

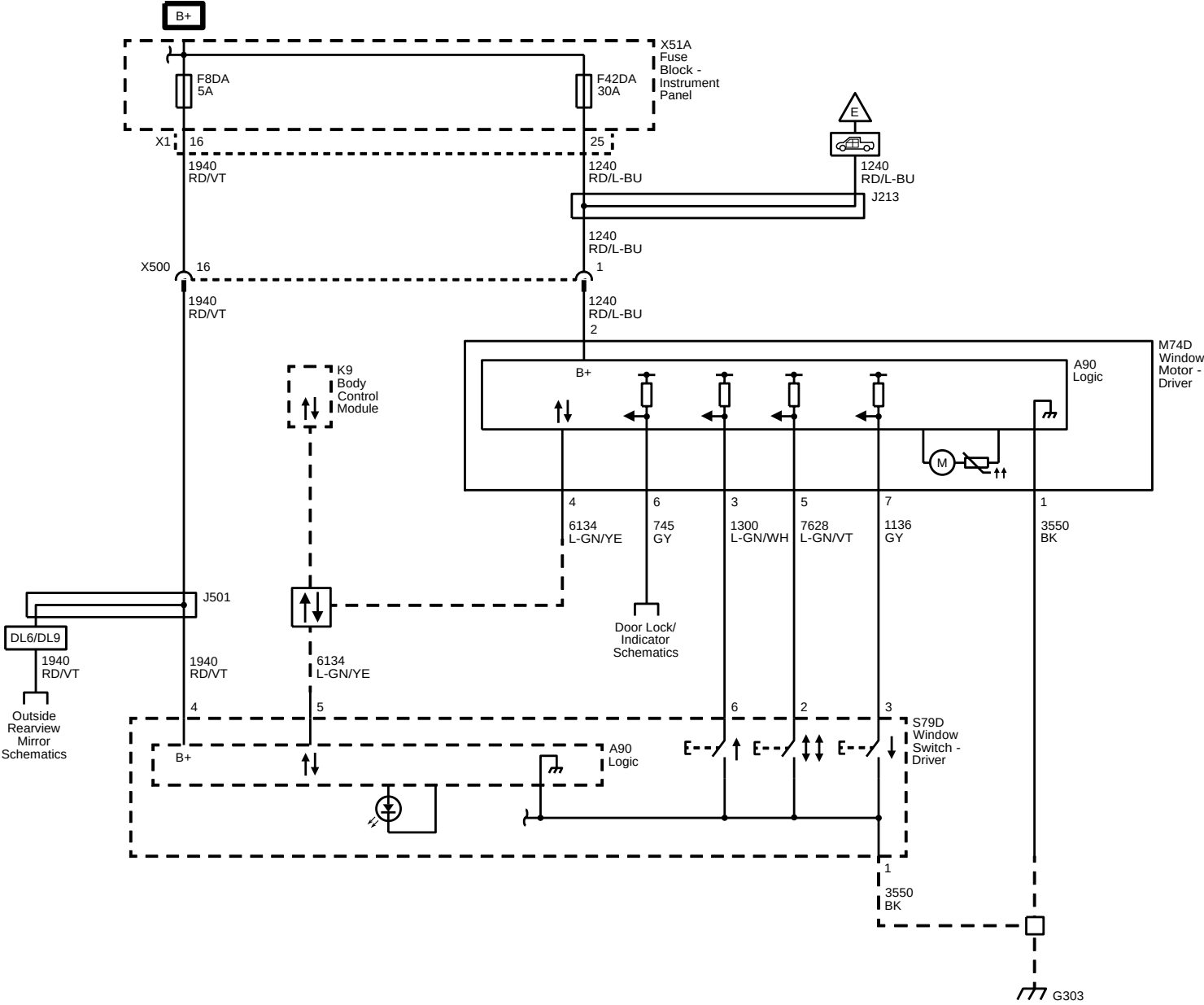
Body Systems

Fixed and Moveable Windows

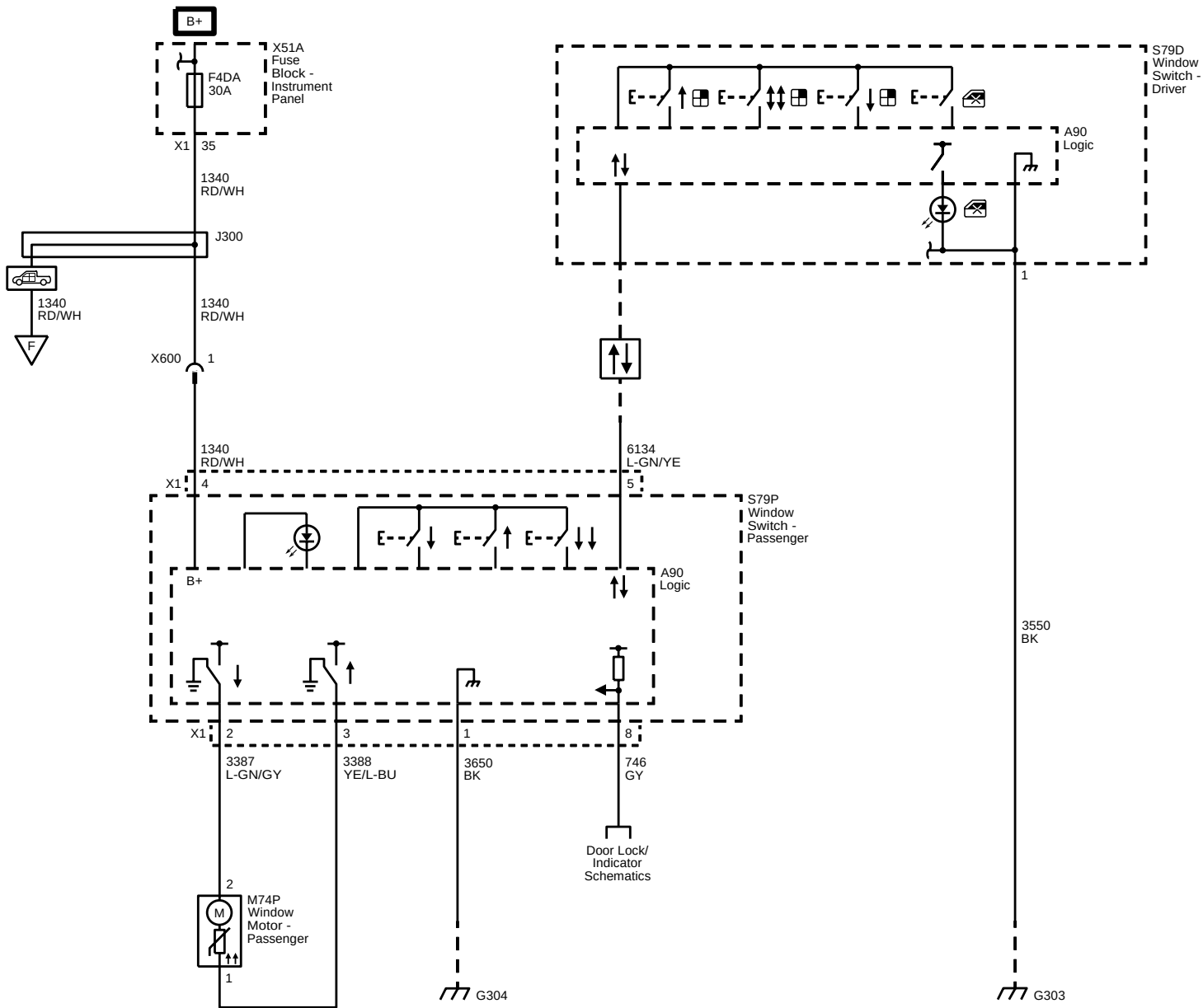
Schematic and Routing Diagrams

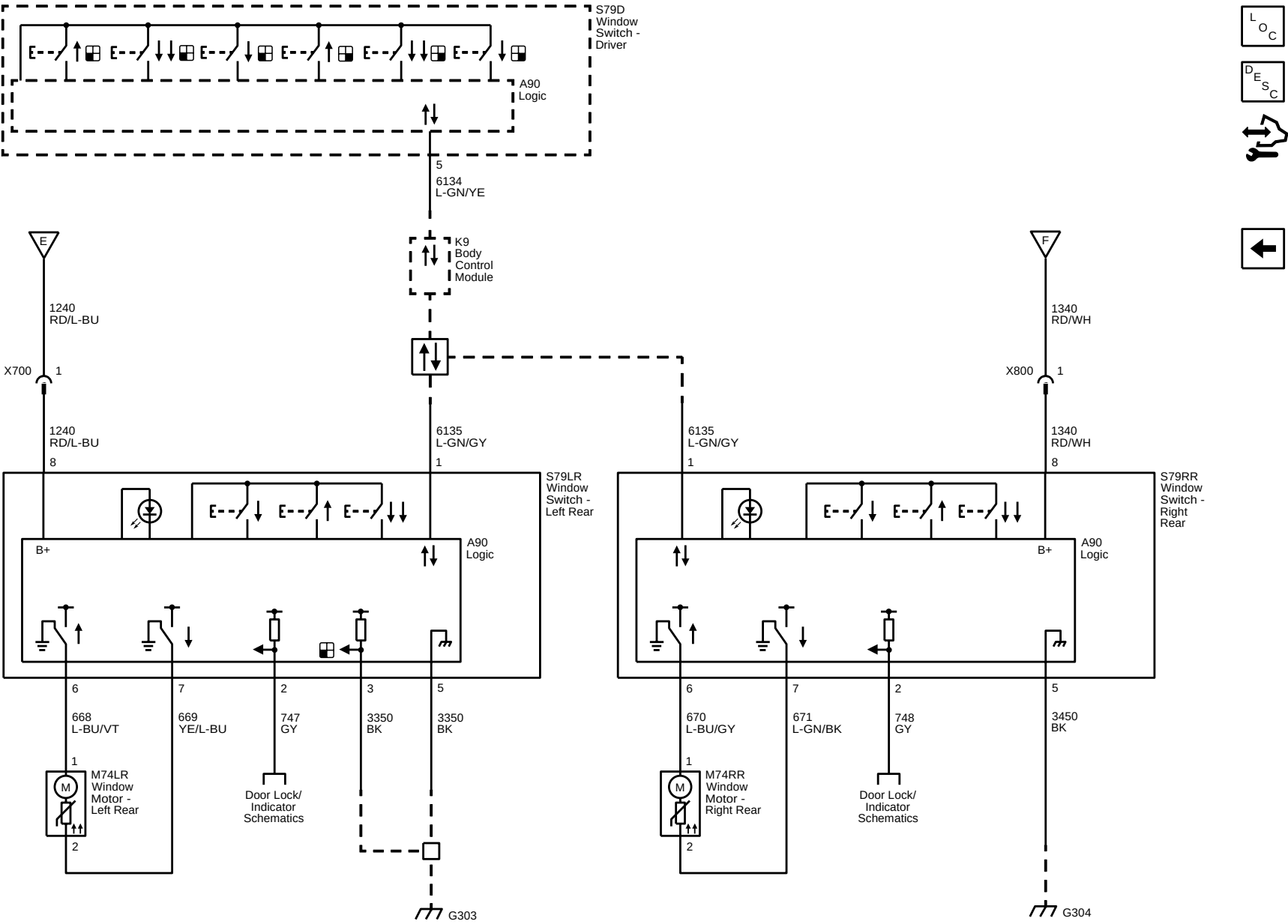
Moveable Window Schematics

Driver Door (A31)

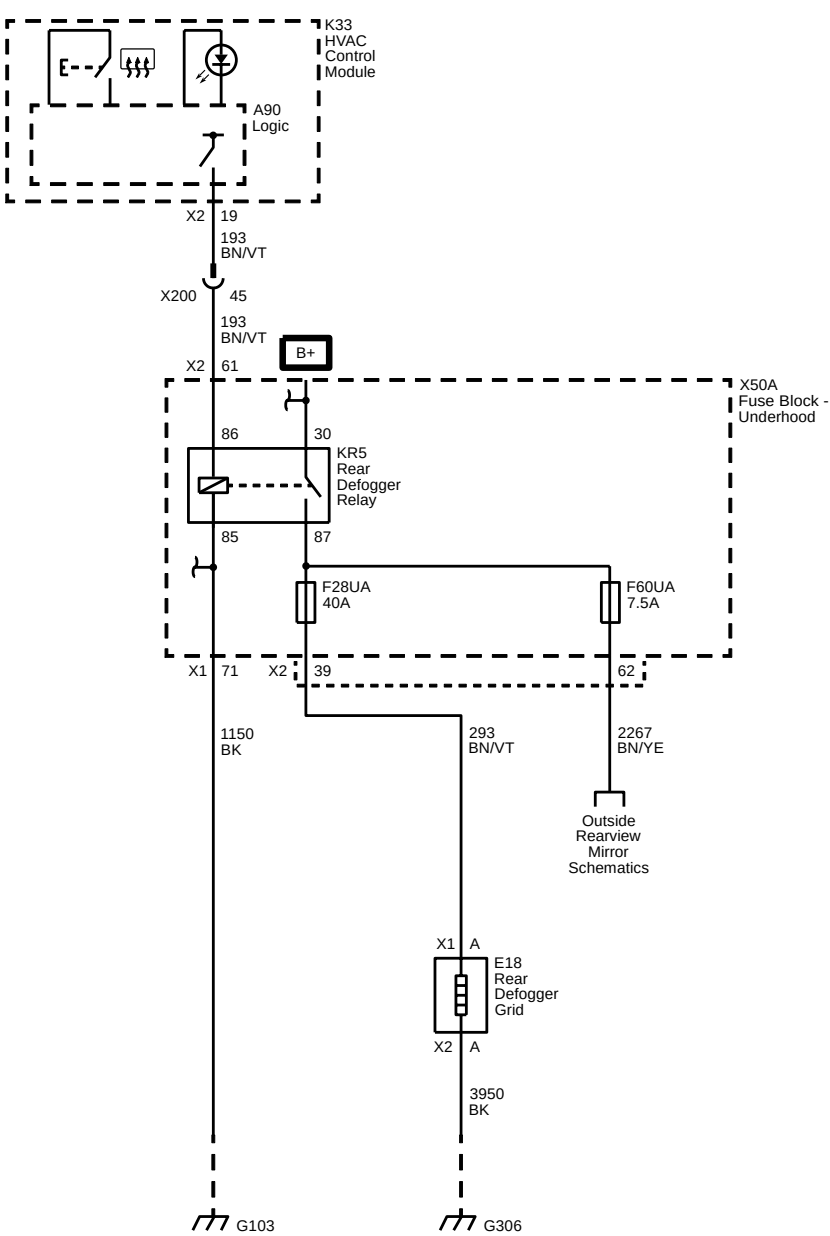


Passenger Door (A31)





Defogger



L O C

D E S C



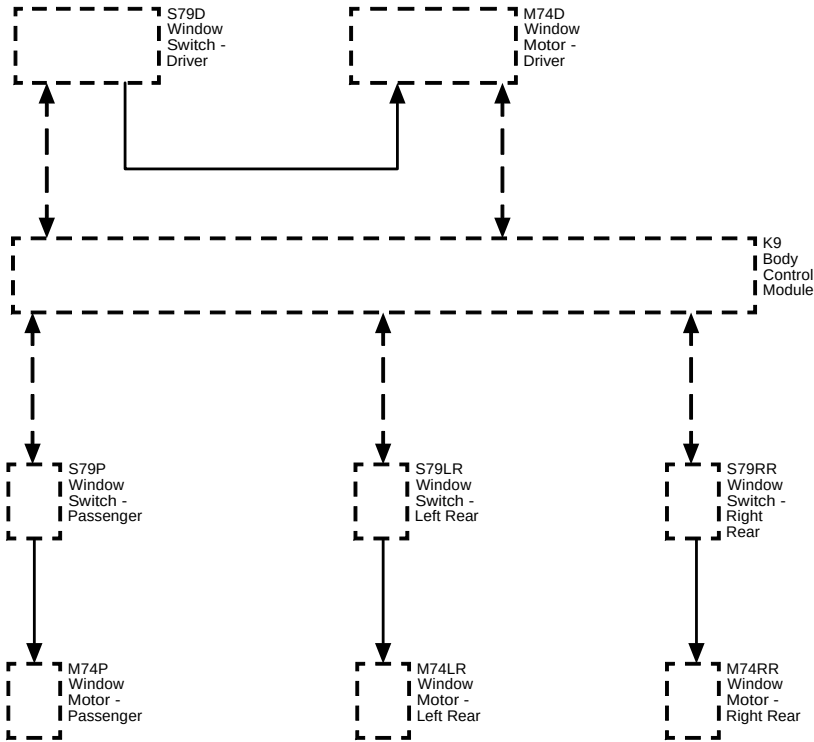
Description and Operation

Power Windows Description and Operation

Power Windows System Components

The power window system consists of the following components:

- Driver window switch
- Passenger window switch
- Left rear window switch
- Right rear window switch
- Right rear door latch
- Left rear door latch
- Window motors in each of the doors
- 30A Fuse
- Body control module (BCM)



Driver Express Up and Express Down Power Window Motor

The driver door contains a window motor is smart motor that will detect excessive resistance while performing the express up function and automatically reverse direction to prevent injury to any occupants that may become trapped between the closing window and the door frame. The automatic reverse safety feature can be overridden by pulling and holding the window switch.

The logic circuit within the window motor monitors the up, down and express signal circuits which are normally equal to B+ voltage. When a switch is used on the driver window switch, the contacts close causing a voltage drop within the appropriate signal circuit. The driver window motor will detect the voltage drop and will command the window to move in the direction requested.

Passenger, Left Rear and Right Rear Express Down Window Motors

For the passenger, right rear and left rear doors, when their window switch is pressed in the down position, battery positive voltage is applied to their respective window motor control circuit and ground to the other window motor control circuit causing that window to open. When the individual window switch is pulled in the up position, voltage and ground is applied to the window motor in the opposite direction causing that window to close. The return path to ground is supplied through the inactive control circuit being normally grounded through the window switch.

Each passenger and rear window switch communicates to the BCM by a serial data circuit. When the driver wishes to control the passenger, left rear or right rear window, the driver will use the appropriate switch on the driver window switch. When this switch is used, a serial data message is sent to the BCM requesting a window motor command, the BCM will then send a serial data message to the appropriate door window switch which will then command that window to move in the direction requested.

Lockout Switch Feature

The driver power window switch contains a window lockout switch, when the driver presses the window lockout switch, a serial data message is sent to the BCM which will send a disable command to the rear window motors, the rear window motors will then ignore all voltage drops in the window motor control circuits caused by using the rear window switches. The rear windows will still function normally from the switches on the driver window switch.

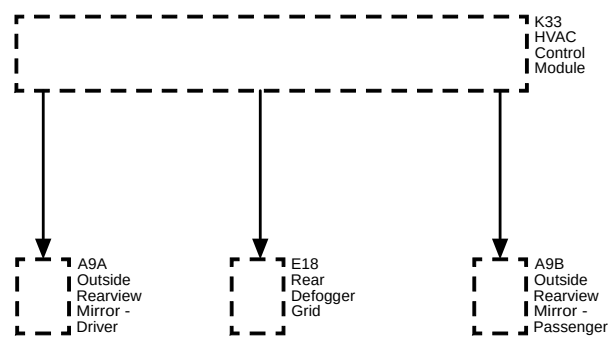
Rear Window Defogger Description and Operation

Rear Window Defogger System Components

The rear window defogger system consists of the following components:

- HVAC control module
- Rear defogger relay
- Rear defogger grid
- 40A fuse

Rear Window Defogger Block Diagram



Rear Window Defogger Operation

The rear defog control system utilizes a single zone backlight design, driven with a single relay configuration. Additionally, up to two outside rear view mirrors can be heated if equipped. A switch for the customer to control the system is provided within the HVAC control module, also included in the HVAC control module is an indicator to inform the customer with the current state of the system. The system is only operational when engine is running or during remote start.

Pressing the heated rear window switch on the HVAC control module causes the HVAC control module to provide voltage to the coil side of the rear defogger relay, this will energize the relay causing the relay switch contacts to close allowing B+ voltage to flow through the rear defogger grid control circuit to the rear defogger grid.

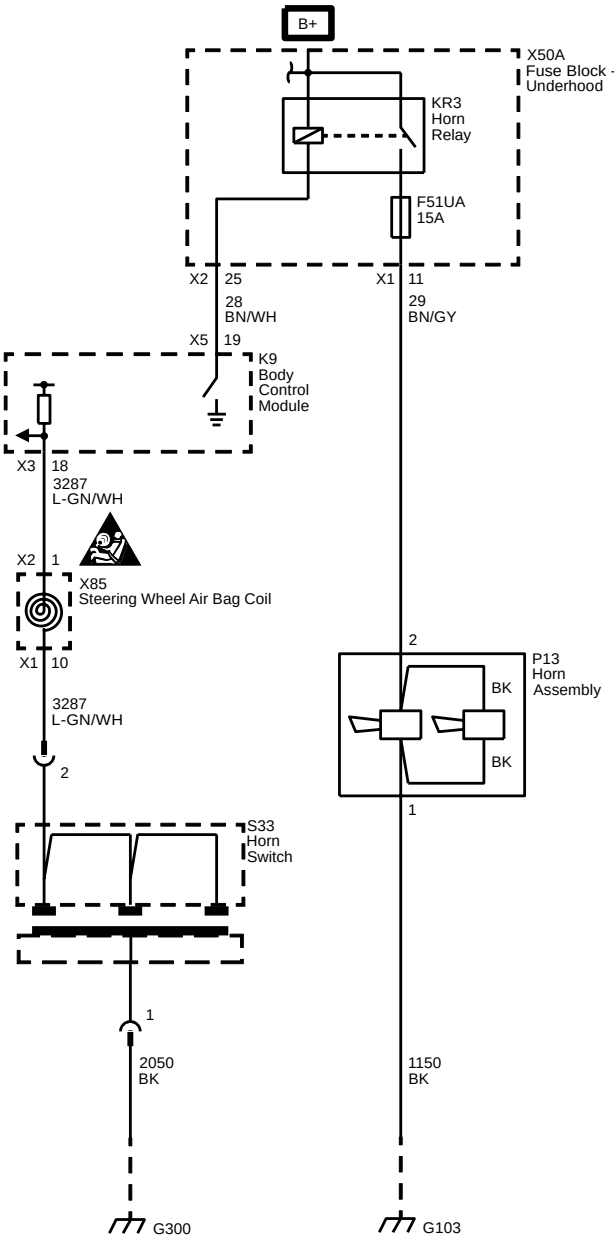
When the rear heated window switch is pressed and the engine is running, the rear defog control system will remain active for 10 minutes. After the initial cycle has lapsed, pressing the switch again will continue rear window defogger operation, but the cycle will only last 5 minutes.

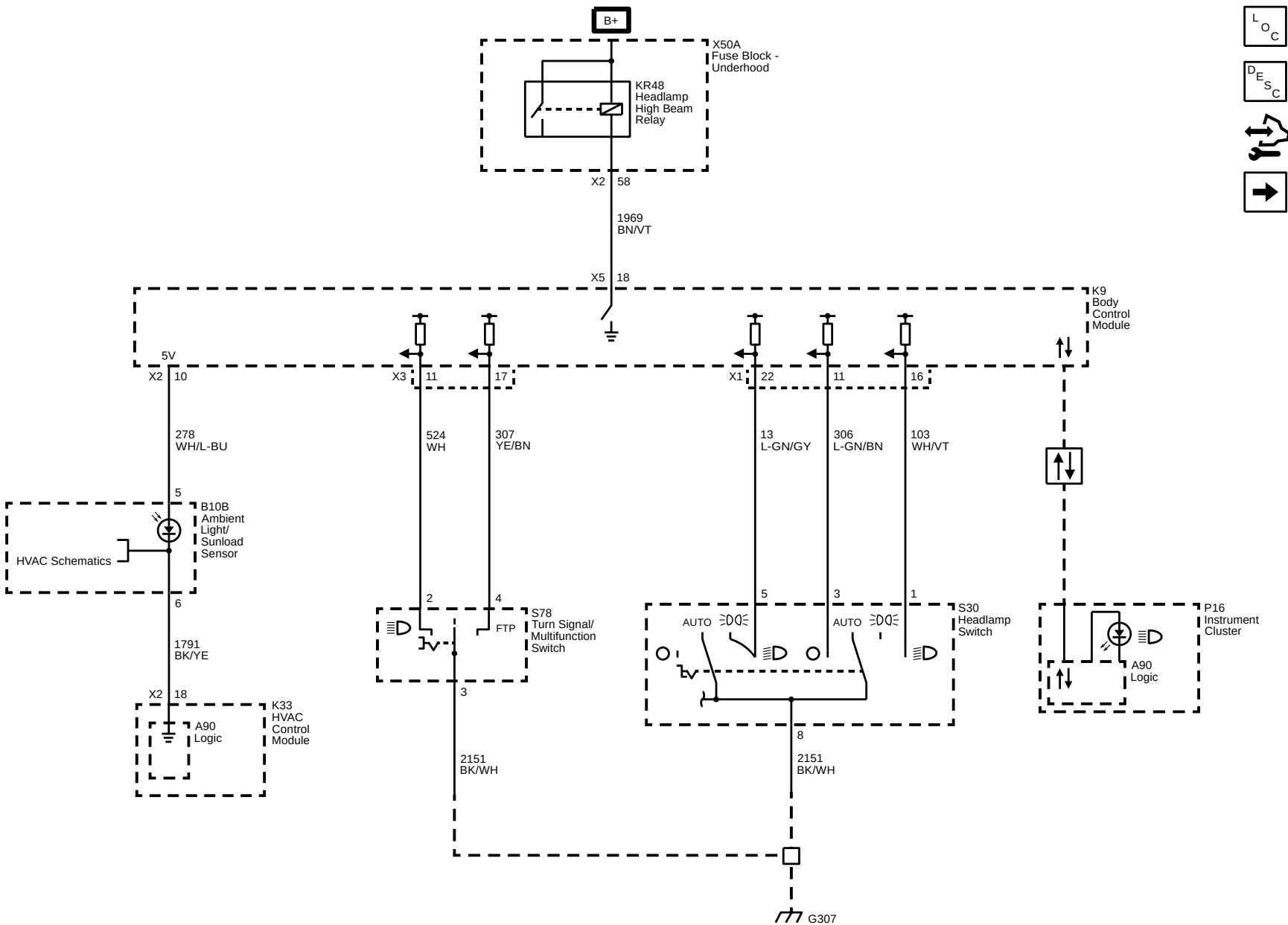
Horns

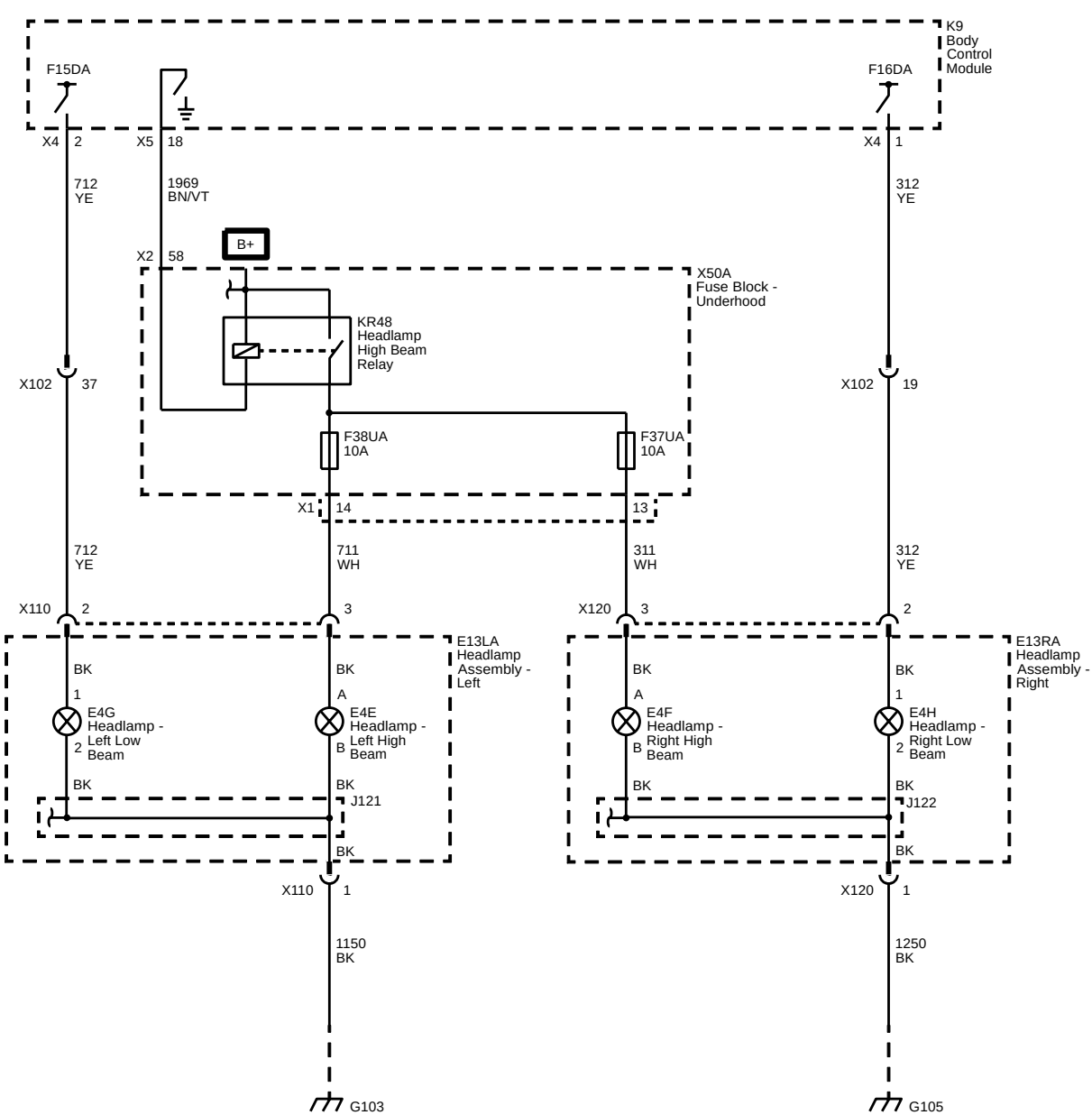
Schematic and Routing Diagrams

Horn Schematics

Horns





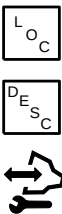
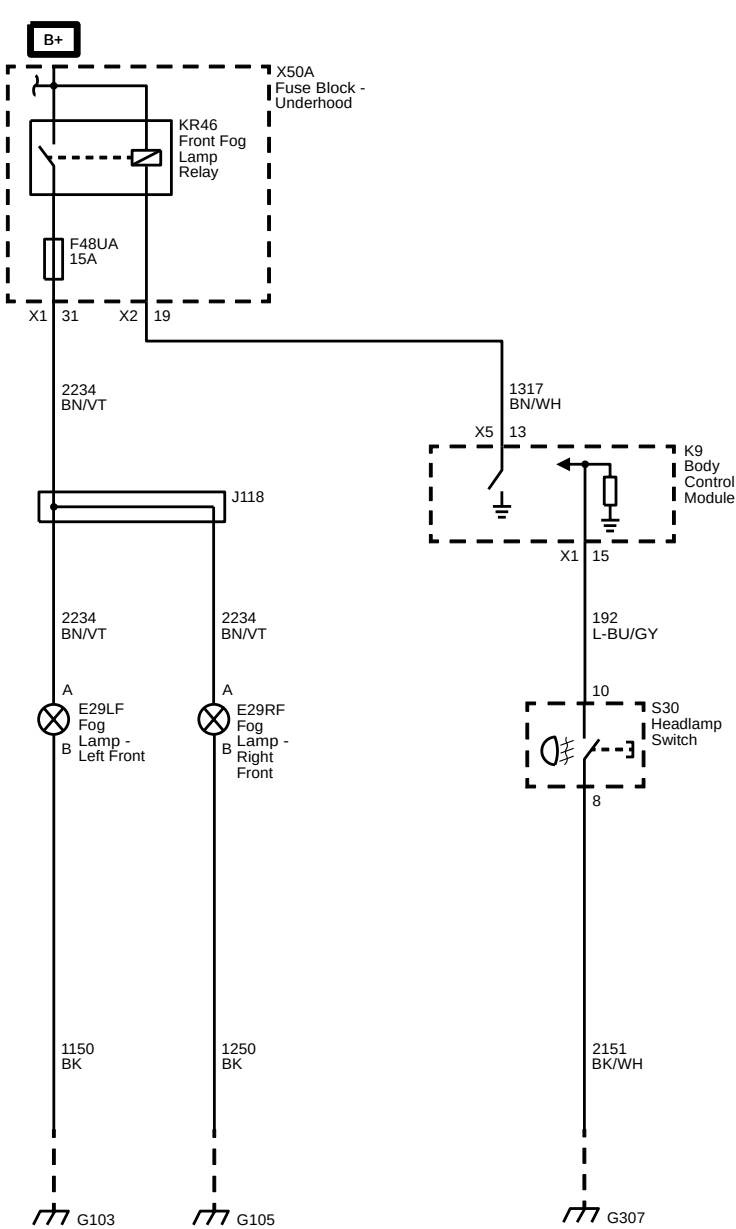


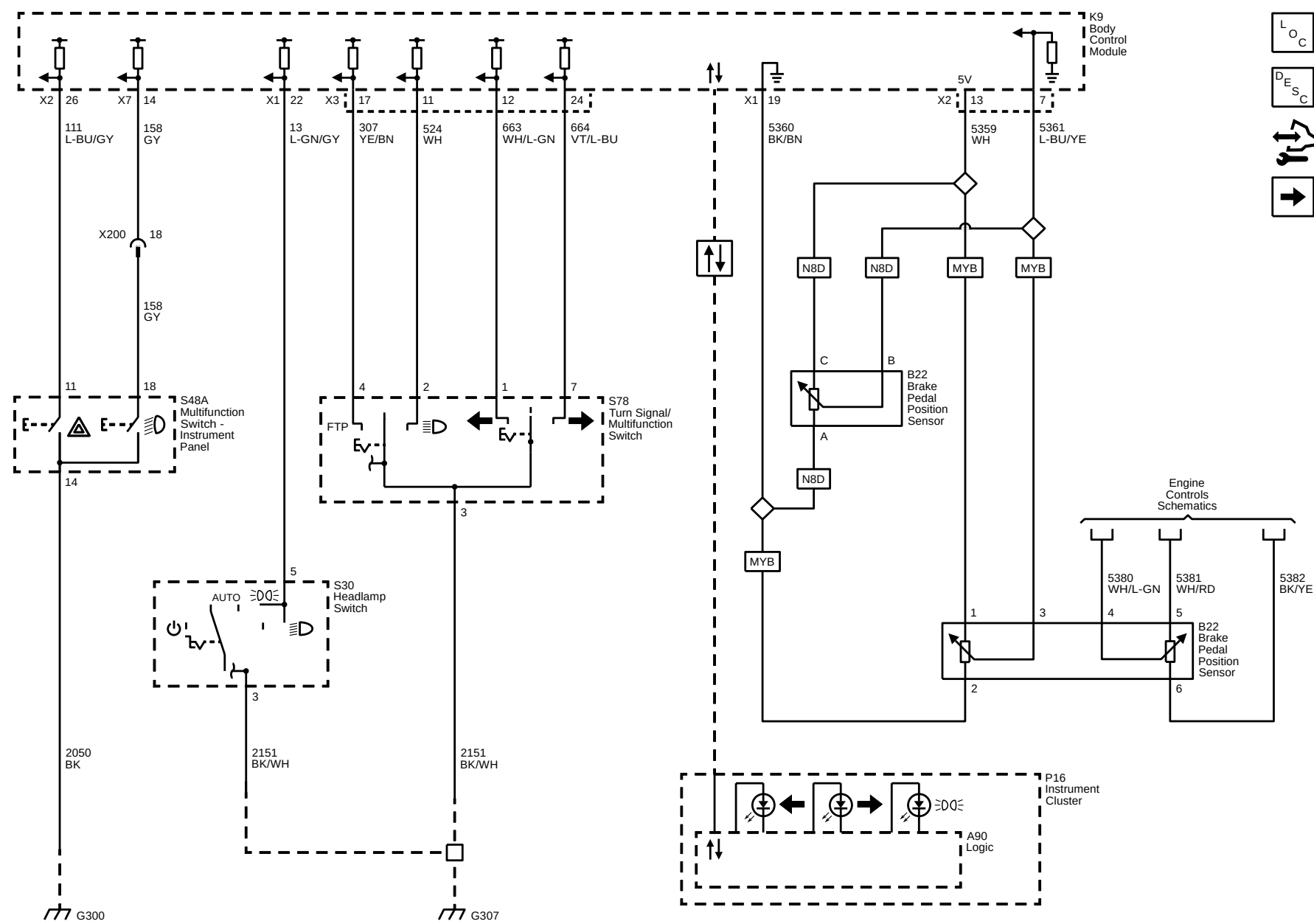
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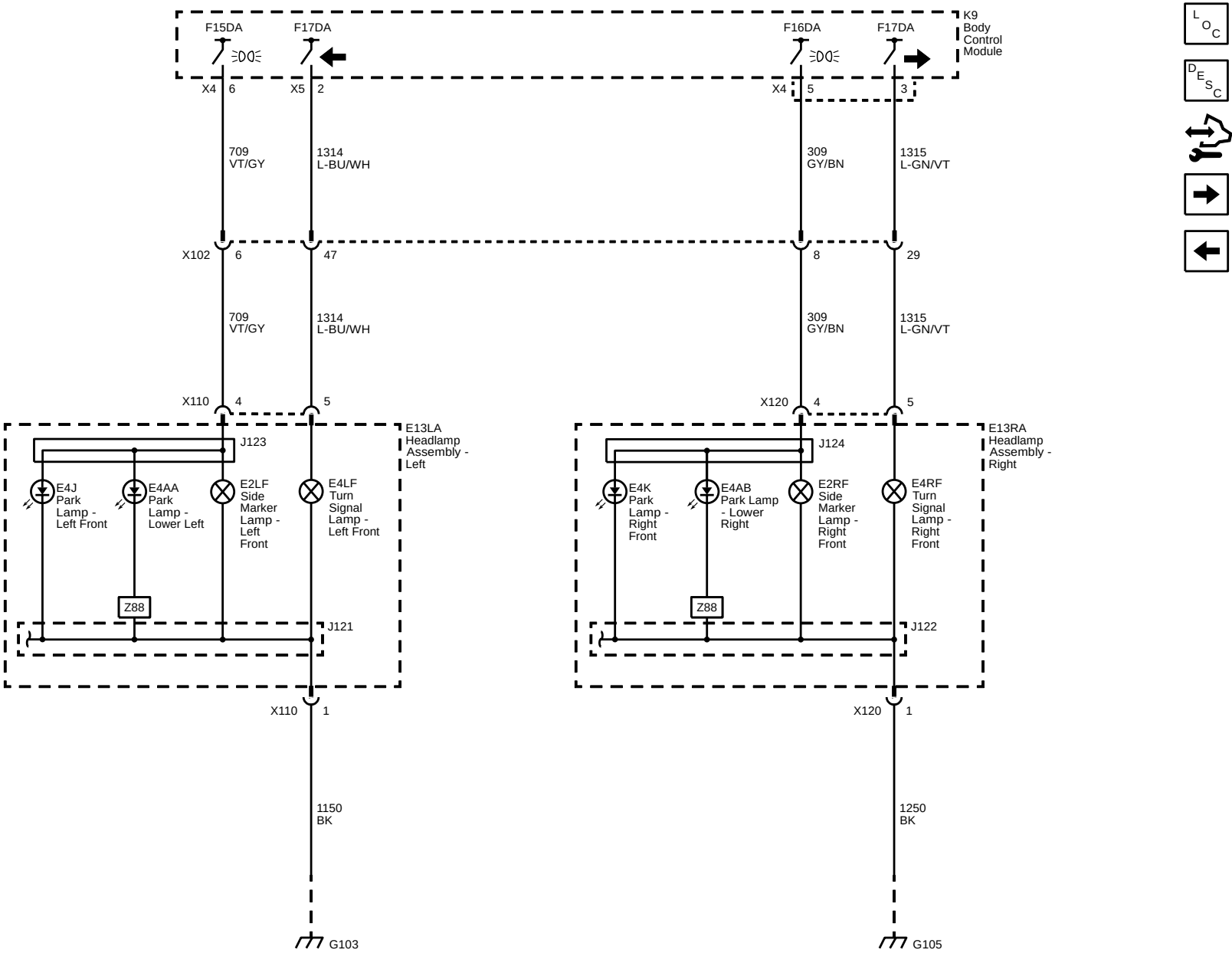


Fog Lamps

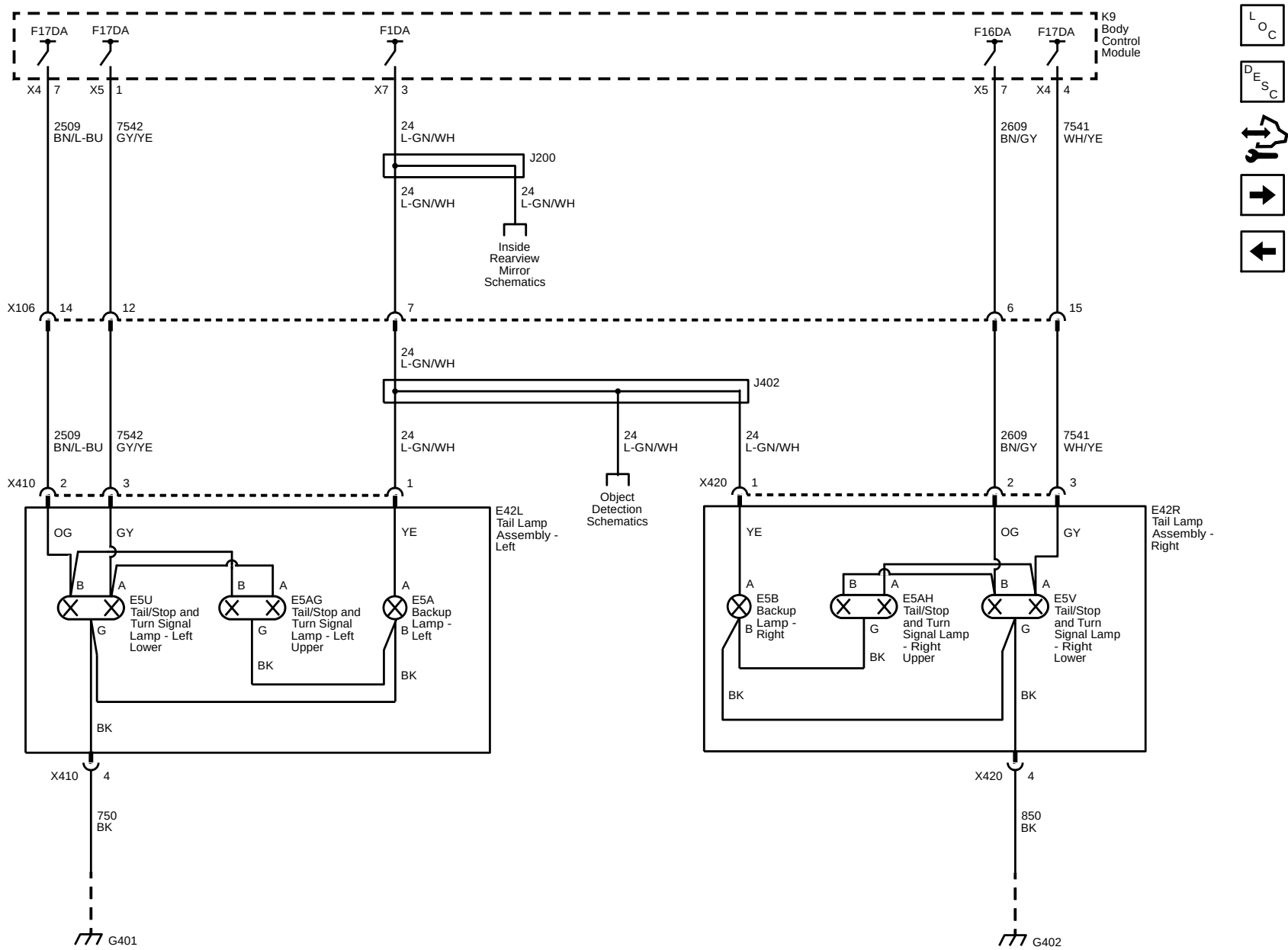


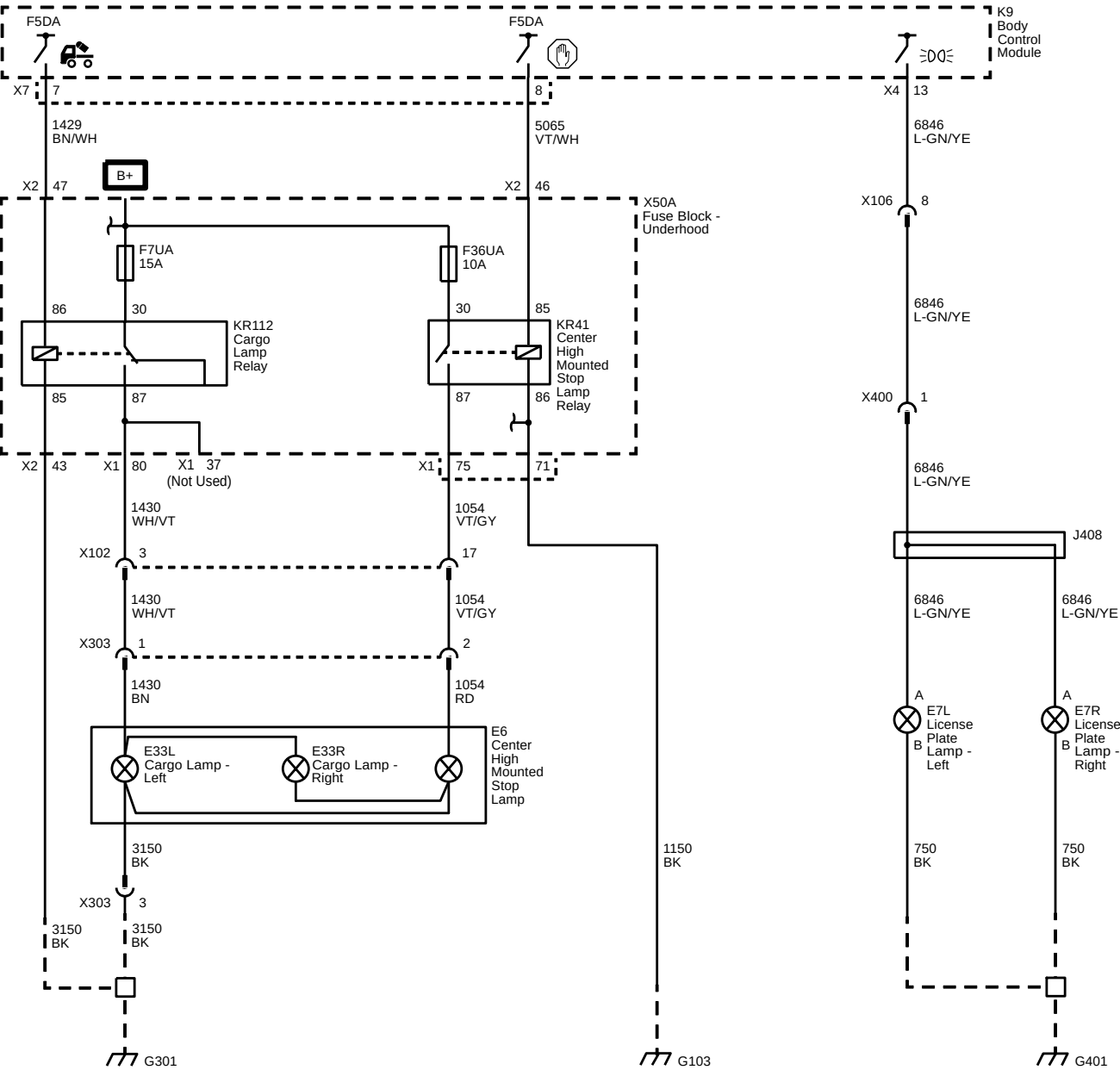


Park, Side Marker and Front Turn Lamps

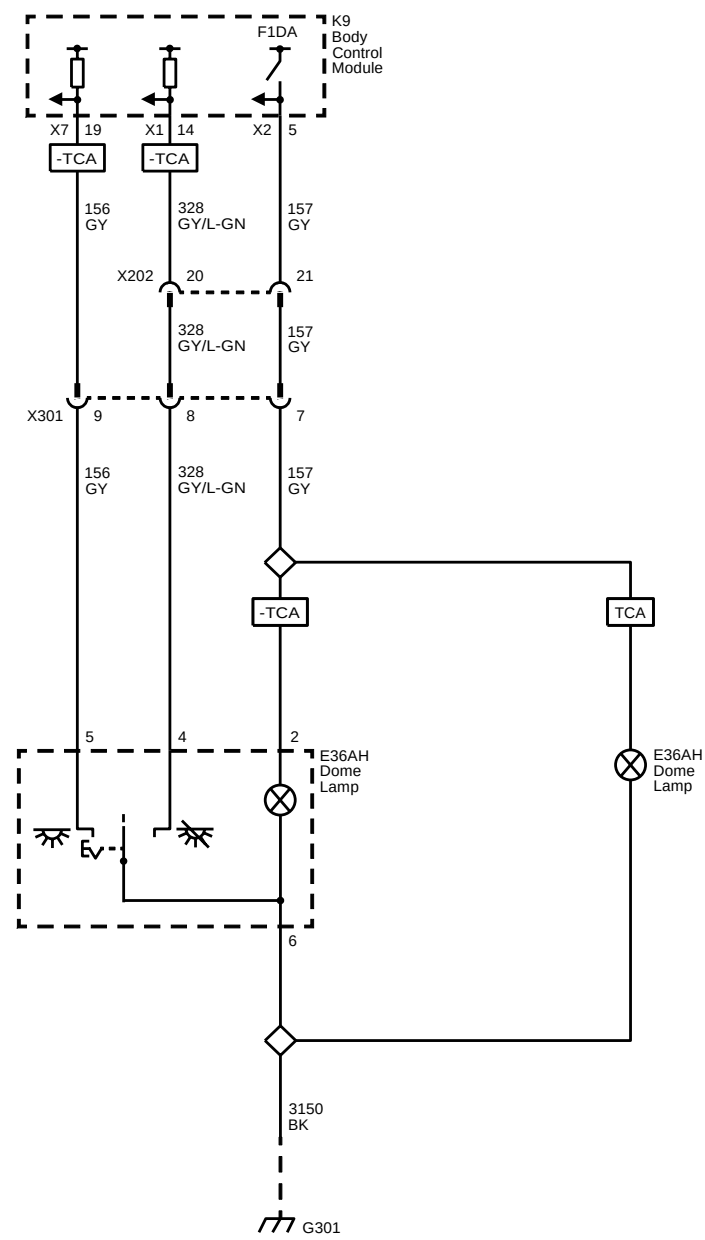


Tail Lamps

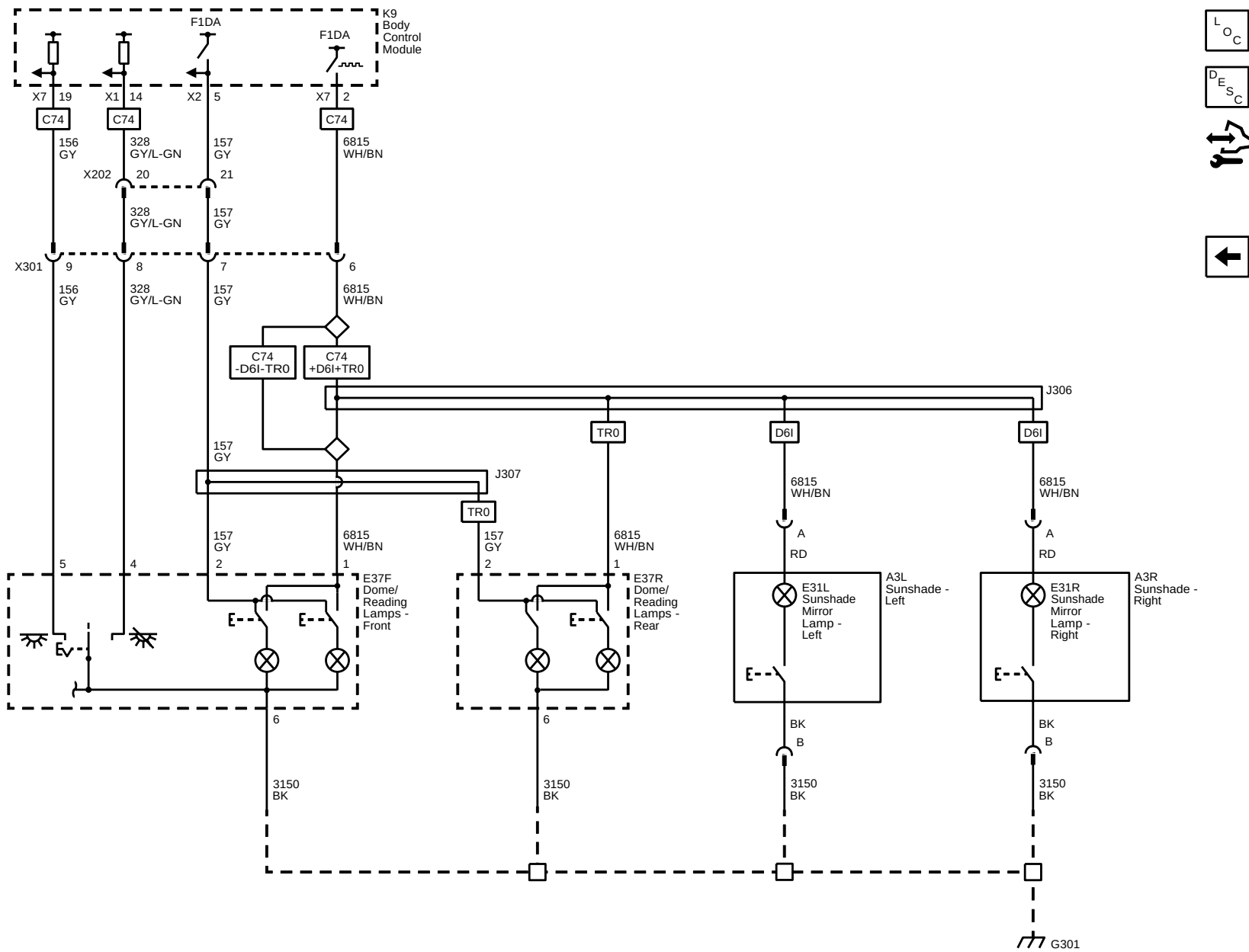




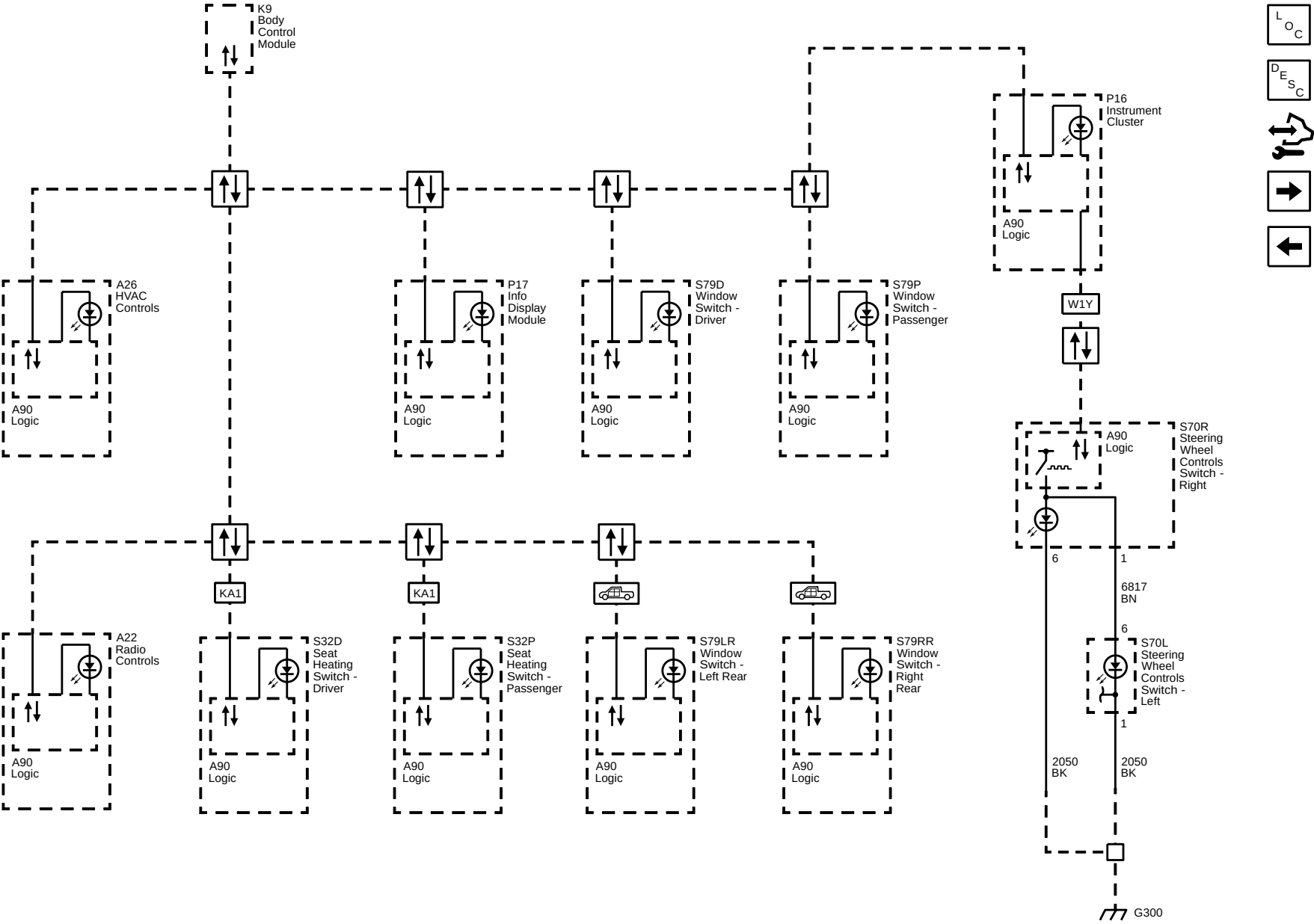
Dome Lamps (Except C74)

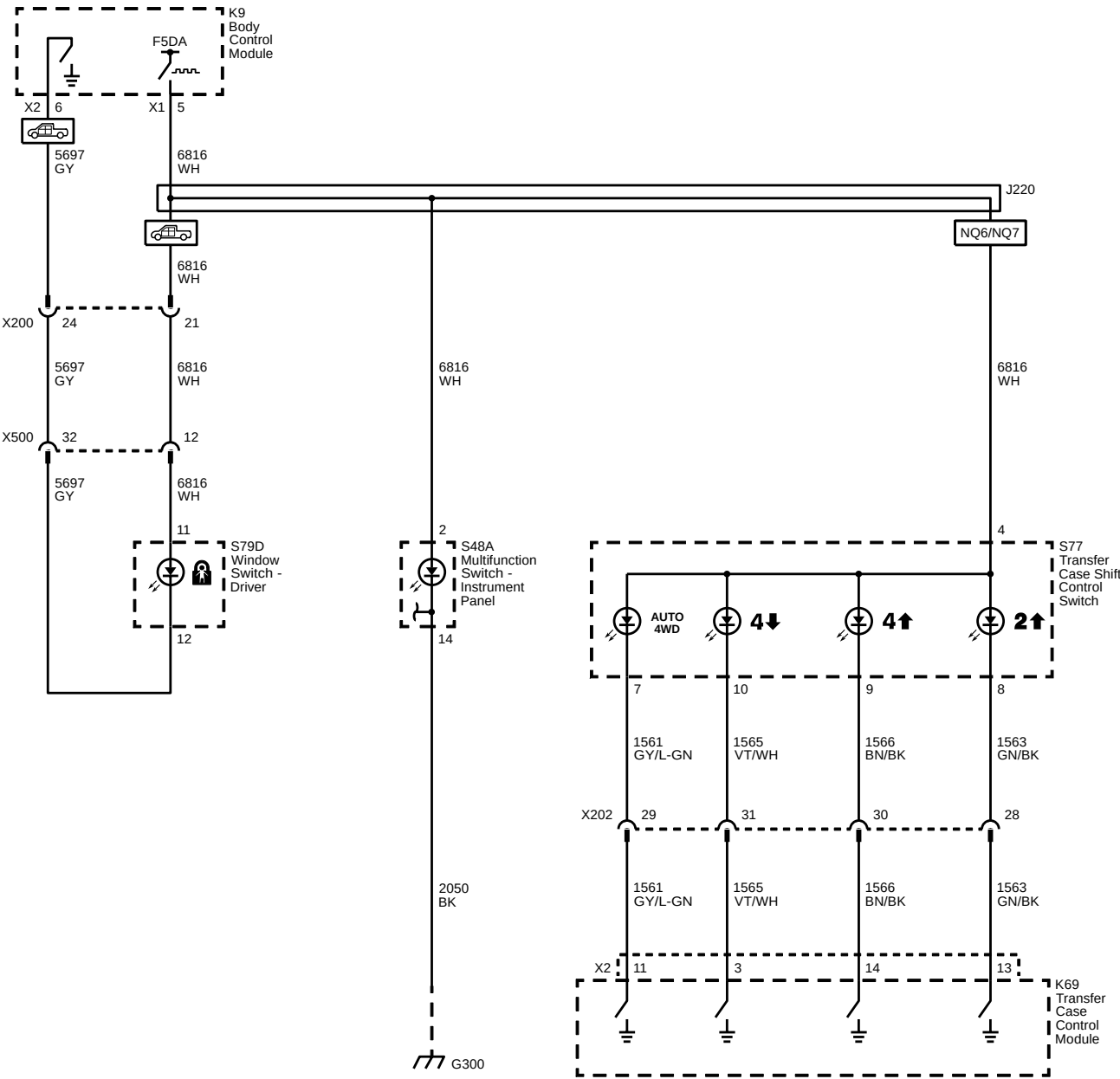


Dome/Reading, and Sunshades Lamps (C74/TR0/D6I)









L O C

D E S C



Description and Operation

Exterior Lighting Systems Description and Operation

The exterior lighting system consist of the following lamps:

- Backup lamps
- Daytime running lamps
- Hazard warning lamps
- Headlamps
- Park, tail, license, and marker lamps
- Stop lamps
- Turn signal lamps
- Trailer lighting

Low Beam Headlamps

The headlamps may be turned ON in 3 different ways:

- When the headlamp switch is placed in the ON position, for normal operation
- When the headlamp switch is placed in the AUTO position, for automatic lamp control
- When the headlamp switch is placed in the AUTO position, with the windshield wipers ON in daylight conditions, after a 6 second delay

The BCM will also command the low beam headlamps ON during daylight conditions when the following conditions are met:

- Headlamp switch in the AUTO position
- Windshield wipers ON
- Vehicle in any gear but PARK

When the BCM commands the low beam headlamps ON, the vehicle operator will notice the interior backlighting for the instrument cluster and the various switches with backlighting control will dim to the level of brightness selected by the instrument panel dimmer switch.

The body control module (BCM) monitors three signal circuits from the headlamp switch. When the headlamp switch is in the AUTO position, all three signal circuits are open. When placed in the AUTO position, the BCM monitors inputs from the ambient light sensor to determine if headlamps are required or if daytime running lamps will be activated based on outside lighting conditions. When the headlamp switch is placed in the OFF position, the headlamp switch headlamps OFF signal circuit is grounded, indicating to the BCM that the exterior lamps should be turned OFF. With the headlamp switch in the PARK position, the headlamp switch park lamps ON signal circuit is grounded, indicating that the park lamps have been requested. When the headlamp switch is placed in the HEADLAMP position, both the headlamp switch park lamps ON signal circuit and the headlamp switch headlamps ON signal circuit are grounded. The BCM responds to the inputs by illuminating the park lamps and headlamps. When the low beam headlamps are requested, the BCM applies B+ to both low beam headlamp control circuits illuminating the low beam headlamps.

High Beam Headlamps

When the low beam headlamps are ON and the turn signal/multifunction switch is placed in the high beam position, ground is applied to the BCM through the high beam signal circuit. The BCM responds to the high beam request by applying ground to the high beam relay control circuit which energizes the high beam relay. With the high beam relay energized, the switch contacts close allowing battery voltage to flow through the left and right high beam fuses to the high beam control circuits illuminating the left and right high beam headlamps.

Daytime Running Lamps

The daytime running lamps will illuminate continuously when the following conditions are met:

- The ignition is in the RUN or CRANK position
- The shift lever is out of the PARK position for vehicles equipped with automatic transmissions or the parking brake is released for vehicles with manual transmissions
- The low and high beam headlamps are OFF

The ambient light sensor is used to monitor outside lighting conditions. The ambient light sensor provides a voltage signal that will vary between 0.2 and 4.9 volts depending on outside lighting conditions. The body control module (BCM) provides a 5 V reference signal to the ambient light sensor and the HVAC control module provides a low reference ground. The BCM monitors the ambient light sensor signal circuit to determine if outside lighting conditions are correct for either daytime running lights or automatic lamp control when the headlamp switch is in the AUTO position. In daylight conditions the BCM will command the low beam headlamps ON. Any function or condition that turns on the headlamps will cancel daytime running lamps operation.

Flash to Pass (FTP)

When the turn signal/multifunction switch is momentarily placed in the flash to pass (FTP) position, ground is applied to the turn signal/multifunction switch. The turn signal/multifunction switch applies ground to the body control module (BCM) through the FTP switch signal circuit. The BCM responds to the FTP request by applying ground to the high beam relay control circuit. This energizes the high beam relay, closing the switch side contacts of the high beam relay, applying battery voltage to the left and right high beam fuses. Battery voltage is applied from the high beam fuses through the high beam control circuit to the high beam headlamp assemblies. This causes the high beam headlamps to illuminate at full brightness momentarily.

Hazard Lamps

The hazard flashers may be activated in any power mode. The hazard switch signal circuit is momentarily grounded when the hazard switch is pressed. The body control module (BCM) responds to the hazard switch signal input by supplying battery voltage to all four turn signal lamps in an ON and OFF duty cycle. When the hazard switch is activated, the BCM sends a serial data message to the instrument panel cluster requesting both turn signal indicators to be cycled ON and OFF.

The instrument panel dimmer switch controls the brightness of the interior backlighting components. When the instrument panel dimmer switch is placed in a desired brightness position, the body control module (BCM) receives a signal from the instrument panel dimmer switch and responds by applying a pulse width modulated (PWM) voltage to the hazard switch light emitting diode (LED) backlighting control circuit illuminating the LED to the desired level of brightness.

Park, Tail, and License Lamps

When the headlamp switch is placed in the HEAD or PARK position, ground is applied to the park lamp switch ON signal circuit to the body control module (BCM). The BCM responds by applying voltage to the park lamps, tail lamps, and license lamps control circuits illuminating the park, tail, and license lamps.

Stop Lamps

The brake pedal position sensor is used to sense the action of the driver application of the brake pedal. The brake pedal position sensor provides an analog voltage signal that will increase as the brake pedal is applied. The body control module (BCM) provides a low reference signal and a 5 V reference voltage to the brake pedal position sensor. When the variable signal reaches a voltage threshold indicating the brakes have been applied, the BCM will apply battery voltage to the left and right stop lamp control circuits as well as the center high mounted stop lamp control circuit illuminating the left and right stop lamps and the center high mounted stop lamp.

Turn Signal Lamps

Ground is applied at all times to the turn signal/multifunction switch. The turn signal lamps may only be activated with the ignition switch in the ON or START positions. When the turn signal/multifunction switch is placed in either the TURN RIGHT or TURN LEFT position, ground is applied to the body control module (BCM) through either the right turn or left turn signal switch signal circuit. The BCM responds to the turn signal switch input by applying a pulsating voltage to the front and rear turn signal lamps through there respective control circuits. When a turn signal request is received by the BCM, a serial data message is sent to the instrument cluster requesting the respective turn signal indicator be pulsed ON and OFF.

Backup Lamps

Automatic Transmission

With the engine ON and the transmission in the REVERSE position, the transmission control module (TCM) sends a serial data message to the body control module (BCM). The message indicates that the gear selector is in the REVERSE position. The BCM applies battery voltage to the backup lamps control circuit illuminating the backup lamps. Once the driver moves the gear selector out of the REVERSE position, a message is sent by the TCM via serial data requesting the BCM to remove battery voltage from the backup lamps control circuit. The engine must be ON for the backup lamps to operate.

Manual Transmission

The engine control module (ECM) provides a signal circuit to the backup lamp switch which is permanently grounded. With the engine running and the transmission in the reverse position, the backup lamp switch signal circuit is pulled low and the ECM responds by sending a serial data message to the body control module (BCM). The message indicates that the gear selector is in the reverse position. The BCM applies battery voltage to the backup lamps control circuit illuminating the backup lamps. Once the driver moves the gear selector out of the reverse position, a message is sent by the ECM via serial data requesting the BCM to remove battery voltage from the backup lamps control circuit. The engine must be running for the backup lamps to operate. The engine must be running for the backup lamps to operate.

Trailer Lighting

Backup Lamps

For backup lamp operation, the trailer backup lamps relay is supplied with battery voltage at all times. With the engine running and the transmission in the reverse position, the transmission control module (TCM) sends a serial data message to the body control module (BCM). The message indicates that the gear selector is in the reverse position. The BCM responds to the backup lamp request by energizing the trailer backup lamps relay by applying battery voltage to the trailer backup lamps relay control circuit. When the trailer backup lamps relay is energized, the relay switch contacts close and battery voltage is applied through the backup lamp fuse to the trailer backup lamps control circuit which illuminates the trailer backup lamps. Once the driver moves the gear selector out of the reverse position, a message is sent by the TCM via serial data requesting the BCM to remove battery voltage from the trailer backup lamps relay control circuit.

Park Lamps

For trailer park lamp operation, the trailer park lamps relay is supplied with battery voltage at all times. When the headlamp switch is placed in the HEAD or PARK position, ground is applied to the park lamp switch ON signal circuit to the body control module (BCM). The BCM responds to the park lamp request by energizing the trailer park lamps relay by applying ground to the trailer park lamps relay control circuit. When the trailer park lamps relay is energized, the relay switch contacts close and battery voltage is applied through the trailer parks lamp fuse to the trailer park lamp control circuit which illuminates the trailer park lamps.

Stop Lamps

For trailer stop lamp operation, the left and right trailer stop/turn signal lamp relay's are supplied with battery voltage at all times. The brake pedal position sensor is used to sense the action of the driver application of the brake pedal. The brake pedal position sensor provides an analog voltage signal that will increase as the brake pedal is applied. The body control module (BCM) provides a low reference signal and a 5 V reference voltage to the brake pedal position sensor. When the variable signal reaches a voltage threshold indicating the brakes have been applied, the BCM energizes the left and right trailer stop/turn signal lamp relay's by applying ground to the left and right trailer stop/turn signal lamp relay control circuits. With the left and right trailer stop/turn signal lamp relay's energized, the relay switch contacts close and battery voltage is applied through the left and right trailer stop/turn signal fuse's to the trailer stop lamp control circuits which illuminates the trailer stop lamps.

Turn Signal Lamps

For trailer turn signal lamp operation, the left and right trailer stop/turn signal lamp relay's are supplied with battery voltage at all times. Ground is applied at all times to the turn signal/multifunction switch. The turn signal lamps may only be activated with the ignition switch in the ON or START positions. When the turn signal/multifunction switch is placed in either the TURN RIGHT or TURN LEFT position, ground is applied to the body control module (BCM) through either the right turn or left turn signal switch signal circuit. The BCM responds to the turn signal switch input by applying a pulsating ground to the left and right trailer stop/turn signal lamp relay control circuits energizing the relay's in an ON and OFF cycle. With the left and right trailer stop/turn signal lamp relay's energized, the relay switch contacts cycle ON and OFF applying battery voltage through the left and right trailer stop/turn signal fuse's to the trailer turn signal lamp control circuits which illuminates the trailer turn signal lamps in an ON and OFF cycle.

Battery Run Down Protection/Inadvertent Power

To provide battery run down protection, the exterior lamps will be deactivated automatically under certain conditions. The BCM monitors the state of the headlamp switch. If the park or headlamp switch is ON when the ignition switch is placed in either the CRANK or RUN position and then placed in the OFF position, the BCM initiates a 10 minute timer. At the end of the 10 minutes, the BCM will turn off the control power output to the park lamp controls as well as the headlamp relay coils, deactivating the exterior lamps. This feature will be cancelled if any power mode other than OFF becomes active. The BCM will disable battery run down protection if any of the following conditions exist. The park or headlamp switch is placed in the ON to OFF position, and back to the ON position during battery run down protection. The BCM determined that the park or headlamp switch was not active when the ignition was turned OFF.

Interior Lighting Systems Description and Operation

Interior Lamps

The interior lighting system consist of two groups. This first group includes lamps that may not be dimmed.

- Dome lamps
- Reading lamps
- Sunshade mirror lamps

Dome Lamps

The dome lamp switch has 3 positions: DOOR, OFF, and ON. The ON position provides a ground for continuous operation and the dome lamps will remain illuminated until the switch is placed in either the DOOR or OFF position. When in the DOOR position, the dome lamps operation is controlled by the body control module (BCM). When any door is opened, the door ajar switch contacts close and the BCM receives a door-open input. The BCM illuminates the dome lamps when any door is opened or a door lock/unlock request is activated with the key fob. After all doors have been closed, the dome lamps will remain illuminated approximately 3 seconds after the last door closes. When the driver places the dome lamp switch in the OFF position, the dome lamps will be disabled. In the event that the dome lamps were to remain illuminated for more than 10 minutes with the ignition switch in the OFF position and no doors opened, the BCM will deactivate the dome lamps control circuit to prevent total battery discharge. The dome lamps will turn OFF using the theater dimming feature when controlled by the BCM.

Reading Lamps

The inadvertent power supply voltage circuit from the BCM provides battery positive voltage to each reading lamp. When a reading lamp switch is activated, the switch contacts close providing a path to ground and the reading lamp illuminates. If the operator inadvertently leaves a reading lamp ON, the BCM will turn all interior lamps OFF after 10 minutes has passed since any switch activation has been detected by the BCM.

Sunshade Mirror Lamps

The inadvertent power supply voltage circuit from the BCM provides battery voltage to each set of sunshade mirror lamps. When the sunshade mirror cover is opened, a switch closes providing ground and the sunshade lamps illuminate. If the operator inadvertently leaves a sunshade mirror cover open with the lamps ON, the BCM will turn all interior lamps OFF after 10 minutes has passed since any switch activation has been detected by the BCM.

Keyless Entry Interior Illumination

When the operator uses the keyless entry transmitter in order to unlock the doors, the BCM receives a door-unlock signal. The BCM must receive inputs from various systems that indicate that the ignition switch is OFF, the courtesy lamp switch is OFF, and all doors are closed before the BCM will activate the interior lamps. After all doors have been closed, the courtesy lamps will turn OFF immediately if the ignition switch is turned to the ON position, the door locks are LOCKED, or approximately 20 seconds after the last door closes. The BCM will turn off the courtesy lamps through the theater dimming feature. The BCM keeps the courtesy lamps on for 40 seconds after an alarm event is completed.

Interior Lamps Dimming

The second group includes lamps which may be dimmed. This group may use a combination of light emitting diodes (LED), incandescent lamps, and pulse width modulation (PWM) illumination.

- Dome/reading lamps – front
- Dome/reading lamps – rear
- Door lock switch – driver
- Door lock switch – passenger
- Hazard switch
- Headlamp switch
- HVAC control head assembly
- Multifunction switch – instrument panel
- Outside rearview mirror switch
- Radio
- Steering wheel control switch – left
- Steering wheel control switch – right
- Sun roof switch
- Sun roof tilt switch
- Window switch – passenger

With the headlamp switch in the PARK or HEAD position, the park lamp switch signal circuit provides an input to the body control module (BCM). The BCM responds by applying voltage to the park lamps as well as the backlight dimming control circuits illuminating all components with interior backlighting. All interior backlighting turns ON at the dimming level indicated by the instrument panel dimmer switch. The instrument panel dimmer switch is a momentary type switch and utilizes a resistor ladder to increase and decrease the brightness of the interior backlighting components. The instrument panel dimmer switch provides a voltage signal to the BCM that will increase as the brightness of the lights are increased and decrease as the brightness of the lights are decreased. The BCM provides a low reference signal and a B+ circuit to the switch. When the instrument panel dimmer switch is held in the desired position, the dimmed voltage setting is applied from the instrument panel dimmer switch through the instrument panel dimmer switch signal circuit to the BCM. The BCM interprets the signal and applies a pulse width modulated (PWM) voltage through the backlighting control circuits illuminating the interior backlighting to the requested level of brightness.

The backlighting for the HVAC controls, instrument cluster, and radio controls are controlled by the BCM via serial data. When the instrument panel dimmer switch is operated to the desired backlighting setting, the BCM sends a serial data message to the HVAC control module, radio, and instrument cluster requesting the backlighting be adjusted to the desired level.

Battery Rundown Protection/Inadvertent Power

The BCM inadvertent power supply voltage circuit provides battery voltage to all of the interior courtesy lamps. In the event that any of these lamps were to remain illuminated for a period of more than 10 minutes with the ignition

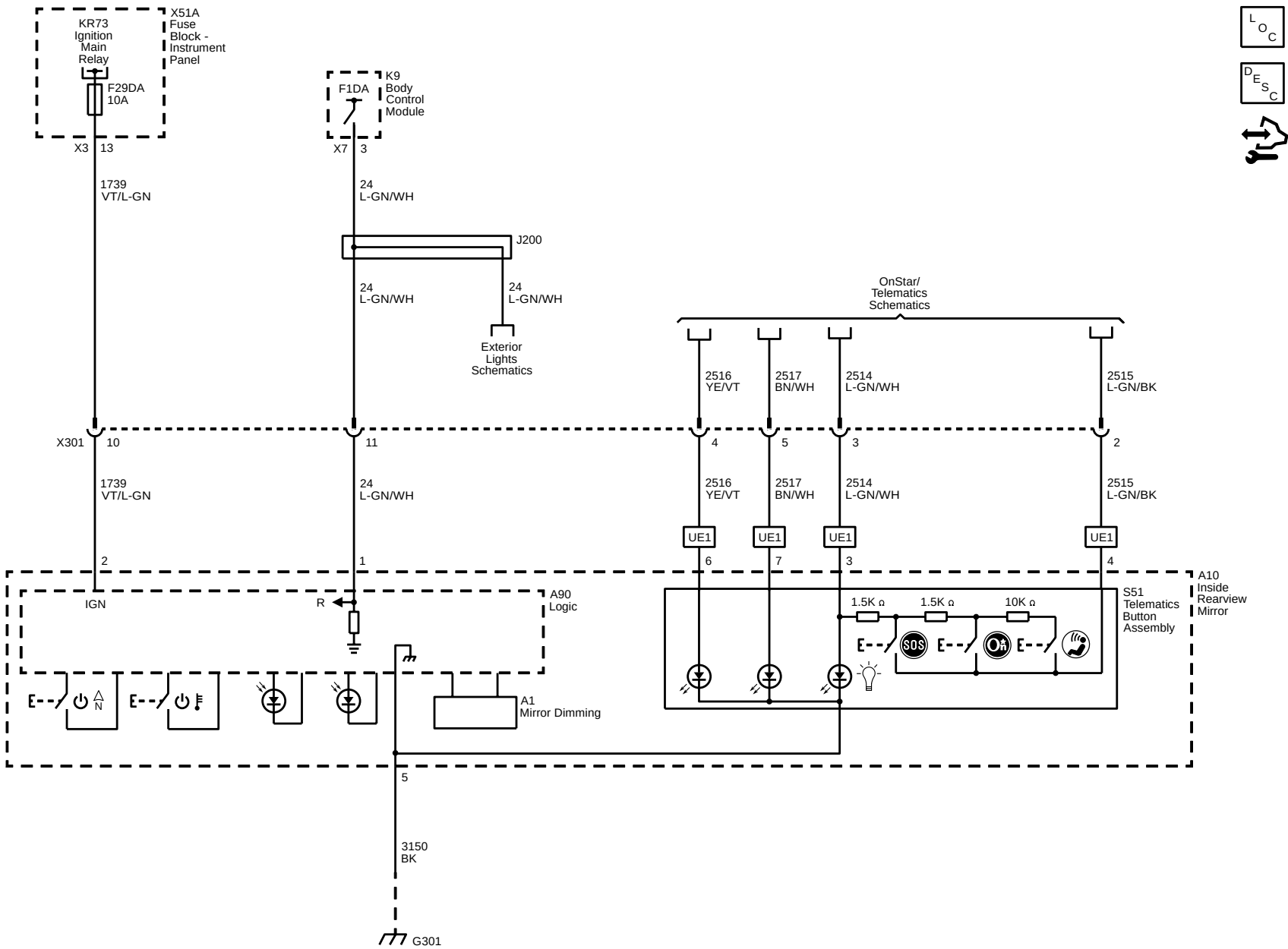
switch in the OFF position, the BCM will deactivate the inadvertent power supply voltage circuit to prevent total battery discharge. If the ignition switch is turned to any position other than OFF, or if a lamp switch is activated during this 10 minute period, the timer resets for another 10 minutes.

Mirrors

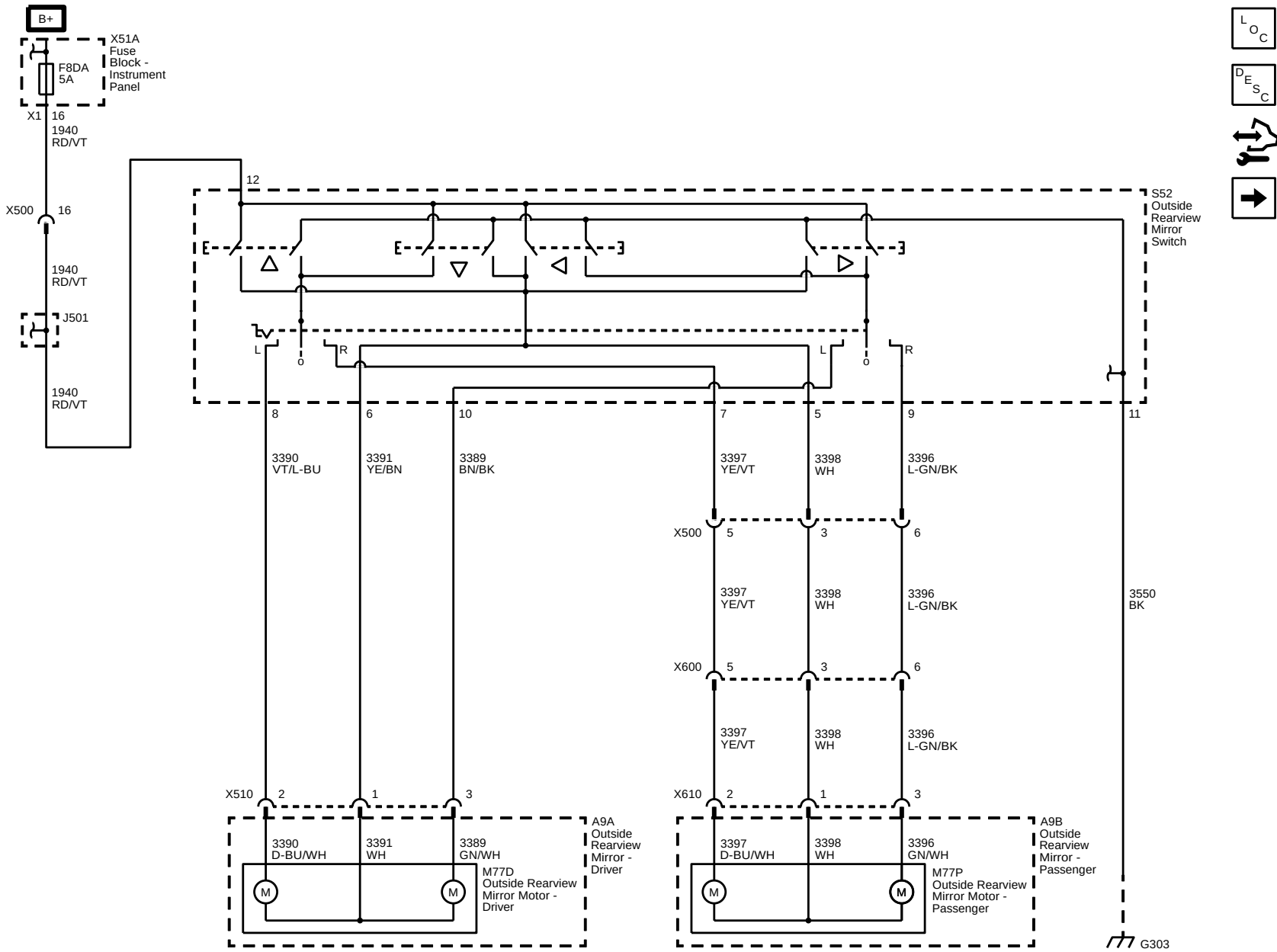
Schematic and Routing Diagrams

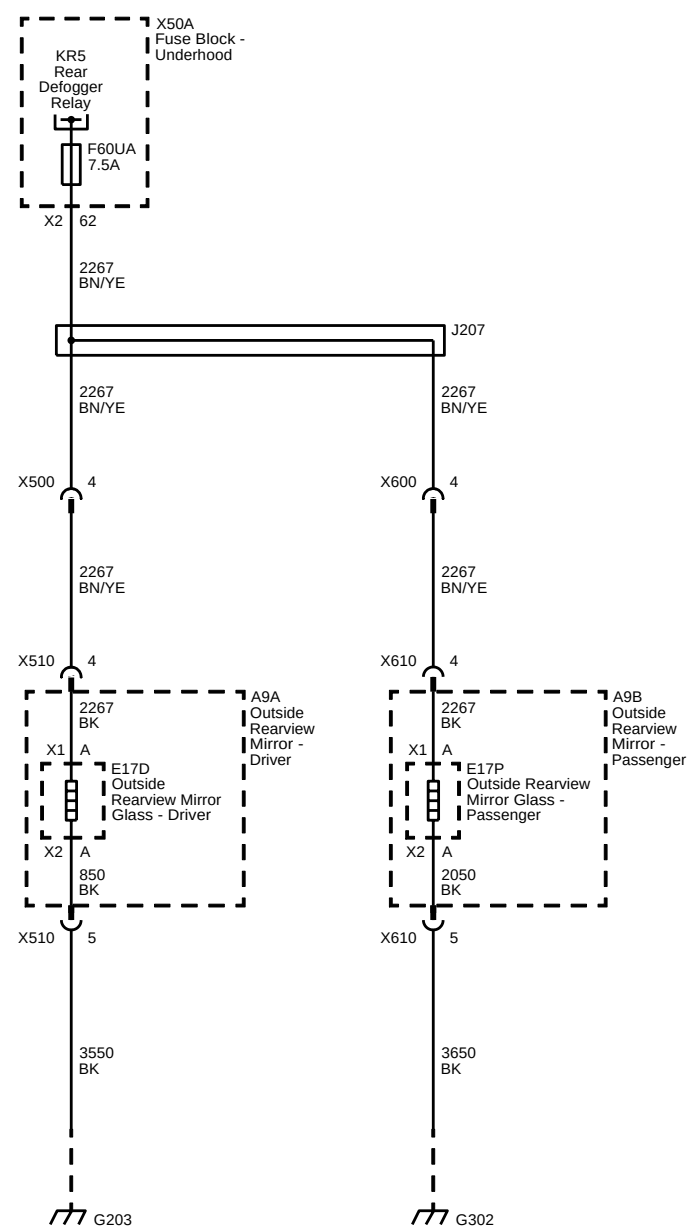
Inside Rearview Mirror Schematics

Auto-Dimming Mirror (DD8)



Driver and Passenger Position





Description and Operation

Automatic Day-Night Mirror Description and Operation

Inside Rearview Mirror with the Automatic Day-Night Feature System Operation

The inside rearview mirror uses 2 photocell sensors. One sensor is the headlight sensor, located on the face side of the mirror. The headlight sensor is used to determine light conditions present at the mirror face. The other sensor is the ambient light sensor, located on the rear of the mirror or windshield side. The ambient light sensor is used to determine the exterior light conditions. With a low exterior light condition detected, and a high light condition from behind of the car, at the headlight sensor, the inside rearview mirror will automatically darken the face of the mirror.

In the daytime, the mirror is in a normal state because of the high exterior light condition that is indicated by the ambient light sensor. With the gear selector lever in the REVERSE position, backup lamp supply voltage is supplied as an input to the inside rearview mirror. The mirror monitors this input to disable the automatic day-night feature. This allows the driver to see objects in the mirror clearly when backing up, even during the night.

Outside Mirror Description and Operation

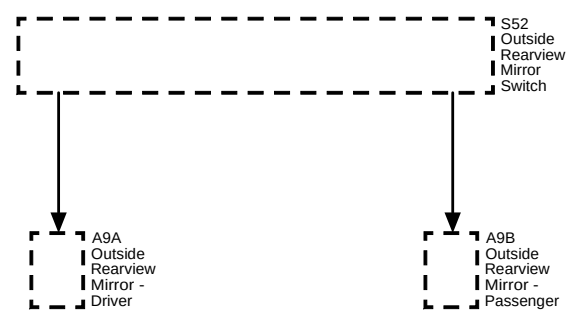
Power Mirror System Components

The power mirror system consists of the following components:

- Outside rearview mirror switch
- Mirror selector switch
- Driver outside rearview mirror
- Passenger outside rearview mirror

Each of the outside rearview mirror contains two motors. The vertical motor operates the mirror in the up and down directions, and the horizontal motor operates the mirror in the left and right directions.

Power Mirros Without A45 Block Diagram



Power Mirror System Controls

The outside rearview mirror switch is a four position directional switch: Up, Down, Left and Right.

The mirror select switch is a three position switch: left, neutral/fold, and right.

Power Mirror System Operation

The outside rearview mirror switch receives battery voltage from the underhood fuse block The power mirror switch also receives a constant ground.

The four positions of the direction switch have dual switch contacts. Each of the contacts are connected to opposing sides of the appropriate power mirror motors through the selector switch. The selector switch completes these circuits depending on the position of the selector switch, L or R.

If the selector switch is placed in the L position and the up switch is pressed, battery voltage will be supplied to the left outside rearview mirror vertical motor through the left mirror motor vertical control circuit and ground through the left mirror motor common control circuit. If the down switch is pressed, battery voltage will be supplied to the left outside rearview mirror vertical motor through the left mirror motor common control circuit and ground through the left mirror motor vertical control circuit.

The remainder of the mirror functions operate in the same manner as described above. Placing the power mirror switch in opposing positions, left/right or up/down, will reverse the polarity to the mirror motor, reversing the direction of movement.

Heated Mirrors (If Equipped)

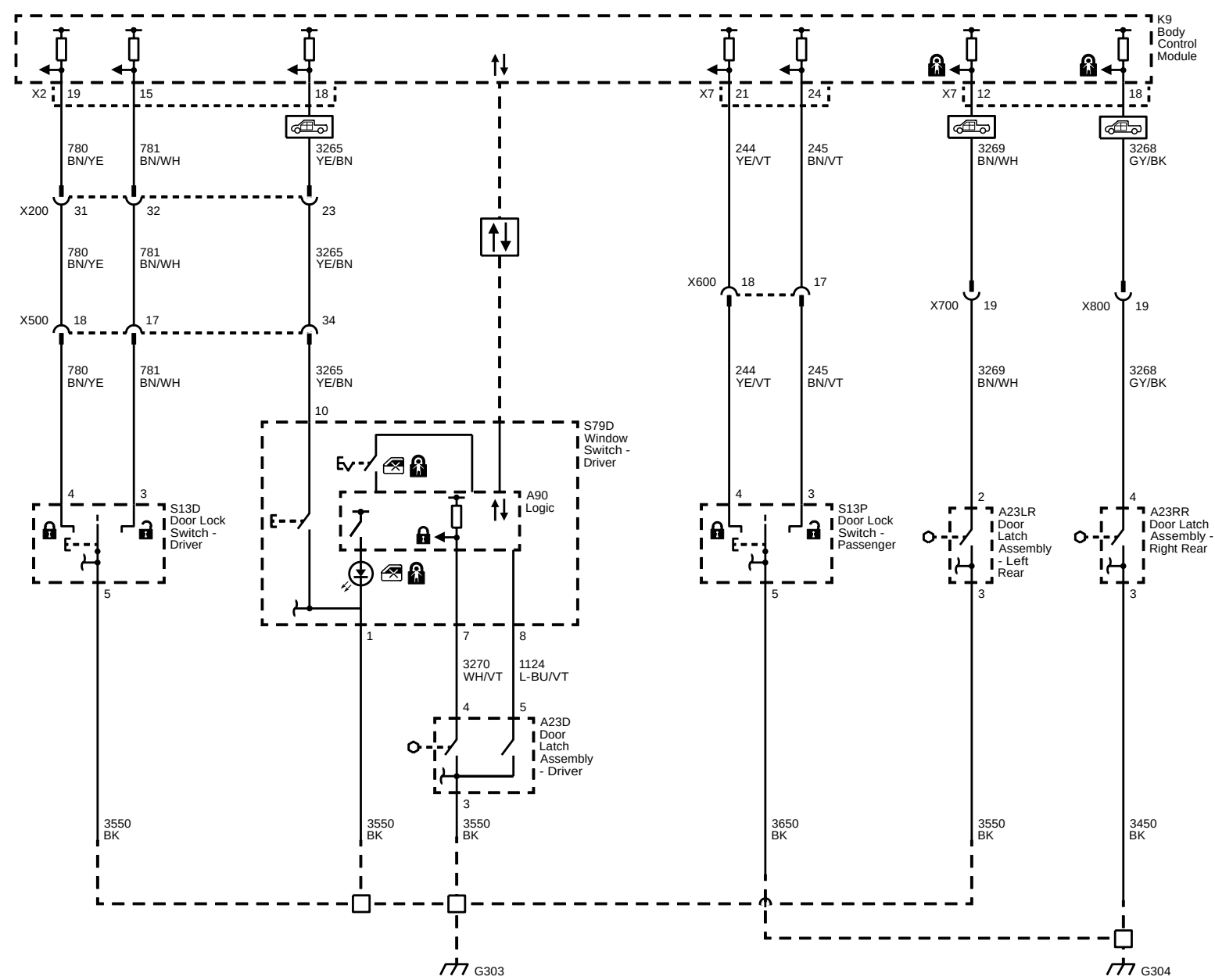
The heated mirrors are controlled through the rear defog relay. Whenever the rear window defogger is turned on battery voltage is supplied to the mirror heater elements through the left and right mirror heater element control circuits.

Vehicle Access

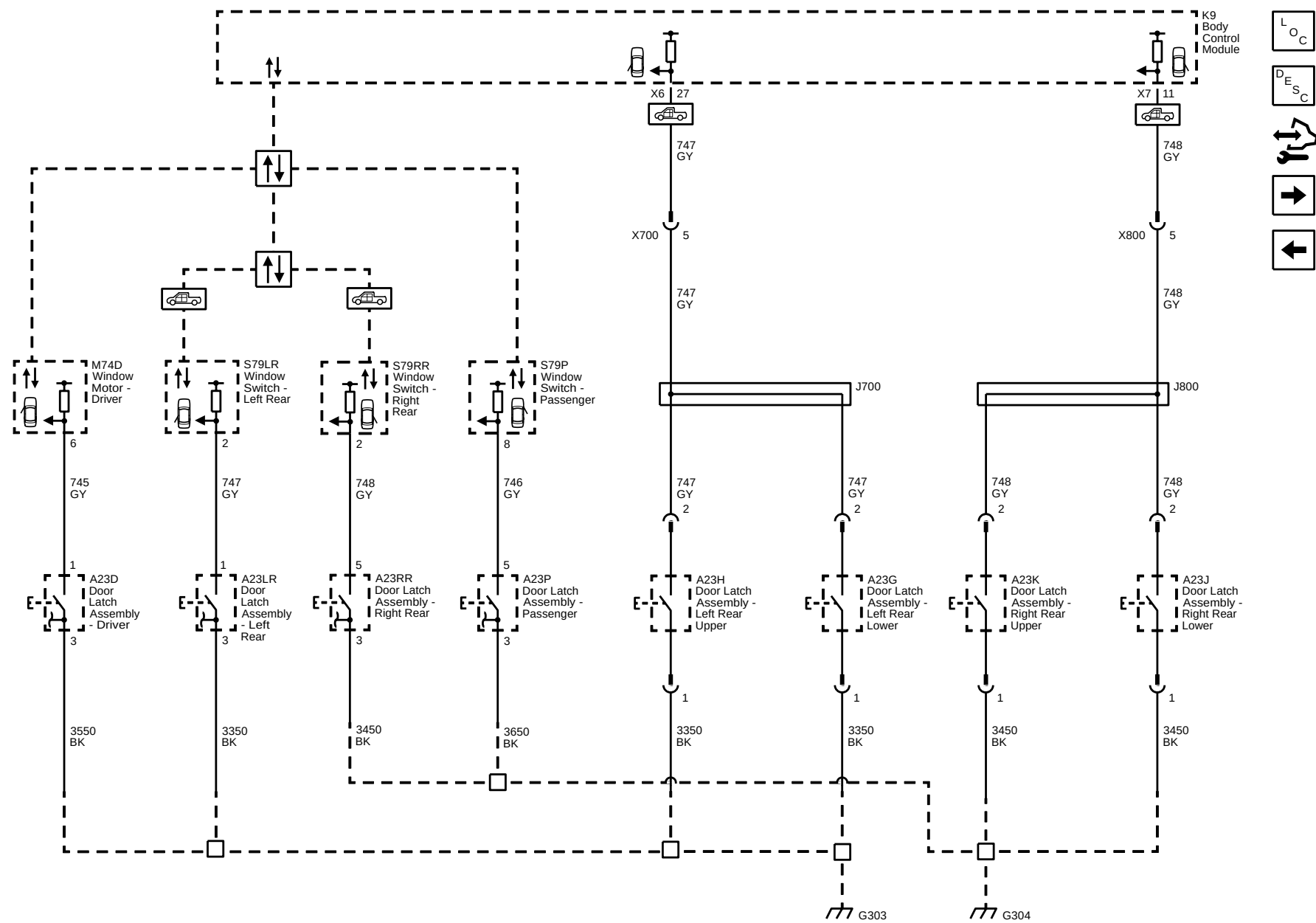
Schematic and Routing Diagrams

Door Lock/Indicator Schematics

Controls

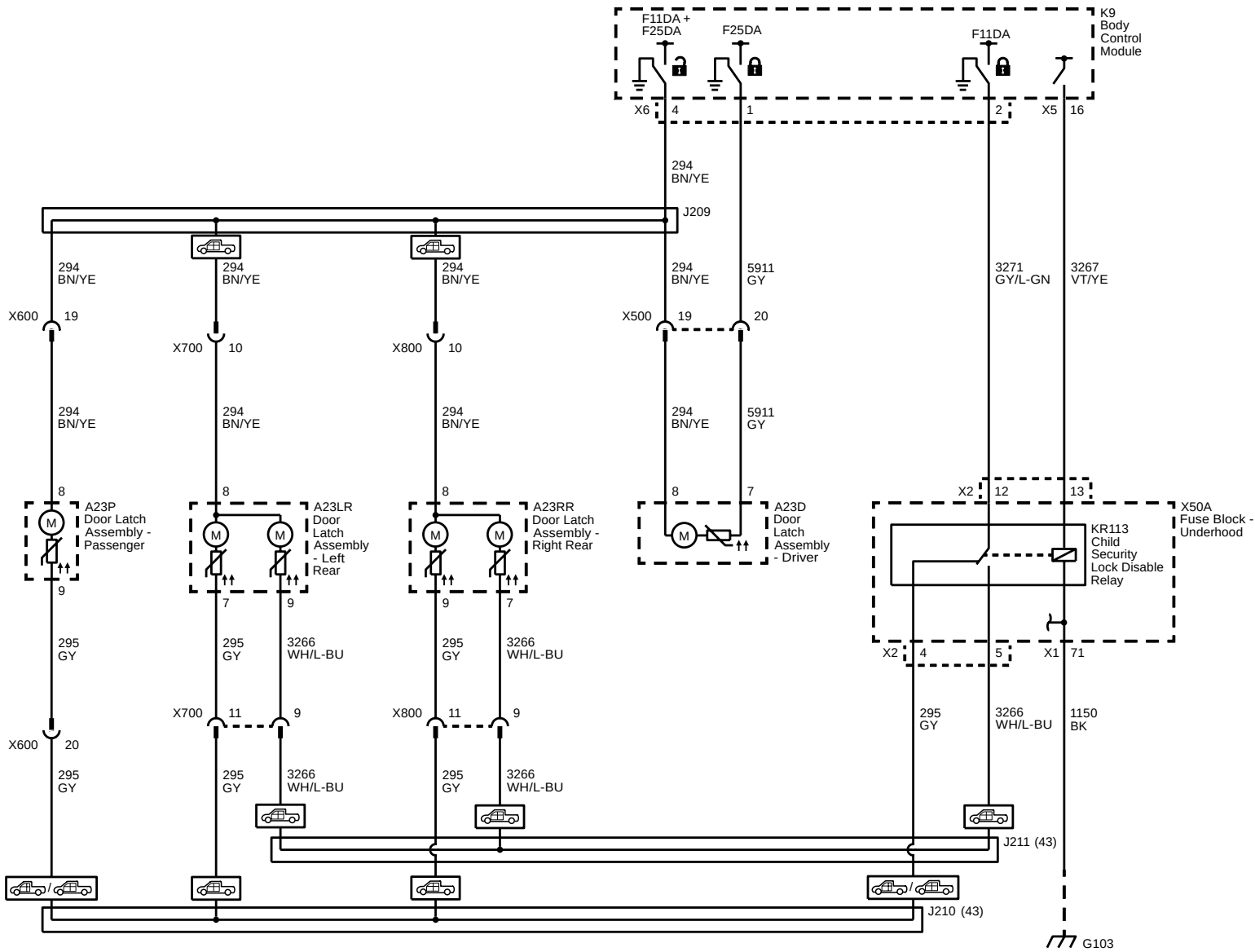


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Description and Operation

Door Ajar Indicator Description and Operation

Door Ajar Indicator System Components

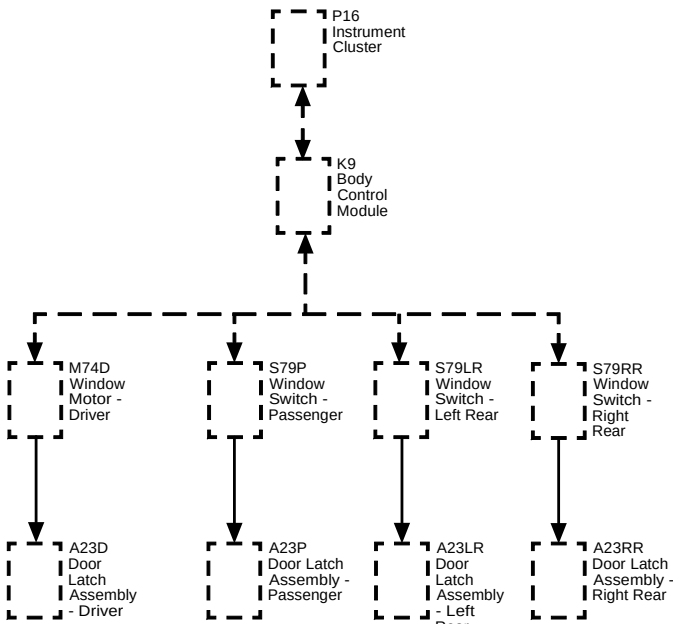
The door ajar indicator system consists of the following components:

- Body control module
- Instrument cluster
- Driver door latch
- Passenger door latch
- Left rear door latch
- Right rear door latch
- Driver window motor (AXG)
- Passenger window switch (AED)
- Left rear window switch (AEQ)
- Right rear window switch (AEQ)

Door Ajar System

Depending upon if the vehicle is a standard cab, extended cab or crew cab and/or is equipped with express up/down power windows or standard express down power windows or manual crank windows affects how the driver and passenger door ajar signal circuits are configured and monitored.

Door Ajar Indicator With AXG/AED/AEQ Block Diagram



Driver Door Ajar (With AXG)

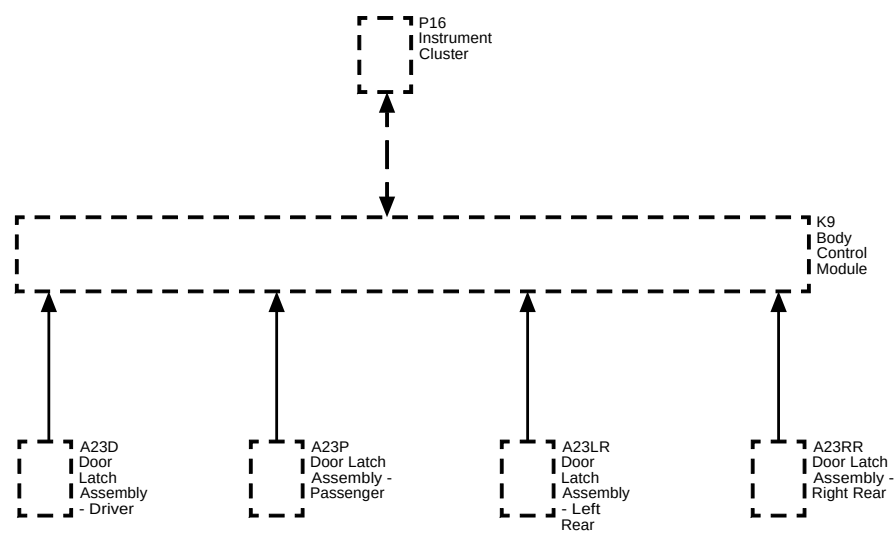
The driver window motor will provide a 12V signal to the driver door ajar switch within the door latch to indicate the status of the door. When the driver door is open, the contract within the ajar switch closes providing a ground part for the signal circuit. The driver window motor will detect the voltage drop in the ajar signal circuit and will send a serial data message to the body control module. The body control module will then send a message to the instrument cluster which will illuminate the door ajar icon.

Passenger and Rear Doors Ajar (With AED and AEQ)

The passenger and rear window switches provide a 12V signal to the respective door ajar switch within the door latch to indicate the status of the door. When the door is open, the contract within the ajar switch closes providing a

ground part for the signal circuit. The window switch will detect the voltage drop in the ajar signal circuit and will send a serial data message to the body control module. The body control module will then send a message to the instrument cluster which will illuminate the door ajar icon.

Door Ajar Indicator Block Diagram



Driver, Passenger and Rear Doors Ajar (Without AXG, AED or AEQ)

The body control module provides a 12V signal to each door ajar switch within the door latch to indicate the status of the door. When the door is open, the contract within the ajar switch closes providing a ground part for the signal circuit. The body control module will detect the voltage drop in the ajar signal circuit and will send a message to the instrument cluster which will illuminate the door ajar icon

Power Door Locks Description and Operation

Door Lock System Components

The power door lock system consists of the following components:

- Driver door lock switch
- Driver door key cylinder switch (Part of the driver door latch assembly)
- Child door lockout switch (Part of the driver window switch)
- Passenger door lock switch
- Front door lock actuators
- Rear door lock actuators (Extended and crew cab models)
- Body control module (BCM)
- Remote control door lock receiver
- Keyless entry transmitter
- Underhood fuse block (Contains child security lock disable PCB relay)

Door Lock System Controls

The power door lock system can be controlled by any of the following:

- A door lock switch LOCK or UNLOCK activation
- A key cylinder switch unlock activation
- A keyless entry transmitter activation
- Pressing the driver door lock plunger flush with the door panel will lock all doors

Door Lock Operation

The BCM supplies a 12 volt signal to the lock and unlock signal circuits of the driver and passenger door lock switches. When the appropriate switch is pressed, a contact within the door lock switch closes providing a ground path for the signal circuit. The BCM will detect the voltage drop in the signal and will command the doors to perform the lock or unlock functions.

The driver door latch contains 2 internal switches and 2 signal circuits that are monitored by the BCM. One switch is controlled by the driver key cylinder switch, when the key is turned to the unlock position, a switch will close and the BCM will command the remaining doors to UNLOCK. The other switch is controlled by the driver door lock plunger, pressing the plunger flush with the door panel will close the switch, the switch will close and the BCM will command the remaining doors to LOCK

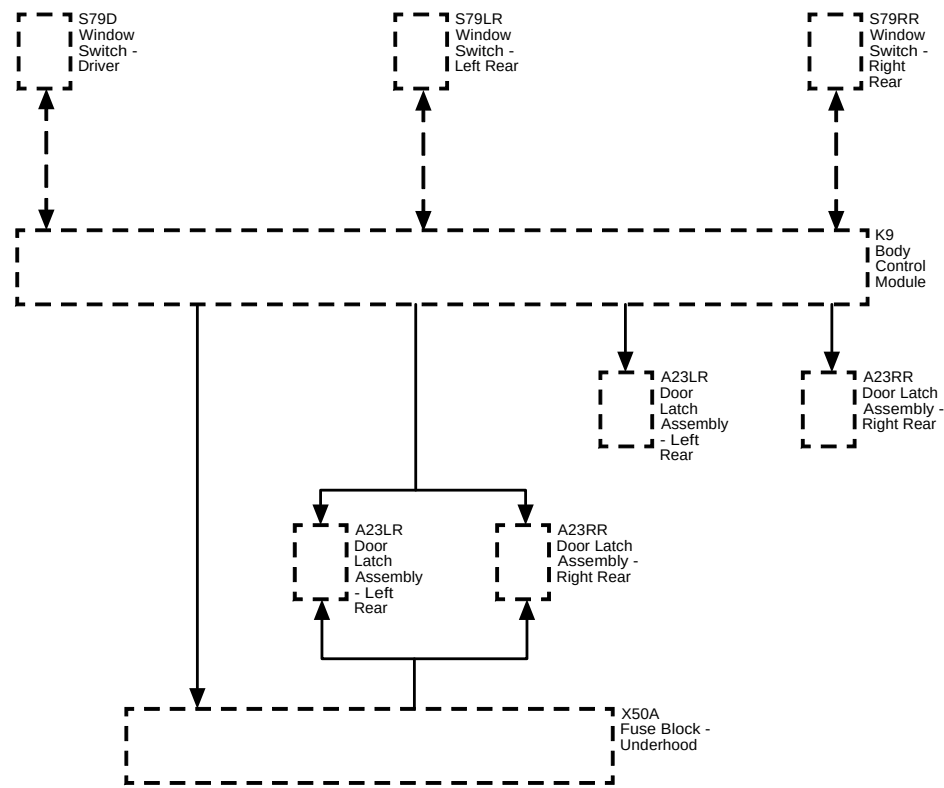
The BCM may also receive a LOCK or UNLOCK command from the remote control door lock receiver, refer to [Keyless Entry System Description and Operation](#) for information on the keyless entry system

The BCM, upon receipt of a lock switch lock or unlock signal, will supply voltage to the door lock actuator lock or unlock control circuits and ground to the other lock actuator control circuit, the doors will then lock or unlock as commanded.

The following three circuits are used to operate the lock:

- Driver door unlock
- Passenger doors unlock
- All doors lock

Power Door Child Lock Block Diagram



Rear Window and Rear Door Lockout Operation

The operator has the option to disable the interior rear door handles to prevent the unauthorized opening of the rear door doors while still retaining normal driver and passenger door handle functions. The driver door window switch has a lockout switch that will disable the interior rear door handles and the local rear window switches. When the lockout switch is pressed, the BCM will command the child lockout latches and will also send a disable command to the local rear window switches. The driver and passenger doors will still function normally by pressing a door lock switch which will unlock the doors but the child lockout latches will continue to disable the interior rear door handles.

Pressing the lockout switch again will signal a command to the BCM to unlatch the rear doors, restore normal interior rear door handle functions and restore normal function of the rear window switches

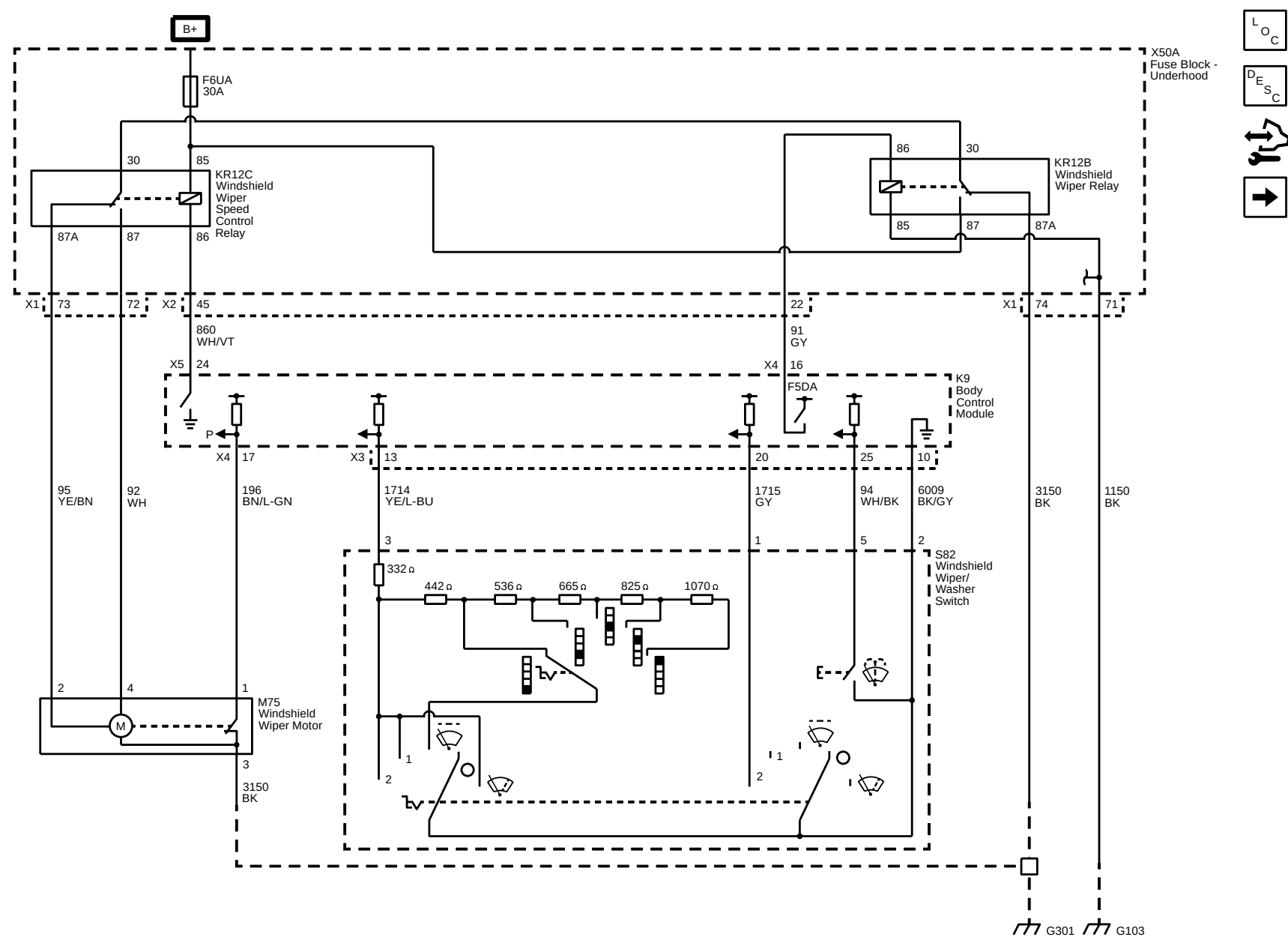
If the lockout indicator flashes while commanding the lockout system, indicates that the BCM has detected a fault in the system and that one or both interior rear door handles are not locked out and/or the local rear window switches are not locked out.

Wipers and Washers

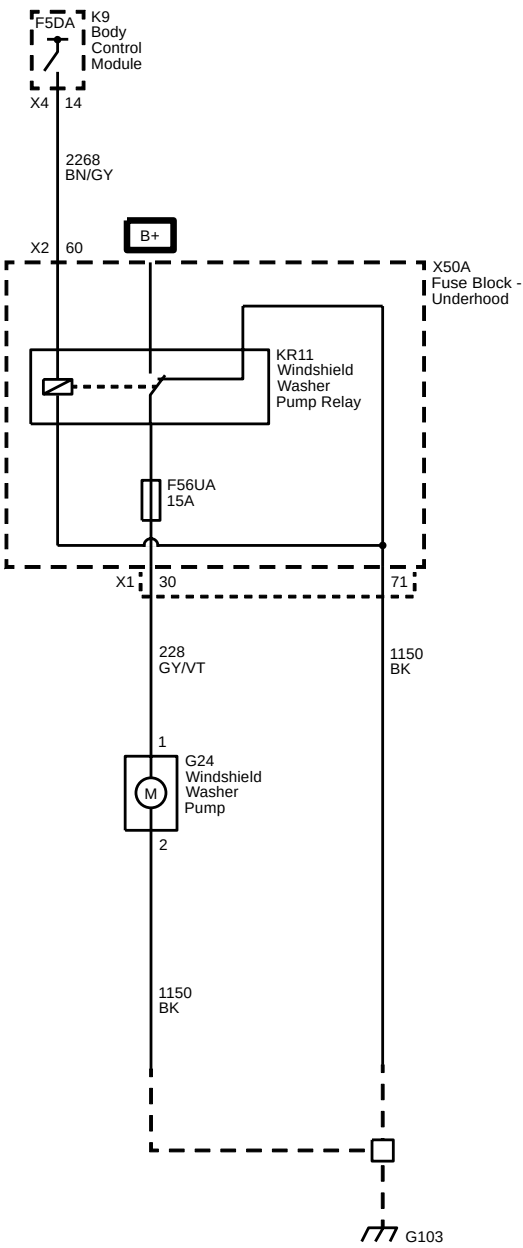
Schematic and Routing Diagrams

Wiper/Washer Schematics

Wiper/Washer Control



Washer Pump



Description and Operation

Wiper/Washer System Description and Operation

Wiper/Washer System Components

The wiper/washer system consists of the following electrical components:

- Windshield Wiper Relay
- Windshield Wiper Speed Control Relay
- Windshield Washer Pump
- Windshield Washer Pump Relay
- Windshield Wiper Motor
- Windshield Wiper/Washer Switch
- Body Control Module (BCM)
- Underhood Fuse Block

Windshield Wiper System

The body control module (BCM) controls the wiper motor via two removable relays (Windshield Wiper Relay and Windshield Wiper Speed Control Relay). The BCM determines the wipe/wash system mode of operation by monitoring several signals from the Windshield Wiper/Washer Switch.

The BCM has 3 signal circuits, the first signal circuit is the Windshield Wiper Switch Low Reference, where the BCM provides a low reference signal to the Windshield Wiper/Washer Switch. Each input of the BCM provides a switched battery pull-up for each Windshield Wiper/Washer Switch output signal it receives.

The second signal circuit is the Windshield Wiper Switch Low Signal, and it consists of 6 resistors in the windshield wiper/washer switch configured as a resistor ladder network. The BCM monitors the voltage, and when high speed windshield wiper operation is requested, the windshield wiper control switch is connected to a different set of resistors into the circuit resulting in different voltages appearing on the BCM A/D input. To initiate low speed operation, the BCM only energizes the front wiper motor on/off relay. This allows battery voltage from the wiper fuse to be applied through the switched contacts of the wiper motor on/off relay, through the normally closed contacts of the wiper high/low speed relay, to the low speed control circuit of the windshield wiper motor.

The third signal circuit is the Windshield Wiper Switch High Signal, the BCM monitors the voltage, and when high speed windshield wiper operation is requested, the BCM continues to apply voltages to the windshield wiper relay control circuit and also applies ground to the windshield wiper speed control relay control circuit. This will cause the contacts in the windshield wiper speed control relay to close and apply B+ to the windshield wiper motor through the windshield wiper high speed control circuit, enabling high speed wiper operation.

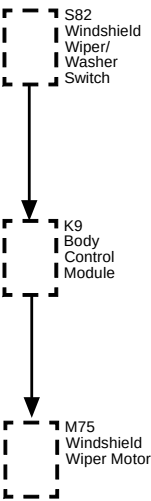
Parking the wiper motor, the BCM monitors the park circuit until the park switch pulls the park circuit to ground. At this time, the BCM will immediately deactivate the wiper motor on/off relay. The relay contacts will switch back to their normally closed position and will apply ground to the wiper motor power inputs through the normally closed contacts of the wiper high/low relay. This deactivates and dynamically brakes the wiper motor in the park position. When the wiper switch is turned to the OFF position while the wiper motor is somewhere in mid-cycle, the BCM will continue to operate the motor until the wipers reach the park position. If the BCM is running the wiper motor and does not see a state transition of the park switch after 8 s, the wipers will stop immediately when the wiper switch is turned to OFF. If the ignition is turned OFF while the wipers are in mid-cycle, the wipers will stop immediately, regardless of position. The BCM will park the wipers next time the ignition is turned ON.

The windshield wiper system MIST operation is identical to LOW speed operation, except that the MIST switch is a press and release type switch. When the wiper switch is moved to the MIST position and released, low speed wiper motor operation is started and will continue until 1 cycle is complete. If the wiper switch is moved to the MIST position and held, the wiper motor will operate in the LOW speed mode until the switch is released.

Windshield wiper intermittent operation is a low speed wiper motor function with a variable delay interval between the wiper motor cycles. The duration of the delay is controlled by the front wiper control switch's intermittent 1 thru intermittent 5 settings. The wiper operation is as follows

1. The BCM will initiate a single wipe by activating its front wiper ON/OFF relay output.
2. At the completion of a single wipe, the BCM will park the wipers as described above.
3. The BCM will then pause the wipers in their park position for the time duration associated with intermittent delay switch setting.
4. When the delay time expires repeat Steps 1 and 3 until the system is turned off or taken out of intermittent mode. If the wiper switch is moved from a longer delay interval to a shorter delay interval, the BCM will command an immediate wipe cycle and reset the delay timer to the shorter delay interval.

Front Wiper Block Diagram



Windshield Washer System

The windshield washer system contains a windshield washer pump, a windshield washer pump relay, windshield wiper/washer switch. the windshield washer pump is controlled by the body control module (BCM) via a removable relay. When the washer switch is depressed, the BCM monitors the signal circuit by the washer request circuit. The BCM then applies voltage through a control circuit to the removable windshield washer pump relay. With the relay energized, fused battery voltage is applied through the switch contacts of the relay and the control circuit to activate the windshield washer pump.

Washers System Block Diagram

