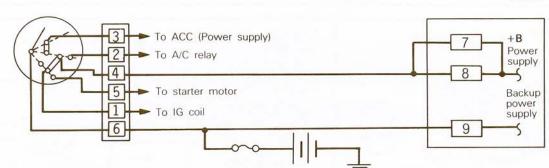
### Sensor circuit

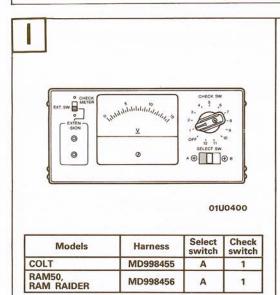
COLT

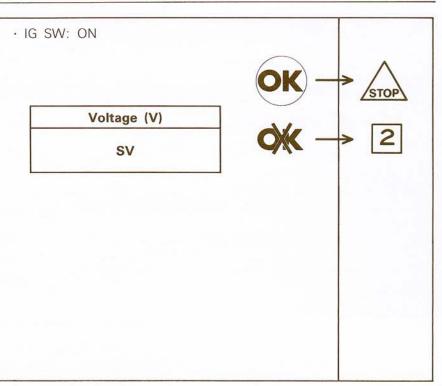


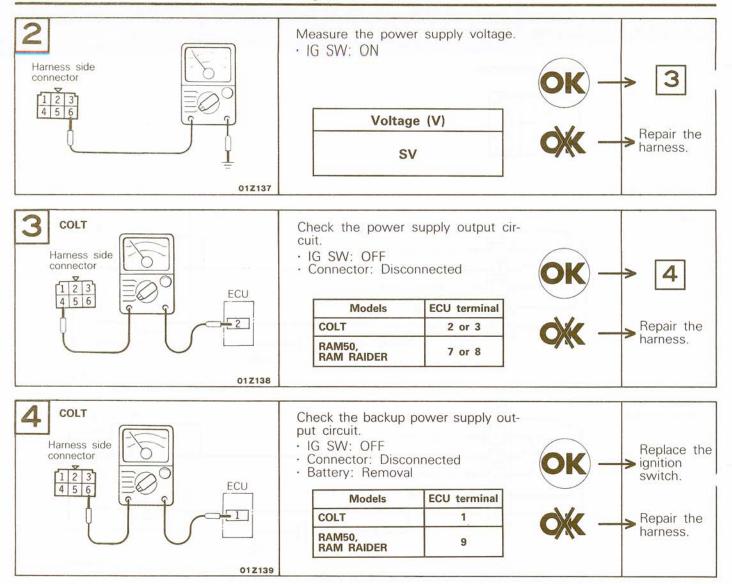
01Z312







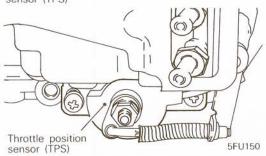




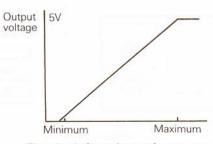
## THROTTLE POSITION SENSOR TEST PROCEDURES

### Installing positions

# Feedback solenoid Slow-cut solenoid valve valve Throttle position sensor (TPS) 1FU383



### Sensor characteristics



Throttle shaft turning angle 16Z461

### Sensor connector

COLT

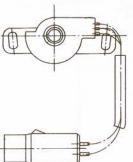




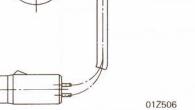
RAM50, RAM RAIDER

### Sensor circuit

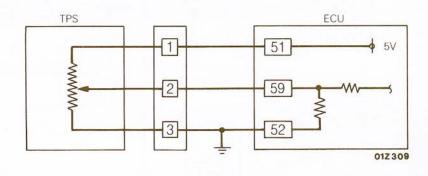


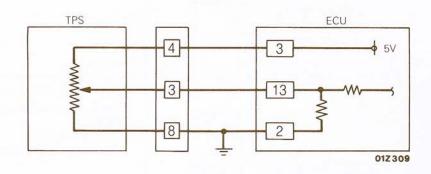


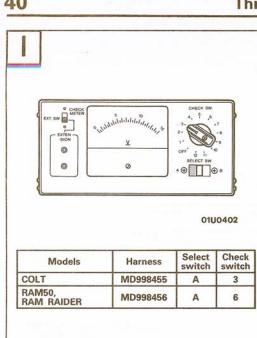
COLT

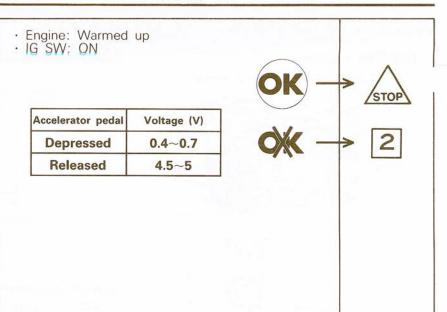


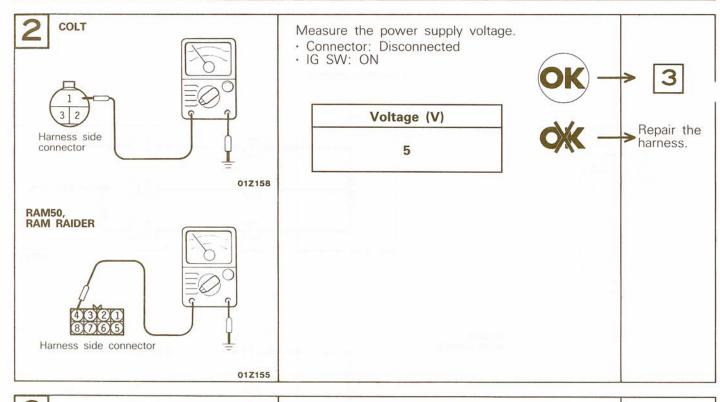
RAM50, RAM RAIDER

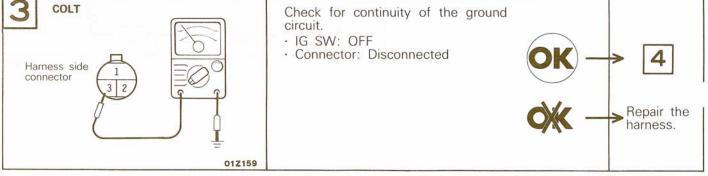


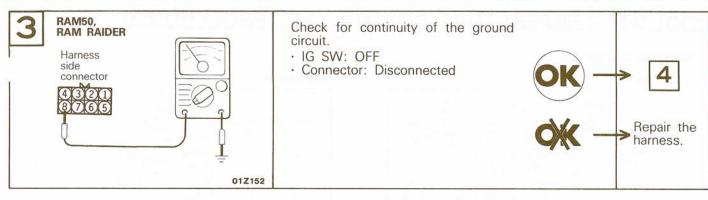


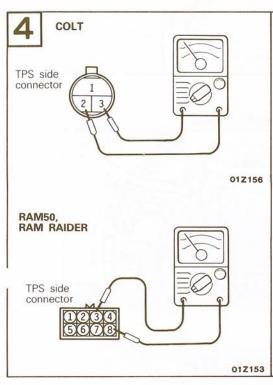












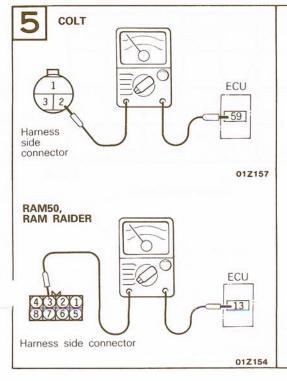
Measure the resistance.

· IG SW: OFF

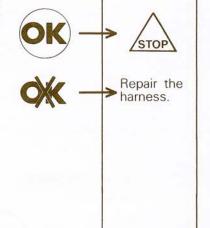
Connector: Disconnected

Accelerator pedal	Resistance ( $\Omega$ )			
Depressed	4~6			
Released	0			





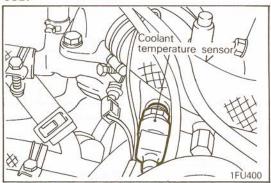
Check for wiring damage or disconnection, or short-circuit, between electronic control unit and throttleposition sensor.



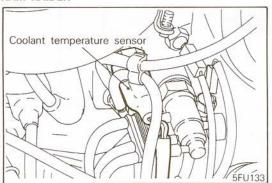
# COOLANT TEMPERATURE SENSOR TEST PROCEDURES

### Installing positions

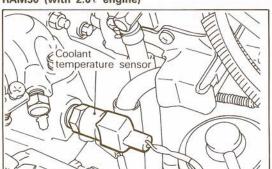
COLT



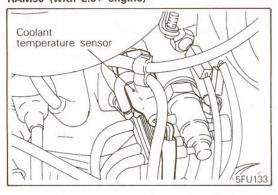
### RAM RAIDER



RAM50 (with 2.0 ℓ engine)



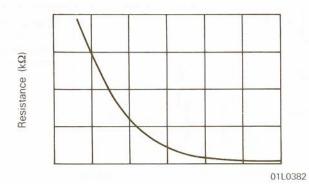
RAM50 (with 2.6 ℓ engine)



Individual component



Sensor characteristics

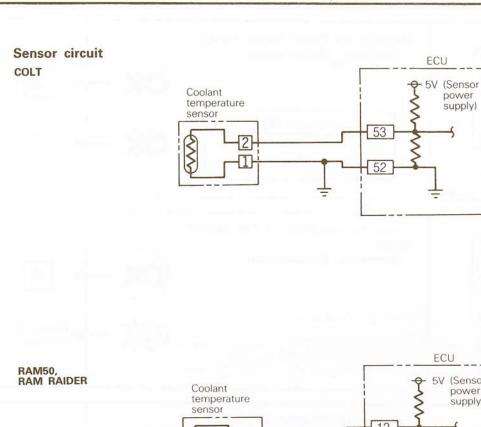


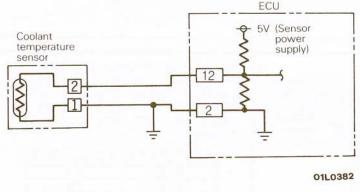
20Z031

Coolant temperature

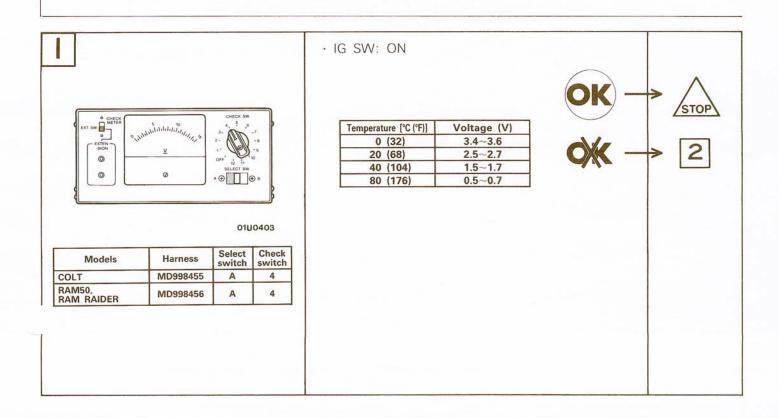
### Sensor connecotr

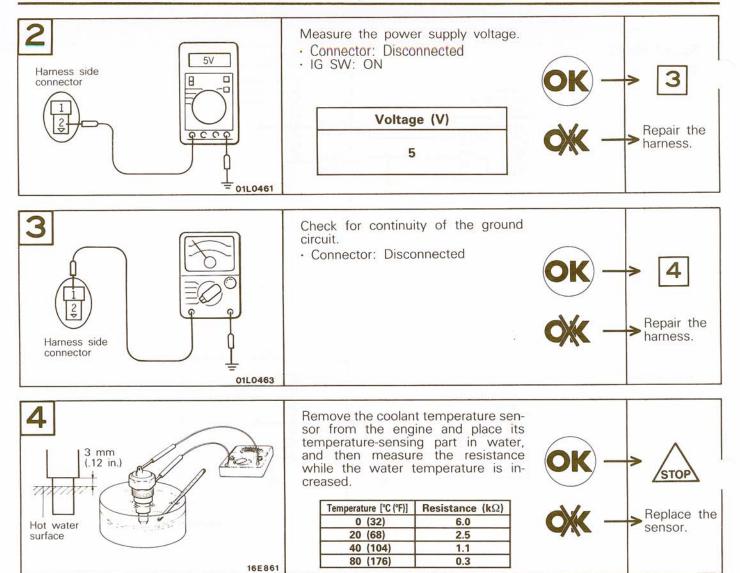






01L0382

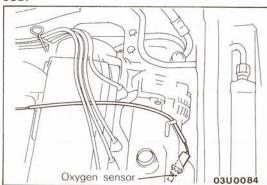




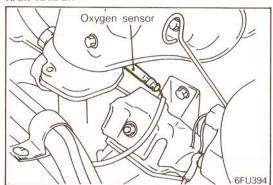
# **OXYGEN SENSOR TEST PROCEDURES**

### Installing positions

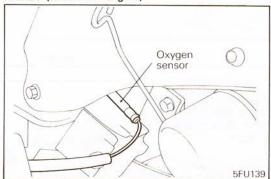
COLT



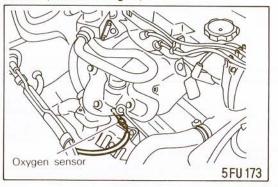
RAM RAIDER



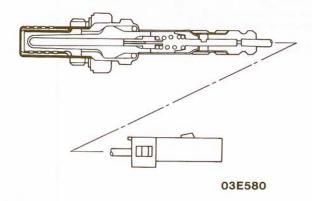
RAM50 (with 2.0 ℓ engine)



RAM50 (with 2.6 \end{aligne} engine)

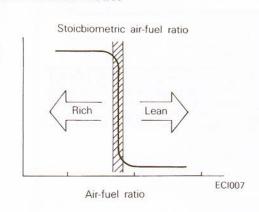


Individual component



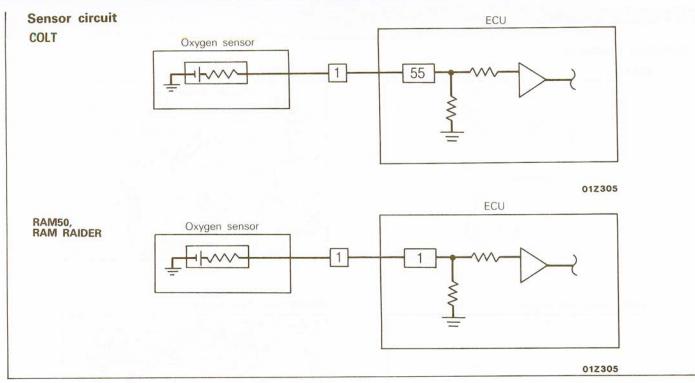
Sensor characteristics

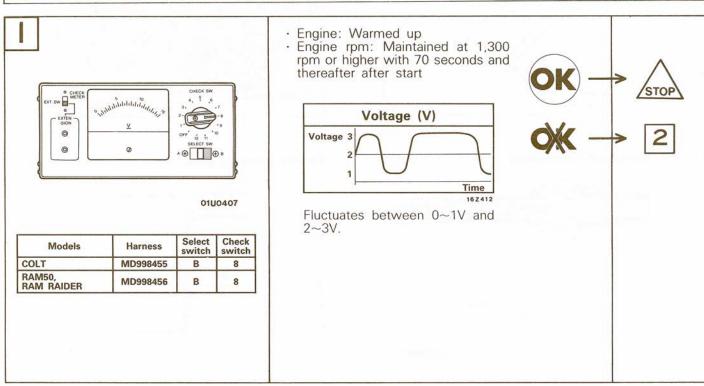
Electromotive force (V)

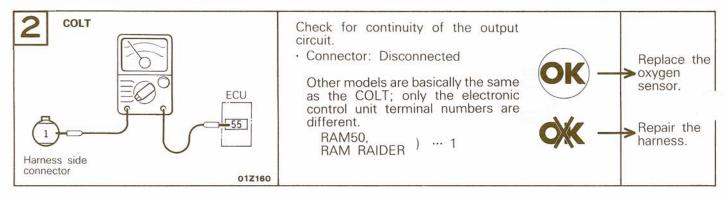


Sensor connecotr



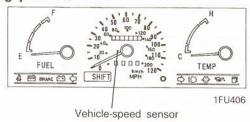




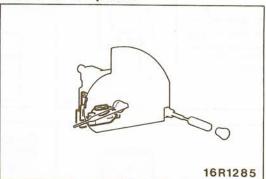


# **VEHICLE-SPEED SENSOR TEST PROCEDURES**

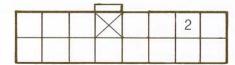
### Installing position



### Individual component

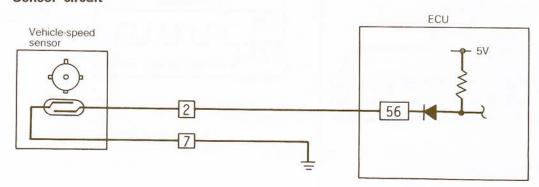


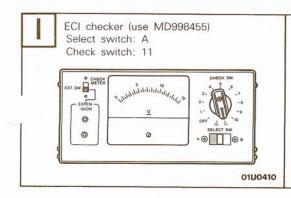
### Harness side connector



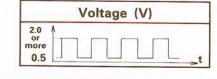


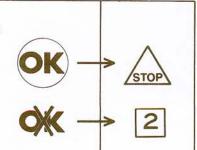
### Sensor circuit

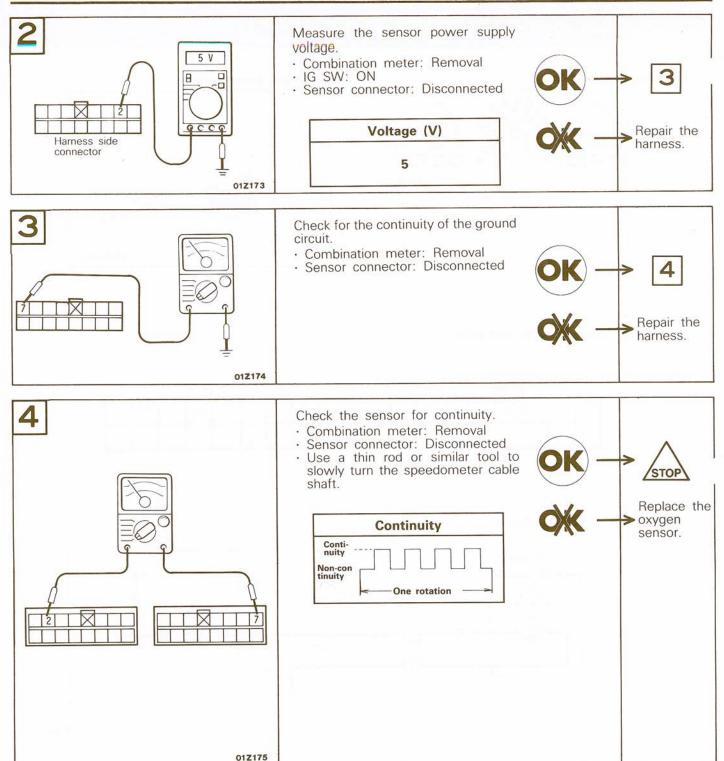




- · IG SW: ON
- Slowly move the vehicle about one meter.



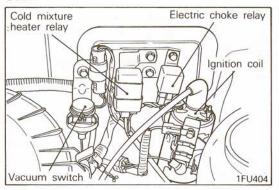




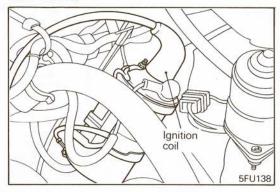
# **ENGINE SPEED SENSOR TEST PROCEDURES**

### Installing positions

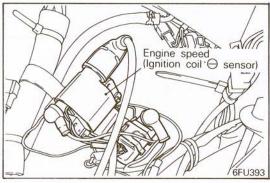
COLT



RAM RAIDER

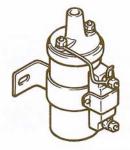


RAM50 (with 2.0 \ell and 2.6 \ell engines)

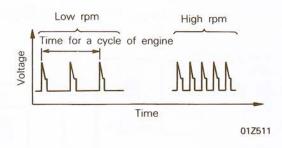


### Individual component

COLT, RAM RAIDER



Sensor characteristics



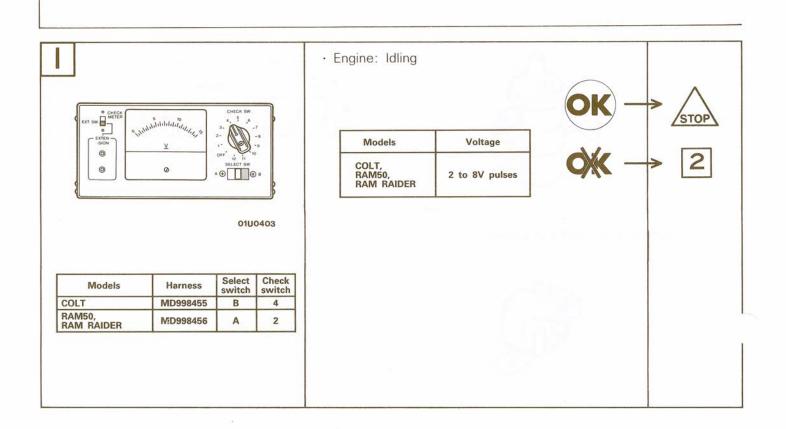
RAM50 (with 2.0 engines)

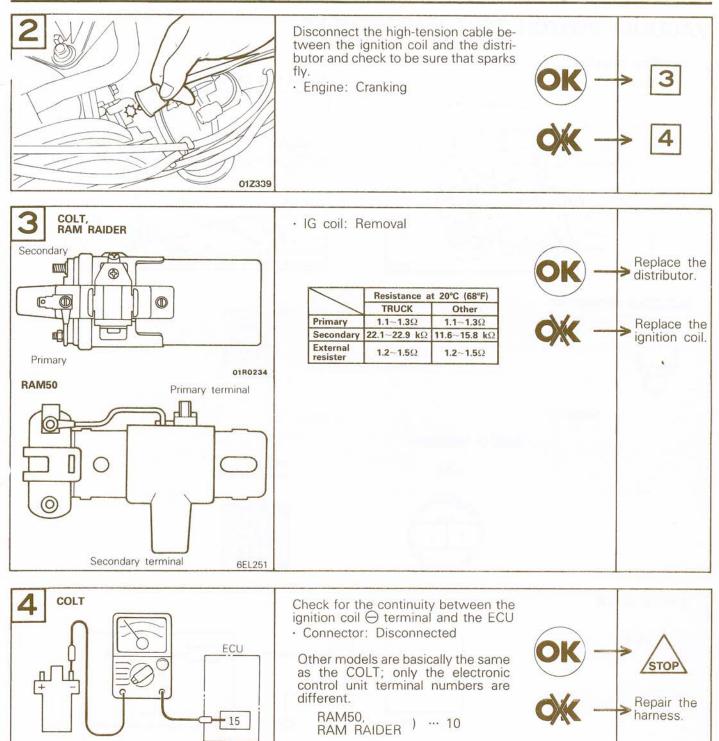


# COLT G coil Spark plug IG SW O1Z327

IG SW

Spark plug



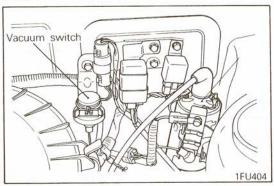


Ignition coil O terminal

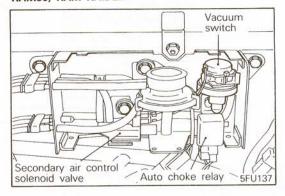
# **VACUUM SWITCH TEST PROCEDURES**

### Installing positions

COLT



RAM50, RAM RAIDER



Individual component

COLT



RAM50, RAM RAIDER



01Z252

Sensor connector

01Z254



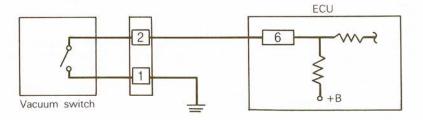
1 2

RAM50, RAM RAIDER

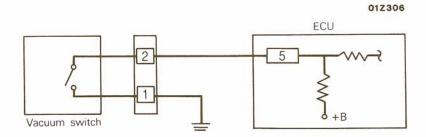


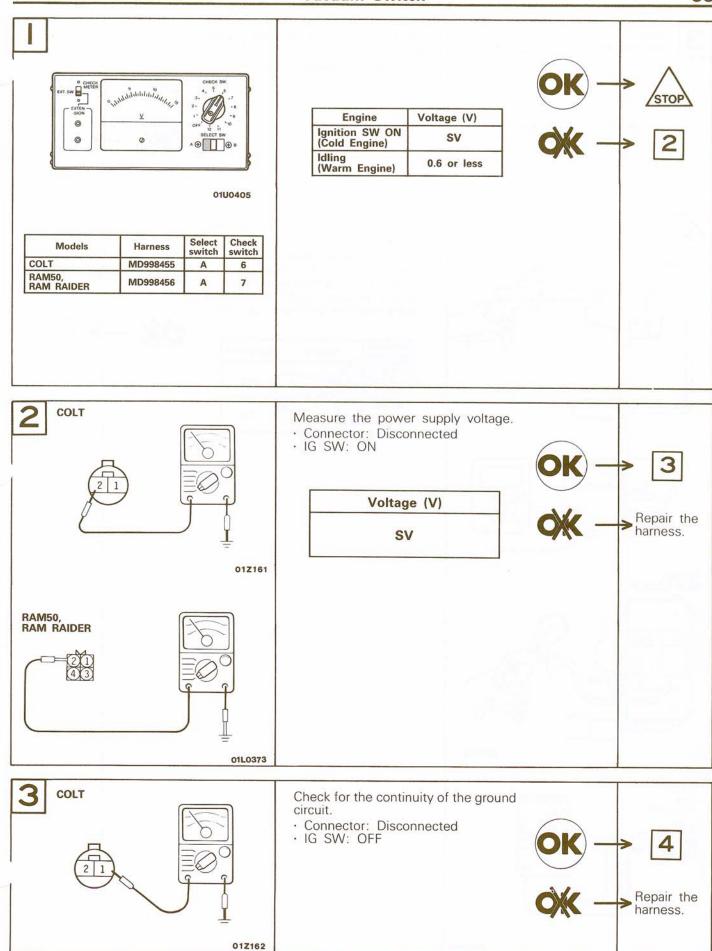
### Sensor circuit

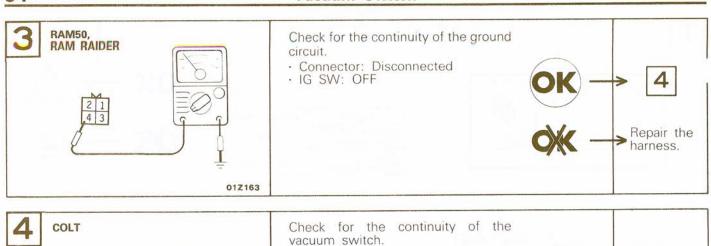
COLT

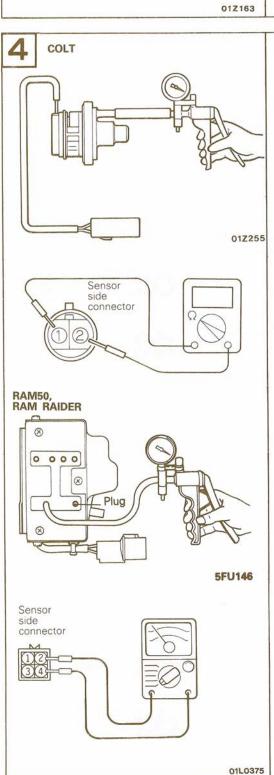


RAM50, RAM RAIDER









- · Vacuum switch: Removal
- · Connector: Disconnected
- · Connect a hand held vacuum pump to the vacuum switch nipple and apply negative pressure (vacuum).

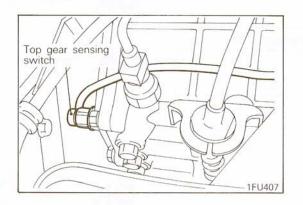
Negative pressure	Terminal	Continuity
26 kPa	COLT 1-2	
(3.9 psi) or less	RAM50, RAM RAIDER 2-4	No
40 kPa	COLT 1-2	
(5.8 psi) or more	RAM50, RAM RAIDER 2-4	Yes



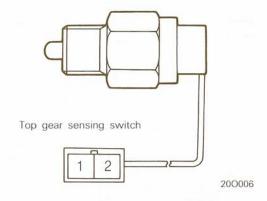


# TOP GEAR SENSING SWITCH TEST PROCEDURES

### Installing position



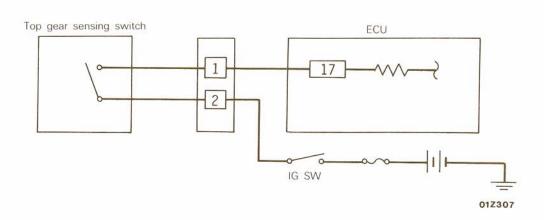
### Individual component

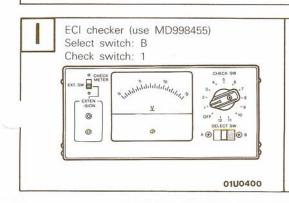


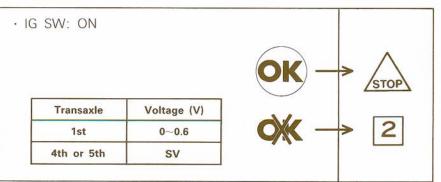
### Sensor connector

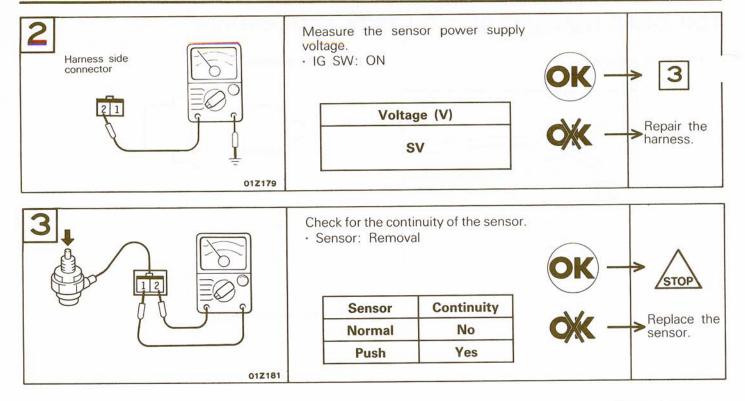
### Sensor circuit



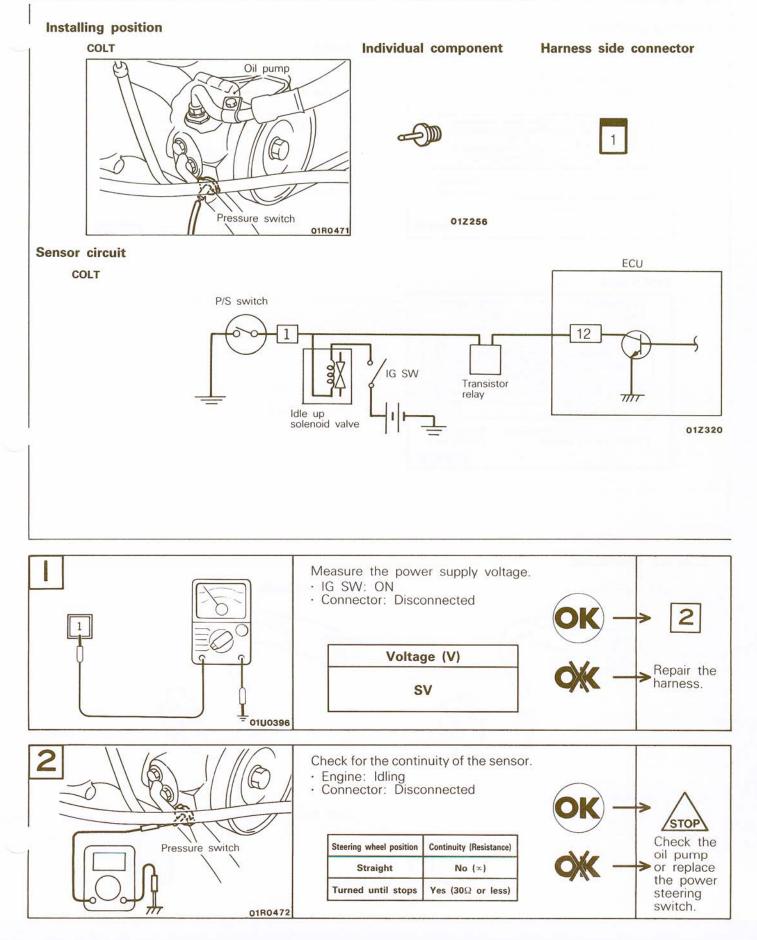








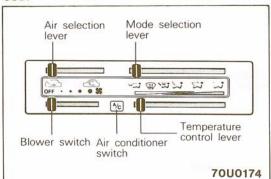
# **POWER STEERING SWITCH TEST PROCEDURES**



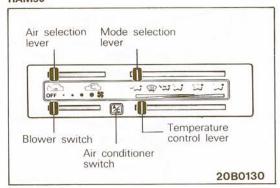
# AIR CONDITIONER SWITCH TEST PROCEDURES

### Installing positions

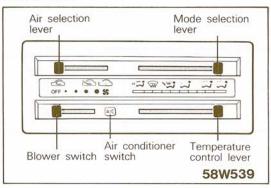
### COLT



### RAM50

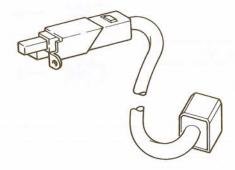


### RAM RAIDER

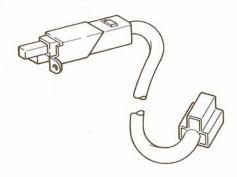


### Individual component

COLT, RAM50



RAM RAIDER



# Sensor connector

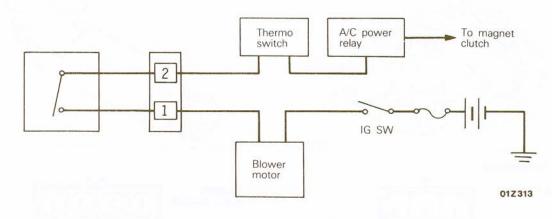
COLT, RAM50

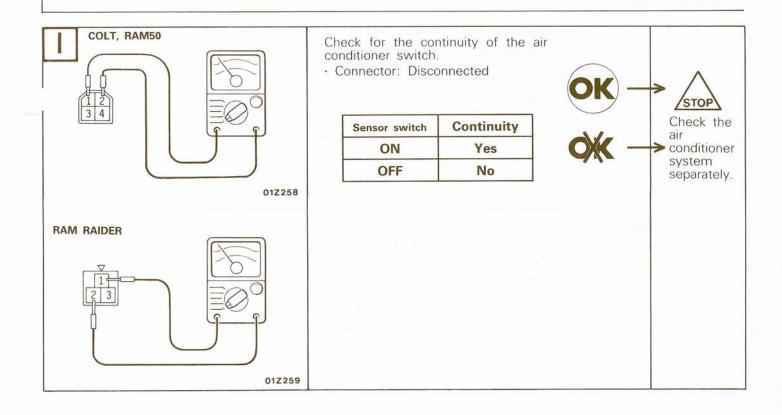




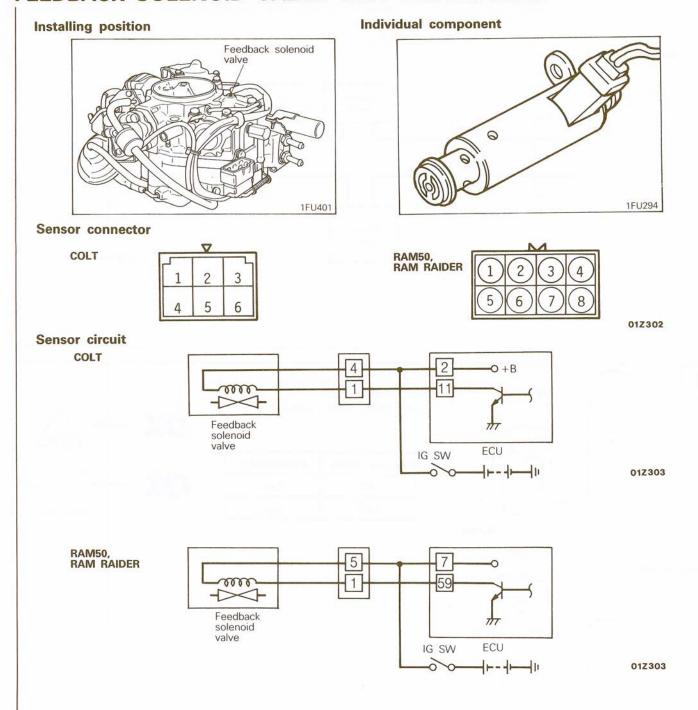


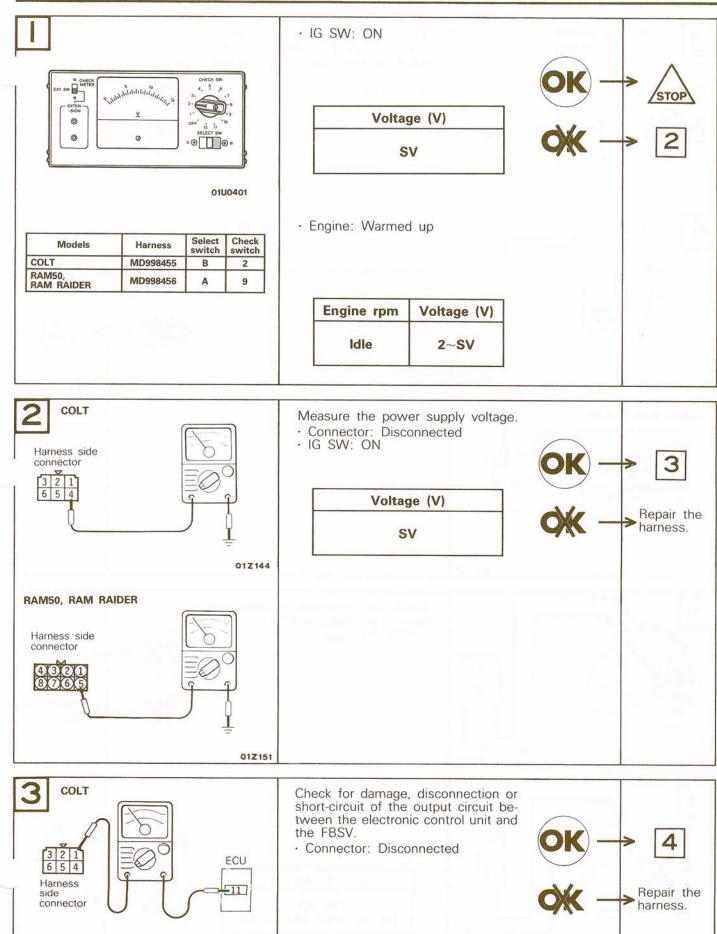


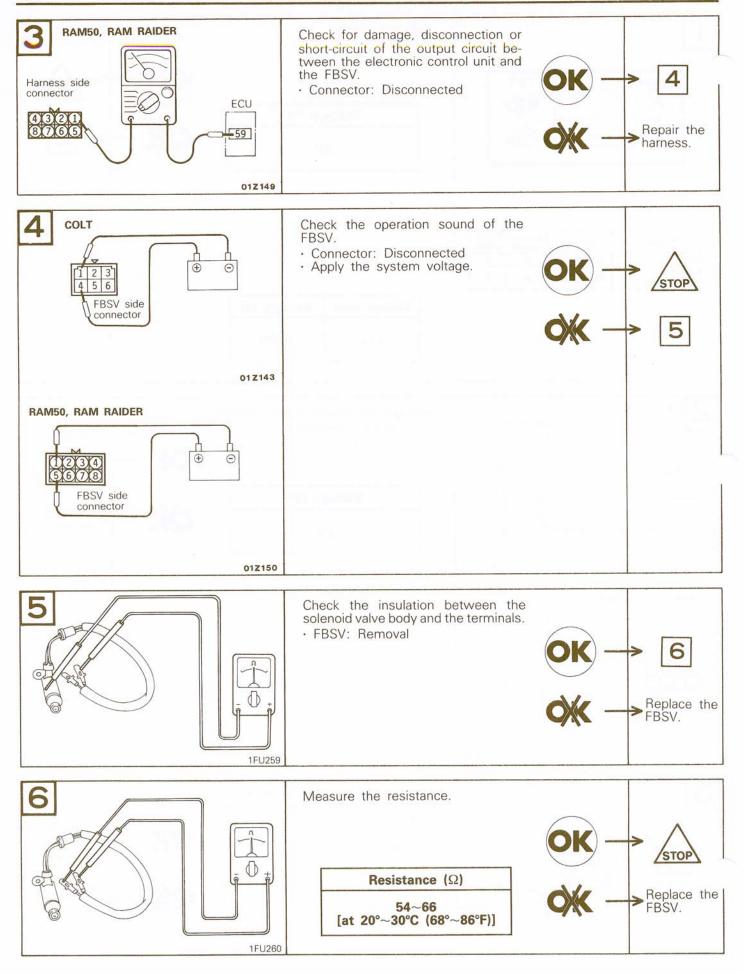




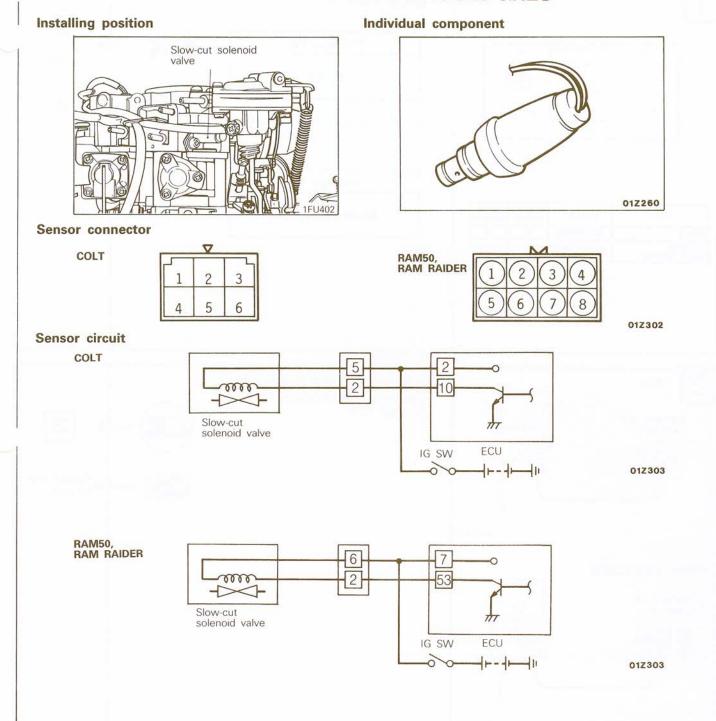
# FEEDBACK SOLENOID VALVE TEST PROCEDURES

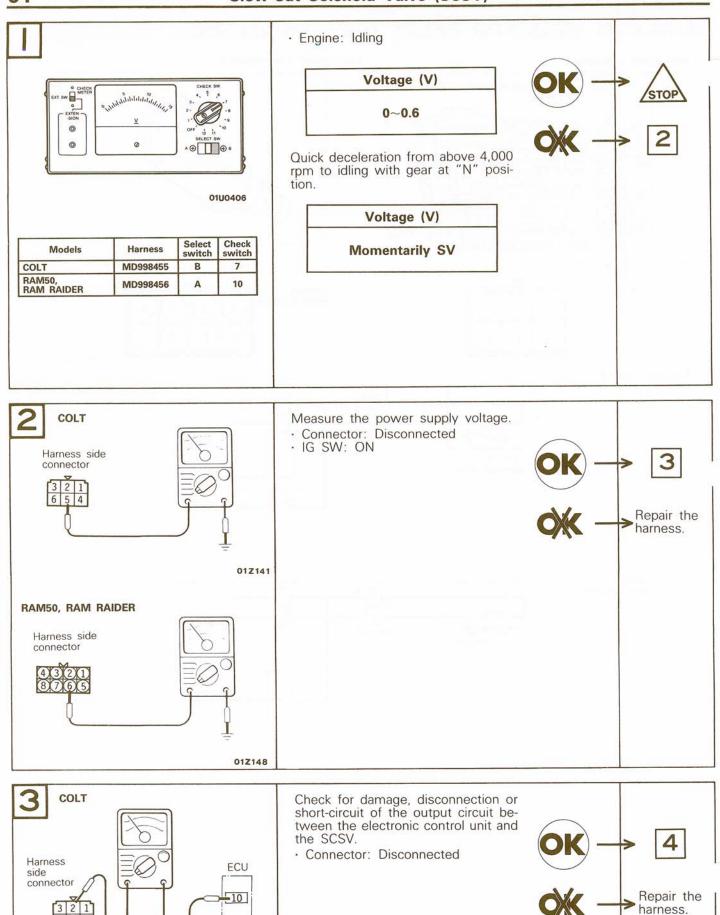


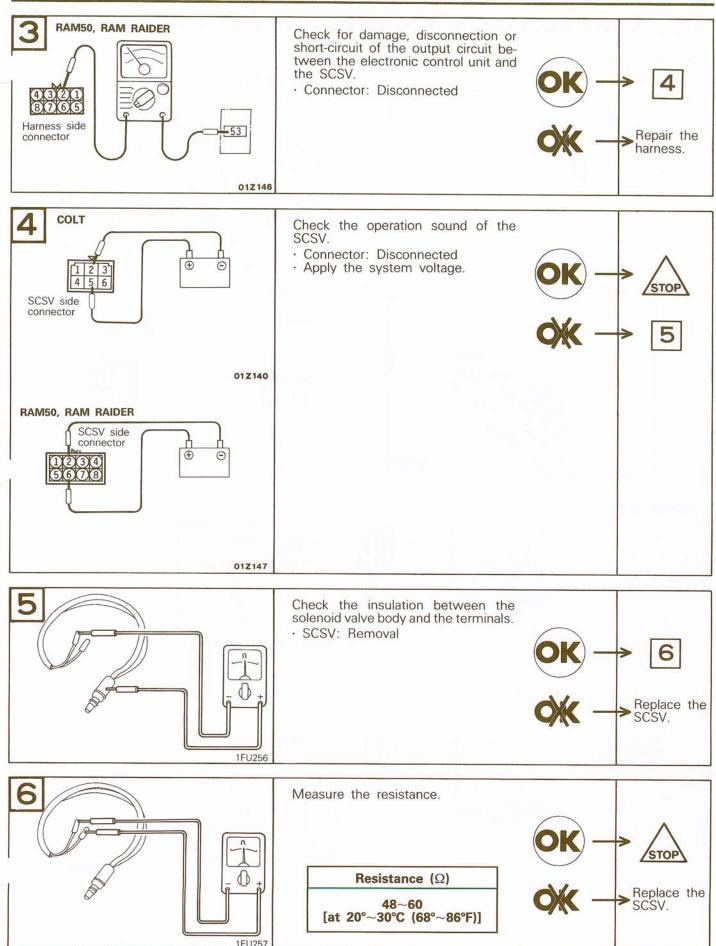




# SLOW-CUT SOLENOID VALVE TEST PROCEDURES

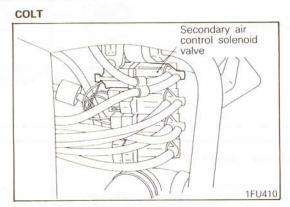


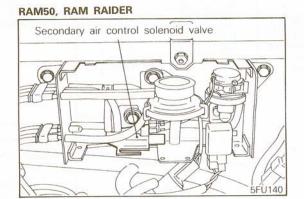




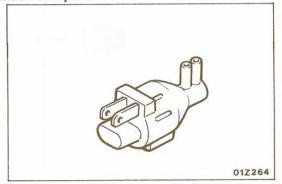
# SECONDARY AIR CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE TEST PROCEDURES

### Installing positions





Individual component



Sensor connector

COLT

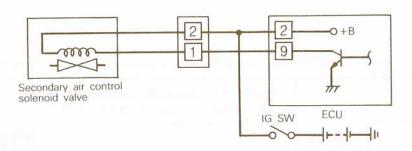
RAM50, RAM RAIDER





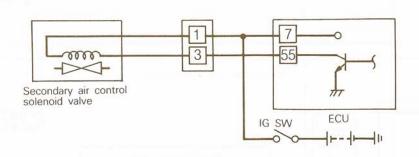
### Sensor circuit

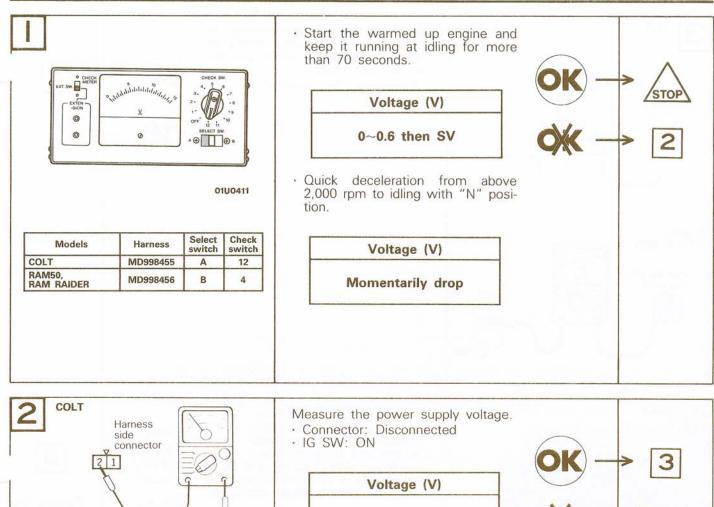
COLT

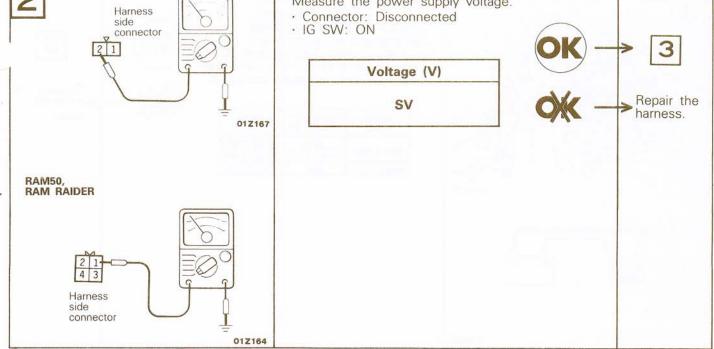


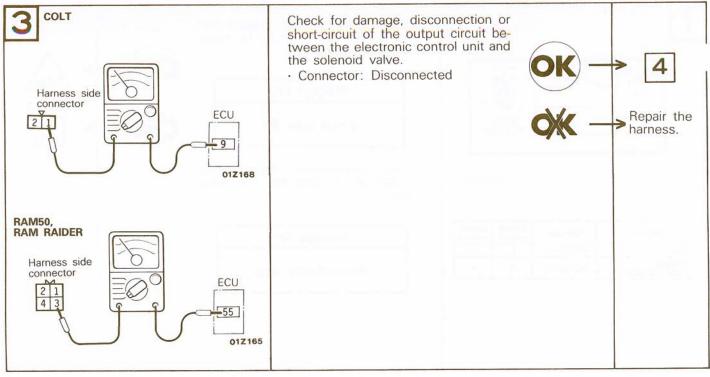
01Z303

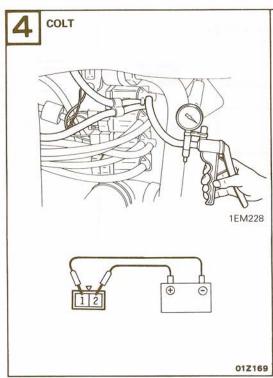










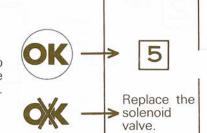


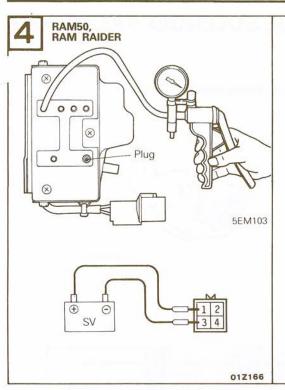
Check the solenoid valve.

· Vacuum hoses: Disengage (white stripe, green stripe)
Connector: Disconnected

· Connect a hand held vacuum pump to the nipple to which white stripe vacuum hose has been connected.

System voltage	Other nipple of solenoid valve	Normal Condition			
that makes	Open	Vacuum leaks			
When applied	Closed with finger	Vacuum holds			
When not applied	Open	Vacuum holds			





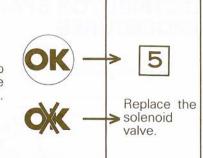
Check the solenoid valve.

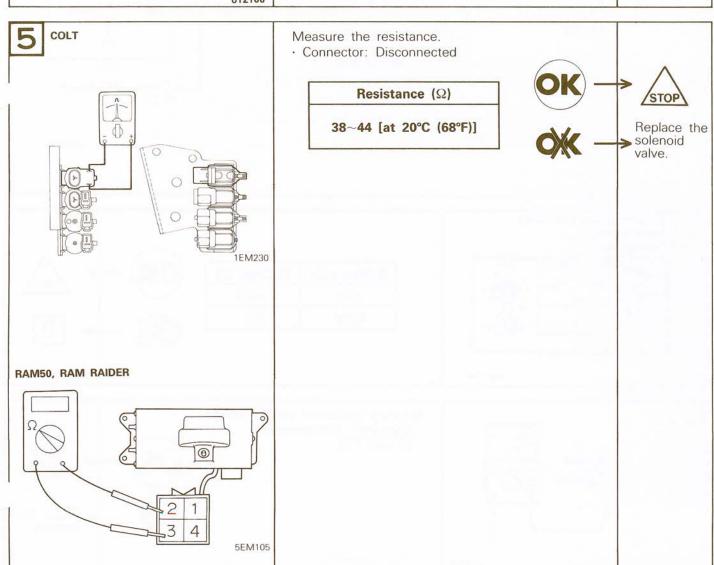
- · Vacuum hoses: Disengage
- (red stripe, green stripe)

  Connector: Disconnected

  Connect a hand held vacuum pump to the nipple to which red stripe vacuum hose has been connected.

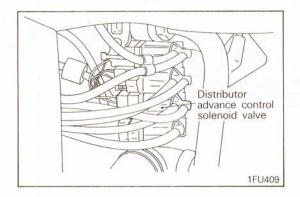
System voltage	Other nipple of solenoid valve	Normal Condition			
	Open	Vacuum leaks			
When applied	Closed with finger	Vacuum holds			
When not applied	Open	Vacuum holds			



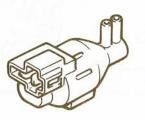


# DISTRIBUTOR SPARK ADVANCE CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE TEST PROCEDURES





Individual component

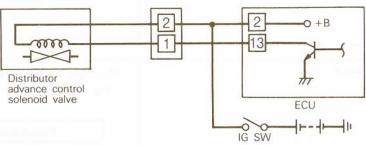


01Z261

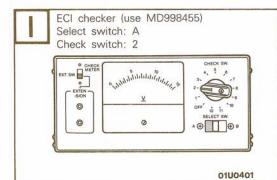
### Sensor connector

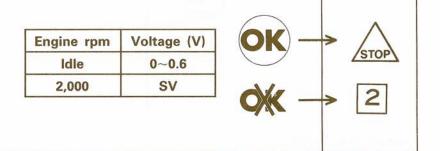


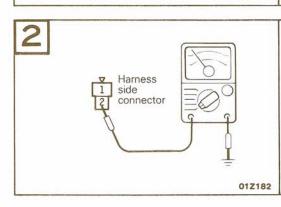
### Sensor circuit



01Z303

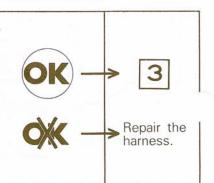


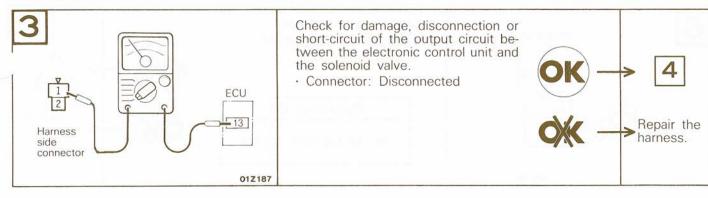


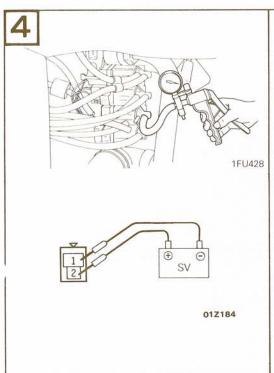


Measure the power supply voltage.

- · Connector: Disconnected
- · IG SW: ON







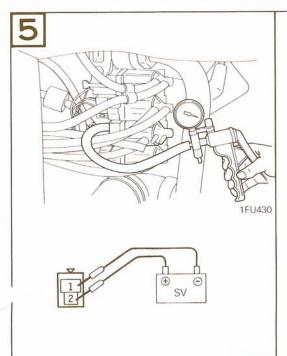
Check the air tightness.

- · Vacuum hoses: Disengage (black, red, blue stripe)
  Connector: Disconnected
- Connect a hand held vacuum pump to the nipple to which the black vacuum hose has been connected.

System voltage	Normal state	
Applied	Vacuum leaks	
Not applied	Vacuum holds	



Replace the solenoid valve.

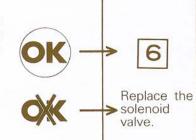


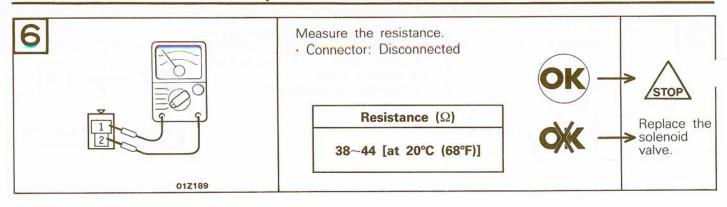
01Z184

Check the air tightness.

· Connect a hand held vacuum pump to the nipple to which the blue stripe vacuum hose has been connected.

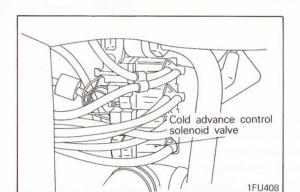
System voltage	Normal state
Applied	Vacuum holds
Not applied	Vacuum leaks



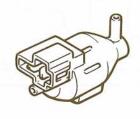


### DISTRIBUTOR COLD SPARK ADVANCE CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE **TEST PROCEDURES**

Installing position



Individual component

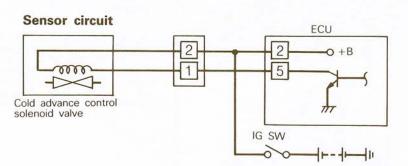


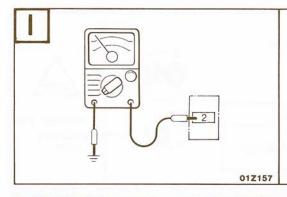
01Z263

01Z303





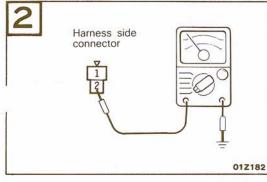




- · Measure the output voltage.
- Drive the vehicle for some seconds at a speed higher than 8 km/h (5 mph) then hold engine idling.

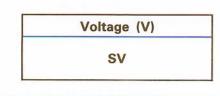
Engine coolant temp.	Voltage (V)
50°C (122°F) or lower	0~0.6
50°C (122°F) or higher	sv



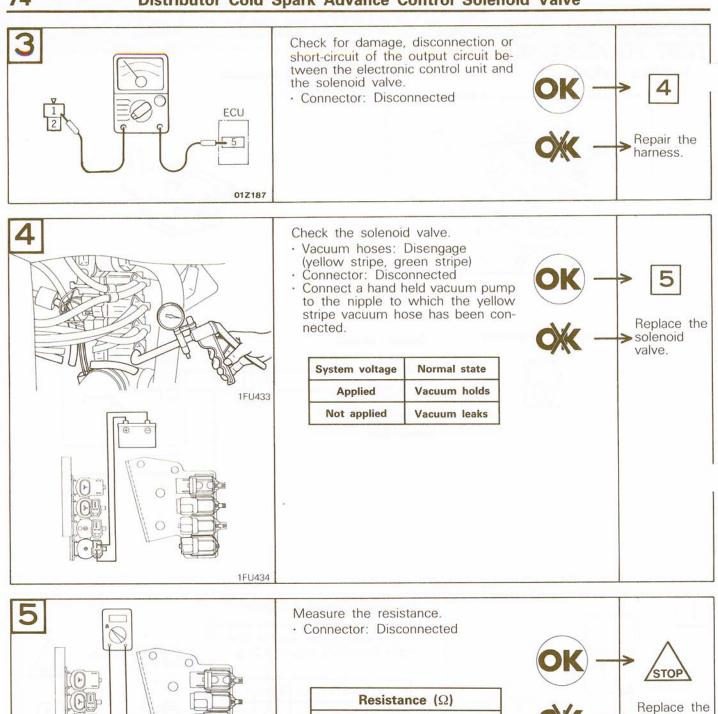


Measure the power supply voltage.

- Connector: DisconnectedIG SW: ON







38~44 [at 20°C (68°F)]

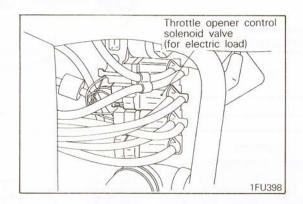
1FU435

solenoid

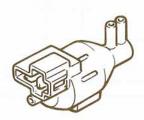
valve.

# THROTTLE OPENER CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE TEST PROCEDURES

Installing position



Individual component

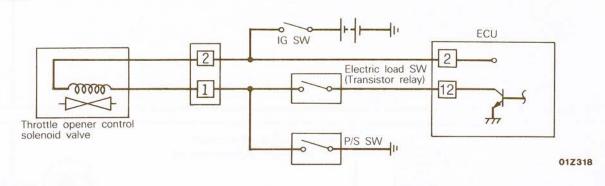


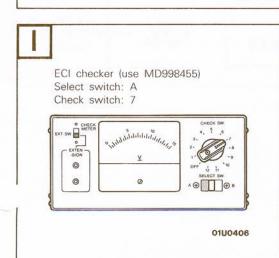
01Z262

Sensor connector



Sensor circuit

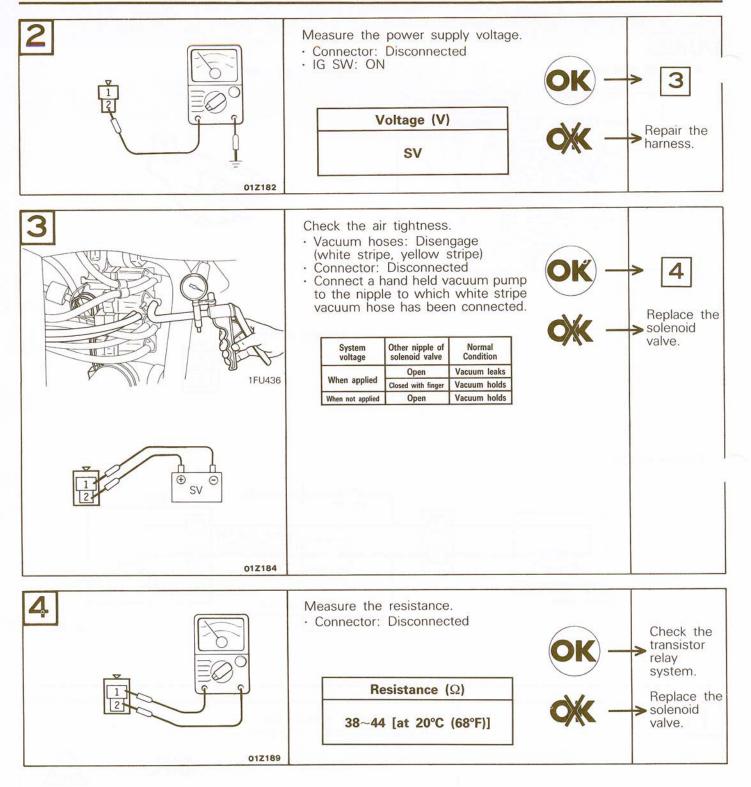




 Air conditioner switch: ON (Compressor clutch engaged) or lighting switch: ON

Engine rpm	Voltage (V)	
ldle	0~0.6	
2,000	9~15	

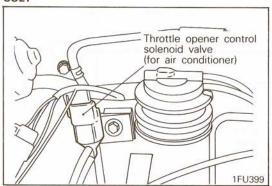




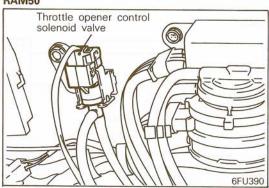
## THROTTLE OPENER CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE TEST PROCE-**DURES**

#### Installing positions





RAM50



RAM RAIDER

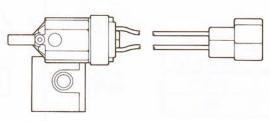


Sensor connector



#### Individual component

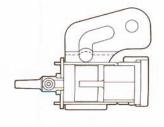
COLT



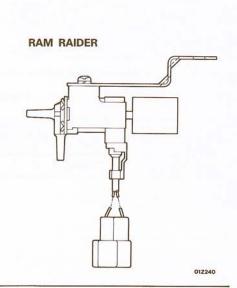
01Z242

5FU132

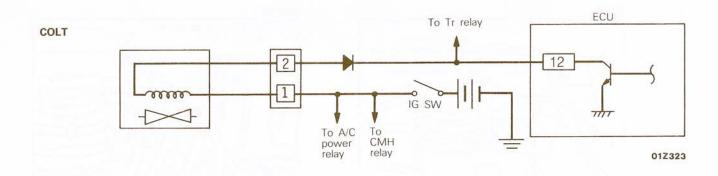
RAM50

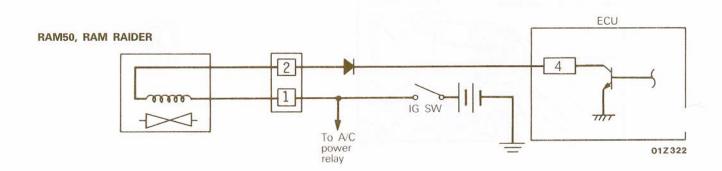


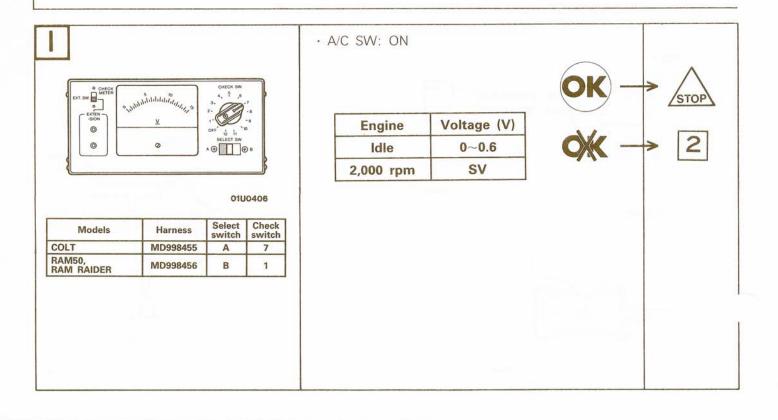
01Z241

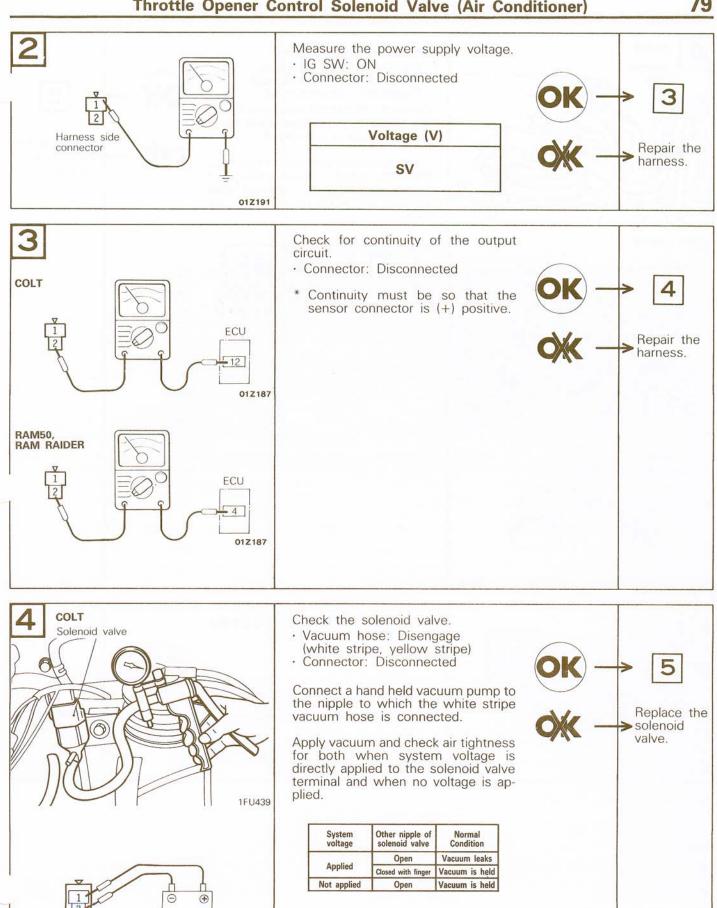


#### Sensor circuit

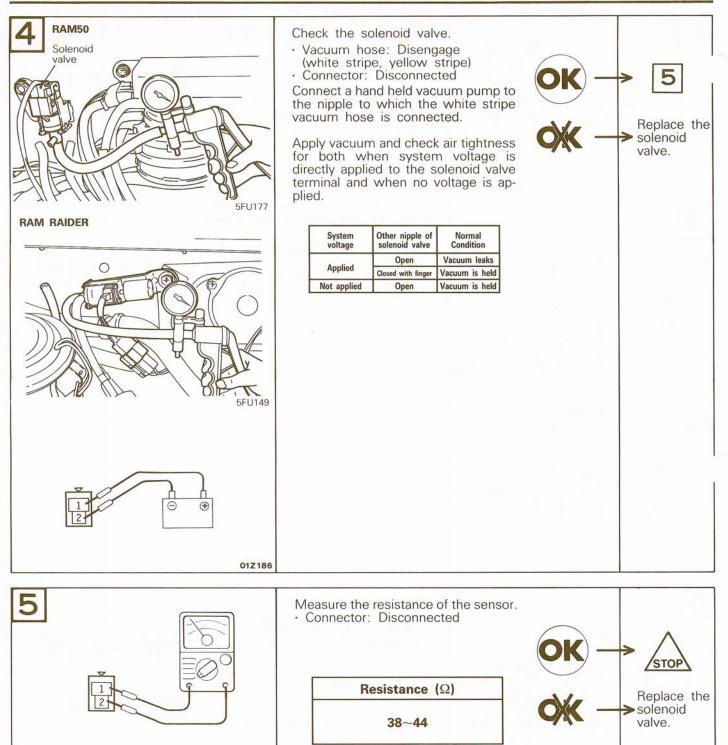






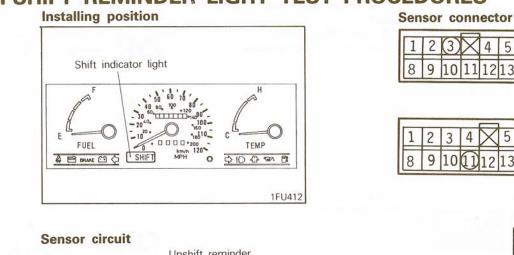


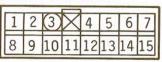
017186



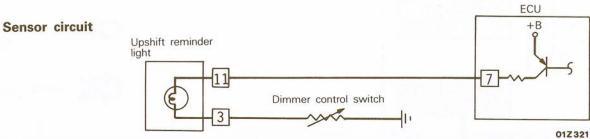
01Z189

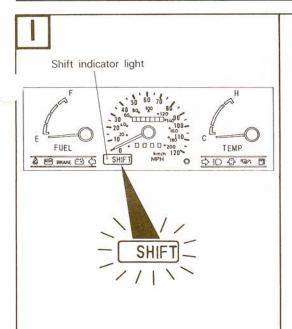
## **UPSHIFT REMINDER LIGHT TEST PROCEDURES**









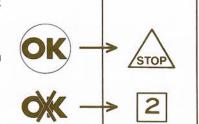


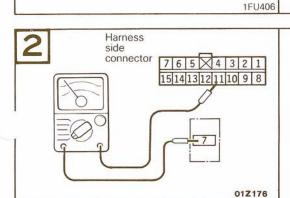
Check for illumination of the upshift reminder light.

- · Engine coolant temperature: 85~95°C (185~205°F)
- · Drive the vehicle on flat road at a gear other than top gear.

Engine rpm	Light
ldle	OFF
1,600~1,800	ON after 1 second
1,800~2,500	ON

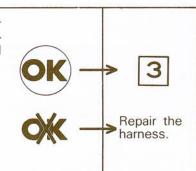
· Check that the upshift reminder light dose not come on during driving in top gear.

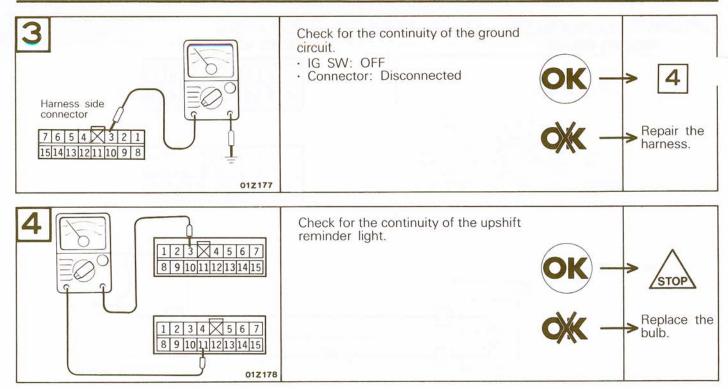




Check for damage, disconnection or short-circuit of the output circuit between the electronic control unit and the upshift reminder light.

- Combination meter: RemovalConnector: Disconnected

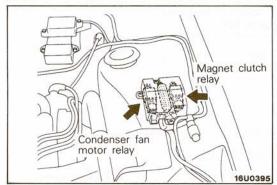




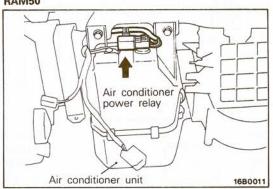
### AIR CONDITIONER POWER RELAY TEST PROCEDURES

### Installing positions

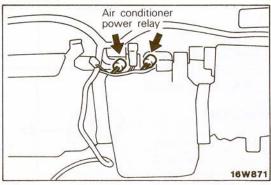
COLT



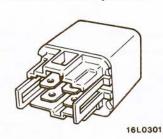
RAM50



RAM RAIDER



Individual component

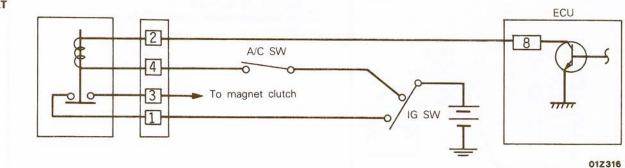


Sensor connector

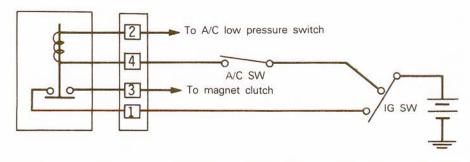


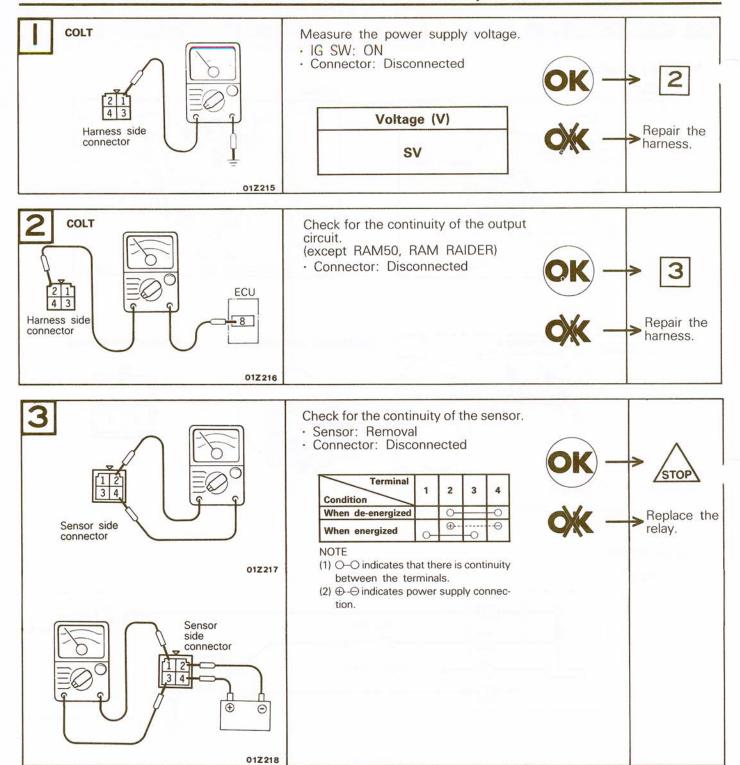
#### Sensor circuit

COLT



RAM50, RAM RAIDER

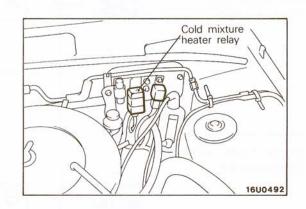




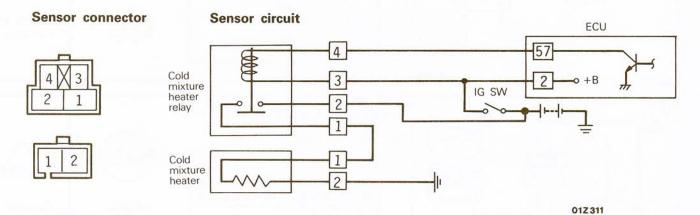
## **COLD MIXTURE HEATER RELAY TEST PROCEDURES**

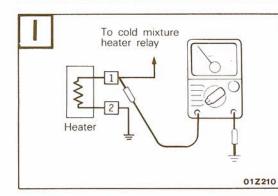
#### Installing position







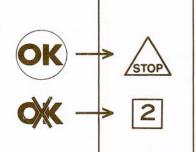


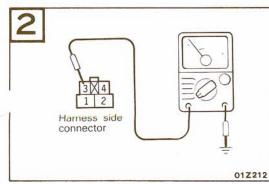


Check the output voltage.

 Insert the probe from behind the connector. Do not disconnect the connector.

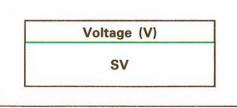
Coolant temp.	Engine	Voltage
50°C (122°F) or lower	Stopped	0
	ldle	SV
70°C (158°F) or higher		0

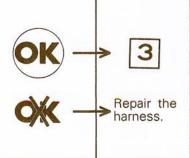


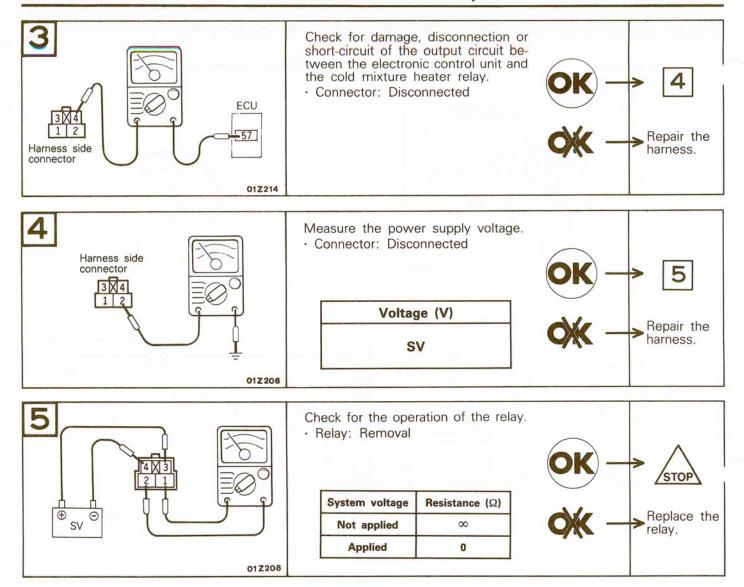


Measure the power supply voltage.

- · Connector: Disconnected
- · IG SW: ON

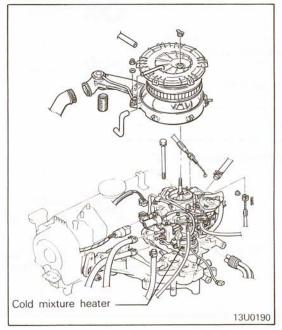




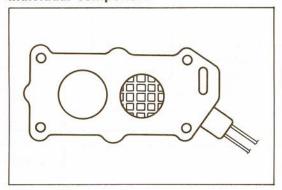


### **COLD MIXTURE HEATER TEST PROCEDURES**

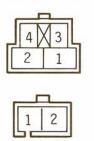
#### Installing position



#### Individual component

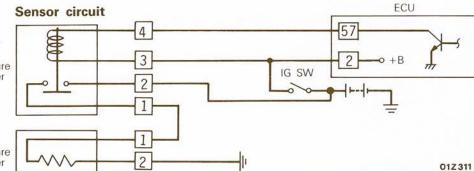


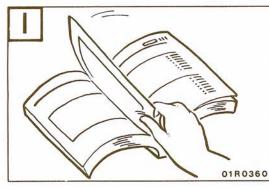
#### Sensor connector



Cold mixture heater relay

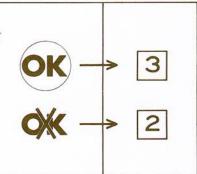
Cold mixture heater

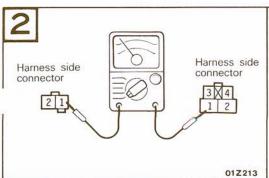




Measure the power supply voltage.

Cold mixture heater relay 1. (Refer to P.85.)

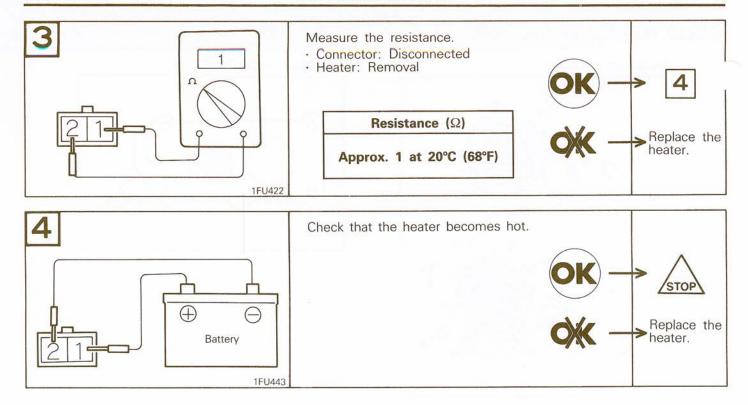




Check for damage, disconnection or short-circuit of the output circuit between the electronic control unit and the heater.

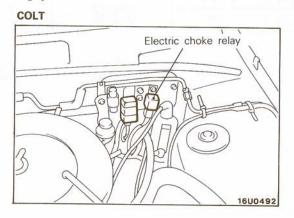
· Connector: Disconnected





## **ELECTRIC CHOKE RELAY TEST PROCEDURES**

### Installing positions



RAM50, RAM RAIDER

Electric choke relay

Individual component

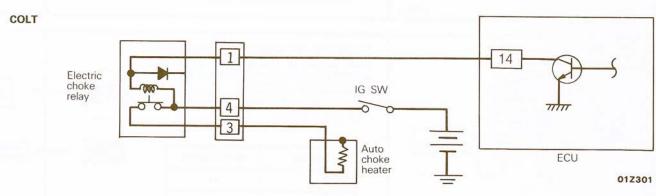


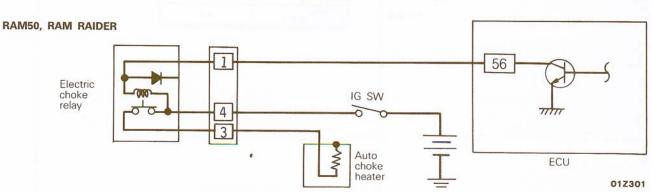
Harness side connector



01Z271

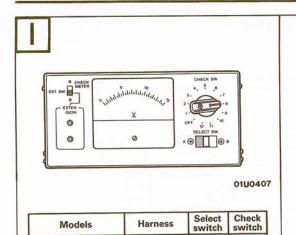






COLT

RAM50, RAM RAIDER

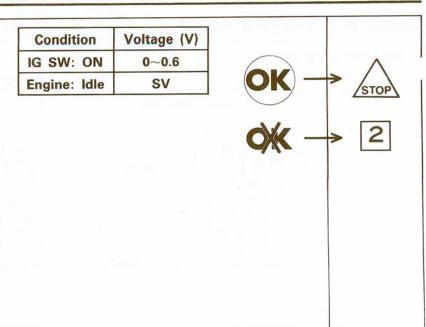


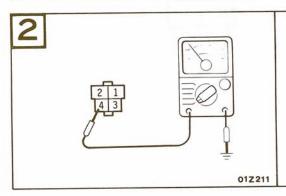
MD998455

MD998456

8

A

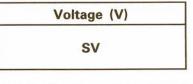




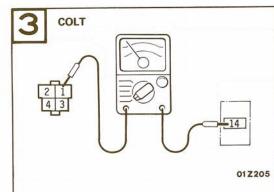
Measure the power supply voltage.

· IG SW: ON

· Connector: Disconnected





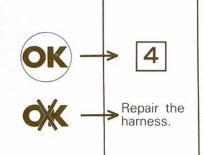


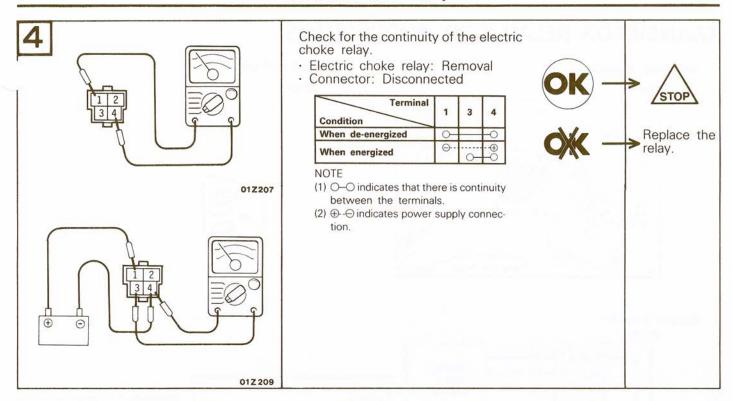
Check for damage, disconnection or short-circuit of the output circuit between the electric choke relay and the electronic control unit.

· Connector: Disconnected

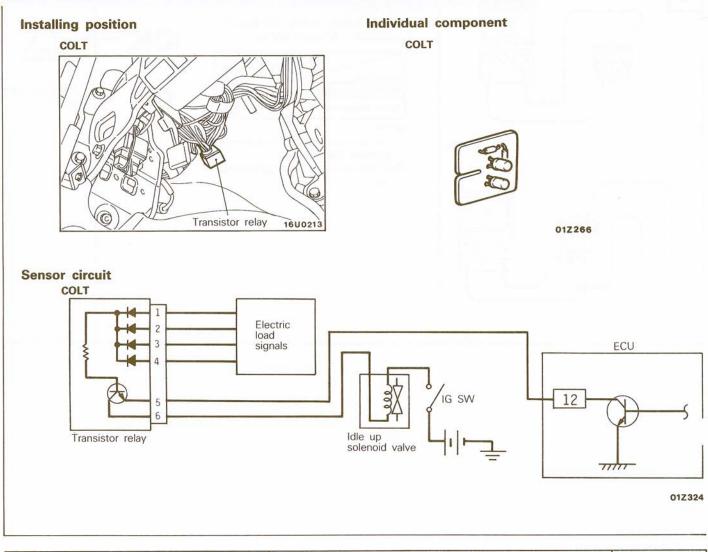
· IG SW: OFF

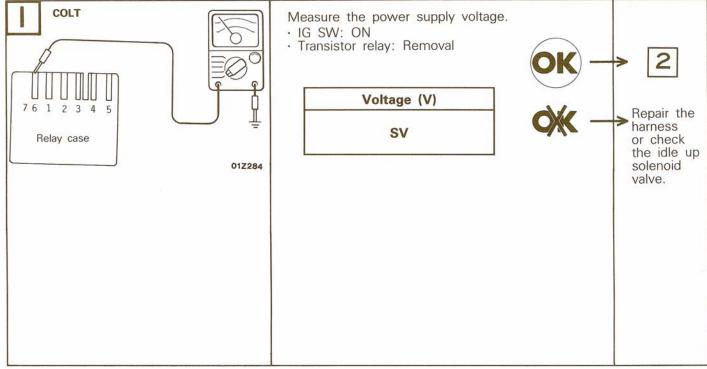
Models	ECU terminal
COLT	14
RAM50, RAM RAIDER	56

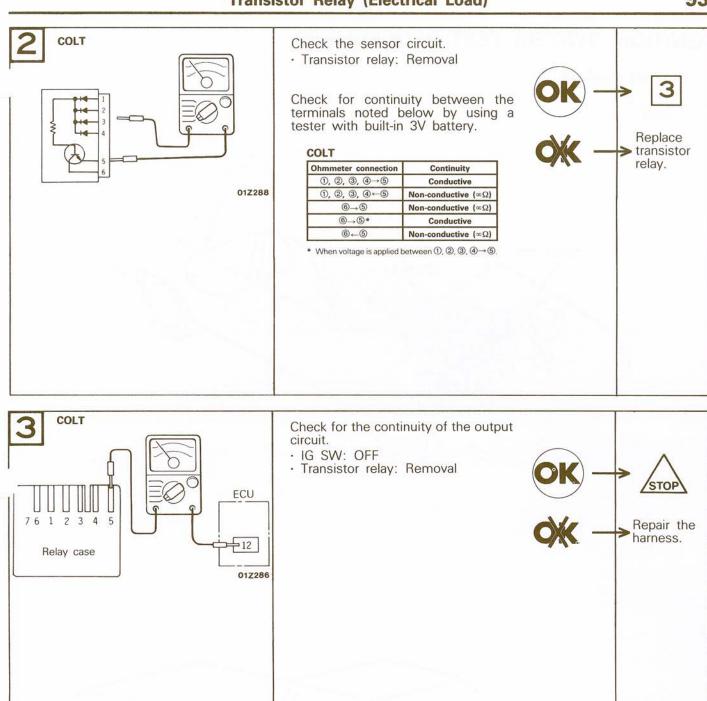




## TRANSISTOR RELAY TEST PROCEDURES



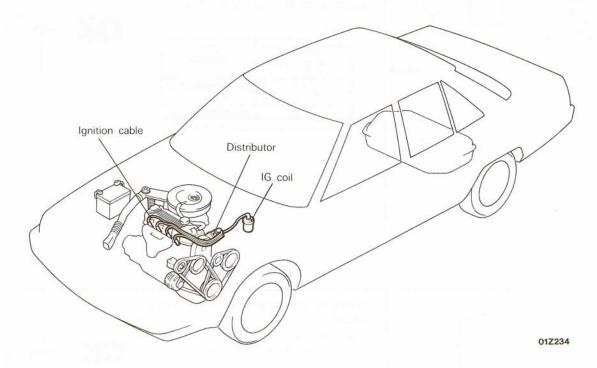




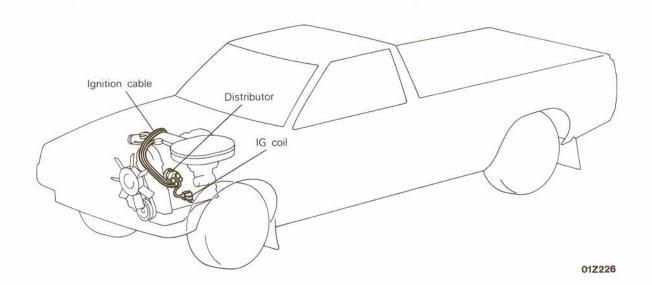
## **IGNITION SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES**

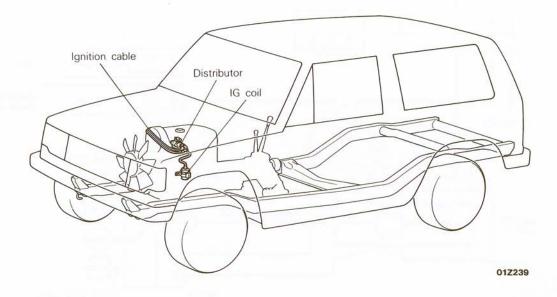
Installing positions

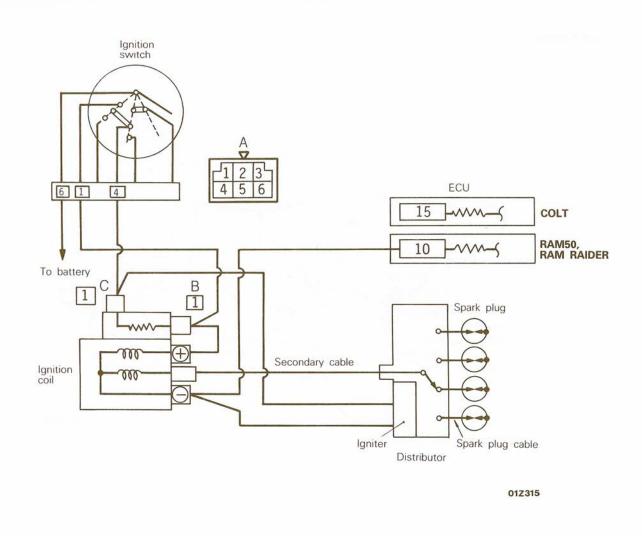
COLT

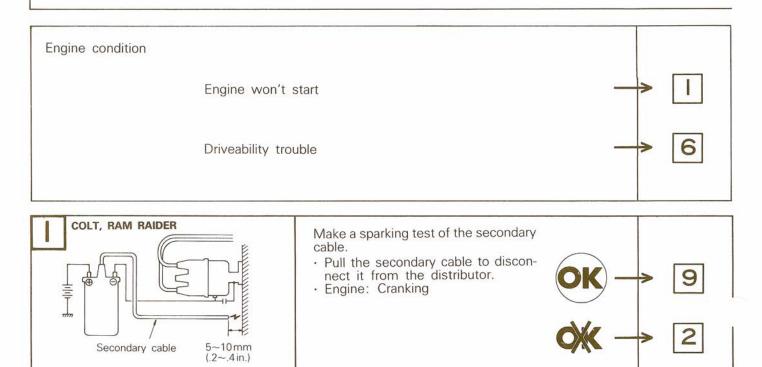


RAM50

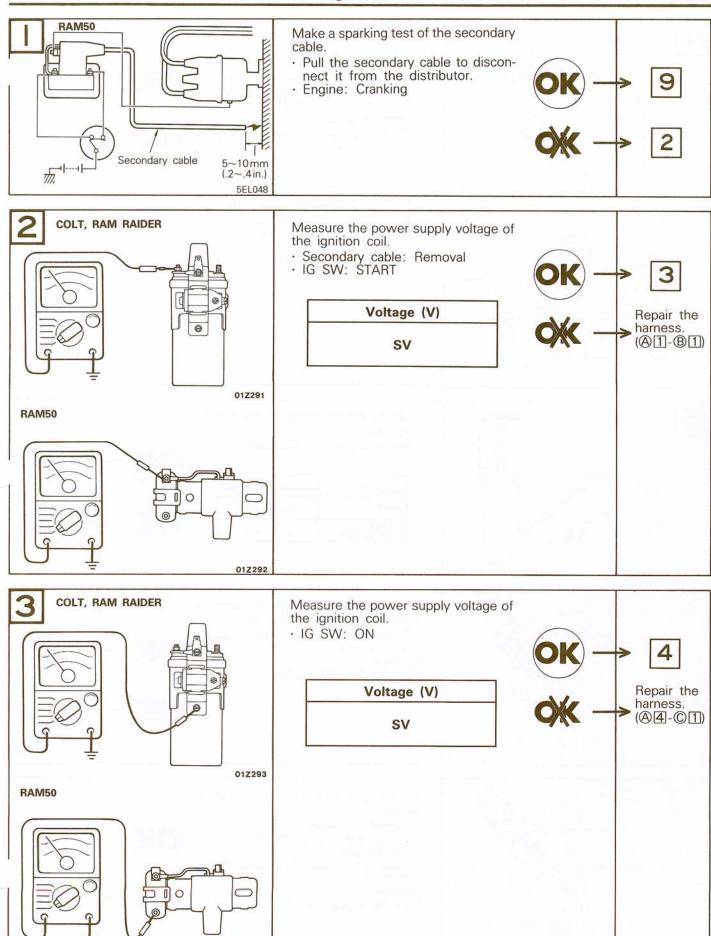




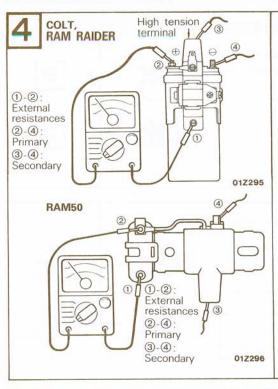




1EL038



01Z294



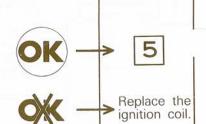
Measure the resistance of the ignition coil.

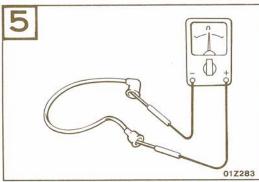
	Resistance at 20°C (68°F)	
	COLT	RAM RAIDER
External resistances	1.2~1.49Ω	1.2~1.4Ω
Primary	1.1~1.3Ω	1.1~1.3Ω
Secondary	11.6~15.8 kΩ	14.5~19.5 kΩ

	Resistance at 20°C (68°F)	
	RAM50	
External resistances	<b>1.22</b> ~ <b>1.48</b> Ω	
Drimaner	11~130	

Secondary

22.1~22.9 kΩ

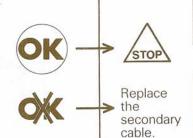


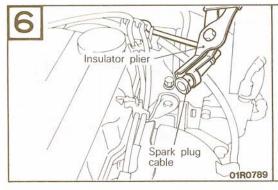


Measure the resistance of the secondary cable.

· Secondary cable: Removal

Models	Resistance at 20°C (68°F)
COLT	Approx. 6 kΩ
RAM50, RAM RAIDER	Approx. 7 kΩ

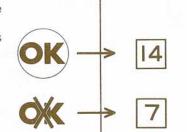


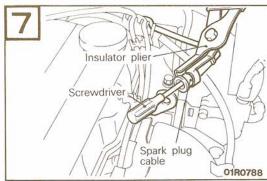


Check to be sure that the engine condition changes during idling.

 Disconnect the spark plug cables one by one.

Caution Use the insulator plier.

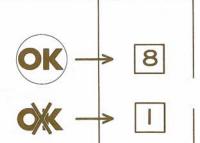


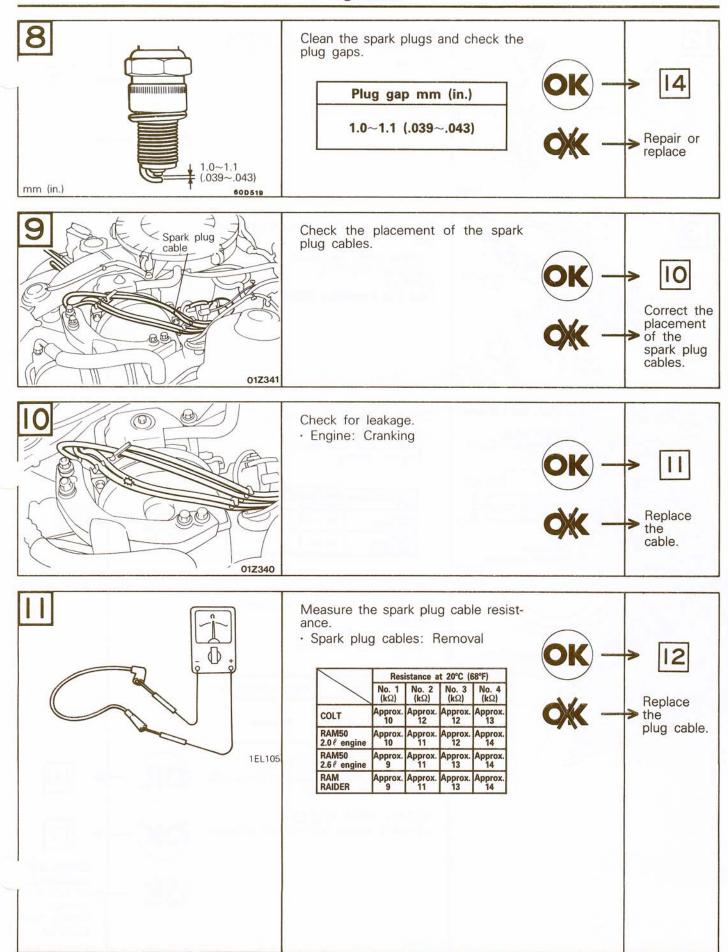


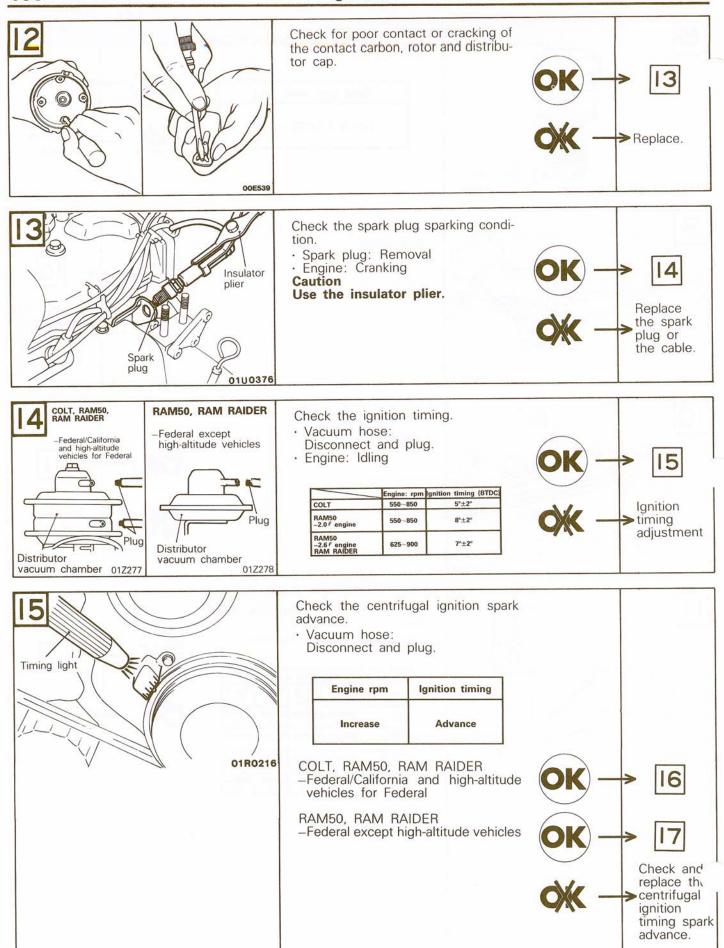
Make a sparking test of the spark plug cables.

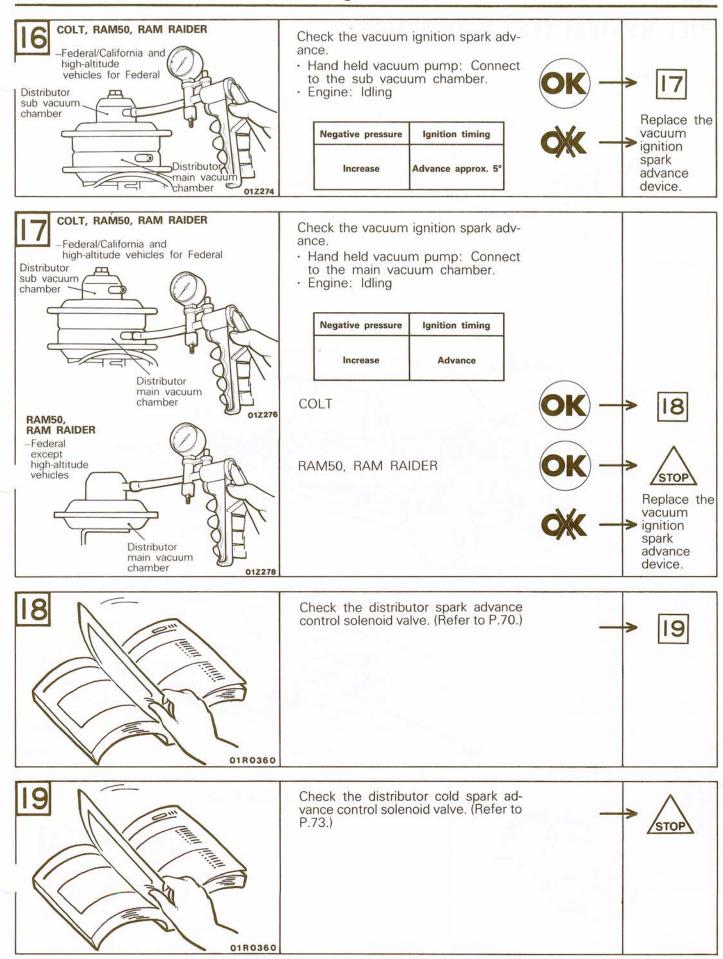
- · Engine: Cranking
- Disconnect the spark plug cables one by one.
- Insert an insulated screwdriver in terminal.

Caution Use the insulator plier.

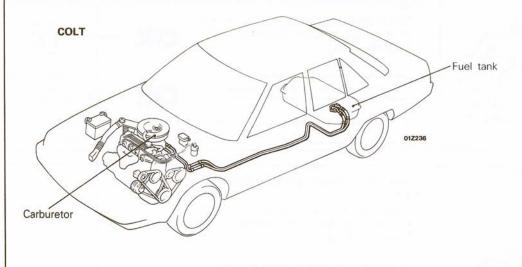


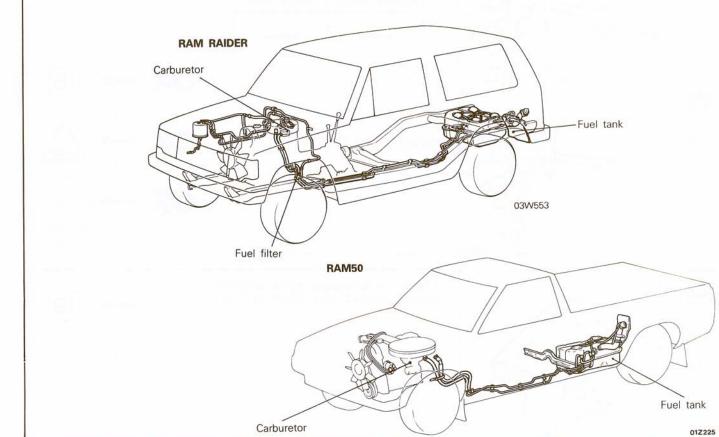


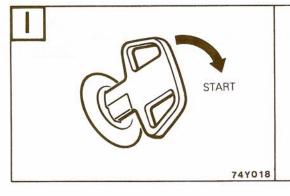




## **FUEL SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES**

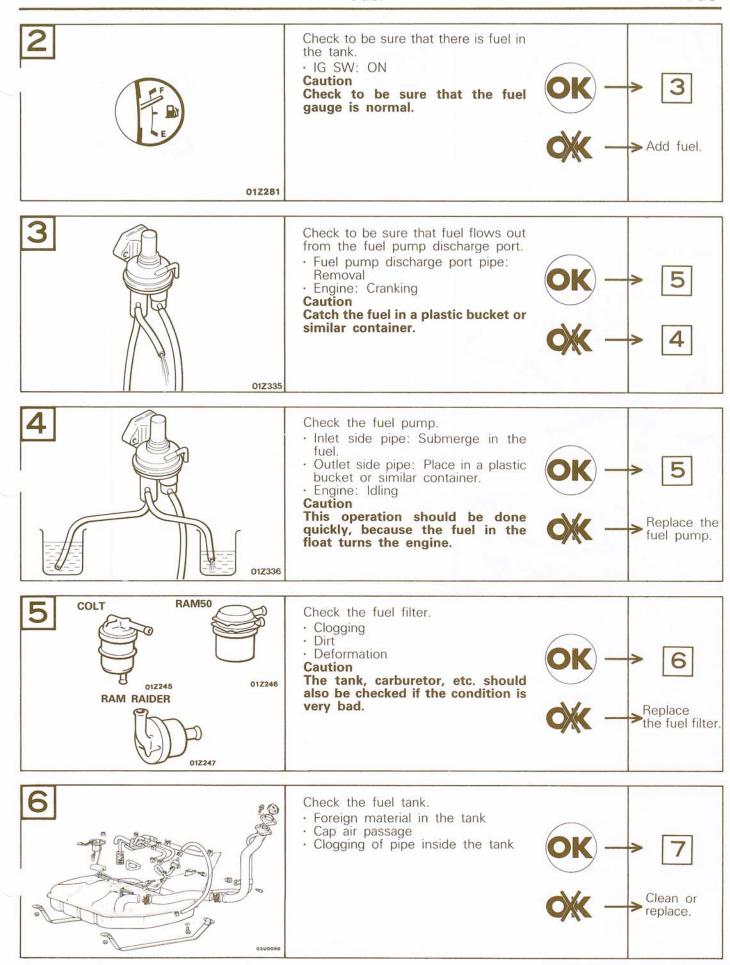


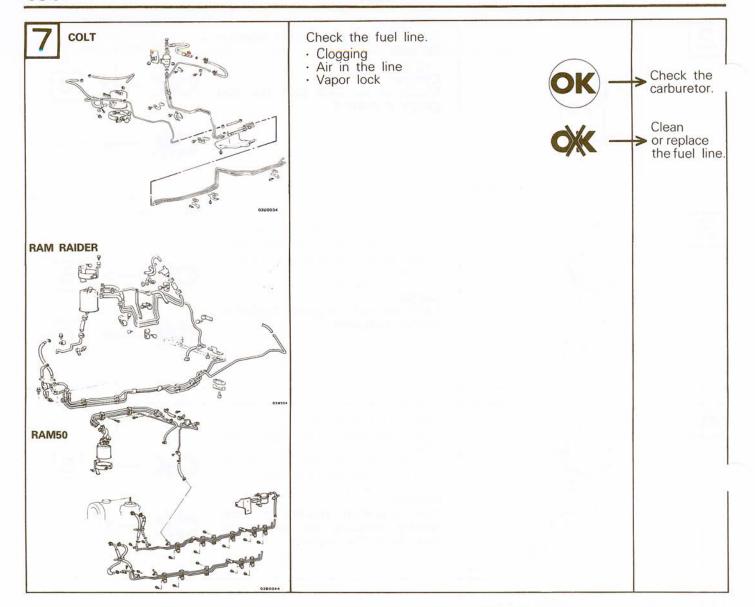




Check to be sure that the engine can be started.

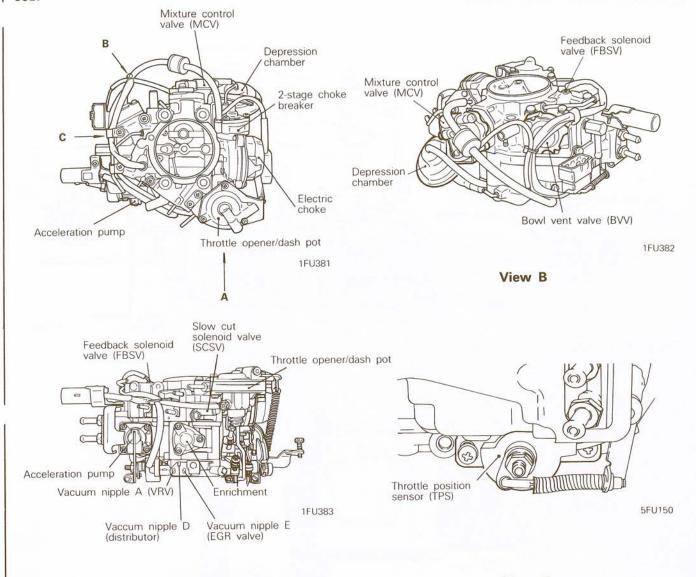






## CARBURETOR TEST PROCEDURES

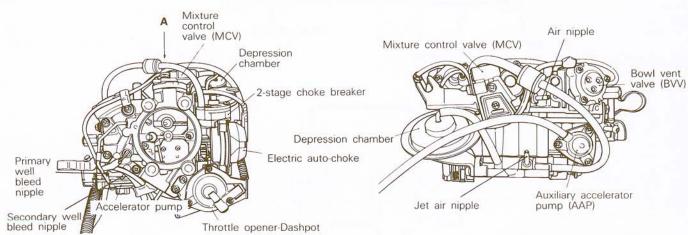
COLT



#### View A

View C

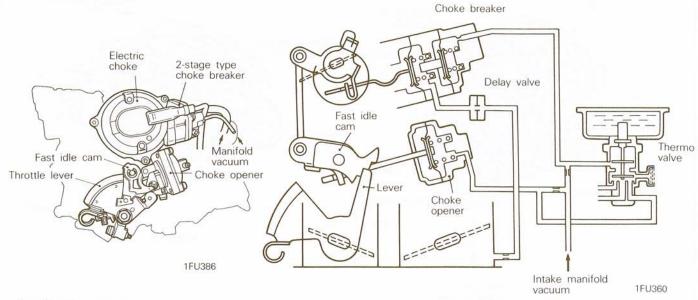




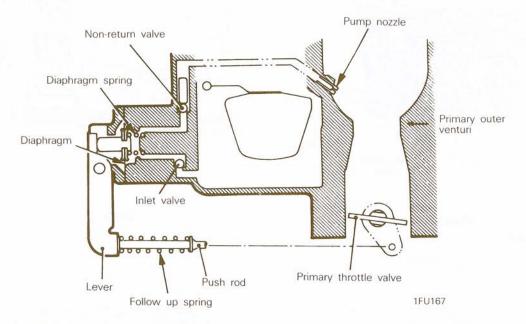
View A

5FU121

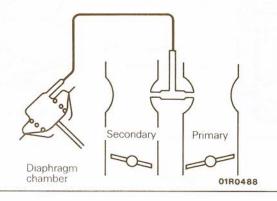
#### Carburetor electric choke system



#### Accelerator pump



#### Secondary valve

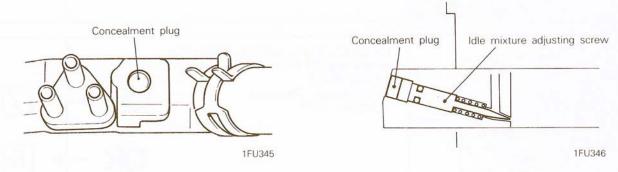


# Auxiliary accelerator pump Nozzle AAP: (Auxiliary Accelerator Pump) 3FU224 Thermo valve (for AAP)

### Caution

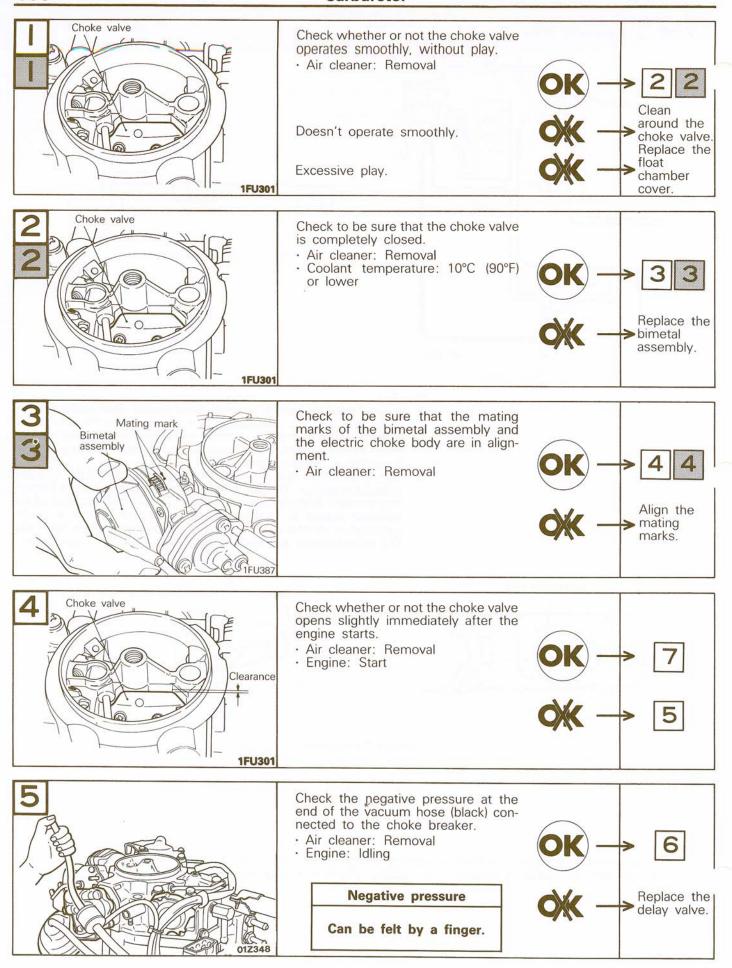
 All carburetors have a tamper-proof choke. The choke-related parts are factory adjusted. The choke adjustment is not required during service, except when major carburetor overhaul, choke calibration related parts adjustments are needed by state or local inspections.

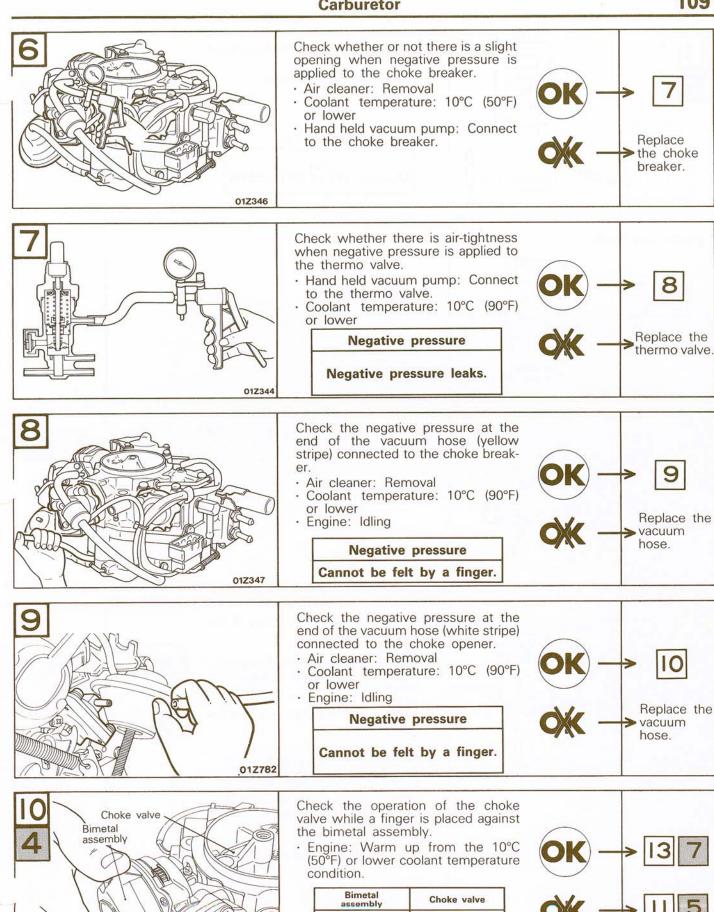
2. All carburetors also have a tamper-resistant idle mixture adjusting screw. The CO setting has been done as a factory adjustment. Neither removal of the plug nor adjustment of the mixture screw is required during service unless a major carburetor overhaul, throttle body replacement, or high-idle CO adjustments are needed by state or local inspections.



**Tamper Prevention** 

- If the symptom of trouble is related to starting, idling stability, etc., check in the  $\square$  numbered order.
- · If the symptom of trouble is related to driveability, check in the Inumbered order.

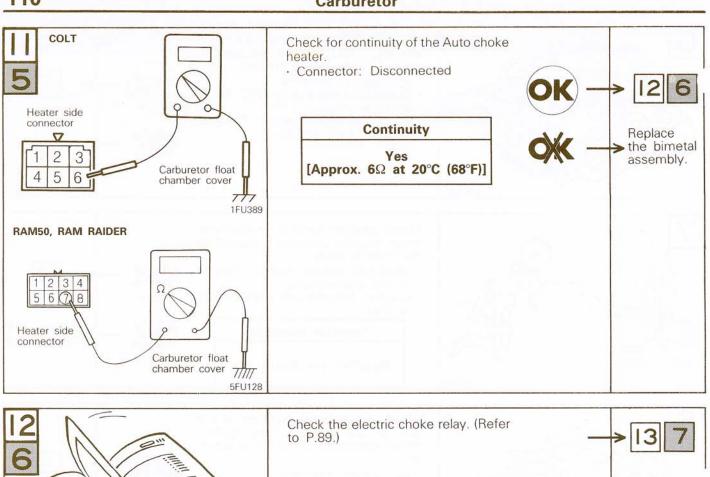


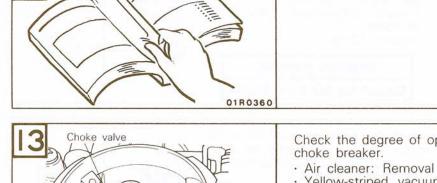


Opens in accordance with bimetal tempera-

ture increase.

Gradually becomes hot.





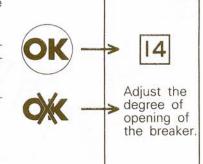
Clearance

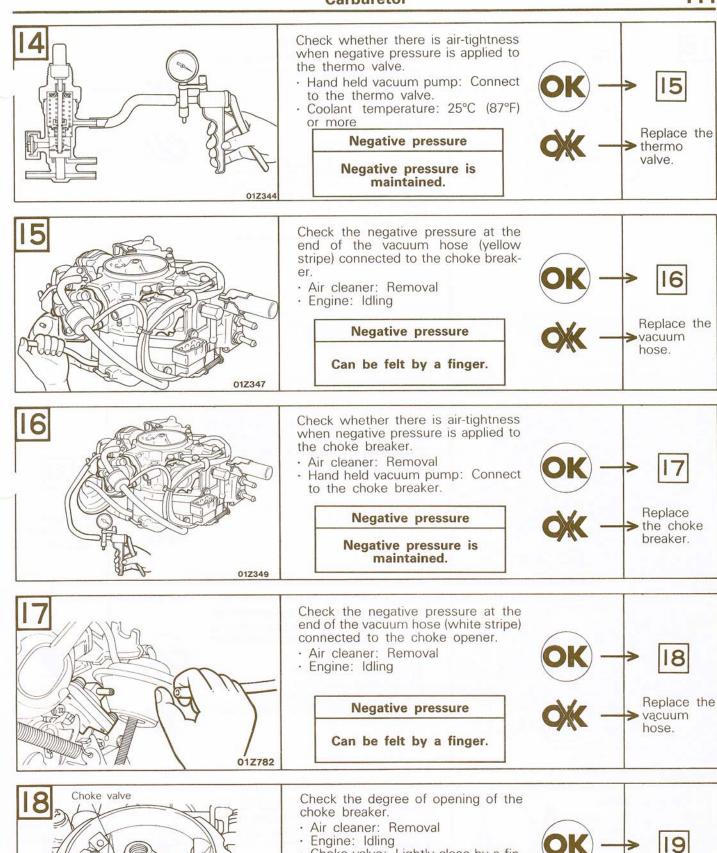
1FU301

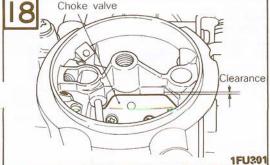
Check the degree of opening of the

- · Yellow-striped vacuum hose connected to the choke breaker: Removal
- Engine: Idling Choke valve: Lightly close by a finger until it stops.

	Clearance between choke valve and bore mm (in.)
COLT	1.4 (.056)~1.6 (.064)
RAM50 -2.0 ℓ engine	2.2 (.088)~2.4 (.096)
RAM50 -2.6ℓ engine RAM RAIDER	2.5 (.1)~2.7 (.108)

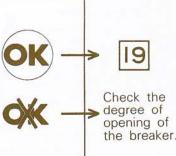


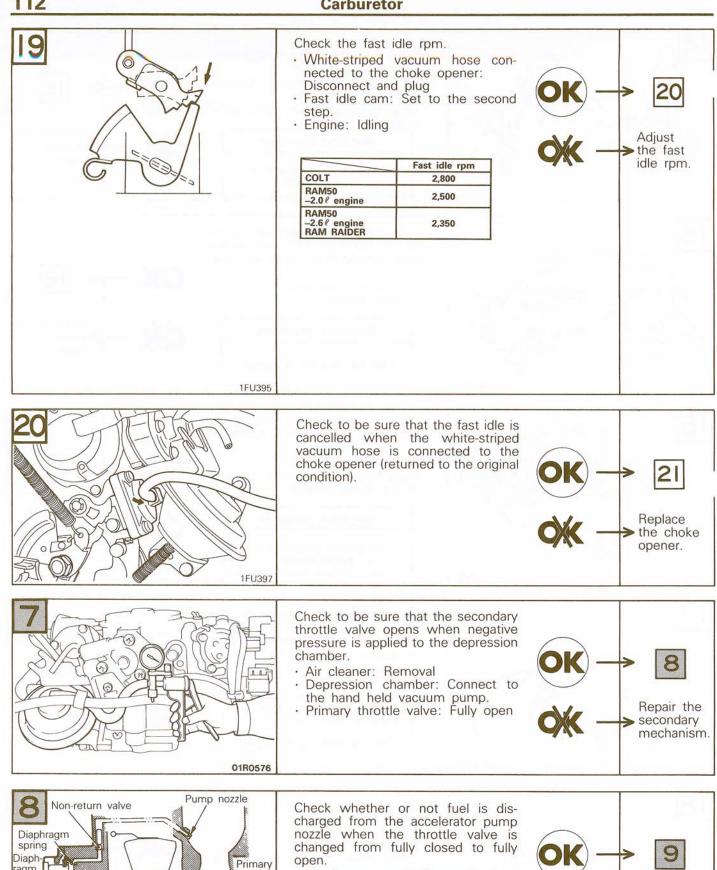


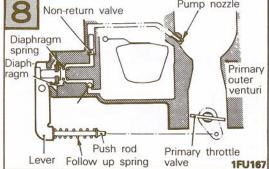


· Choke valve: Lightly close by a finger until it stops.

	Clearance between choke valve and bore mm (in.)
COLT, RAM50 -2.0 <sup>p</sup> engine	2.9 (.116)-3.1 (.124)
RAM50 -2.6 f engine RAM RAIDER	3.2 (.128) -3.4 (.136)

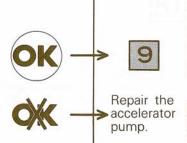


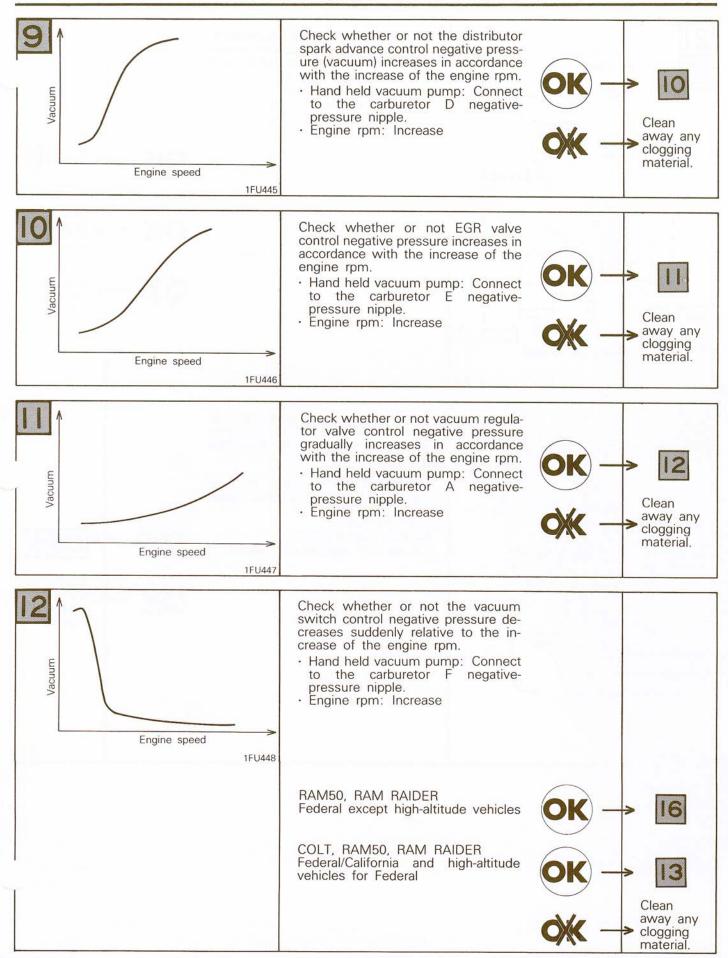


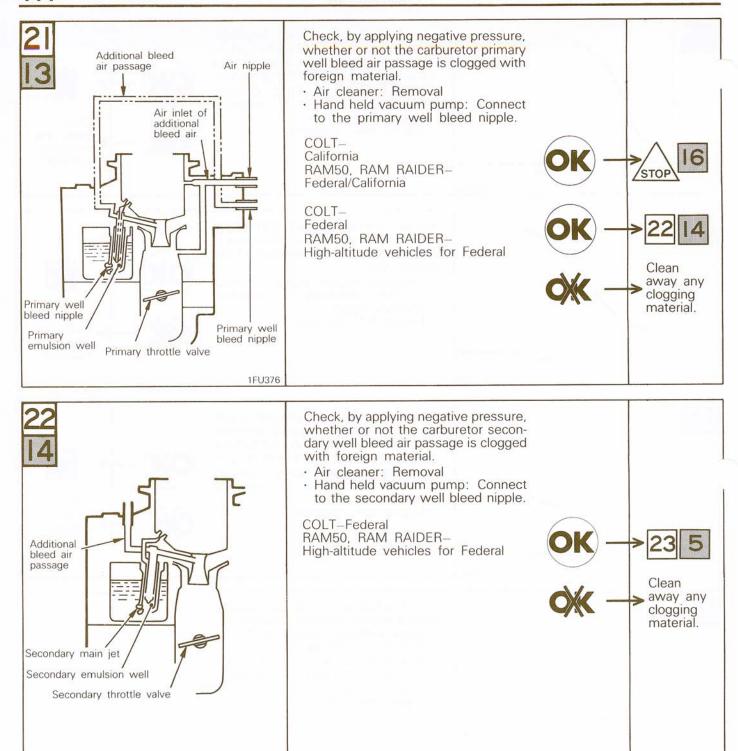


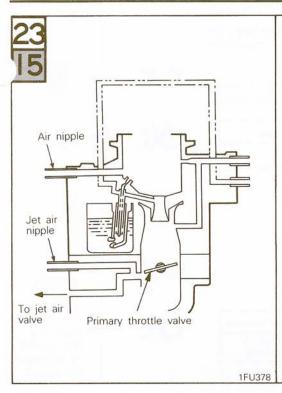
· Air cleaner cover: Removal

· Choke valve: Fully open





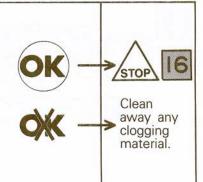


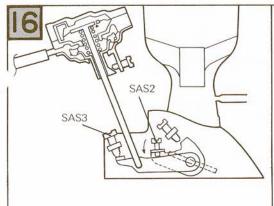


Check, by applying negative pressure, whether or not the carburetor jet air nipple is clogged with foreign material.

· Air cleaner: Removal

 Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the jet air nipple.





Check the dash pot contact rpm.

· Engine: Idling

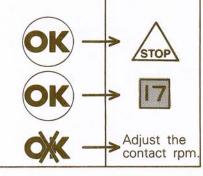
Throttle valve: Secure at the position where the SAS2 contacts the free lever.

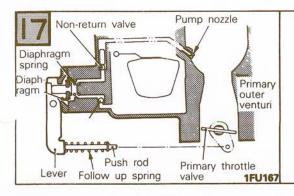
	Dash pot contact rpm
COLT	1,800
RAM50, RAM RAIDER	2,000

COLT

1EM175

RAM50, RAM RAIDER





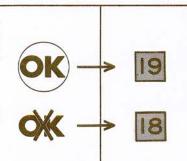
Check to be sure that fuel is discharged from the pump nozzle when the vacuum hose (black) is disconnected from the auxiliary accelerator pump body.

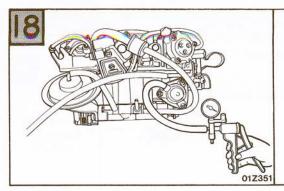
· Air cleaner: Removal

· Engine: Idling

Coolant temperature: 30°C (86°F) or lower

· Choke valve: Fully open

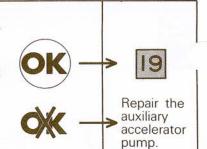


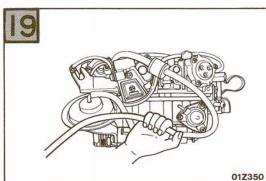


Check the discharge of fuel from the nozzle of the auxiliary accelerator pump.

Air cleaner: Removal
Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the auxiliary accelerator pump.

Negative pressure	Fuel
53 kPa (7.7 psi) →0 kPa (0 psi)	Discharge

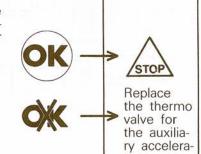




Check the negative pressure at the end of the vacuum hose (black) connected to the auxiliary accelerator pump.

· Air cleaner: Removal · Engine: Idling

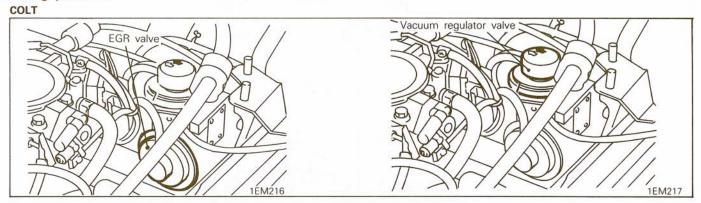
Coolant temperature	Negative pressure
30°C (86°F) or lower	Can be felt by a finger.
50°C (122°F) or higher	Cannot be felt by a finger.



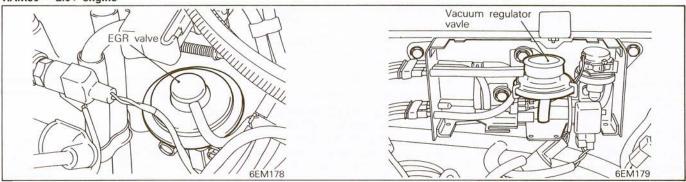
tor pump.

# **EXHAUST GAS RECIRCULATION (EGR) SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES**

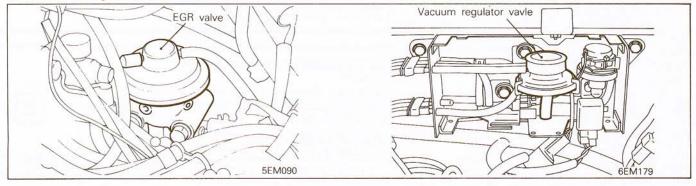
# Installing positions

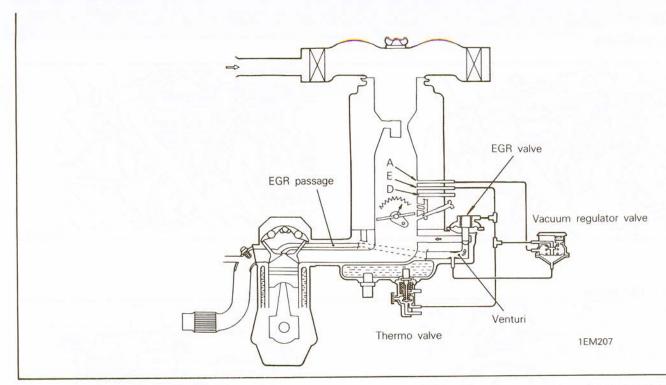


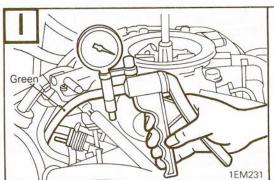
### RAM50 - 2.0 ℓ engine



### RAM50 - 2.6 ℓ engine, RAM RAIDER



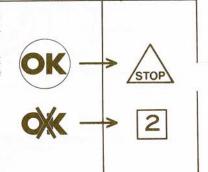


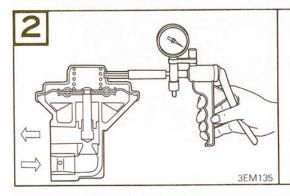


Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the EGR negative pressure (vacuum) hose.

Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the carburetor EGR negative pressure (vacuum) hose.

Coolant temp.	Engine	Negative pressure kPa (psi)
45°C (113°) or lower	3,500 rpm	Negative pressure
	Idle	leaks.
80°C (176°F) or higher	3,500 rpm	Leaks until approximately 10.6 kPa (1.55 psi)



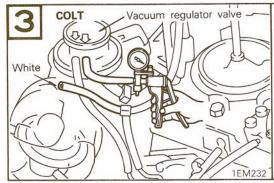


Check the passage of air through the EGR valve.

- EGR valve: Remove and clean
  Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the EGR valve.

Negative pressure kPa (psi)	Air passes
8.0 (1.2) or less	No
22.7 (3.3) or more	Yes

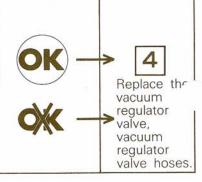




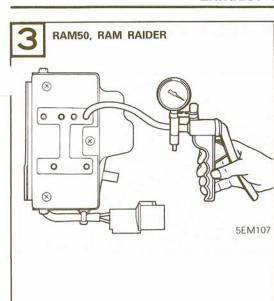
Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the vacuum regulator valve.

· Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the vacuum regulator valve nipple to which the white-striped vacuum hose was connected.

Engine	Negative pressure
Stop	Negative pressure leaks.
3,500 rpm	Negative pressure is maintained.



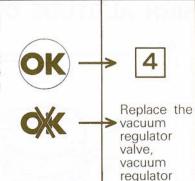
valve hoses.

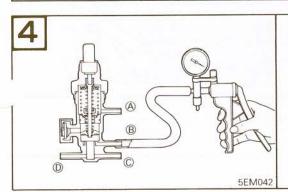


Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the vacuum regulator valve.

 Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the vacuum regulator valve nipple to which the white-striped vacuum hose was connected.

Engine	Negative pressure
Stop	Negative pressure leaks.
3,500 rpm	Negative pressure is maintained.

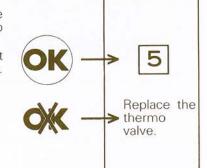


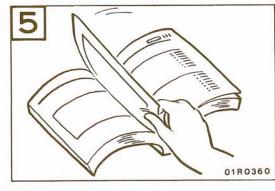


Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the thermo valve.

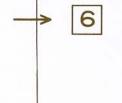
· Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to nipples (B), (C) and (D) in that order.

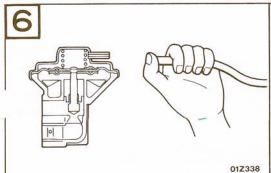
Coolant temp.	Negative pressure
45°C (113°F) or less	Negative pressure leaks.
80°C (176°F) or more	Negative pressure is maintained.





Check the carburetor EGR negative pressure. (Refer to P.105.)



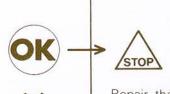


Check the negative pressure at the end of the vacuum hose connected to the EGR valve.

- Vacuum hose end: Cover with a finger
- · Engine: 3,500 rpm

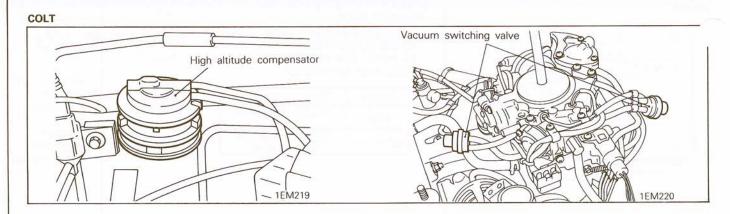
E negative pressure

Can be felt by a finger.

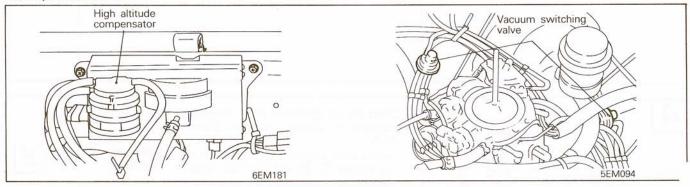




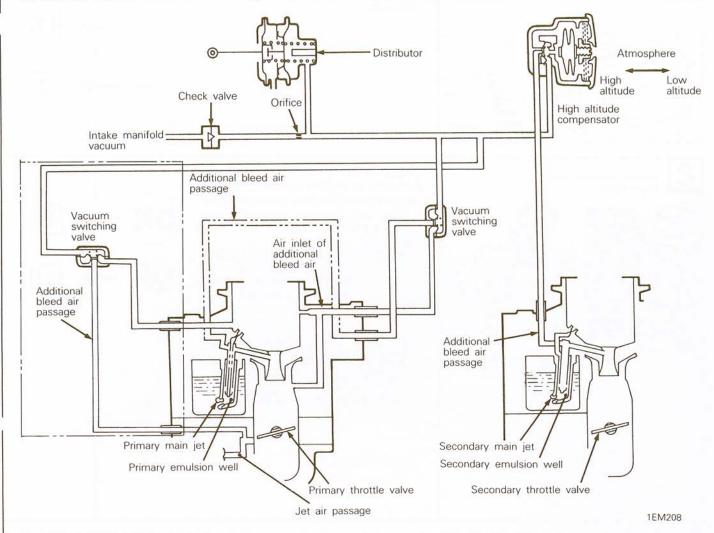
# HIGH ALTITUDE COMPENSATION SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES



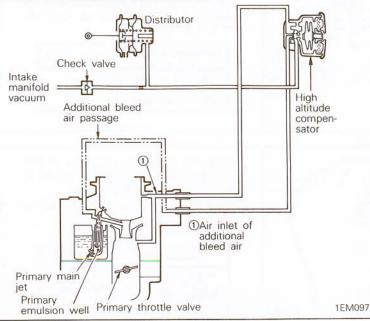
### RAM50, RAM RAIDER

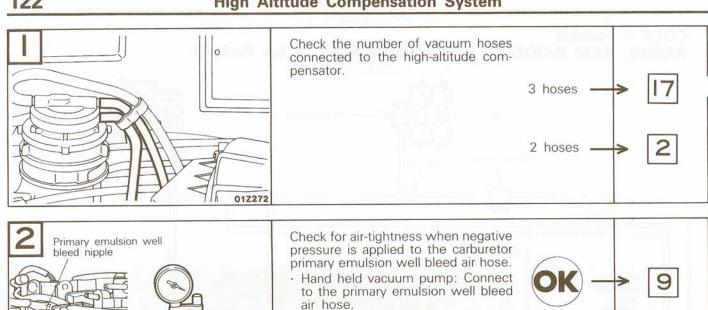


# COLT – Federal RAM50, RAM RAIDER – High altitude vehicles for Federal



### COLT - California RAM50, RAM RAIDER - Federal/California





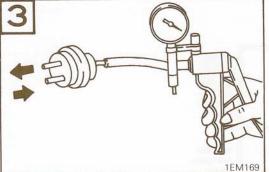
1EM233 Primary emulsion well bleed air hose 01Z273 air hose.

· Nipple: Plugged [Altitudes below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)] Open [Altitudes 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)] [Altitudes above

· Engine: Idling

Altitude	Negative pressure
Below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure is maintained.
Above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure leaks.



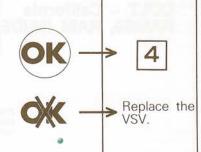


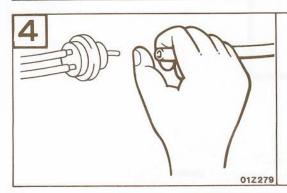
Check the vacuum switching valve

· Vacuum switching valve: Removal

· Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the black nipple.

Negative pressure kPa (psi)	Air passage
20 (3.0) or less	No
33 (4.8) or more	Yes



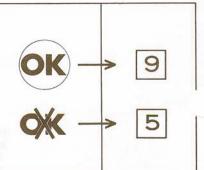


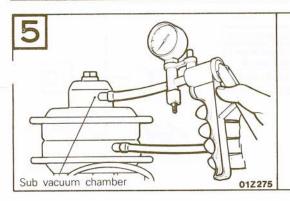
Check the negative pressure at the end of the vacuum hose connected to the vacuum switching valve.

· Vacuum hose end: Cover with a finger.

· Engine: Idling

Altitude	Intake manifold negative pressure	
Below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.) Above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Can not be felt b	
	Can be felt by a finger.	





Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the distributor sub vacuum chamber.

 Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the sub vacuum chamber.

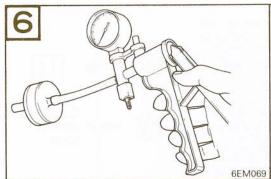


Negative pressure

Negative pressure is maintained.



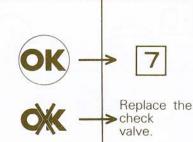
Replace the distributor vacuum spark-advance device.

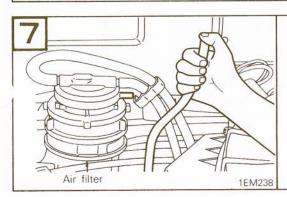


Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the check valve.

· Check valve: Removal

Hand held vacuum pump connection nipple color	Negative pressure	
Dark blue	Negative pressure leaks.	
White	Negative pressure is maintained.	





Check the negative pressure at the end of the vacuum hose connected to the air filter side of the high-altitude compensator.

Vacuum hose end: Cover with a finger

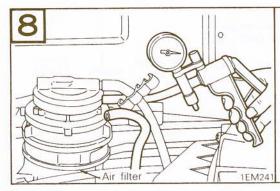
· Engine: Idling

Negative pressure

Can be felt by a finger.





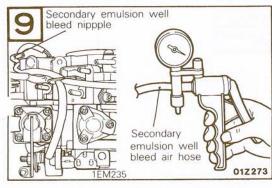


Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the high-altitude compensator.

 Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the nipple of the air filter side.

Altitude	Negative pressure
Below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure is leaks.
Above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure is maintained.



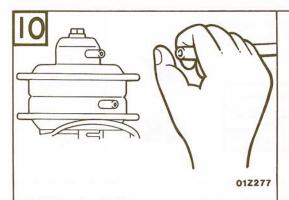


Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the carburetor secondary emulsion well bleed air hose

- Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the secondary emulsion well bleed air hose.
- Nipple: Plugged [Altitudes below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)]
   Open [Altitudes above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)]
- · Engine: Idling



Altitude	Negative pressure		
Below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure is maintained.		
Above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure leaks.	OK) —	> [10]
			Replace
			→ high-

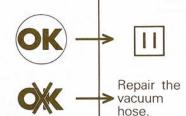


Check the negative pressure at the end of the vacuum hose connected to the distributor sub vacuum chamber.

· Vacuum hose end: Cover with a finger.

· Engine: Idling

Altitude	Intake manifold negative pressure Can not be felt by a finger. Can be felt by a finger.	
Below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)		
Above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)		



tor.

Jet air nipple Jet air hose 01Z273 1EM233

Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the carburetor jet air hose.

· Air hose: Connect to the hand held

vacuum pump.

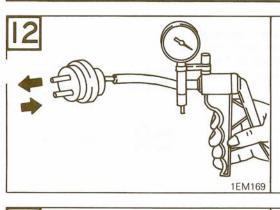
Nipple: Plugged [Altitudes below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)] Open [Altitudes above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)]

· Engine: Idling

Altitude	Negative pressure
(3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure is maintained.
Above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure leaks.



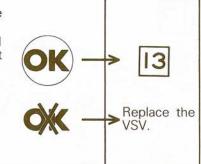


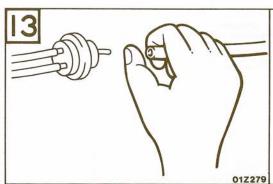


Check the vacuum switching valve (VSV).

- Vacuum switching valve: Removal
   Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the black nipple.

Negative pressure kPa (psi)	Air passage	
20 (3.0) or less	No	
33 (4.8) or more	Yes	

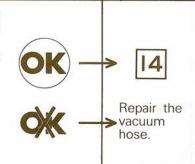


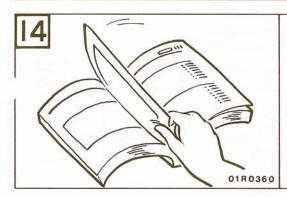


Check the negative pressure at the end of the vacuum hose connected to the vacuum switching valve.

- · Vacuum hose end: Cover with a finger.
- · Engine: Idling

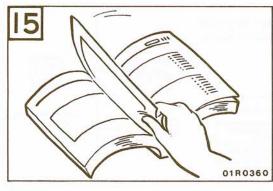
Altitude	Intake manifold negative pressure	
Below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Can not be felt by a finger.	
Above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Can be felt by a finger.	





Check for clogging of the carburetor primary well bleed air nipple. (Refer to P. 105.)





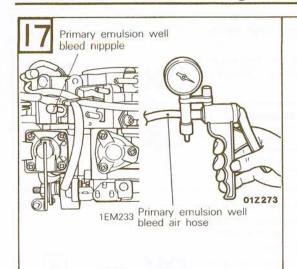
Check for clogging of the carburetor secondary well bleed air nipple. (Refer to P. 105.)





Check for clogging of the carburetor jet air nipple. (Refer to P. 105.)





Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the carburetor primary emulsion well bleed air hose.

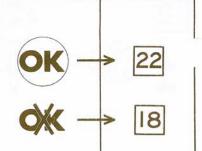
 Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the primary emulsion well bleed air hose.

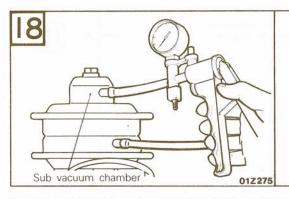
 Nipple: Plugged [Altitudes below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)]

Open [Altitudes above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)]

· Engine: Idling

Altitude	Negative pressure
Below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure is maintained.
Above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure leaks.



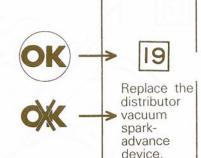


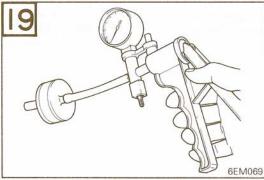
Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the distributor sub vacuum chamber.

 Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the sub vacuum chamber.



Negative pressure is maintained.

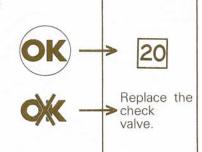


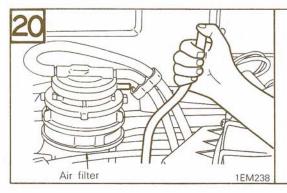


Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the check valve.

· Check valve: Removal

Hand held vacuum pump connection nipple color	Negative pressure	
Dark blue	Negative pressure leaks.	
White	Negative pressure is maintained.	





Check the negative pressure at the end of the vacuum hose connected to the air filter side of the high-altitude compensator.

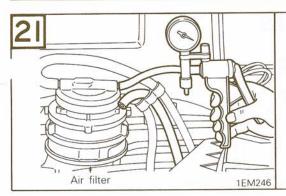
 Vacuum hose end: Cover with a finger

· Engine: Idling

Negative pressure

Can be felt by a finger.



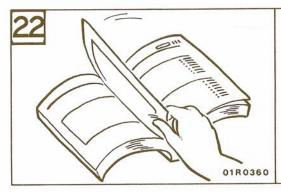


Check for air-tightness when negative pressure is applied to the high-altitude compensator.

Engine: Idling
Hand held vacuum pump: Connect to the nipple farther from the air

Altitude	Negative pressure Negative pressure is maintained.	
Below 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)		
Above 1,200 m (3,900 ft.)	Negative pressure leaks.	

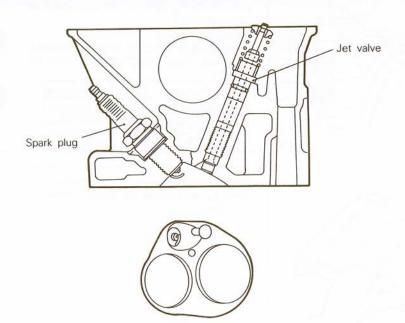


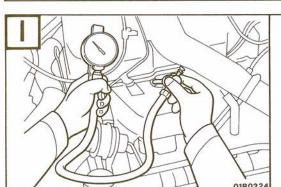


Check for clogging of the carburetor primary well bleed air nipple. (Refer to P. 105.)



## **ENGINE MECHANICAL TEST PROCEDURES**



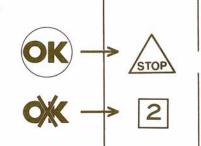


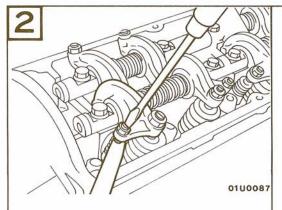
Measure the compression pressure.

1EN309

· Engine: Warmed up

	Engine rpm	Pressure kPa (psi)	Pressure difference of each cylinder kPa (psi)
COLT		Limit 1,200 (174)	Within
RAM50, RAM RAIDER	300	Limit 1,050 (152)	98 (14.2)





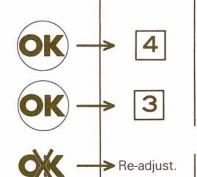
Check the valve clearances.

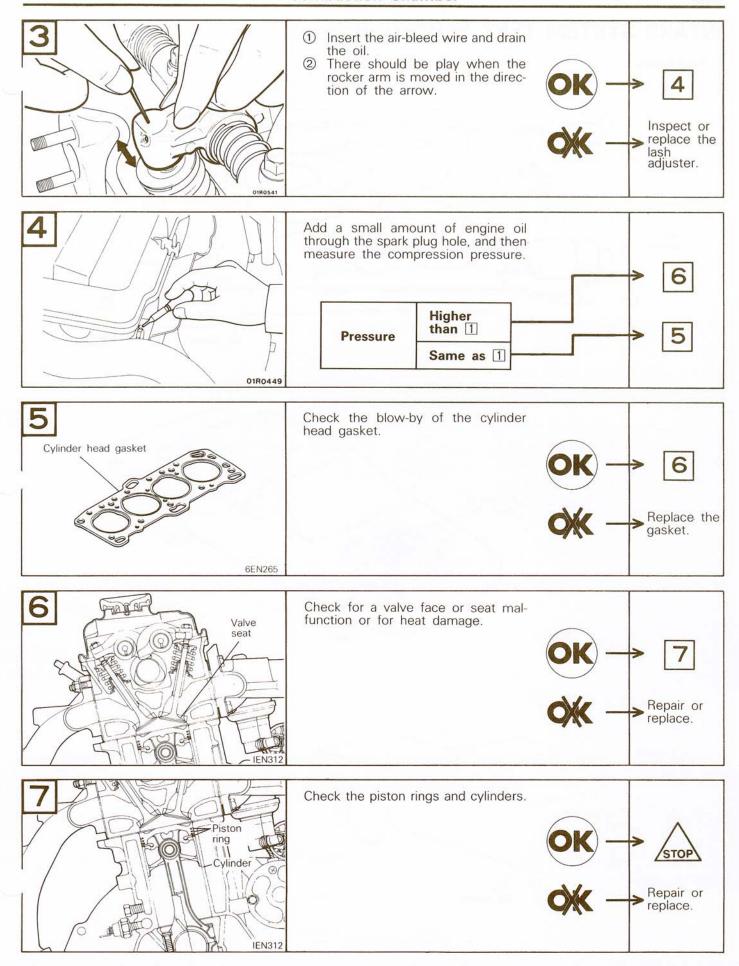
· Engine: Warmed up

	Clearance mm (in.)		
	Intake	Jet	Exhaust
COLT	0.15 (.006)	0.25 (.01)	0.25 (.01)
RAM50, RAM RAIDER	_	0.25 (.01)	_

COLT

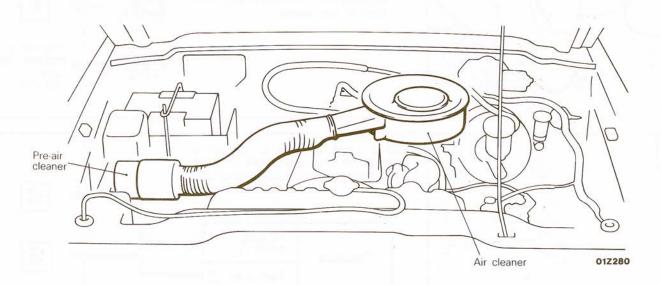
RAM50, RAM RAIDER

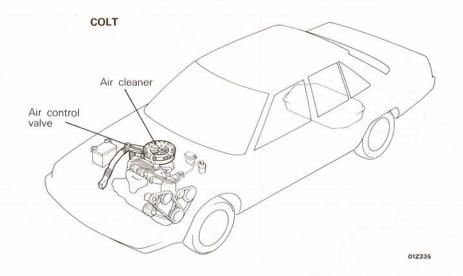




# **INTAKE SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES**

RAM RAIDER

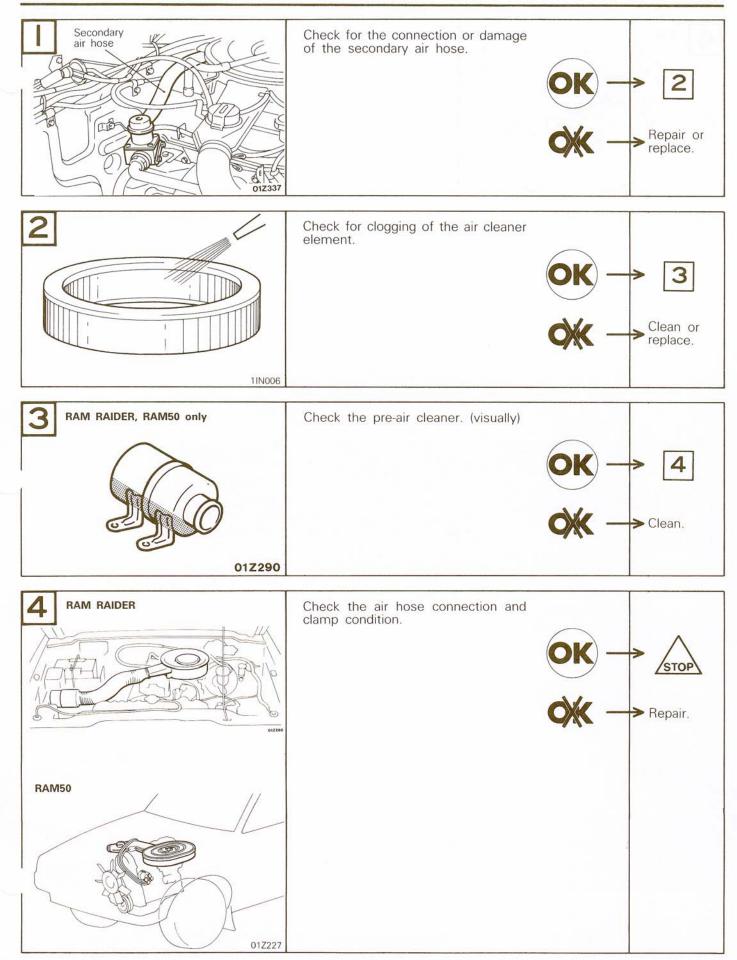


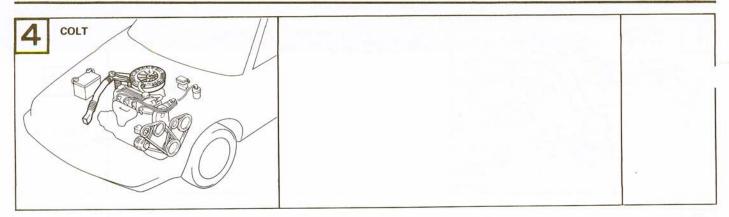


01Z227

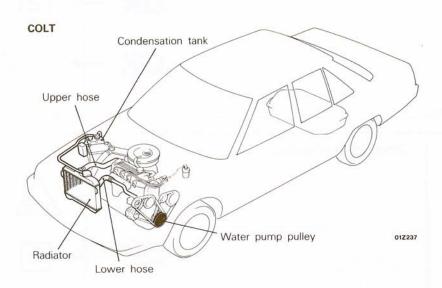


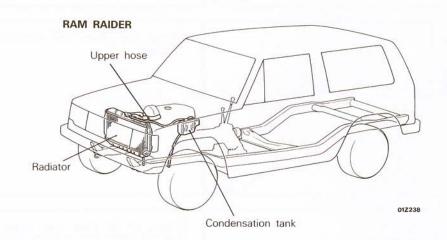
Air cleaner



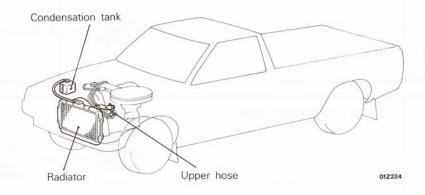


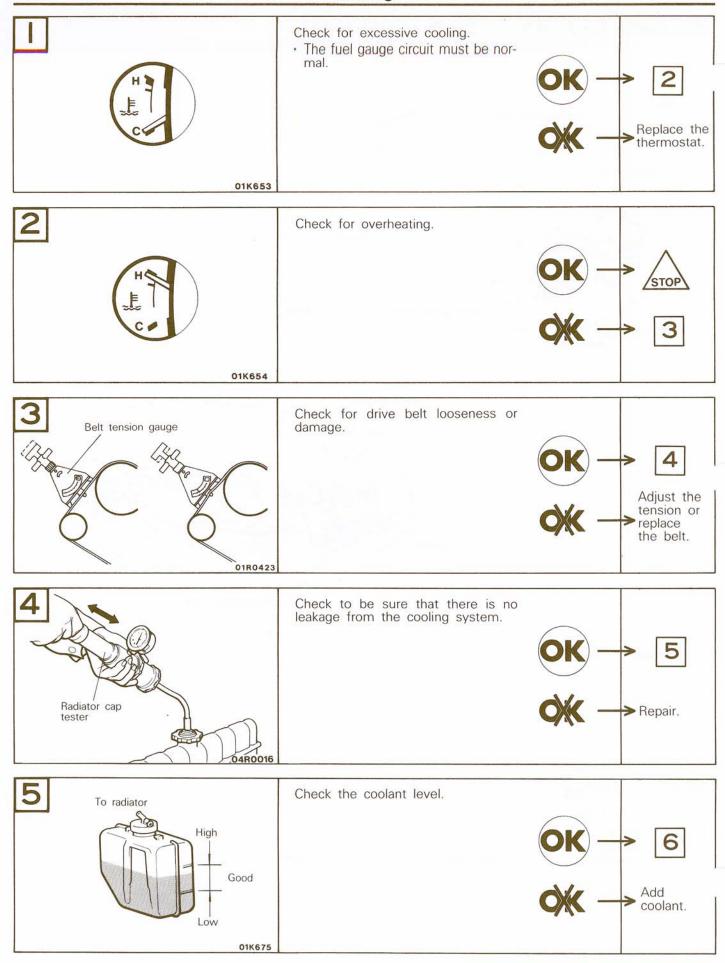
# **COOLING SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES**

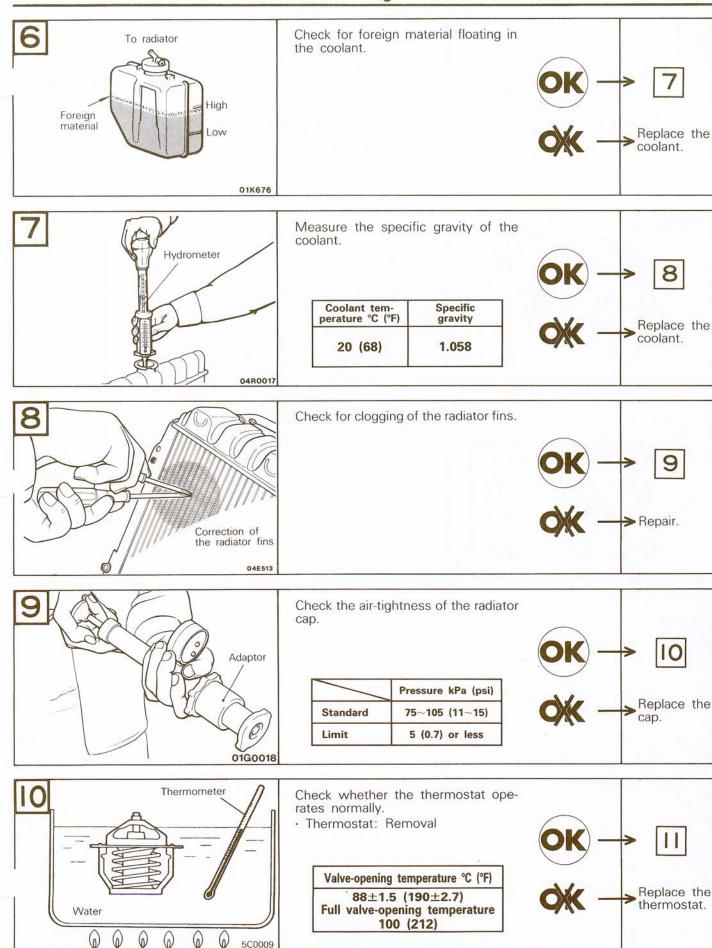




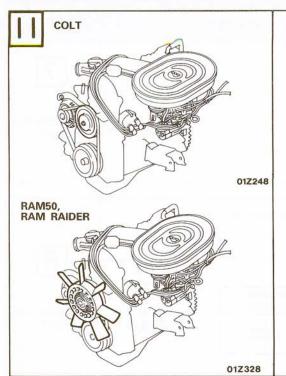
### RAM50







5C0009

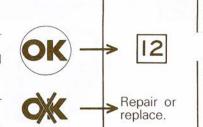


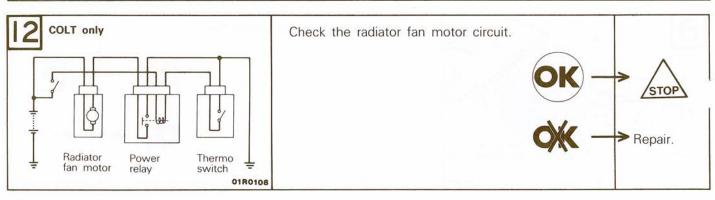
Check the water pump.

Check for leakage.Check the impeller and shaft rota-

(abnormal noise, or foreign material adhered)

Check the pump body for cracks.
Check the pipe and hose for cracking or damage.
Check the cooling fan for damage.

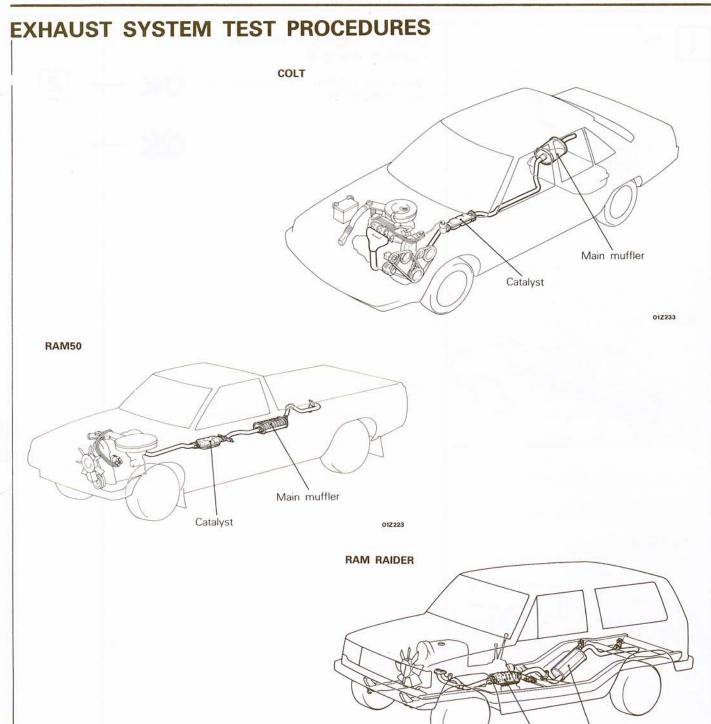


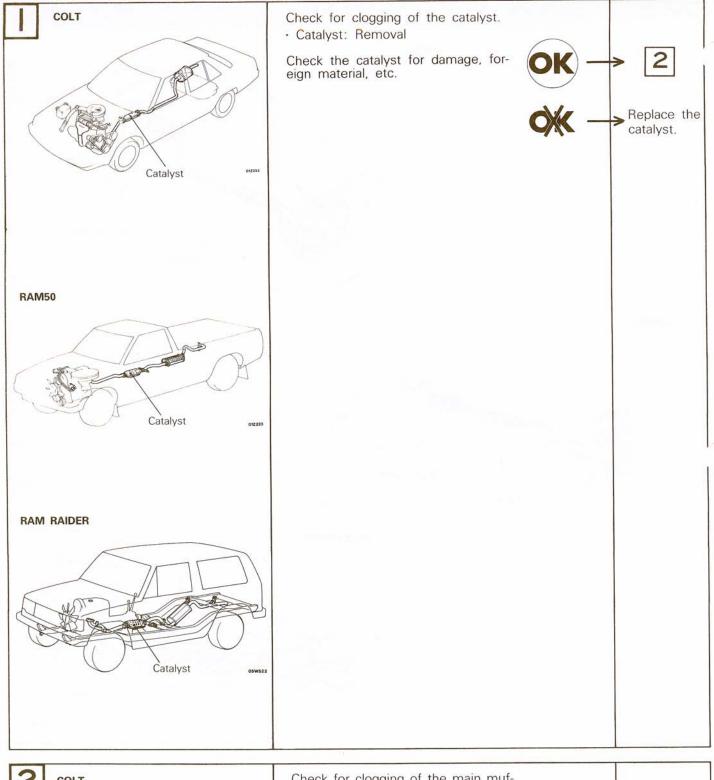


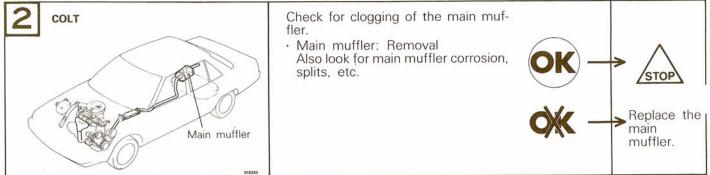
Main muffler

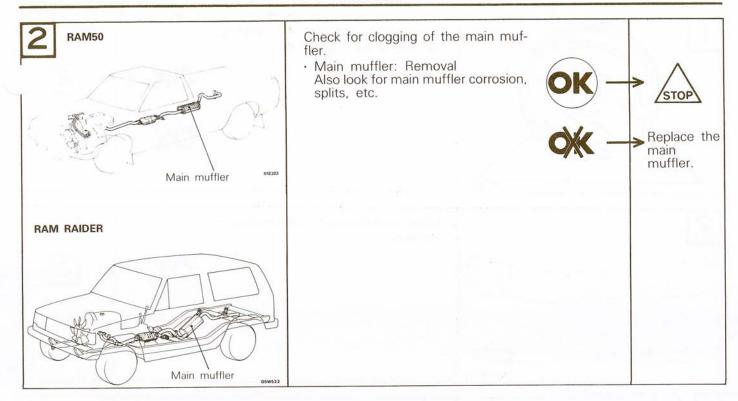
05W522

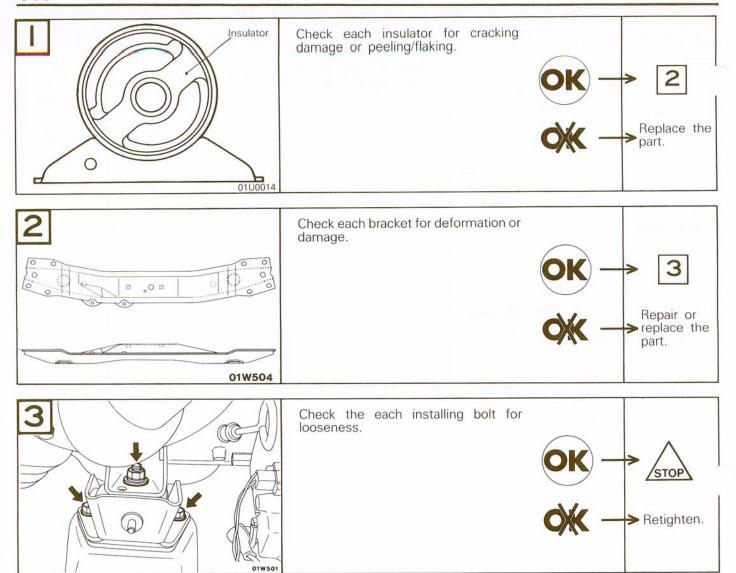
Catalyst

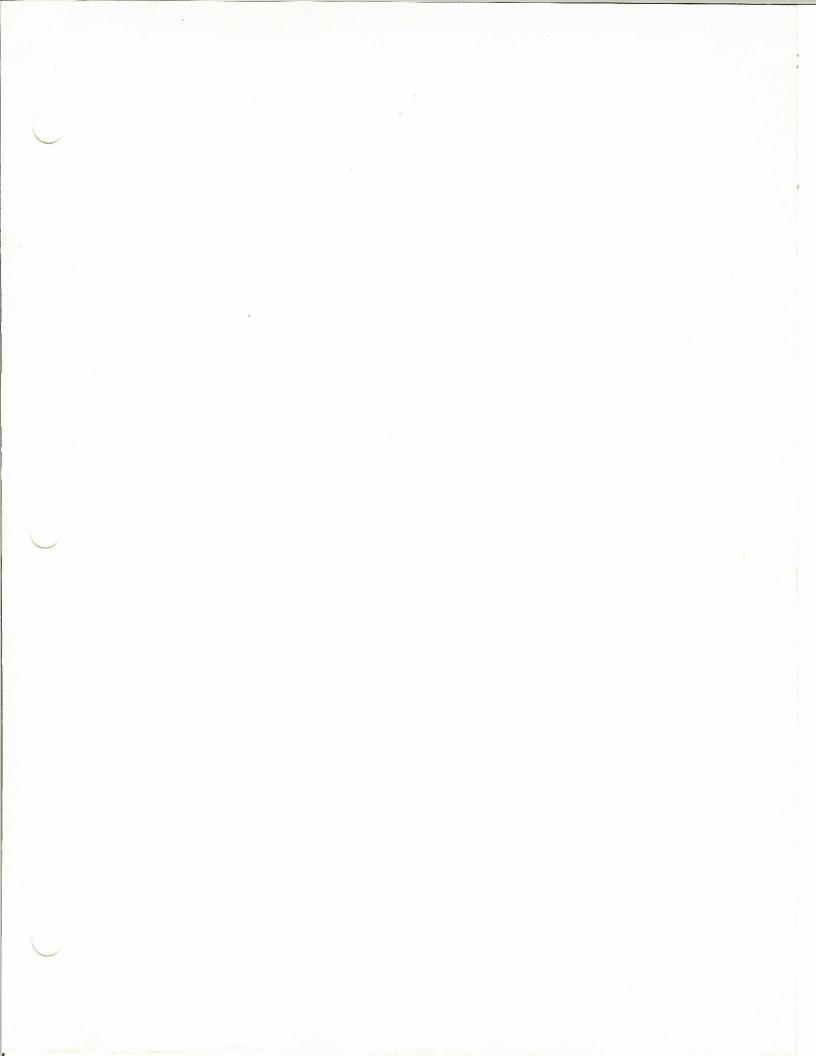














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