

#### Your Instructor For This Webinar

- · National Trainer, ASE World Class, Master Auto, Truck, School Bus, L1, L3, CNG
- ATTP Master Instructor, New York State, CT and New Jersey
- STS (Service Technician Society) 2003 President
- · TST (Technicians Service Training) Founder and President
- Author / Co Author/ Technical adviser on 25 plus books including
- OBD II and Mode 6, and Understanding and Diagnosing Hybrid Vehicles
- Published articles for multiple newsletters, and magazines
- Picked as one of the Top Instructors in the country by EPA & SAE
- Numerous Radio, TV, Internet, and SAE Video appearances
- PTEN, Motor Age and TST Webcast Instructor Dorman Training Director
- Motor Magazine Top 20 award winner
- Provider of OBD II Training for 14 states, Ontario Canada and the US EPA
- Guest speaker at SAE Congress, IM Solutions and Clean Air Conference



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#### What Will Be Covered

**Instructions For This Webinar** 

This webinar will be approx. 1 + hours long

- All slides that are presented are in your handout and are numbered
- Have a pen or pencil and paper for notes
- Questions can be asked at anytime

- Scope essentials setting voltage, time and triggers
- **DC** versus AC coupling
- **Using scope accessories amp probes,**
- Major signal types
- Live waveform on vehicle



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## Scope Info





**Scopes Compared To Other Testers** 





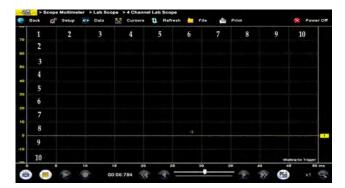




If you can use a test light, logic probe, meter, or graphing meter, you can use a scope. Scopes take accurate measurements that other testers miss. It's the MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the automotive industry.



## The Scope Screen



The grid is usually 10 rows high and 10 columns wide, dividing the screen into 100 blocks, called major divisions. Older labscopes were 8 rows high and 10 columns wide, dividing the screen into 80 blocks, called major divisions.

In digital scopes where the grid is made of light segments or dots instead of paint on the glass screen, you may have the option of turning the graticule off or changing the spacing or number of lines or dots that make up the grid.

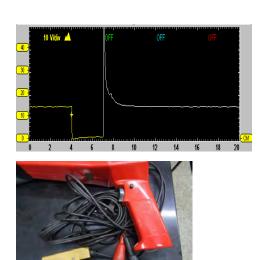
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### **Trigger Sources**

Internal - The scope is triggered by the sampled voltage at one of the scope's input channels. In other words, the scope is triggered.

External - This is a separate scope input (commonly marked ext) that triggers the scope from an external source, regardless of the channel settings or channel voltage.









## Alternating Current (AC) Signals

Common types of sensors or devices in a vehicle that produce AC signals are:

- Magnetic inductive vehicle speed sensors (VSS)
- Magnetic inductive antilock brake system (ABS) wheel speed sensors
- Magnetic inductive camshaft (CMP) and crankshaft (CKP) position sensors
- Knock sensors (KS)
- Electric Motors
- Alternator charging voltage AC content

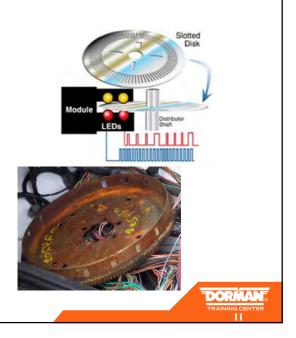




## Variable Frequency DC Signals

Sensors that produce Frequency Modulated signals include:

- Digital mass airflow sensors (MAF)
- Ford digital MAP sensors
- Optical vehicle speed sensors (VSS)
- Hall Effect vehicle speed sensors (VSS)
- Optical camshaft (CMP) and crankshaft (CKP) sensors
- Hall Effect camshaft (CMP) and crankshaft (CKP) position sensors
- Vortex airflow meter



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# Relative Compression



