

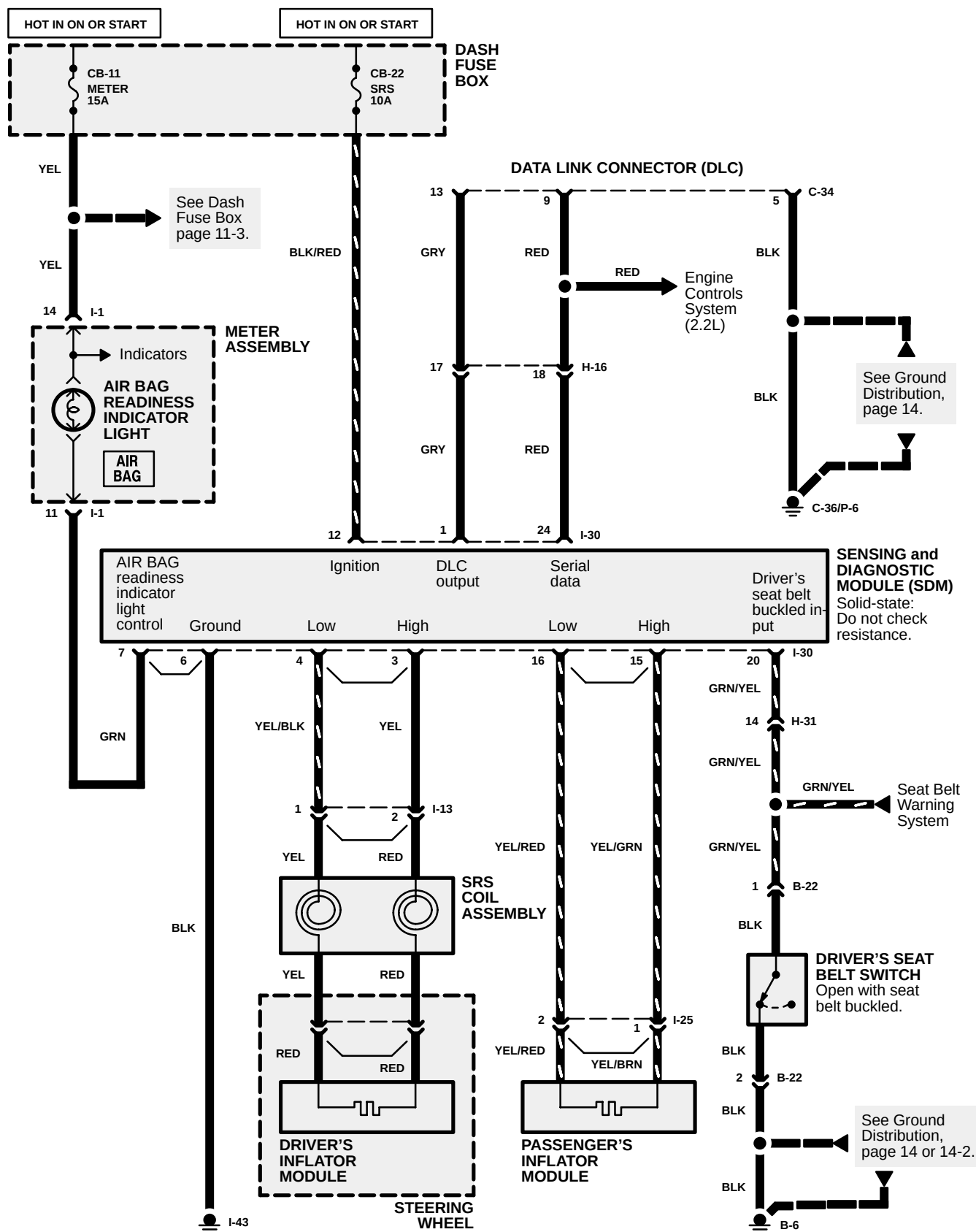
SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (SRS)

Circuit Schematic

- [Dash Fuse Box](#)
- [Data Link Connector \(DLC\)](#)
- [Driver's Seat Belt Switch](#)
- [Sensing and Diagnostic Module \(SDM\)](#)

SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (SRS)

Circuit Schematic



SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (SRS)

Circuit Schematic

(Refer to Section 201 for photographs.)

Component	Photo No.
Dash Fuse Box Left side of I/P, behind panel	58
Data Link Connector (DLC)	
C-34 (16-BLK) Below left side of I/P, near engine hood release	61
Driver's Seat Belt Switch In driver's seat belt buckle	
Sensing and Diagnostic	
Module (SDM) Below center of I/P	74
Connector	
B-22 (2-WHT) Under left front seat	
H-16 (22-BLK) Behind left kick panel	62
H-31 (22-WHT) Behind left kick panel	63
I-1 (30-GRN) Behind left side of I/P, on top of meter assembly	86
I-13 (2-YEL) Behind left side of I/P, on connector bracket	67
I-25 (2-YEL) Behind glove box	77
Ground	
B-6 Below center console	81
C-36 Right side of engine compartment, behind battery	13
I-43 Below left side of dash, above kick panel	63
P-6 Right side of engine compartment, behind battery	13

Circuit Operation

The Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) consists of the Sensing and Diagnostic Module (SDM), the driver's inflator module, the SRS coil assembly, the passenger's inflator module, and the AIR BAG readiness indicator light in the meter assembly. The SDM, SRS coil assembly (driver side only), driver's inflator module, passenger's inflator module, and connector wire make up the deployment loops. The function of the deployment loops is to supply current through the inflator modules, which will cause deployment of the air bags in the event of a frontal crash of sufficient force, up to 30 degrees of the centerline of the vehicle. The inflator modules are only supplied enough current to deploy when the SDM detects vehicle velocity changes that are severe enough to warrant deployment.

The SDM contains a sensing device which converts vehicle velocity change to an electrical signal. The electrical signal generated is processed by the SDM and then compared to a value stored in memory. When the generated signal exceeds the stored value, the SDM will cause current to flow through the inflator modules deploying the air bags.