

Section 2

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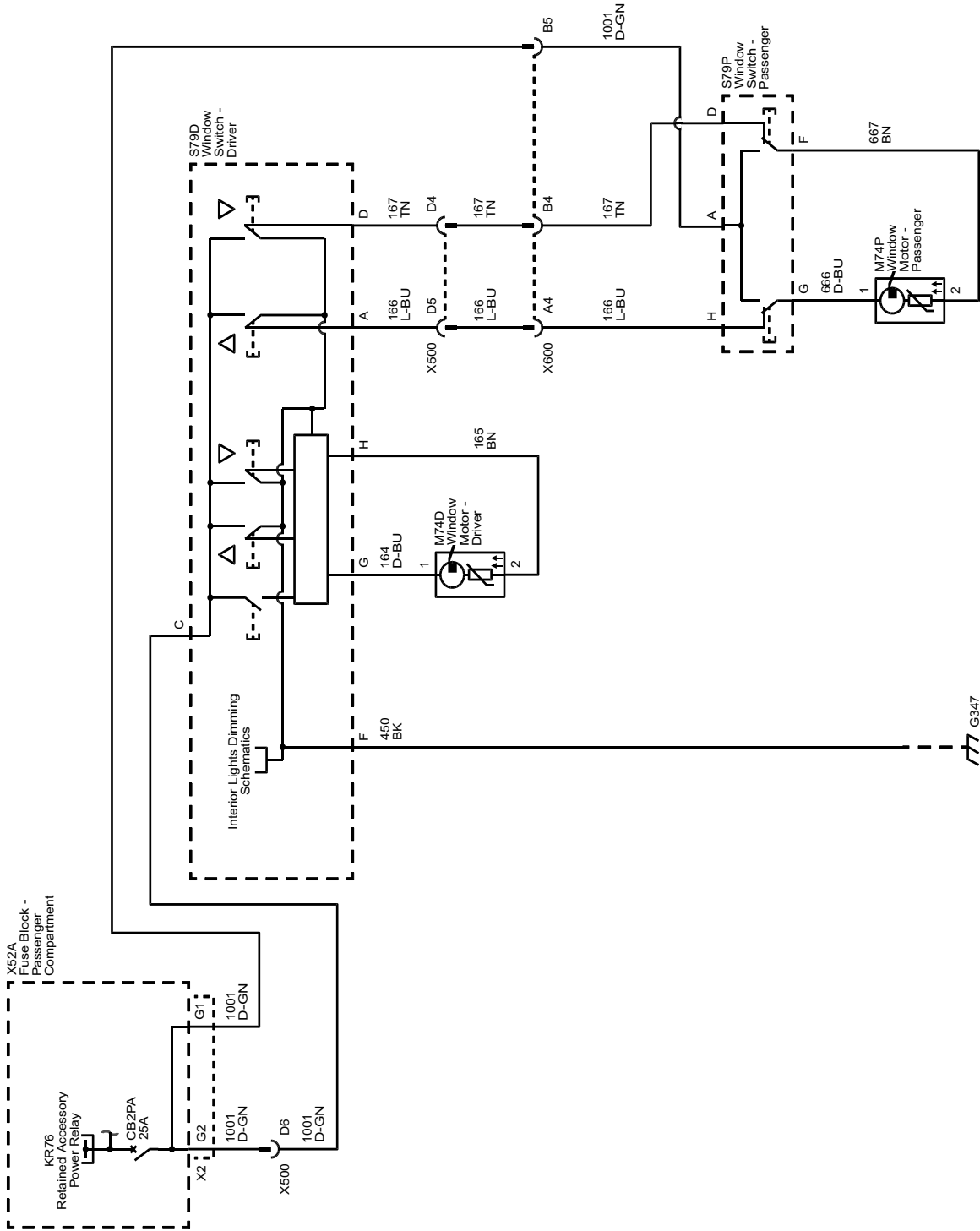
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Fixed and Moveable Windows

Schematic and Routing Diagrams

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Moveable Window Schematics (Moveable Windows (A31))



LOC DESC



Description and Operation

Power Windows Description and Operation

Power Window System Components

The power window system consists of the following components:

- LF power window master switch
- RF power window switch
- Reversible power window motors in each of the doors (circuit breaker protected)
- PWR WNDW 25A circuit breaker

Power Window System Controls

The power window system will operate anytime the ignition switch is in the ACCY or ON position or when RAP is activated.

The LF power window master switch can control the up and down functions of both the windows in the vehicle. The passenger door power window switch can only control the up and down functions of the passenger window.

Power Window Motor Operation

A permanent magnet motor operates each of the power side windows. Each motor raises or lowers the glass when the motor receives voltage. The direction the motor turns depends on the polarity of the supply voltage. The power window switches control the polarity of the supply voltage. A built-in circuit breaker protects each motor. The circuit breaker opens when the switch is depressed for a extended period of time under the following conditions:

- The window has an obstruction.
- The window is fully open or fully closed.

The circuit breaker will reset automatically as the circuit breaker cools.

Power Window Operation

The normally closed contacts of the switch are connected to ground and the center pole is connected to the accessory voltage circuit. By placing the left power window switch in the down position, voltage is applied to the power window motor left front down circuit and to the power window motor. The other side

of the power window motor is connected to ground through the normally closed contacts of the left power window switch through the power window motor left front up circuit and drives the window down.

By placing the power window switch in the up position the polarity of the motor is reversed and the motor drives the window up.

Rear Window Defogger Description and Operation

Rear Window Defogger System Components

The rear window defogger system consists of the following components:

- HVAC control assembly
- Rear window defogger relay
- Rear window defogger grid

Rear Window Defogger Operation

When you turn the ignition to the ON position, battery positive voltage is supplied through the HTD MIR DEFOG fuse to the rear window defogger relay switched input. Ground is for the rear window defogger relay coil is provided by G302. Battery positive voltage and ignition voltage is supplied to the HVAC control assembly for rear window defogger operation. When the rear window defogger switch is depressed, the HVAC control assembly energizes the rear window defogger relay by supplying battery positive voltage to the rear window defogger relay coil. This allows battery positive voltage from the relay switched input through the switch contacts and out the relay switched output to the rear window defogger grids. The HVAC control assembly also illuminates the rear window defogger indicator upon this request. Ground for the left rear window defogger grid is provided by G401. Ground for the right rear window defogger grid is provided by G402.

When you turn ON the ignition and press the rear window defogger switch for the first time, the defogger cycle lasts 10 minutes. Further operation results in 5 minute defogger cycles. The defogger cycle resets to 10 minutes when you cycle the ignition to the OFF position and then back to the ON position.

Horns and Pedestrian Alerts

Description and Operation Horns System Description and Operation

System Description

The horn system consists of the following components:

- The HORN fuse
- The Horn relay
- The Horn Contact
- The Horn Assembly
- Body Control Module (BCM)

System Operation

- The vehicle horns are activated whenever the horn switch is depressed.
- The BCM commands the horns ON under any of the following conditions:
 - When the panic button is depressed on the remote control door lock transmitter. For further information refer to *Keyless Entry System Description and Operation* on page 7-15.
 - When the keyless entry system is used to lock the vehicle, a horn chirp may sound to notify the driver that the vehicle has been locked. The notification feature may be enabled or disabled through personalization. For further information refer to *Keyless Entry System Description and Operation* on page 7-15.

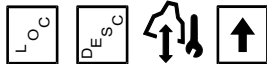
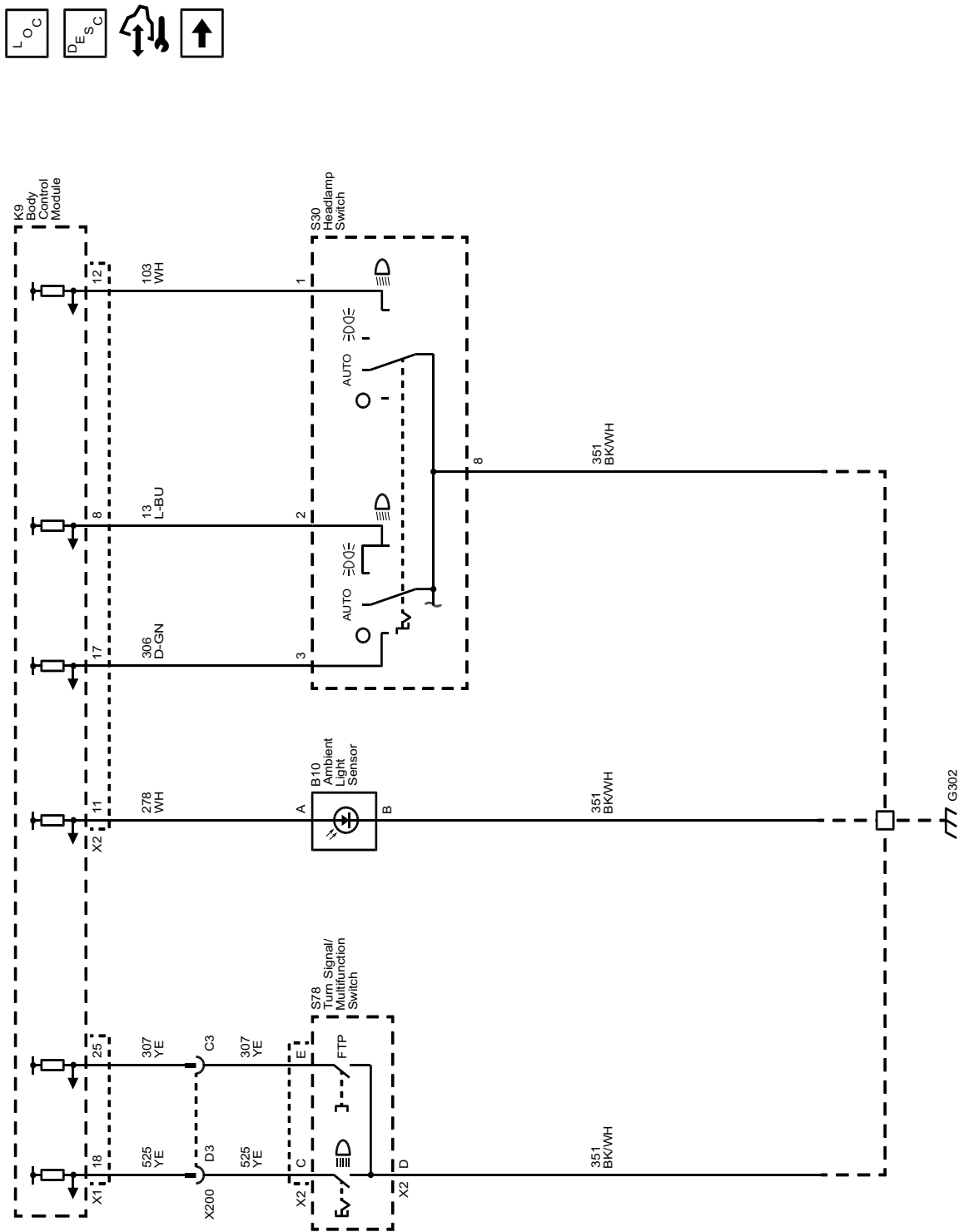
Circuit Operation

Battery positive voltage is applied at all times to the horn relay coil and the horn relay switch. Pressing the horn switch applies ground to the horn relay control circuit. When the horn relay control circuit is grounded, the horn relay is energized and battery positive voltage is applied to the horns through the horn control circuit. The horns sound as long as ground is applied to the horn relay control circuit.

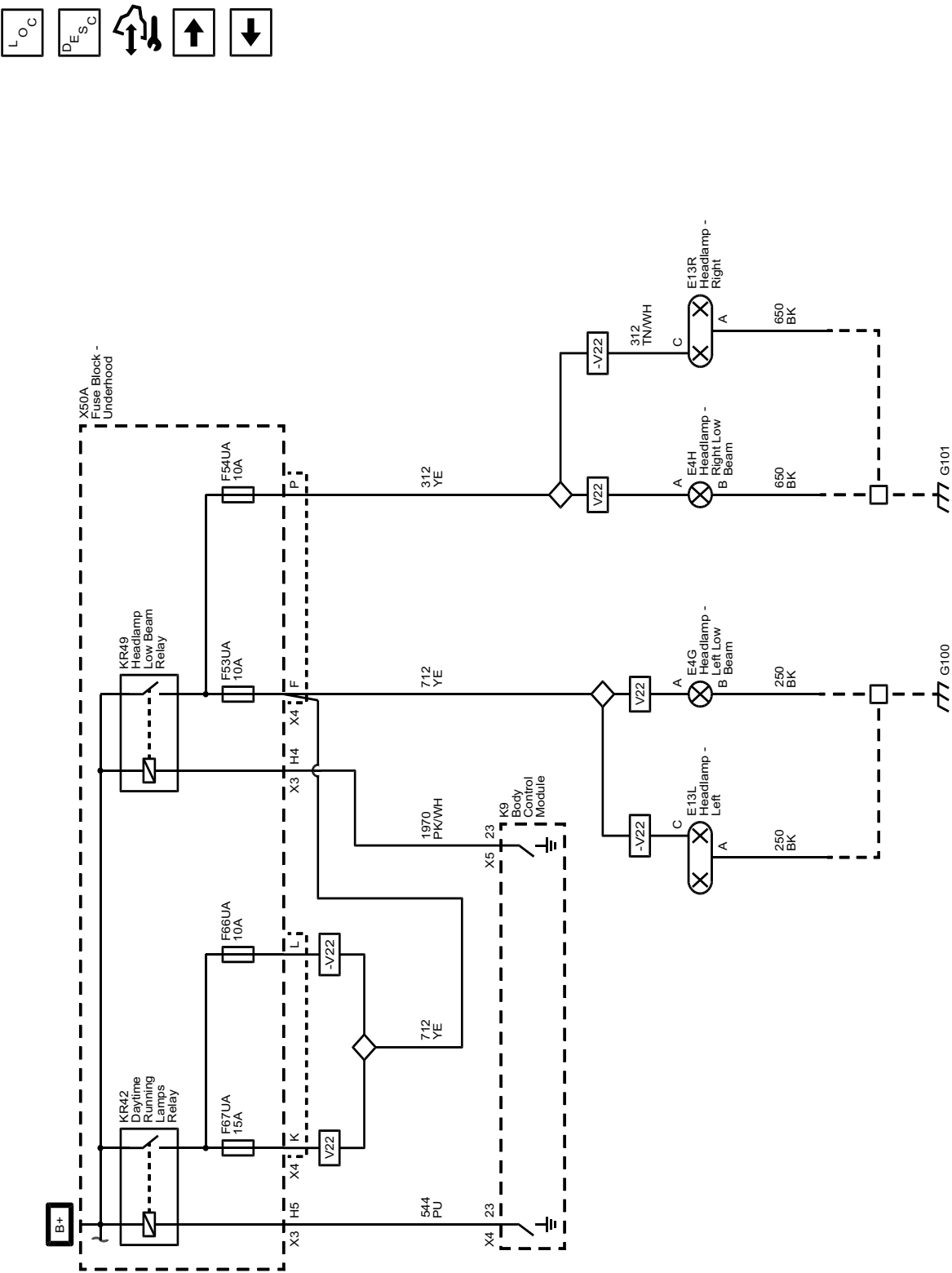
Lighting

Schematic and Routing Diagrams

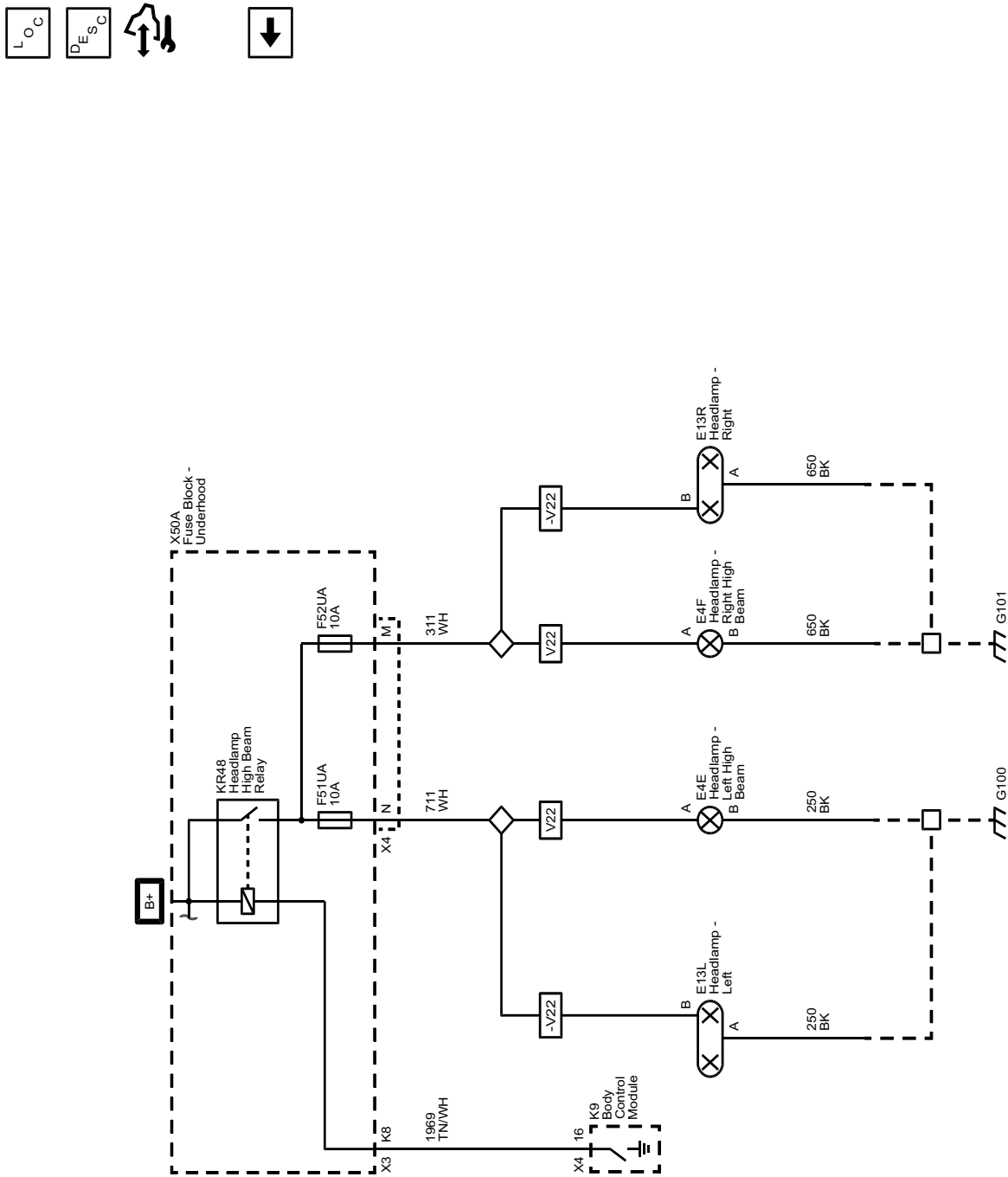
Headlights/Daytime Running Lights (DRL) Schematics (Headlamp and Daytime Running Lamp Controls)



Headlights/Daytime Running Lights (DRL) Schematics (Low Beam and Daytime Running Lights (DRL))

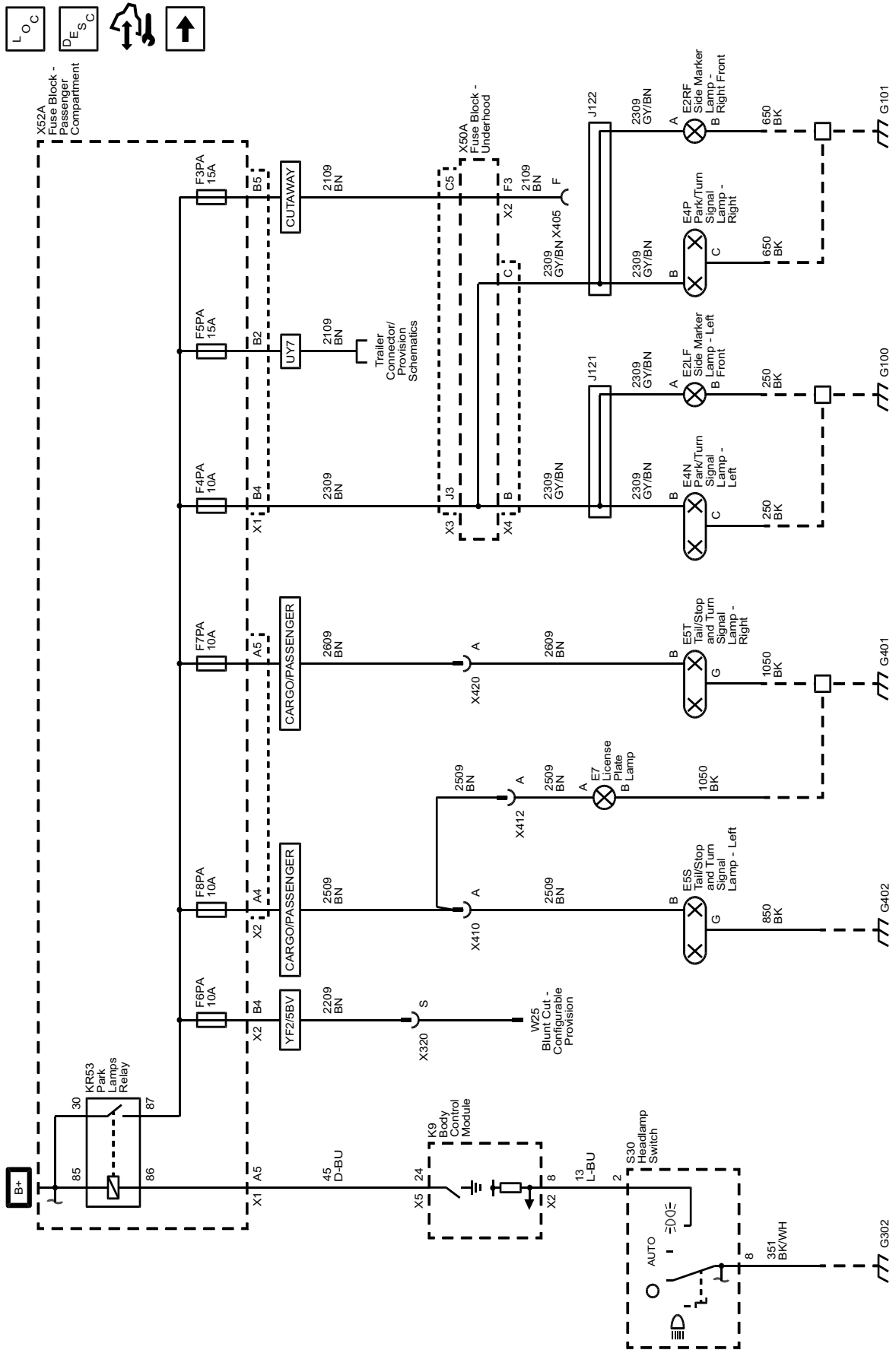


Headlights/Daytime Running Lights (DRL) Schematics (High Beams)

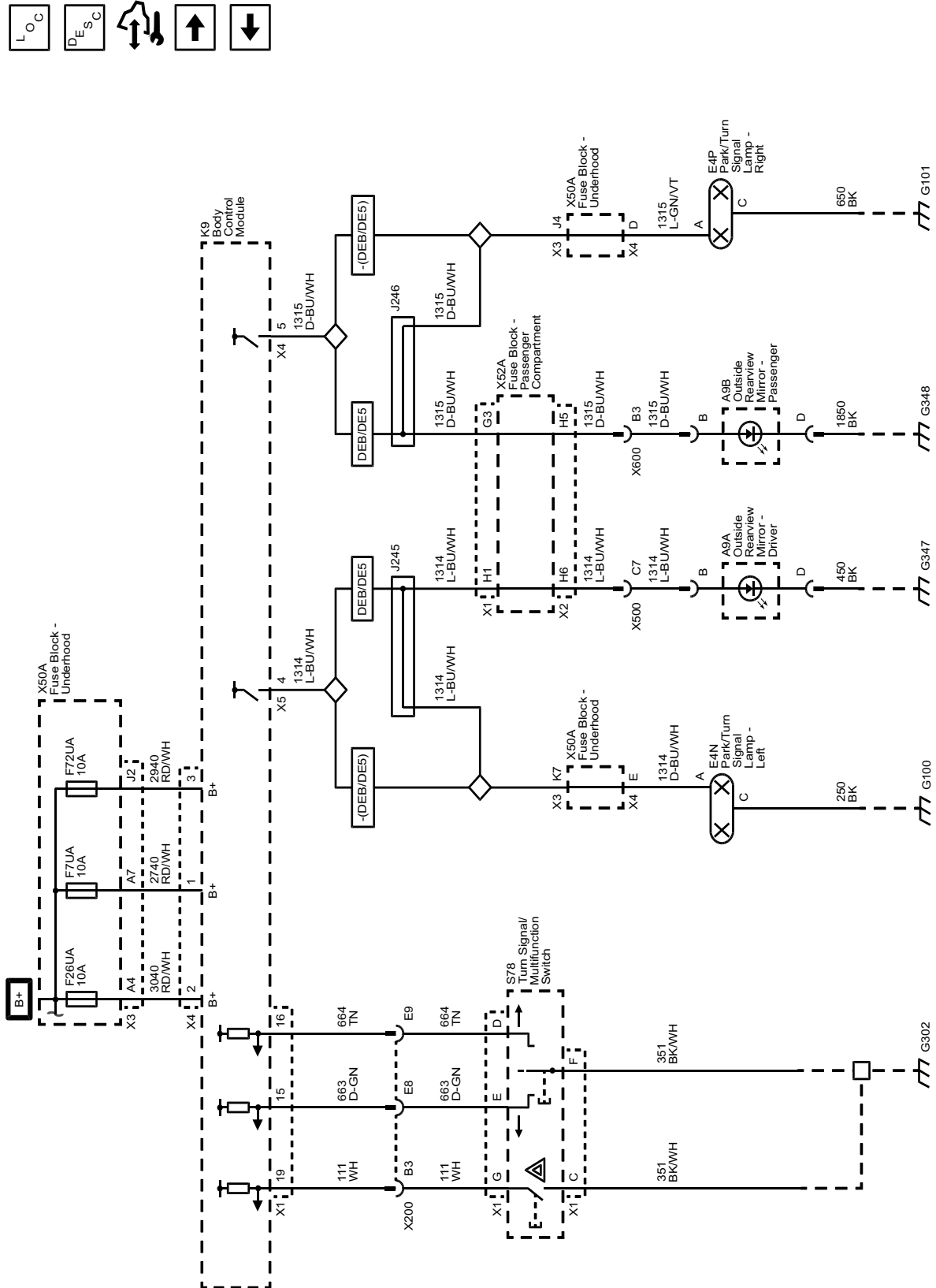


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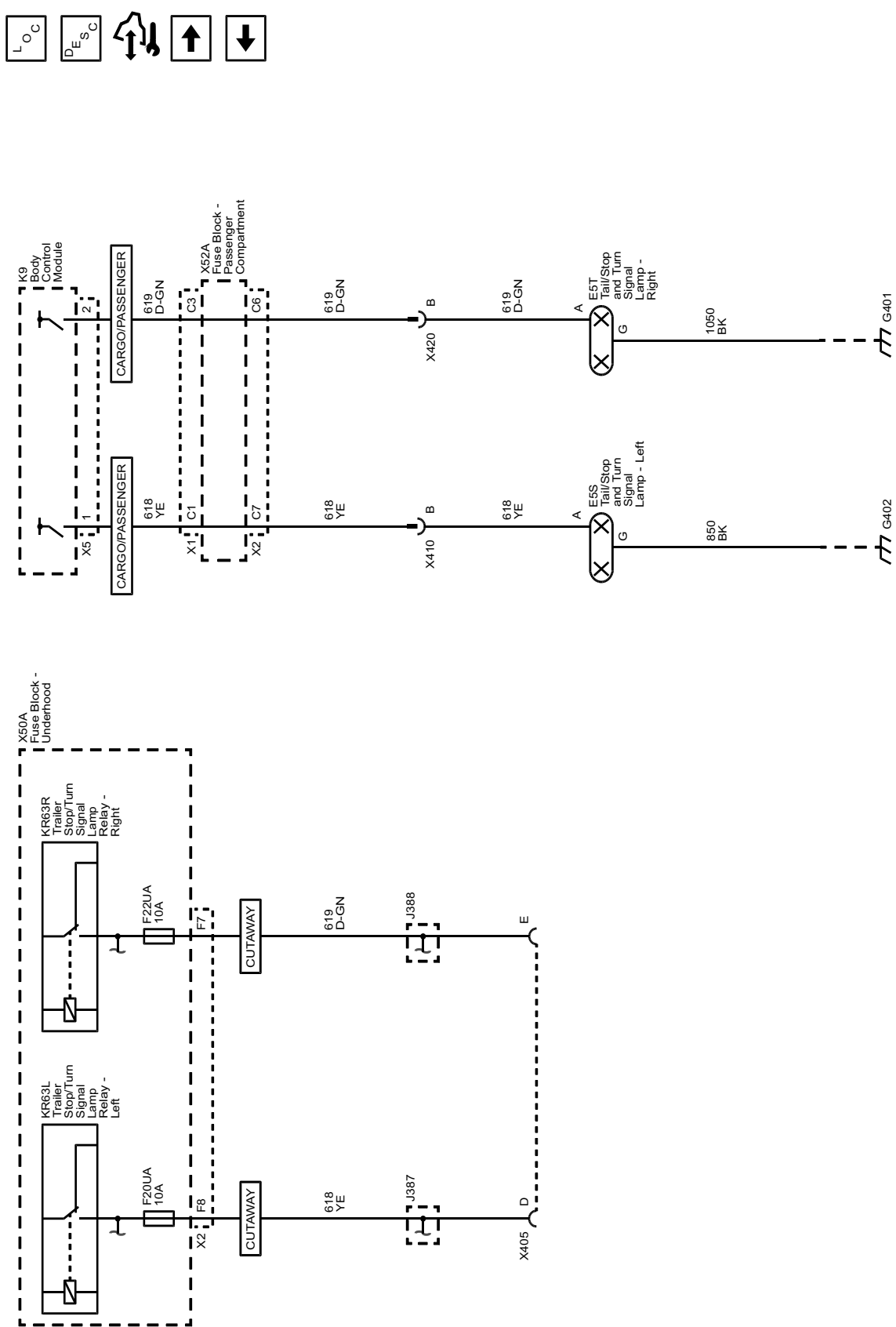
Exterior Lights Schematics (Park Lamp Controls and Park Lamps)



Exterior Lights Schematics (Turn Signal Controls and Front Turn Signal Lamps)

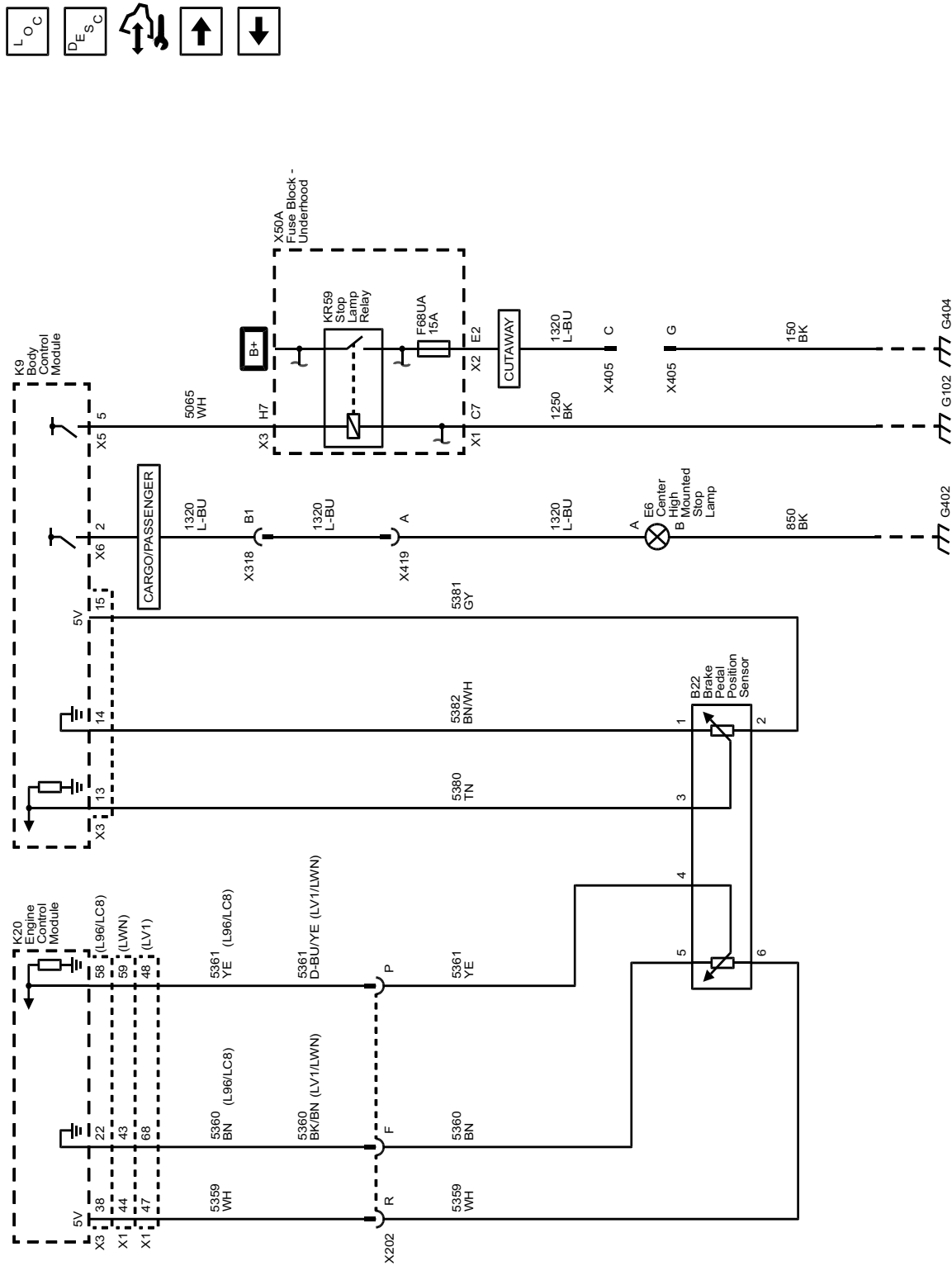


Exterior Lights Schematics (Rear Turn Signal Lamps)



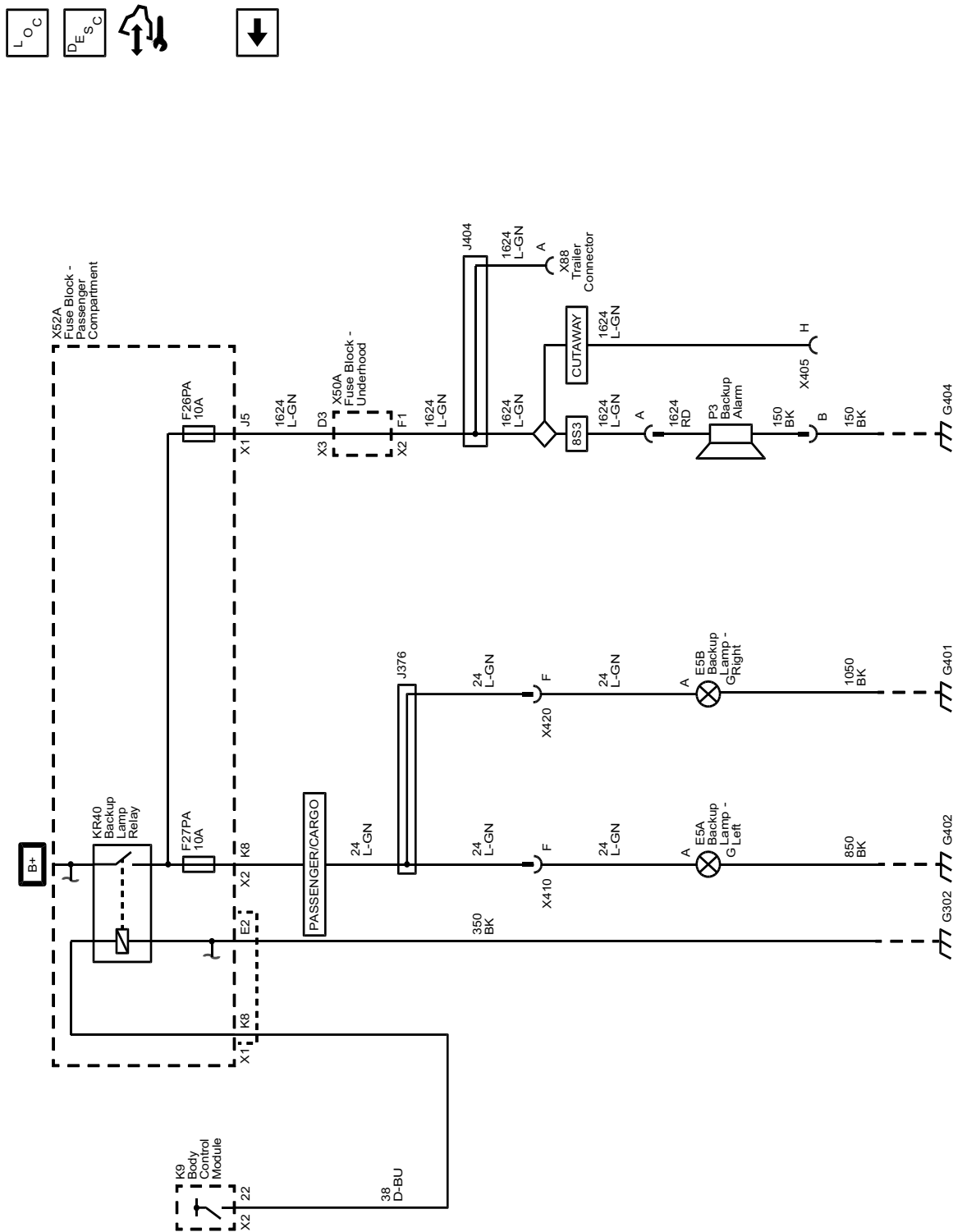
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Exterior Lights Schematics (Stop Lamp Controls and CHMSL)



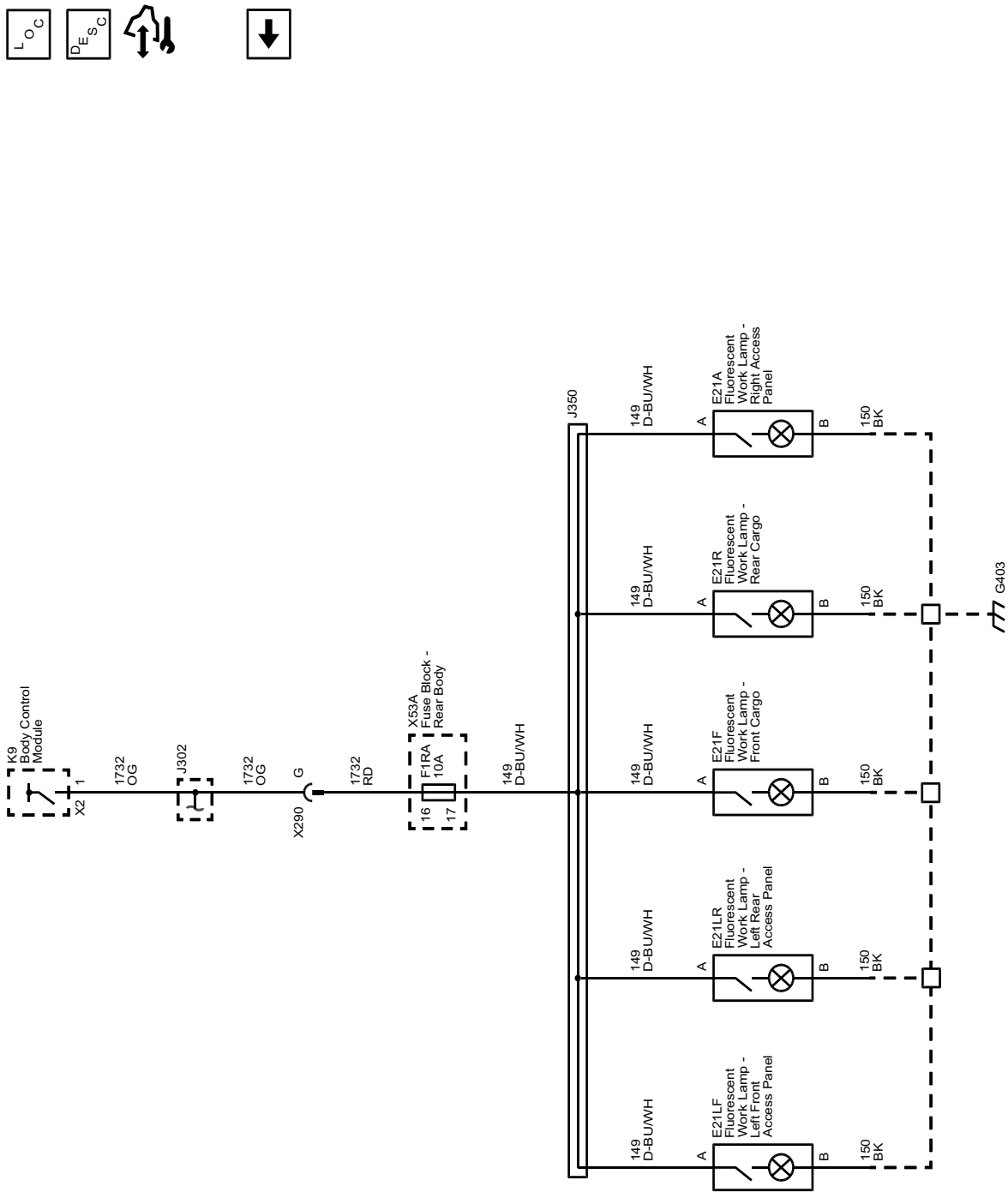
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Exterior Lights Schematics (Backup Lamps and Backup Alarm)



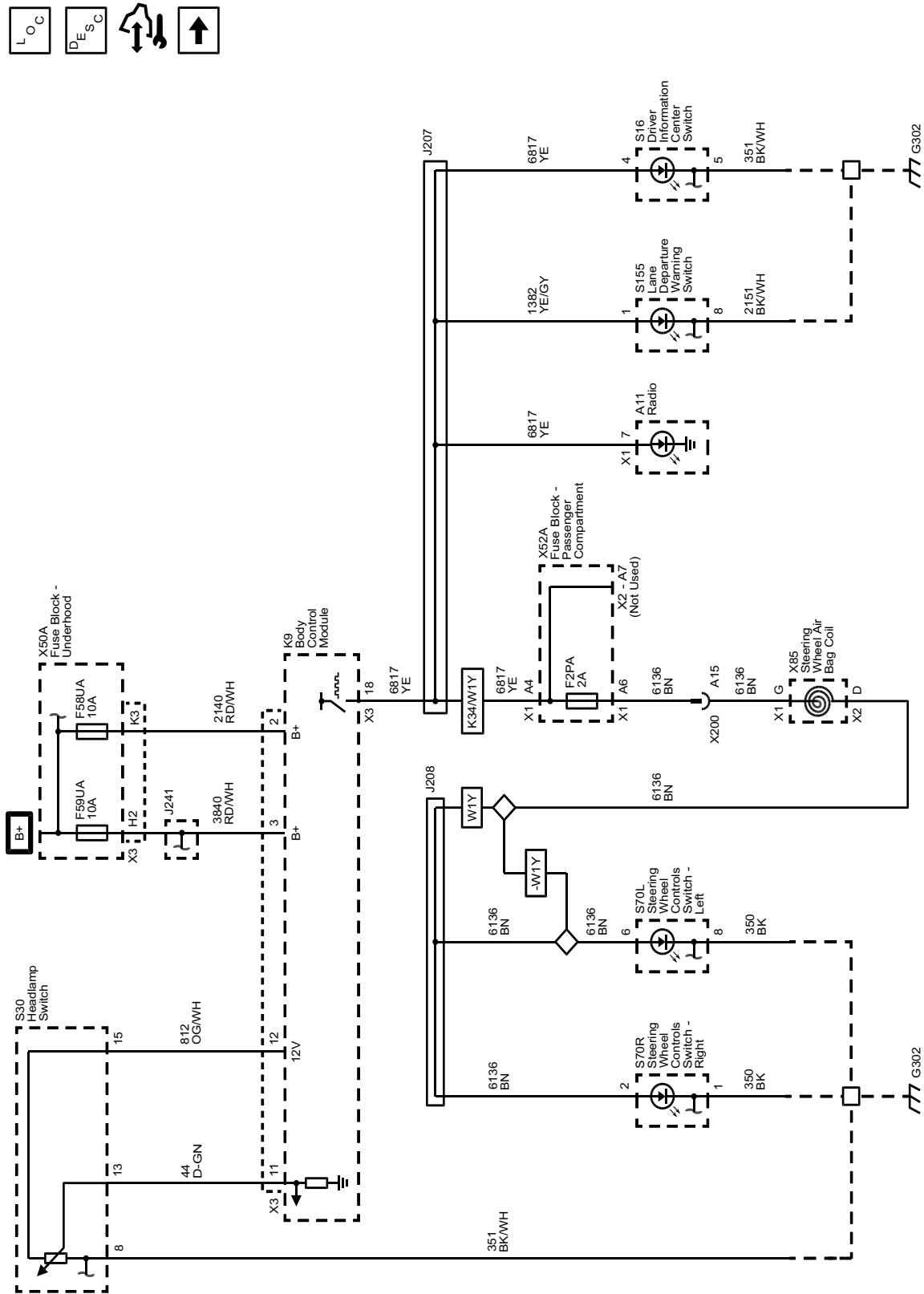


Interior Lights Schematics (Side Access Panel and Cargo Work Lamps (PRP with UF2))

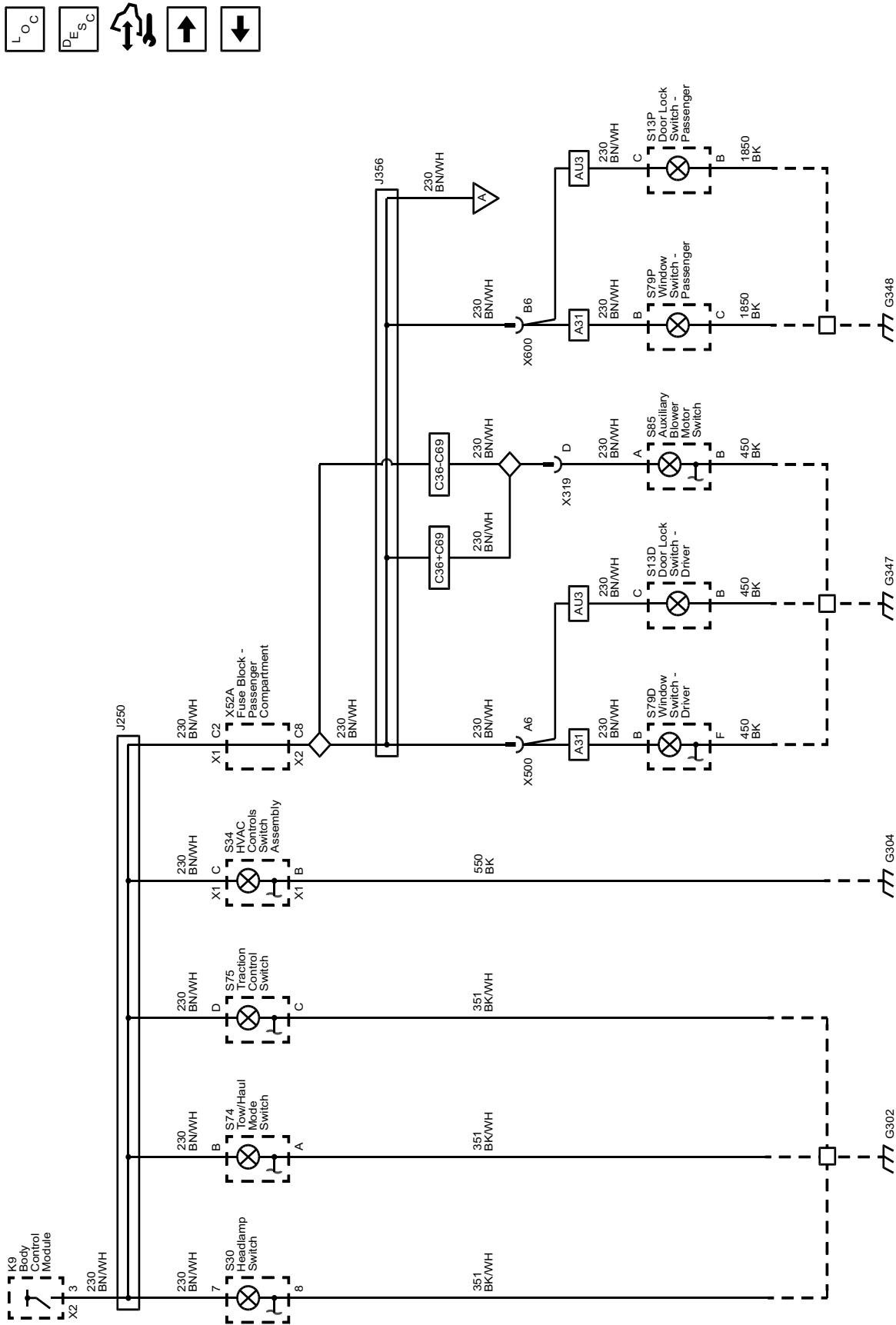


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Interior Lights Dimming Schematics (Dimming Controls and LED Dimming)



Interior Lights Dimming Schematics (I/P Bulb Dimming (1 of 2))



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Description and Operation

Exterior Lighting Systems

Description and Operation

Exterior Lamps

The exterior lighting consist of the following lamps:

- Headlamps
- Daytime running lamps (DRL)
- Park lamps
- Tail lamps
- License lamps
- Marker lamps
- Turn signal lamps
- Stop lamps
- Center high mounted stop lamp (CHMSL)
- Backup lamps

Low Beam Headlamp Operation

The headlamps may be turned ON in 3 different ways:

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

Battery voltage is applied at all times to the coil and switch sides of the LOW BEAM PCB Relay located in the underhood fuse block. With the headlamp switch in the headlamps ON position, ground is applied through the headlamps ON switch signal circuit to the body control module (BCM) signaling the headlamps ON request. In response to this signal, the BCM applies ground through the low beam relay control circuit energizing the LOW BEAM PCB Relay. With the relay energized, battery voltage is applied through the switch side of the relay, the LT and RT LOW BEAM fuses, and the low beam supply voltage circuits illuminating the low beam headlamps.

High Beam Headlamp Operation

Battery voltage is applied at all times to the coil and switch sides of the HIGH BEAM PCB Relay located in the underhood fuse block. When the headlamp dimmer switch is placed in the high beam position, the headlamp dimmer switch signal circuit to the BCM is pulled low signaling the headlamp high beam request. In response to this signal, the BCM applies ground through the high beam relay control circuit energizing the high beam relay. With the relay energized, battery voltage is applied through the switch side of the relay, the LT and RT HIGH BEAM fuses, and the high beam supply voltage circuits illuminating the high beam headlamps. At the same time the BCM sends a serial data message to the instrument panel cluster (IPC) requesting the IPC to illuminate the high beam indicator.

Flash to Pass (FTP)

When the headlamp dimmer switch is pulled toward the driver, the flash to pass signal circuit to the BCM is pulled low signaling the flash to pass request. The BCM then turns ON the high beam headlamps as described above until the headlamp dimmer switch is released. If the low beam headlamps were ON during FTP operation they will remain ON.

Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) and Automatic Lamp Control (ALC)

The low beam headlamps are used for DRL operation at a reduced intensity. The DRLs will operate only with the ignition ON, the headlamp switch in the AUTO position, and the gear selector out of the park position. No other exterior lamps such as the parking lamps, tail lamps, etc. will be on when the DRL are being used. The instrument panel will not be illuminated either.

DRL operation is determined by the ambient light sensor and controlled by the body control module (BCM). The ambient light sensor is a light-sensitive transistor used to monitor outside lighting conditions. The BCM provides a 5-volt reference signal to the sensor. The sensor will vary this voltage signal between 0.2 and 4.9 volts depending on outside lighting conditions. The BCM monitors the ambient light sensor signal circuit to determine if outside lighting conditions are correct for either DRL or ALC operation. When the BCM determines the conditions are met for DRL operation, it applies ground to the DRL relay control circuit energizing the DRL PCB Relay. With the relay energized, battery voltage is applied through the switch side of the relay, the DRL 1 fuse, the DRL 2 fuse, both low beam headlamp fuses, and the low beam supply voltage circuits illuminating the headlamps at a reduced intensity. Any function or condition that turns on the headlamps will cancel DRL operation.

When the BCM detects low light conditions, it will turn OFF the daytime running lamps and turn ON the low beam headlamps as described above in Low Beam Headlamp Operation. The BCM will also turn ON the low beam headlamps in daylight conditions when the windshield wipers are turned ON.

HDLPS Suggested Indicator

If the park lamps are turned ON manually and the ambient light sensor detects a low light condition then the body control module (BCM) will send a message to the instrument panel cluster (IPC) to display the HEADLAMPS SUGGESTED message.

Lights ON Warning

The body control module (BCM) activates the lights ON warning as requested by the headlamp dimmer switch. The lights ON warning sounds when the following occurs:

- The key is out of the ignition.
- The BCM determines that the drivers door is open, signal is low.
- The BCM determines that the headlamp switch is in the PARK or HEAD position.

Park, Tail, Marker and License Lamps

The park, tail, and marker lamps are turned ON when the headlamp switch is placed in either the HEAD or PARK lamp positions, or anytime the automatic light control (ALC) turns the headlamps ON. When the headlamp switch is placed in the park lamp or headlamp positions, ground is applied through the switch signal circuit to the BCM indicating the park lamp ON request. In response to this signal, the BCM applies ground through the park lamp relay control circuit energizing the PRK LAMP Relay. With the relay energized, battery voltage is applied through the switch side of the relay, the park lamp fuses, and the supply voltage circuits illuminating the park, license, side marker, and tail lamps.

Turn Signal Lamps

The BCM 3, BCM 5, and BCM 6 fuses located in the underhood fuse block supply battery voltage to the body control module (BCM) for turn signal, hazard lamp, and stop lamp operation. Voltage from the BCM 5 fuse used for the front and rear left turn signals, voltage from the BCM 3 for the right front turn signal, while voltage from the BCM 6 fuse is used for the right rear turn signal. When the turn signal switch is placed in either the LEFT or RIGHT position, ground is applied through the turn signal switch signal circuit to the BCM indicating the turn signal request. In response to this signal, the BCM applies a pulsating voltage to the front and rear turn signal lamps supply voltage circuits cycling the lamps ON and OFF. The BCM also sends a message via to the instrument panel cluster (IPC) to cycle the turn signal indicator ON and OFF depending on the position of the turn signal switch.

Hazard Lamps

The hazard flashers may be activated in any power mode. When the hazard lamp switch is placed in the ON position, ground is applied through the hazard switch signal circuit to the body control module (BCM) indicating the hazard lamps ON request. In response to this signal, the BCM applies a pulsating voltage through all front and rear turn signal supply voltage circuits cycling the lamps ON and OFF. The BCM also sends a serial data message to the instrument panel cluster (IPC) to cycle both turn signal indicators ON and OFF.

Stop Lamps (cargo/passenger)

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-volt 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 right and left stop lamp control circuits, transmission control module (TCM), engine control module (ECM), center high mounted stop lamp (CHMSL) control circuit, and trailer brake control module if equipped.

Stop Lamps (cutaway)

The BCM controls the stop lamps based on the input from the stop lamp switch. When the BCM detects the brake pedal is depressed, B+ is applied to the stop

lamp relay control circuit energizing the Stop Lamp PCB Relay. With the relay energized, B+ is applied to the stop/turn lamp supply voltage circuits illuminating both stop lamps.

Backup Lamps

When the gear selector is placed in the REVERSE position, the powertrain control module (PCM) sends a serial data message to the BCM indicating the backup lamps ON request. The BCM then applies battery voltage through the backup relay control circuit energizing the BCK/UP LAMP PCB Relay. With the relay energized, battery voltage is applied through the switch side of the relay, the T/LAMP BCK/UP fuse, the AUX/TRLR BCK/UP fuse and the supply voltage circuits illuminating the left and right backup lamps and the backup alarm. The engine may need to be running for the backup lamps to function.

Rear Fog Lamps

The rear fog lamps are located in the rear bumper. The fog lamps will operate only when the ignition is in the RUN or CRANK positions. When the rear fog lamp switch is turned ON, ground is applied through the rear fog lamp switch signal circuit to the body control module (BCM) indicating the rear fog lamps ON request. In response to this signal, the BCM applies ground to the rear fog lamp relay control circuit energizing the REAR FOG LP PCB Relay. With the relay energized, battery voltage is applied through the switch side of the relay, the RR FOG LP fuse and the rear fog lamp supply voltage circuit to the left and right rear fog lamps. The BCM sends a serial data message to the instrument panel cluster (IPC) requesting the rear fog lamp indicator be illuminated. The rear fog lamps will deactivate if the headlamps are turned OFF, if the ignition is turned to the OFF position upon a key cycle, or if the driver turns the rear fog lamp switch OFF.

Battery Rundown Protection/ Inadvertent Power

The BCM controls the lighting system through circuits that enable the exterior lamp functions of the park lamps, the head lamps, the fog lamps, and the interior lamps. The BCM will open these enabling circuits 10 minutes after the ignition switch is turned OFF with no lamp switch activity. If the ignition switch is turned to any position other than OFF, or if a lamp switch is activated during this time period, the timer will reset for another 10 minutes.

Interior Lighting Systems Description and Operation

The interior lighting consists of two groups; lamps that may not be manually dimmed (Interior Lamps) and lamps that may be dimmed (Interior Lamps Dimming).

The first group listed below includes lamps that may not be dimmed:

- Front dome/reading lamps
- Middle dome/reading lamps
- Rear dome/reading lamps
- Sunshade Mirror Lamps
- Underhood Lamp

Interior Lamps Features

The interior lamps system features the following functions:

- An illuminated entry feature that illuminates the courtesy lamps when entering the vehicle or activating the remote keyless entry system.
- An illuminated exit feature that illuminates the courtesy lamps when the ignition key has been removed from the ignition.
- An inadvertent power feature that supplies voltage to all interior lamps after the ignition is turned OFF. The inadvertent power feature will deactivate all interior lamps after 10 minutes to prevent battery rundown.
- A theater dimming feature that will slowly dim the interior lamps from full brightness to OFF.
- Individual switches for control of each interior lamp that is not illuminate with the interior lamp switch.

Courtesy Lamps (-YF2/YF7)

When any one of the doors is opened, ground is applied through the door latch door open switch and the door open switch signal circuit to the BCM indicating the door open position. In response to this signal, the BCM then applies battery voltage through the courtesy lamp supply voltage circuits illuminating the courtesy lamps.

Courtesy Lamps (+YF2/YF7)

When any one of the doors is opened, ground is applied through the door latch door open switch and the door open switch signal circuit to the BCM indicating the door open position. In response to this signal, the BCM then applies battery voltage to the courtesy lamp relay control circuit energizing the UPFITTR CTSY LAMPS PCB Relay. With the relay energized, battery voltage is applied through the switch side of the relay and the supply voltage circuits illuminating the courtesy lamps.

Courtesy Lamps Manual Operation

The courtesy lamps can be manually turned ON by the IP dimmer switch. When the dimmer switch is placed in the DOME position, ground is applied through the dimmer switch and the courtesy lamp switch ON signal circuit to the BCM indicating the courtesy lamps ON request. In response to this signal, the BCM then applies battery positive voltage through the courtesy lamp supply voltage circuits illuminating the courtesy lamps listed above. The courtesy lamps ON operation of the dimmer switch will override any BCM operation of the interior lamps already in progress.

Keyless Entry Interior Illumination

When the remote function actuator transmitter is used to unlock the doors, the BCM receives a door-unlock signal. The BCM must have inputs that indicate that the ignition switch is OFF, the courtesy lamp switch is OFF, and all the doors are closed. The BCM will then illuminate the courtesy lamps and will remain illuminated for approximately 25 seconds after the door is closed. If the door locks are activated to the LOCK position, or if the ignition switch is turned to either the RUN or START position, the BCM will turn OFF the courtesy lamps immediately.

Courtesy/Illuminated Exit

The illuminated exit feature will activate the courtesy lamps when the key IN input of the BCM transitions from an active state to an inactive state (removing the ignition key). When the key is removed from the ignition, the key IN input to the BCM becomes inactive. The BCM will illuminate the courtesy lamps for approximately 25 seconds.

Theater Dimming

The theater dimming feature that will slowly dim the interior lamps from full brightness to OFF. The following actions will over ride the theater dimming feature causing the courtesy lamps to deactivate immediately if no other BCM function commands the courtesy lamps ON:

- A transition from active to inactive of the interior lamps switch, turning OFF the interior lamps switch
- A LOCK command from the remote keyless entry system
- A last door closed locking function, locking and closing all the doors

Underhood Compartment Lamp

The BCM supplies battery positive voltage through the inadvertent power courtesy lamps circuit to the underhood compartment lamp. When the hood is opened, the underhood compartment lamp switch closes to ground and the lamp illuminates.

Dome/Reading Lamps

The dome/reading lamp is a dual purpose lamp that can be illuminated two different ways. First, the lamp can be turned ON during courtesy lamp operation as described above. Second, the lamps can be turned ON individually for reading lamp operation by the lamp switch. The BCM supplies battery voltage through the inadvertent power courtesy lamp circuit to the dome/reading lamp for reading lamp operation only.

Sunshade Vanity Mirror Lamps

The BCM supplies battery voltage through the inadvertent power courtesy lamps circuit to the left and right vanity mirror lamps. When the vanity mirror cover on the sunshade is opened, the vanity mirror lamp switch is closed to ground and the lamp illuminates.

Interior Lamps Dimming

The second interior lighting group includes lamps which may be dimmed. This group may use a combination of vacuum fluorescent (VF) illumination, LED illumination and incandescent lamps.

- Headlamp switch
- Tow/haul switch
- Traction control switch
- HVAC control module
- Driver window switch
- Driver power door lock switch
- Auxiliary blower motor switch
- Front passenger window switch
- Front passenger door lock switch
- Front auxiliary HVAC control assembly

- Rear auxiliary HVAC control assembly
- Steering wheel controls
- Inflatable restraint I/P module disable switch
- Driver information center (DIC) display switch
- Radio

When the ignition switch is turned to the RUN position, the instrument panel cluster (IPC), radio VF display, and the HVAC control assembly turns ON at maximum brightness. When the headlamp switch is in the PARK or HEADLAMP ON position, all incandescent and LED back lighting turn ON at the dimming level indicated by the instrument panel (I/P) dimmer switch. The dimmer switch is used to increase and decrease the brightness of the interior backlighting components. The BCM supplies a voltage reference through the I/P dimming voltage reference circuit to the interior lamp dimmer switch, which is part of the headlamp switch. When the dimmer switch is placed in a desired brightness position, reference voltage is applied through the

dimmer switch rheostat and the I/P lamps dimmer switch signal circuit to the BCM. The BCM interprets this voltage signal, then applies a pulse width modulated (PWM) voltage through the I/P lamps supply voltage circuits and the LED dimming supply circuit to all related interior backlighting lamps illuminating them to the desired level of brightness.

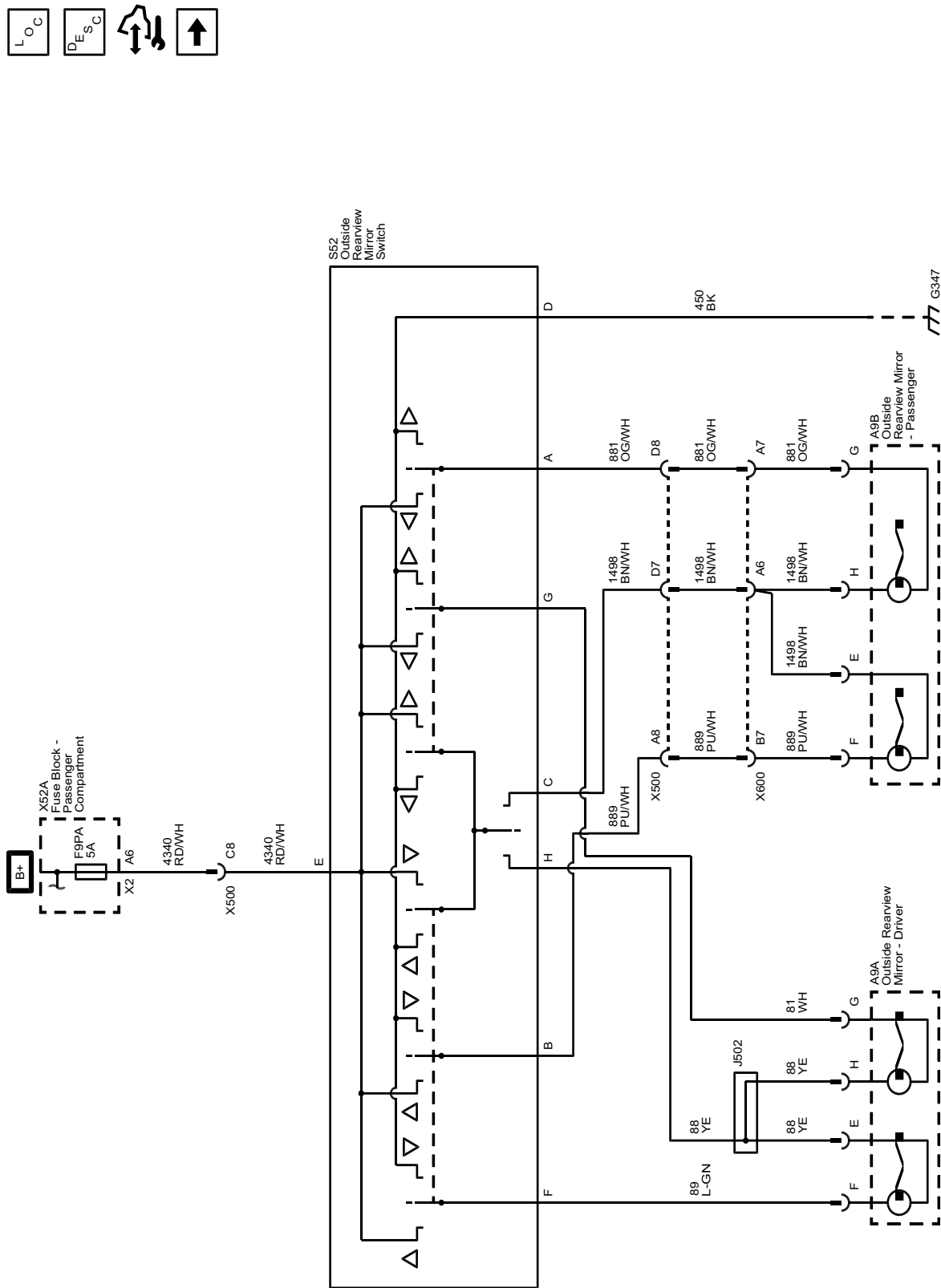
Battery Rundown Protection / Inadvertent Power

The BCM controls the lighting system through circuits that enable the exterior lamp functions of the park lamps, the head lamps, the fog lamps, and the interior lamps. The BCM opens these enabling circuits 10 minutes after the ignition switch is turned OFF with no lamp switch activity. If the ignition switch is turned to any position other than OFF, or if a lamp switch is activated during this time period, the timer resets for another 10 minutes.

Mirrors

Schematic and Routing Diagrams

Outside Rearview Mirror Schematics (Pan and Tilt (DEB or DE5))





Description and Operation

Outside Mirror Description and Operation

Outside Mirror System Components

The power mirror system consists of the following components:

- Power mirror switch
- Selector switch
- Left outside power mirror
- Right outside power mirror
- OSRVM 10A fuse
- HVAC control module
- Left outside power mirror
- Right outside power mirror

Each of the outside power mirrors contains two reversible motors. The vertical motor operates the up and down directions and the horizontal motor operates the left and right directions. Each of the power mirror motors are circuit breaker protected.

Power Mirror System Controls

The power mirror switch incorporates a mirror select switch and a four position mirror direction switch.

The mirror select switch allows the operator to select the mirror to be moved by rotating counterclockwise to the L position, left outside power mirror, or rotating clockwise to the R position, right outside power mirror.

The mirror direction switch is a 4 position switch that allows the operator to move the selected mirror up, down, left or right.

Power Mirror System Operation

The power mirror switch receives power through the battery supply voltage circuit and the OSRVM fuse. 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 interrupts or 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 depressed, battery voltage will be supplied to the left outside power mirror vertical motor through the left mirror motor up direction circuit and return to the power mirror switch through the mirror motor common circuit then to ground and the mirror will move up. If the down switch is depressed, the common circuit supplies battery voltage and the left mirror motor up direction circuit completes the path to the power mirror switch then to ground and the mirror will move down.

The remainder of the mirror functions operate in the same manner as described above. The thing to remember is, that by placing the power mirror switch in opposing positions (left/right or up/down) will reverse the polarity of the mirror motor, utilizing the same circuits and the power mirror will move accordingly.

Heated Mirror System Controls

The heated mirror system is activated by depressing the rear window defogger switch, which is part of the HVAC control module. For further information on the rear window defogger operation, refer to *Rear Window Defogger Description and Operation* on page 2-6.

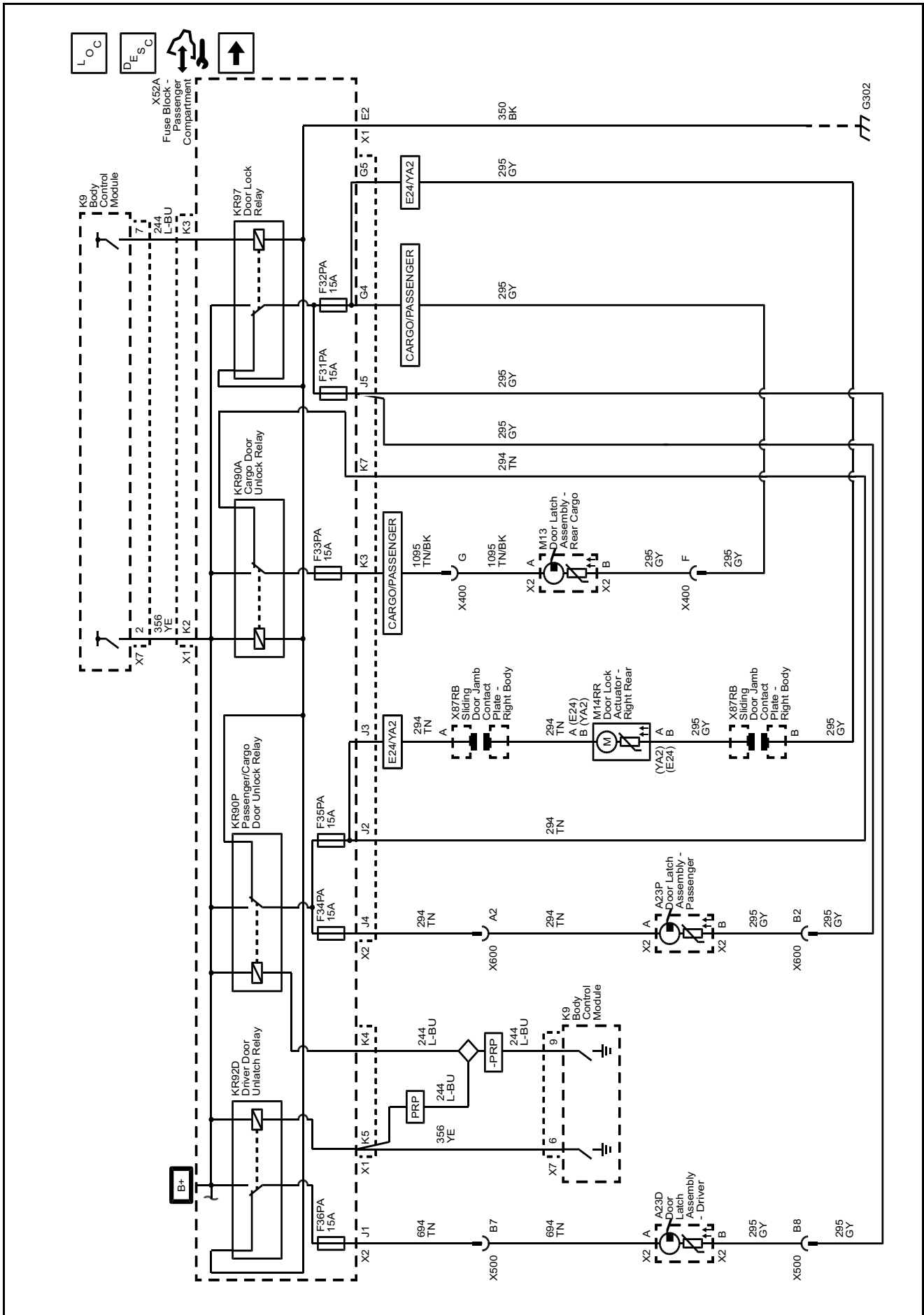
Heated Mirror System Operation

The heated mirror system operates in parallel to the rear window defogger. Each outside rearview mirror contains a heating element that is connected to a constant ground source. When the rear window defogger system is active, battery voltage is available to the outside rearview mirrors through the heated mirror supply voltage circuit. The mirrors will heat up to remove ice, snow or frost and will automatically deactivate when the rear defogger system has timed out, approximately 10 minutes.

Vehicle Access

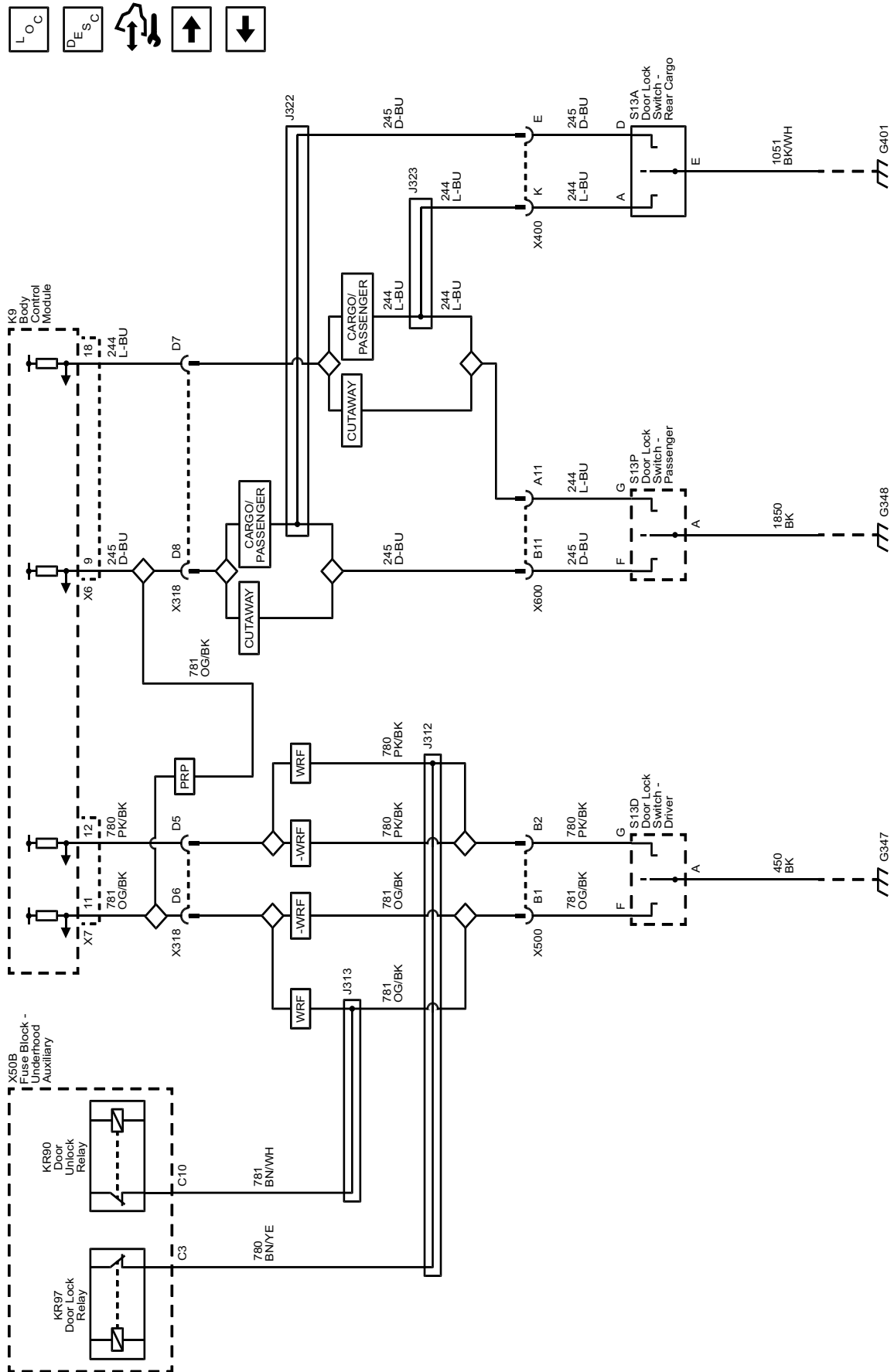
Schematic and Routing Diagrams

Door Lock/Indicator Schematics (Lock/Unlock Control)

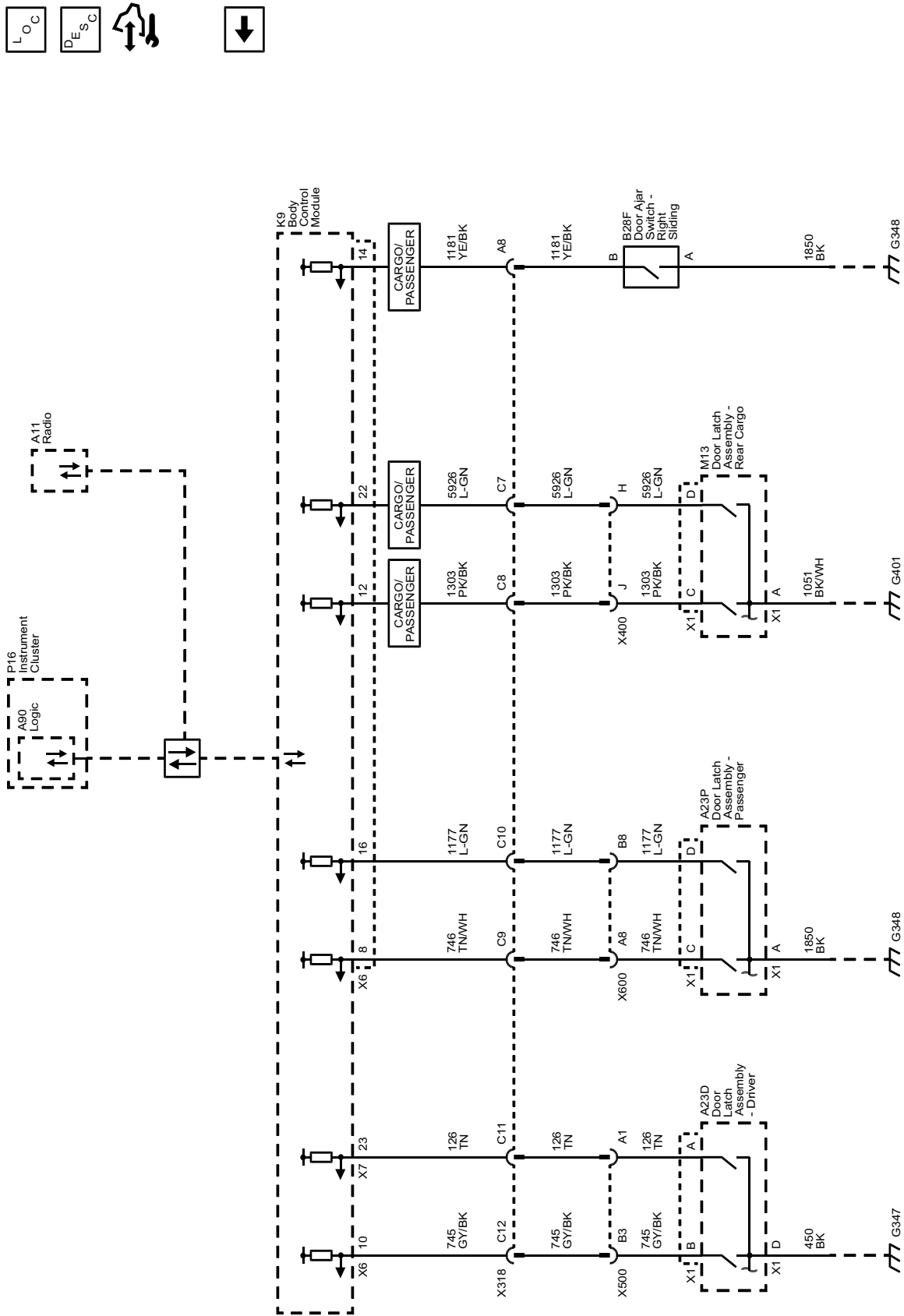


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Door Lock/Indicator Schematics (Door Lock Switches (AU3))



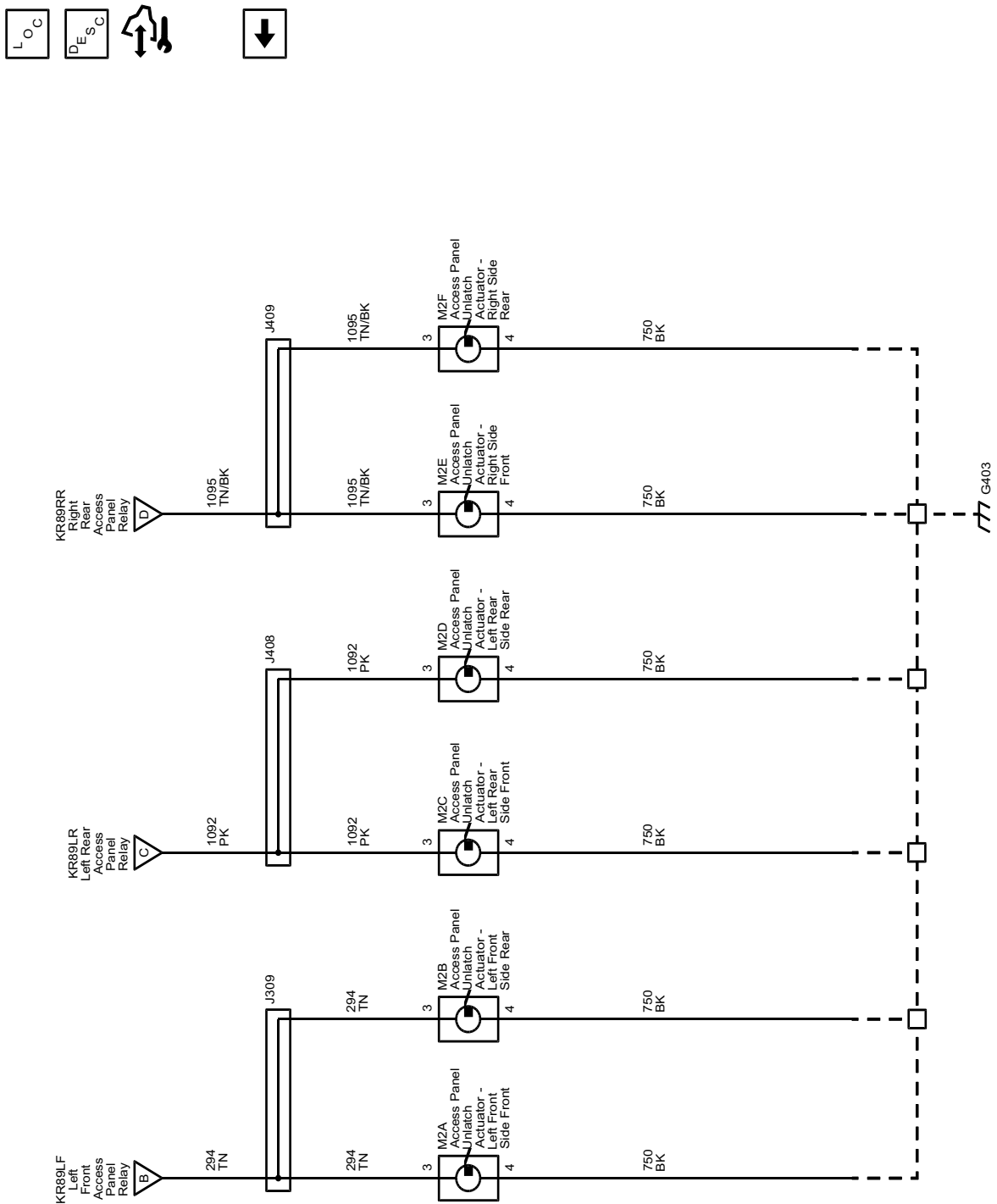
Door Lock/Indicator Schematics (Door Ajar Switches)



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Release Systems Schematics (Side Access Panel Actuators (PRP))



Description and Operation

Access Panel Description and Operation

The access panel entry system is a supplementary vehicle entry device. Radio frequencies or discharged batteries may disable the system.

The access panel entry system allows you to operate the following components:

- The Left Front Access Panel if equipped
- The Left Rear Access Panel
- The Right Rear Access Panel

Pro/Access models use the key fob to activate up to 3 access panels depending on the cargo door option:

- One access panel on the right side of the vehicle.
- One access panel on the left side of vehicles equipped with left side cargo doors.
- Two access panels on the left side of vehicles not equipped with left side cargo doors.

The access panel entry system has the following main components:

- The transmitters
- The remote control door lock receiver (RCDLR).
- The body control module (BCM).

This vehicle is not equipped with remote keyless entry system (RKE). The transmitter is used exclusively to operate the access panels. When you press any button on a programmed k transmitter, the transmitter sends a signal to the RCDLR. The RCDLR sends a class 2 message to the body control module (BCM) which activates the appropriate access panel relay, releasing the panel.

Rolling Code

The access panel entry system uses rolling code technology. Rolling code technology prevents anyone from recording the message sent from the transmitter and using the message in order to gain entry to the vehicle. The term, rolling code, refers to the way that the keyless entry system sends and receives the signals. The transmitter sends the signal in a different order each time. The transmitter and the RCDLR are synchronized to the appropriate order. If a programmed transmitter sends a signal that is not in the order that the RCDLR expects, then the transmitter is out of synchronization. This occurs after 256 presses of any transmitter button when it is out of range of the vehicle.

Door Ajar Indicator Description and Operation

Door Ajar Indicator System Components

The door ajar indicator system consists of the following components:

- The body control module (BCM)
- The instrument panel cluster (IPC)
- The driver information center (DIC)
- The door ajar switch

Door Ajar Operation

The body control module (BCM) receives a discrete input from the door ajar switch to indicate the status of the door. The BCM then communicates this status to the instrument panel cluster (IPC) via GMLAN serial data. The IPC, upon receipt of this message, will illuminate the door ajar message in the driver information center (DIC) and also send a GMLAN serial data message to the radio to activate the door ajar audible warning when the following conditions are met:

- The transmission is shifted out of PARK.
- The vehicle speed is greater than 8 km/h (5 mph).

Power Door Locks Description and Operation

Door Lock System Components

The power door lock system consists of the following components:

- Driver door lock switch
- Front passenger door lock switch
- Rear cargo door lock switch
- Door lock relay
- Passenger door unlock relay
- Driver door unlock relay
- Cargo door unlock relay
- Body Control Module (BCM)
- Reversible door lock actuators in each of the doors
- DRV LKS 10A fuse, driver door unlock relay supply voltage
- CARGO UNLK 10A fuse, cargo door unlock relay supply voltage
- DOOR LKS 20A fuse, door lock relay and passenger door unlock relay supply voltage

Door Lock System Controls

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

- A power door lock or unlock switch activation
- A keyless entry transmission
- A lock out prevention function
- A last door locking function

Driver, Passenger and Cargo Door Lock Operation

When any of the door lock switches are placed in the lock position, a ground signal is applied to the BCM through the door lock signal circuit. Upon receiving this signal, the BCM grounds the control side of the door lock relay through the door lock relay control circuit. Since the other side of the door lock relay winding is connected to battery voltage, the relay is energized. This causes the contacts to close and complete the path from the DOOR LKS fuse through the battery voltage circuit. Voltage is then applied to the lock side of the door lock actuators through the door lock actuator lock circuits. Since the other side of the all

the door lock actuators are connected to the normally closed contacts of their respective unlock relays to ground, the doors lock.

The lock function can also be accomplished by the BCM supplying ground to the door lock relay control circuit by either of the following:

- A keyless entry lock transmission
- A last door lock function

Driver Door Unlock Operation

When any of the door lock switches are placed in the unlock position, a ground signal is applied to the BCM through the door unlock signal circuit. Upon receiving this signal, the BCM grounds the control side of the driver door unlock relay through the driver door unlock relay control circuit. Since the other side of the driver door unlock relay winding is connected to battery voltage, the relay is energized. This causes the contacts to close and complete the path from the DRV LKS fuse through the battery voltage circuit. Voltage is then applied to the unlock side of the driver door lock actuator through the driver door lock actuator unlock control circuit. Since the other side of the driver door lock actuator is connected to the normally closed contacts of the door lock relay to ground, the driver door unlocks.

The driver door unlock function can also be accomplished by the BCM supplying ground to the driver door unlock relay control circuit by either of the following:

- A keyless entry unlock transmission
- A lock out prevention function

Passenger Door Unlock Operation

When any of the door lock switches are placed in the unlock position, a ground signal is applied to the BCM through the door unlock signal circuit. Upon receiving this signal, the BCM grounds the control side of the passenger door unlock relay through the door unlock relay control circuit. Since the other side of the door unlock relay winding is connected to battery voltage, the relay is energized. This causes the contacts to close and complete the path from the DOOR LKS fuse through the battery voltage circuit. Voltage is then applied to the unlock side of the passenger door lock actuators through the door lock actuator unlock control circuits. Since the other side of the door lock actuators are connected to the normally closed contacts of the door lock relay to ground, the passenger doors unlock.

The door unlock function can also be accomplished by the BCM supplying ground to the passenger door unlock relay control circuit during a keyless entry unlock transmission.

Cargo Door Unlock Operation

When any of the door lock switches are placed in the unlock position, a ground signal is applied to the BCM through the door unlock signal circuit. Upon receiving this signal, the BCM grounds the control side of the cargo door unlock relay through the cargo door unlock relay control circuit. Since the other side of the cargo door unlock relay winding is connected to battery voltage, the relay is energized. This causes the contacts to close and complete the path from the CARGO UNLK fuse through the battery voltage circuit. Voltage is then applied to the unlock side of the cargo door lock actuator through the door lock actuator unlock control circuit. Since the other side of the cargo door lock actuator is connected to the normally closed contacts of the door lock relay to ground, the cargo door unlocks.

The cargo door unlock function can also be accomplished by the BCM supplying ground to the cargo door unlock relay control circuit during a keyless entry unlock transmission.

Delay Locking Operation

This feature allows the operator to lock all the doors from a door lock switch with the side doors(s) open. The side cargo doors have contact plates that complete the power door lock and unlock control circuits, among others, when the side cargo doors are closed, and interrupt these circuits when the doors are open. When a lock function occurs and the BCM senses an active state on any door ajar switch signal circuit the driver, front passenger and cargo doors will lock as described. The BCM continues to monitor door ajar switch signal circuits. When the BCM senses an inactive state, door closed, the BCM will cycle the door lock relay again after approximately 5 seconds to perform another lock function, thus locking the side cargo door(s).

Lockout Prevention

This feature prevents the locking of the driver door if the ignition key is left in the ignition lock cylinder. If a lock function occurs from any door lock switch and the BCM senses a door ajar and the key in ignition switch signal circuit is in the yes state, the BCM will cycle the door lock relay to lock the doors and then cycle the driver door unlock relay to unlock the driver door.