2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE

Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

CONTROL SYSTEM DEVICE AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIP CHART [BP]

ENGINE CONTROL SYSTEM

Component (Y (Y) (Y													×:Ap	plicable
Refrigerant pressure switch(A/C equipped only) x<		Component	Idle air control (IAC)	Fuel Injection control	Electronic spark advance (ESA) control	Fuel pump control	Heated oxygen sensor (HO2S) heater control	Electrical fan control	Purge control	EGR control	Variable tumble control system (VTCS)	A/C cut-off control	Generator control	Immobilizer system
PSP switch x			x	×	×									
PSP switch x	T	Refrigerant pressure switch(A/C equipped only)	x	×	×			×				×		
Neutral switch (MT only) x			×	×	×							×		
Clutch switch (MT only) x		DLC (TEN terminal)	x		×			×						
Notes Name Name </td <td></td> <td>Neutral switch (MT only)</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		Neutral switch (MT only)	×	×	×									
Bit (reserver) x		Clutch switch (MT only)	×	×	×									
CKP sensor (NE signal) x	F	TCM (Reduce torque signal) (AT only)		×	×									
NSS x		CKP sensor (NE signal)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	_
VSS x	Ī	CMP sensor (SGC signal)		×	×									
Lot sensor x			×							×				
Lot sensor x		Knock sensor			×									
Lot sensor x	h	MAF sensor	×	×	×		×		x	×				
Th sensor x	Ē	ECT sensor	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		
H Oction x<	Ī	IAT sensor	×	×	×				×				×	
Field (Hair) x <t< td=""><td>Ŀ</td><td>TP sensor</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td></td><td></td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>×</td><td>x</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Ŀ	TP sensor	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	x		
B+ x	t	HO2S (Rear)		×										
B+ A	-		×	×				×				×		
Horse x <td>f</td> <td>B+</td> <td></td> <td>×</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>×</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>×</td> <td></td>	f	B+		×				×					×	
HO2S (Front) x <t< td=""><td>ħ</td><td>Generator (Output voltage)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>×</td><td></td></t<>	ħ	Generator (Output voltage)											×	
Immobilizer unit				×				×						
IAC valve x	-													×
Participation x a <	_		×											
Ignition coil x	h	Fuel iniector		×										х
FP relay x<					×									x
HO2S heater (Front,Rear) × × × ×	-					×								
Cooling fan relay x	- E						×							
EGR valve X X VTCS solenoid valve X X A/C relay X X Generator (Field coil) X X Generator warning light X X	t							×						
EGR valve × × VTCS solenoid valve × × A/C relay × × Generator (Field coil) × × Generator warning light × ×	t							×						
EGR valve × × VTCS solenoid valve × × A/C relay × × Generator (Field coil) × × Generator warning light × ×									×					
VTCS solenoid valve × × A/C relay × × Generator (Field coil) × × Generator warning light × ×	t									×				
A/C relay x Generator (Field coil) x Generator warning light x	-										×			
Generator (Field coil) × Generator warning light ×												×		
Generator warning light ×									-				×	
				<u> </u>									×	
TCM (lorgue reduce signal)	- L-	TCM (Torque reduce signal)	<u> </u>	×	×									

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Fig. 1: Control System Device And Control Relationship Chart - Engine Control System [BP]

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

MONITORING SYSTEM

							×:	Applicable
				Mon	itoring it	ems		
	Component	Catalyst monitor	Misfire monitor	Evaporative system monitor	Fuel system monitor	HO2S monitor	O2S heater monitor	EGR system monitor
	Brake switch		×					
	Refrigerant pressure switch (A/C equipped only)		Х		×			×
	PSP switch		X		×			×
	CKP sensor (NE signal)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	CMP sensor (SGC signal)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
ø	VSS	×	×	×	×	×		×
Input device	MAF sensor	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
t de	ECT sensor	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Dd d	IAT sensor	×	×	×		×		×
-	TP sensor	×	×	×	×	×		×
1	HO2S (Front)				×	×		
1	EGR boost sensor							×
	Fuel gauge sender unit		[×				
	HO2S (Rear)	×					×	
9	DLC-2 (Terminal KLN)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Output device	MIL	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
ţd	Purge solenoid valve			×	×	×		
<u>p</u>	EGR valve							×
õ	EGR boost sensor solenoid valve							×
1	EVAP leak detection pump			×				
L	Fuel injectors				×			

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Fig. 2: Control System Device And Control Relationship Chart - Monitoring System [BP] Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

CONTROL SYSTEM DEVICE AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIP CHART [BP WITH TC]

ENGINE CONTROL SYSTEM

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

												Х	: Appl	icable
	Component	Idle air control (IAC)	Fuel injection control	Electronic spark advance (ESA) control	Fuel pump control	Heated oxygen sensor (HO2S) heater control	Electrical fan control	Purge control	EGR control	Air charging pressure control	Variable tumble control system (VTCS)	A/C cut-off control	Generator control	Immobilizer system
	Brake switch	Х	X	X										
!	Refrigerant pressure switch (A/C equipped only)	Х	X	Х			Х					X		
	PSP switch	Х	X	Х					}			X		
	DLC (TEN)	Х		Х			Х							
}	Neutral switch	Х	Х	Х										
	Clutch switch	Х	X	Х										
	CKP sensor (NE signal)	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	X	Х	X	X	Х	
i i	CMP sensor (SGC signal)		X	Х										
	Vehicle speed signal	Х							X		-			
ice	Knock sensor			Х										
Input device	MAF sensor	Х	X	X		Х		Х	X	X	[
but	ECT sensor	Х	X	Х		Х	Х	Х	X	Х	X	X		
Ē	IAT sensor No.1	Х	X	Х				Х		Х			X	
)	IAT sensor No.2		X	Х				Х						
	TP sensor	Х	X	Х		_	Х	Х	X	Х	X	X		
Į	HO2S (Rear)		X					_			t —			
i i	BARO/MAP sensor	Х	X		_		X			X		X		
	B+		X				Х						x	
l	Generator (Output voltage)								-				X	
	HO2S (Front)		X				X							
Í	Immobilizer unit			-		-								X
	IAC valve	Х				_								
Í	Fuel injector		x											x
	Ignition coil			Х							<u> </u>			X
ſ	FP relay			~	X									
6	HO2S heater (Front, Rear)				~	x					<u> </u>			
evic	Fan relay No.1, No.2, No.3					~	x							
Output device	Purge solenoid valve							x					-	
utbr	EGR valve		-						x					
Ő	Turbocharger wastegate regulating valve								~	x				\vdash
	VTCS solenoid valve								-	~	x			
	A/C relay											x		
	Generator (Field coil)												x	
	Generator warning light												x	
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Fig. 3: Control System Device And Control Relationship Chart - Engine Control System [BP With TC] Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

MONITORING SYSTEM

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

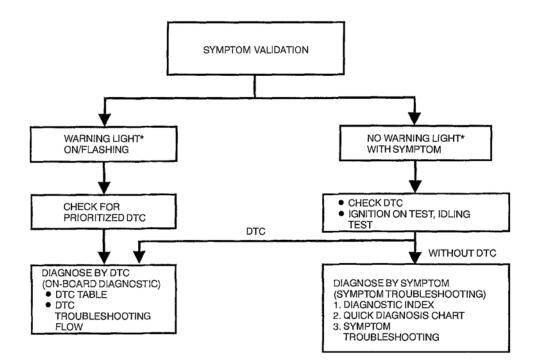
				Mon	itoring ite	ms		Applicat
	Component	Catalyst monitor	Misfire monitor	Evaporative system monitor	Fuel system monitor	HO2S monitor	O2S heater monitor	EGR system monitor
	Brake switch							
	Refrigerant pressure switch (A/C equipped only)		X		X			X
	PSP switch		Х		Х			X
	CKP sensor (NE signal)	X	Х	Х	X	Х	X	X
6	CMP sensor (SGC signal)	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	X	X
Input device	Vehicle speed signal	X	X	X		Х		X
t de	MAF sensor	X	X	X	X	Х	X	X
ndu	ECT sensor	X	X	Х	Х	X	Х	X
-	IAT sensor No.1	X	X	X		X		X
	!AT sensor No.2				X			
	TP sensor	X	X	X	Х	X		X
	HO2S (Front)	X			Х	X		
	BARO/MAP sensor							X
	Fuel gauge sender unit			X				
	HO2S (Rear)	<u>X</u>				X		
	DLC-2 (Terminal KLN)	X	X	Х	Х	Х	X	X
ce	MIL	X	X	x	X	x	X	X
Output device	Purge solenoid valve			X	_ X	X		
	EGR valve							X
Ť	EGR boost sensor solenoid valve							X
0	EVAP leak detection pump			X				L
	Fuel injectors				X			

Fig. 4: Control System Device And Control Relationship Chart - Monitoring System [BP With TC] **Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.**

FOREWORD [BP, BP WITH TC]

- When the customer reports a vehicle malfunction, check the malfunction indicator light (MIL) indication and diagnostic trouble code (DTC), then diagnose the malfunction according to following flowchart.
 - If a DTC exists, diagnose the applicable DTC inspection. (See **DTC TABLE [BP, BP WITH TC**].)
 - o If no DTC exists and the MIL does not illuminate or flash, diagnose the applicable symptom troubleshooting. (See SYMPTOM DIAGNOSTIC INDEX [BP, BP WITH TC].)

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata



* : Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL), Generator Warning Light, Security Light G03637625

Fig. 5: Vehicle Malfunction Flow Chart Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

*: Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL), Generator Warning Light, Security Light

TURBOCHARGER SYSTEM SYMPTOM TROUBLESHOOTING [BP WITH TC]

ENGINE LACKS POWER OR ENGINE EXHAUST EMITS BLACK SMOKE

SYMPTOM TROUBLESHOOTING - ENGINE LACKS POWER OR ENGINE EXHAUST EMITS BLACK SMOKE

Possible Causes	Remedies
Dirty air cleaner element	Inspect and replace air cleaner if necessary.
Loose compressor-to-intake manifold duct connections	Tighten duct connections as required.
Leakage at engine intake manifold	Locate the leak and repair as necessary.
Leakage at engine exhaust manifold	Locate the leak and repair as necessary.
Leakage at turbocharger mounting flange	Check condition of gasket at turbocharger mounting flange and tighten loose bolts.
Turbocharger rotating assembly binding	Refer to this symptom troubleshooting chart for "TURBOCHARGER ROTATING ASSEMBLY BINDING

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

or dragging	OR DRAGGING".
Restricted duct between air cleaner and turbocharger compressor	Locate and remove restriction or replace damaged parts as necessary.
Restricted duct between compressor and engine intake manifold	Locate and remove restriction or replace damaged parts as necessary.
Restricted engine exhaust system (after turbocharger)	Locate and remove restriction or replace damaged parts as necessary.
Restricted engine intake or exhaust manifold	Locate and remove restriction or replace damaged parts as necessary.
Engine malfunction (fuel system component, valves, valve timing, rings, pistons, etc.)	Diagnose and correct as necessary.

ENGINE EXHAUST EMITS WHITE OR BLUE SMOKE

SYMPTOM TROUBLESHOOTING - ENGINE EXHAUST EMITS WHITE OR BLUE SMOKE

Possible Causes	Remedies
Dirty air cleaner element	Inspect and replace air cleaner if necessary.
Restricted duct between air cleaner and turbocharger compressor	Remove restriction or replace damaged parts as necessary.
of turbocharger	Refer to this symptom troubleshooting chart for "OIL SEAL LEAKAGE AT COMPRESSOR END OF TURBOCHARGER".
Engine malfunction (rings, pistons, valves, etc.)	Diagnose and correct as necessary.
Seal leakage at turbine end of turbocharger	Refer to this symptom troubleshooting chart for " <u>OIL SEAL</u> LEAKAGE AT TURBINE END OF TURBOCHARGER".

EXCESSIVE ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

SYMPTOM TROUBLESHOOTING - EXCESSIVE ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

Possible Causes	Remedies
Wrong type or viscosity of engine oil	Replace engine oil with specified viscosity and grade.
0 1	Refer to this symptom troubleshooting chart for " <u>OIL SEAL</u> <u>LEAKAGE AT COMPRESSOR END OF</u> <u>TURBOCHARGER</u> ".
Seal leakage at turbine end of turbocharger (indicated by oil in housing or on wheel)	Refer to this symptom troubleshooting chart for "OIL SEAL LEAKAGE AT TURBINE END OF TURBOCHARGER".
Oil in engine exhaust manifold (indicating malfunction of rings, pistons, valves, etc.)	Diagnose and correct as necessary.

EXCESSIVE NOISE FROM TURBOCHARGER

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

SYMPTOM TROUBLESHOOTING - EXCESSIVE NOISE FROM TURBOCHARGER

Possible Causes	Remedies
Dirty air cleaner element	Inspect and replace air cleaner if necessary.
Foreign object or material in compressor inlet ducting or compressor housing	Remove foreign object. Repair air intake system and inspect turbocharger. Replace if damaged.
Foreign object or material in compressor-to-intake manifold ducting	Remove foreign object. Repair air intake system and inspect turbocharger. Replace if damaged.
Foreign object or material in engine exhaust system	Remove foreign object. Repair air intake system and inspect turbocharger. Replace if damaged.
Carbon build-up in turbine housing	Clean housing if possible or replace turbocharger if damaged. Inspect engine control system for possible cause.
Turbocharger rotating assembly binding or dragging	Refer to this symptom troubleshooting chart for "TURBOCHARGER ROTATING ASSEMBLY BINDING OR DRAGGING".
Loose intake or exhaust ducting systems	Locate and correct all loose and leaking connections.

TURBOCHARGER ROTATING ASSEMBLY BINDING OR DRAGGING

SYMPTOM TROUBLESHOOTING - TURBOCHARGER ROTATING ASSEMBLY BINDING OR DRAGGING

Possible Causes	Remedies
Damaged compressor wheel due to foreign object impact	Clean and repair air intake system as necessary. Replace turbocharger.
Damaged turbine wheel due to foreign object impact	Clean and repair engine exhaust system as necessary. Replace turbocharger.
Compressor wheel or turbine wheel rubbing on housing (worn bearings, shaft journals, or bearing bores)	Replace turbocharger.
Excessive dirt build up in compressor (on housing or wheel)	Clean and repair air intake system as necessary. Clean compressor. Replace turbocharger if damaged.
Excessive carbon build-up behind turbine wheel (coked oil or combustion deposits)	Inspect the turbocharger, replace if damaged.
Sludge or coked deposits in center housing	Inspect restriction in oil feed and oil drain lines for turbocharger, replace if necessary. Inspect the engine oil condition, replace oil and filter if necessary. Inspect engine oil pressure, repair as necessary. Inspect oil cooler for proper function, replace if damaged or plugged. Replace turbocharger.

OIL SEAL LEAKAGE AT COMPRESSOR END OF TURBOCHARGER

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

SYMPTOM TROUBLESHOOTING - OIL SEAL LEAKAGE AT COMPRESSOR END OF TURBOCHARGER

Possible Causes	Remedies
Dirty air cleaner element	Inspect and replace air cleaner if necessary.
Restricted turbocharger oil drain line	Clean and remove restriction or replace oil drain lines as necessary.
Excessive pressure in crankcase	Diagnose and correct as necessary.
Worn or damaged compressor wheel	Clean and repair air intake system as necessary. Replace turbocharger.
Turbocharger bearings, bearing bores, or shaft journals worn	Replace turbocharger.
Engine malfunction (excessive piston blow-by or high internal crankcase pressure)	Diagnose and correct as necessary.
Crankcase over-filled	Adjust oil level in crankcase to proper level.

OIL SEAL LEAKAGE AT TURBINE END OF TURBOCHARGER

SYMPTOM TROUBLESHOOTING - OIL SEAL LEAKAGE AT TURBINE END OF TURBOCHARGER

Possible Causes	Remedies
Excessive pre-oiling	No action required (oil will burn away)
Excessive pressure in crankcase	Diagnose and correct as necessary.
Restricted turbocharger oil drain line	Clean and remove restriction or replace oil drain lines as necessary.
Sludge or coked deposits in center housing	Inspect restriction in oil feed and oil drain lines for turbocharger, replace if necessary. Inspect the engine oil condition, replace oil and filter if necessary. Inspect engine oil pressure, repair as necessary. Inspect oil cooler for proper function, replace if damaged or plugged. Replace turbocharger.
Turbocharger bearings, bearing bores, or shaft journals worn	Replace turbocharger.
Engine malfunction (excessive piston blow-by or high internal crankcase pressure)	Diagnose and correct as necessary.
Crankcase over-filled	Adjust oil level in crankcase to proper level.

INTERMITTENT CONCERN TROUBLESHOOTING [BP, BP WITH TC]

VIBRATION METHOD

• If malfunction occurs or becomes worse while driving on a rough road or when engine is vibrating,

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

perform the steps below.

NOTE: • There are several reasons vehicle or engine vibration could cause an electrical malfunction. Check the following:

- Connectors not fully seated.
- Wiring harnesses not having full play.
- Wires laying across brackets or moving parts.
- Wires routed too close to hot parts.
- An improperly routed, improperly clamped, or loose harness can cause wiring to become pinched between parts.
- The connector joints, points of vibration, and places where wiring harnesses pass through the firewall, body panels, etc. are the major areas to be checked.

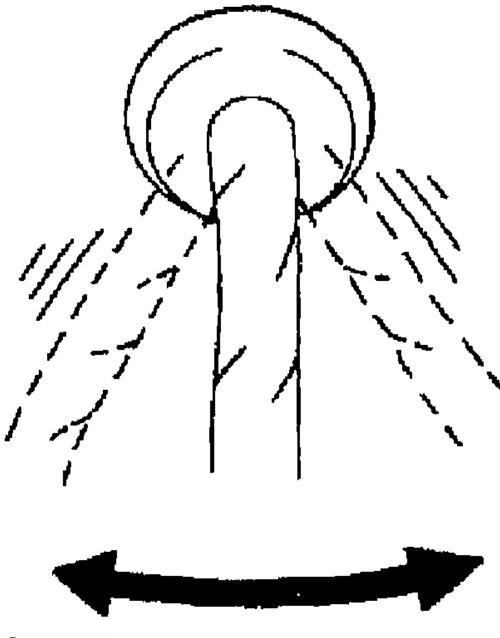
INSPECTION METHOD FOR SWITCH CONNECTORS OR WIRES

- 1. Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.
- 2. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position (Engine off).

NOTE: • If engine starts and runs, perform, the following steps while idling engine.

- 3. Access PIDs for the switch you are inspecting.
- 4. Turn switch on manually.
- 5. Shake each connector or wiring harness a bit vertically and horizontally while monitoring the PID.
 - If PID value is unstable, check for poor connection.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata



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Fig. 6: Inspecting Switch Connectors Or Wires Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

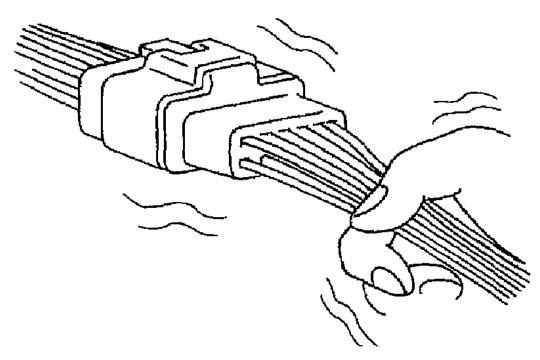
INSPECTION METHOD FOR SENSOR CONNECTORS OR WIRES

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- 1. Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.
- 2. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position (Engine off).

NOTE: • If engine starts and runs, perform the following steps while idling engine.

- 3. Access PIDs for the switch you are inspecting.
- 4. Shake each connector or wiring harness a bit vertically and horizontally while monitoring the PID.
 - If PID value is unstable, check for poor connection.



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Fig. 7: Inspecting Sensor Connectors Or Wires Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

INSPECTION METHOD FOR SENSORS

- 1. Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.
- 2. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position (Engine off).

NOTE: • If engine starts and runs, perform the following steps while idling

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

engine.

- 3. Access PIDs for the switch you are inspecting.
- 4. Vibrate the sensor slightly with your finger.
 - If PID value is unstable or malfunction occurs, check for poor connection and/or poorly mounted sensor.

INSPECTION METHOD FOR ACTUATORS OR RELAYS

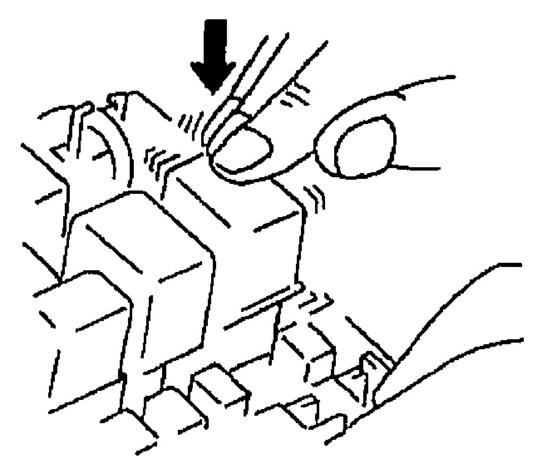
- 1. Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.
- 2. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position (Engine off).

NOTE: • If engine starts and runs, perform the following steps while idling engine.

- 3. Prepare the output state control for actuators or relays that you are inspecting.
- 4. Vibrate the actuator or relay with your finger for 3 s after output state control is activated.
 - If variable click sound is heard, check for poor connection and/or poorly mounted actuator or relay.

• Vibrating relays too strongly may result in open relays.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata



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Fig. 8: Inspecting Actuators Or Relays Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

WATER SPRINKLING METHOD

If malfunction occurs only during high humidity or rainy/snowy weather, perform the following steps.

- CAUTION: Change the temperature and humidity Indirectly by spraying water onto the front of the radiator.
 - If a vehicle is subject to water leakage, the leakage may damage the control module. When testing a vehicle with a water leakage problem, special caution must be taken.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- 1. Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2 if you are inspecting sensors or switches.
- 2. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position (Engine off).

NOTE: • If engine starts and runs, perform the following steps while idling engine.

- 3. Access PIDs for sensor or switch if you are inspecting sensors or switches.
- 4. If you are inspecting the switch, turn it on manually.
- 5. Spray water onto the vehicle or run it through a car wash.
 - If PID value is unstable or malfunction occurs, repair or replace part.



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Fig. 9: Identifying Water Sprinkling Method Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

SYMPTOM DIAGNOSTIC INDEX [BP, BP WITH TC]

SYMPTOM DIAGNOSTIC INDEX [BP, BP WITH TC]

N	. TROUBLESHOOTING ITEM	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
1	Melting of main or other fuses		(See <u>NO.1 MELTING OF</u>

				MAIN OR OTHER FUSES [BP, BP WITH TC].)
2	MIL illuminates		MIL is illuminated incorrectly.	(See <u>NO.2 MIL</u> ILLUMINATES [BP, BP WITH TC])
3	Will not crank		Starter does not work.	(See <u>NO.3 WILL NOT</u> CRANK [BP, BP WITH TC])
4	Hard start/long cra	nk/erratic start/erratic crank	Starter cranks engine at normal speed but engine requires excessive cranking time before starting.	(See <u>NO.4 HARD</u> <u>START/LONG</u> <u>CRANK/ERRATIC</u> <u>START/ERRATIC CRANK</u> [BP, BP WITH TC])
5	Engine stalls	After start/at idle	Engine stops unexpectedly at idle and/or after start.	(See NO.5 ENGINE STALLS- AFTER START, AT IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC])
6	Cranks normally b	ut will not start	Starter cranks engine at normal speed but engine will not run.	(See <u>NO.6 CRANKS</u> <u>NORMALLY BUT WILL</u> <u>NOT START [BP, BP WITH</u> <u>TC]</u>)
7	Slow return to idle		Engine takes more time than normal to return to idle speed.	(See <u>NO.7 SLOW RETURN</u> <u>TO IDLE [BP, BP WITH</u> <u>TC]</u>)
8	Engine runs rough/	rolling idle	Engine speed fluctuates between specified idle speed and lower speed and engine shakes excessively.	(See NO.8 ENGINE RUNS ROUGH/ROLLING IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC])
9	Fast idle/runs on		Engine speed continues at fast idle after warm-up. Engine runs after ignition switch is turned off.	(See NO.9 FAST IDLE/RUNS ON [BP, BP WITH TC])
10	Low idle/stalls dur	ing deceleration	Engine stops unexpectedly at beginning of deceleration or recovery from deceleration.	(See <u>NO.10 LOW</u> <u>IDLE/STALLS DURING</u> <u>DECELERATION [BP, BP</u> <u>WITH TC]</u>)
11	Engine stalls/quits	Acceleration/cruise	Engine stops unexpectedly at beginning of acceleration or during acceleration. Engine stops	(See <u>NO.11 ENGINE</u> <u>STALLS/QUITS, ENGINE</u> <u>RUNS ROUGH, MISSES,</u> <u>BUCK/JERK,</u> <u>HESITATION/STUMBLE,</u> <u>SURGES [BP, BP WITH</u>

			1 2	<u>TC]</u>)
	Engine runs rough	Acceleration/cruise	cruising. Engine speed fluctuates during acceleration or cruising.	
	Misses	Acceleration/cruise	Engine misses during acceleration or cruising.	
	Buck/jerk	Acceleration/cruise/deceleration	Vehicle bucks/jerks during acceleration, cruising, or deceleration.	
	Hesitation/stumble	Acceleration	Momentary pause at beginning of acceleration, or during acceleration	
	Surges	Acceleration/cruise	Momentary minor irregularity in engine output	
12	Lack/loss of power	Acceleration/cruise	Performance is poor under load (e.g. power down when climbing hills).	(See NO.12 LACK/LOSS OF POWER- ACCELERATION/CRUISE [BP, BP WITH TC])
13	Knocking/pinging	Acceleration/cruise	Sound is produced when air/fuel mixture is ignited by something other than spark plug (e.g. hot spot in combustion chamber).	(See <u>NO.13</u> KNOCKING/PINGING [BP, BP WITH TC])
14	Poor fuel economy		Fuel economy is unsatisfactory.	(See <u>NO.14 POOR FUEL</u> ECONOMY [BP, BP WITH TC])
15	Emissions complia	nce	Fails emissions test	(See NO.15 EMISSION COMPLIANCE [BP, BP WITH TC])
16	High oil consumpti	on/leakage	Oil consumption is excessive.	(See <u>NO.16 HIGH OIL</u> CONSUMPTION/LEAKAGE [BP, BP WITH TC])
	Cooling system concerns	Overheating	than normal	(See <u>NO.17 COOLING</u> SYSTEM CONCERNS- OVERHEATING [BP, BP <u>WITH TC]</u>)
18	Cooling system	Runs cold	Engine does not reach	(See NO.18 COOLING

	concerns		normal operating temperature.	SYSTEM CONCERNS- RUNS COLD [BP, BP WITH TC])
	Exhaust smoke		Blue, black, or white smoke from exhaust system	(See <u>NO.19 EXHAUST</u> <u>SMOKE [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)
20	Fuel odor (in engin	e compartment)	Gasoline fuel smell or visible leakage	(See NO.20 FUEL ODOR (IN ENGINE COMPARTMENT) [BP, BP WITH TC])
21	Engine noise		Engine noise from under hood	(See NO.21 ENGINE NOISE [BP, BP WITH TC])
22	Vibration concerns	(engine)	Vibration from under hood or driveline	(See NO.22 VIBRATION CONCERNS (ENGINE) [BP, BP WITH TC])
23	A/C does not work	sufficiently	A/C compressor magnetic clutch does not engage when A/C is turned on.	(See NO.23 A/C DOES NOT WORK SUFFICIENTLY [BP, BP WITH TC])
	A/C always ON or continuously	A/C compressor runs	A/C compressor magnetic clutch does not disengage.	(See <u>NO.24 A/C ALWAYS</u> ON OR A/C COMPRESSOR RUNS CONTINUOUSLY [BP, BP WITH TC])
25	A/C does not cut of conditions	ff under wide open throttle	A/C compressor magnetic clutch does not disengage under wide open throttle.	(See NO.25 A/C DOES NOT CUT OFF UNDER WIDE OPEN THROTTLE CONDITIONS [BP, BP WITH TC])
26	Exhaust sulphur sm	nell	Rotten egg smell (sulphur) from exhaust	(See <u>NO.26 EXHAUST</u> SULPHUR SMELL [BP, BP WITH TC])
27	Intermittent concer	ns	Symptom occurs randomly and difficult to diagnose.	(See <u>NO.27</u> INTERMITTENT CONCERNS [BP, BP WITH TC])
28	Fuel refill concerns		Fuel tank does not fill smoothly.	(See NO.28 FUEL REFILL CONCERNS [BP, BP WITH TC])
29	Fuel filling shut off	fissues	Fuel does not shut off properly.	(See <u>NO.29 FUEL FILLING</u> SHUT OFF ISSUES [BP, BP WITH TC])
30	Reference voltage		Incorrect reference voltage	(See <u>NO.30 REFERENCE</u> VOLTAGE [BP, BP WITH <u>TC]</u>)
31	Spark plug condition	on	Incorrect spark plug condition	(See <u>NO.31 SPARK PLUG</u> CONDITION [BP, BP WITH

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

				<u>TC]</u>)
32	AT concerns	Upshift/downshift/engagement	AT concerns not related to engine performance	(See DIAGNOSTIC INDEX)

SYMPTOM QUICK DIAGNOSTIC CHART [BP, BP WITH TC]

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

							_												·····-	X	:Applic	able
\setminus		Pos	sible factor										}									
				al or electrical)	-	open	-											elts		er	, hoses,	
Tro	publeshooting iter	m		Starter motor malfunction (Mechanical or electrical)	Starter interlock switch (Open)	Starter circuit including ignition switch open	Improper engine oil level	Low or dead battery	Charging system malfunction	Cruise control system malfunction	Improper engine compression	Improper valve timing	Hydrolocked engine	Improper engine oil viscosity	Improper dipstick	Base engine malfunction	Drive plate or flywheel is seized	Improper tension or damaged drive belts	Improper engine coolant level	Water and anti-freeze mixture improper	Cooling system malfunction (Radiator, hoses, overflow system, thermostat, etc.)	Cooling fan system malfunction
1	Melting of main or ot	her fuse	5																			
2	MIL illuminates																					
3	Will not crank			×	×	×		x	X				×				×					
4	Hard start/long crank/e																					
5	Engine stalls Eng	ine start	/at idle								×	X	×	<u> </u>								
6	Cranks normally but	will not s	start								×	×	×			_						
7	Slow return to idle				L																×	
8	Engine runs rough/ro	ling idle									×	×		ļ								
9	Fast idle/runs on					-							L									
10	Low idle/stalls during					_						L										
	Engine stalls/quits		ration/cruise		<u> </u>					×	×	×										
	Engine runs rough	Accele	ration/cruise	L								L		(
11	Misses Buck/jerk	Accele	ration/cruise					-														
	Hesitation/stumble	decele Accele			-							<u> </u>		├	-	-			<u> </u>			
	Surges		ration/cruise				<u> </u>															
12	Lack/loss power		ration/cruise	-		-	-		-		÷	×		<u> </u>		-			<u> </u>			<u>├</u>
13	Knocking pinging		ration/cruise								×	Ļ^		┣──		-		_			~	
14	Poor fuel economy	/100010	1010170-0100	-			-				x	×	<u> </u>								×	
15	Emission compliance										x	Îx			-	×			×	-	×	×
16	High oil consumption						-				<u></u>	<u>ا</u>				<u> </u>					<u> </u>	
17	Cooling system conc		Overheats						-					x	×	×		-	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
18	Cooling system cond		Runs cold				-					+		<u> </u> ^	-	Ļ^		×	×	×	×	×
19	Exhaust smoke			-				-	-		-							Ê	Ļ^	Ê	×	×
20	Fuel odor (in engine	compart	ment)		-											×					x	ŕ
21	Engine noise				<u> </u>									-		Ê						t
22	Vibration concerns (e	engine)			-	-									-	x		x	-			<u>†</u>
23	A/C does not work su		γ		-											Ê		x	-			
24	A/C always ON or A/C compressor runs continuously																	Ê	-			
25	A/C does not cut off throttle conditions	under wi	de open																			
26	Exhaust sulphur sme	əil				-						-				-						 —
27	Intermittent concerns				-			×				<u> </u>			-		-		-			t
28	Fuel refill concerns					-		Ê		-		\vdash	-		-				1-			t
29	Fuel filling shut off is															-					-	
30	Reference voltage							-				-							-		1	
31	Spark plug condition									×			×		x				×		\vdash	
			ownshift/		L			L		L					L		l	L	<u>}</u>	<u> </u>	1	I
32 G0363		engagen	nent							966	05-0	13 1	HOL	JBLE	SHC	OTI	NG					

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Fig. 10: Quick Diagnostic Symptom Chart [BP, BP With TC] (1 Of 4) Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

eq		{		[Γ		ks,	Γ			Π	_						-	Possible factor		
Engine or transmission mounts are improperly installed	Cooling fan or condenser fan seat improper	Accelerator cable free play misadjustment	Cruise control cable free play misadjustment	Fuel quality	Engine overheating	ACL element clogging or restriction	Air leakage from intake-air system(Loose tubes, cracks, gaskets breakage)	AC valve impropre operation	TB malfunction	Variavle valve timing system malfunction	Improper variable tumble control system (VTCS) solenoid valve operation	Vacuum leakage (Vacuum hose damage, misrouting)	Initial ignition tinning misadjustment(CKP sensor and crankshaft pulley misadjustment)	ignition coil malfunction (e.g.open, short or cracks)	Spark piug maifunction(e.g.open,short or cracks)	High-tension leads malfunction (Cracks, open, low resistance)	CKP sensor is damaged e.g. open or short circuits)	Crank shaft pulley is damaged			
u	0	4	0	-		-	4.0	=	-	-	5	>	-= 0	- 21	0	1	0	0	/Troubleshooting		τ.
_								-	\vdash	-	\vdash			-		-		-	Melting of main or of MIL illuminates	10101 10505	+
			_																Will not crank		+
_						×	×		\vdash		$ \rightarrow $	x			×	×	×	×		erratic start/erratic crank	+
				×	x	×	×	×	\vdash	x		×	×	×	x	×	x	x		gine start/at idle	╀
-		-		x	×	Ĥ	×	Ŷ	\vdash		\vdash	x	×	×	×	×	x	×	Cranks nomally but		t
-				-	Ĥ		_ <u>^</u>	Ĥ	×										Cranks normally bu		t
┥	-			×	×		×	×		×		×	×	-	×	×	×	×	Engine runs rough/		t
		×	×					-		_				-					Fast idle/runs on		t
				-		-	×	×		x	\vdash						_		Low idle/stalls durin	g deceleration	t
	_		_	×	×	×	×		×	-	×	×			×		×	×	Engine stalls/quits	Acceleration/cruise	t
1				-					_										Engine runs rough	Acceleration/cruise	1
				-		-					$\left \right $			×	×	×		×	Misses	Acceleration/cruise	1
																			Buck/jerk	Acceleration/cruise deceleration	
																			Hesitation/stumble	Acceleration	
																			Surges	Acceleration/cruise	L
			_	×	x	×	×			×	x	×			×		х	×	Lack/loss power	Acceleration/cruise	-
					×														Knocking pinging	Acceleration/cruise	+
					×	×				×					×	×			Poor fuel aconomy		Ŀ
						×	×					×			×	×	×		Emission compliant	e	L
ĺ																			High cil consumptio	n/leakage	L
																			Cooling system con		L
]																			Cooling system con	cerns Runs cold	
]						×													Exhaust smoke		Ļ
															×	×			Fuel odor (in engine	compartment)	F
						-	×					×							Engine noise		ļ
	×																_		Vibration concerns		
										_	\vdash								A/C does not wrk		
																			continuously	VC compressor runs	
1																				inder wide open throttle	-
T				×															Exhaust sulphur sm	ell	T
1	_							×				×		x	×	×	×		Intermittent concern	IS	
	-	_																	Fuel refill concerns		
			_																Fuel filling shut off is	ssues	t
	-			-														-	Reference voltage		
+				x		×					H				×				Spark plug condition	n	1
				-						_					_	-				shift/downshift/	

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Fig. 11: Quick Diagnostic Symptom Chart [BP, BP With TC] (2 Of 4) Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

		Possible factor	>											_						—	<u> </u>	
			mproper gap between CKP sensor and crankshaft pulley	FP malfunction (Mechanical or electrical)	Pressure regulator malfunction	Fuel hoses restriction or clogging	injectors maifunction (Leakage or clogging, inoperative)	Fuel leakage from fuel system (including insulator, injector O-ring)	Fuel filters restriction or clogging	CMP sensor is damaged (e.g.open or short circuit)	Camshaft is damaged	Improper air/fuel mixture ratio control	Exhaust system restriction or clogging	TWC malfunction	EGR system malfunction	EVAP control system malfunction	PCV valve malfunction	V-reference supply circuit malfunction	Main relay malfunction (Mechanical or electrical)	ECT sensor malfunction	TR switch misadjustment (AT)	P/N position switch in TR switch is open (AT)
1	Melting of main or of	ther fuses	-	ш.	<u> </u>	ш.		<u> </u>	щ.	0	0	-	ш	<u>۲</u>	ш	ш	۵.	>	2	ш	-	<u> </u>
2	MIL comes on			\vdash	-					_					-		-			-		\vdash
3	Will not crank					-													\square		x	X
_4		k/erratic start/erratic crank		X	X	х			х			Х	Х		х	Х	Х					
5		gine start/at idle	X	X	X	X	X	<u> </u>				X	X		X	X	X		X		<u> </u>	-
6 7	Cranks nomally but Slow return to idle	will not start	x	X	X	х	x	X		х		. X	X		X	Х	х	X	X	X		-
8	Engine runs rough/r	olling idle	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	х	х	—	x	x	x	-		<u>×</u>	x	\vdash
9	Fast idle/runs on	Ê	<u>^</u>	<u> </u>	<u>^</u>	^		<u> </u>	^	^		^			-	-	-		x	l-	+	
10	Low idle/stalls during								-	-	х		-		x		-	-	†^	-	-	
	Engine stalls/guits	Acceleration/cruise	x	x	X	х	X		х	X	x	X	х	-	x	x	x	х	x	-	-	-
	Engine runs rough	Acceleration/cruise								Х		х		-		-			1	-		\square
	Misses	Acceleration/cruise	Х							Х									İ			
11	Buck/jerk	Acceleration/cruise/ deceleration										1										
	Hesitation/stumble	Acceleration			X							Х		_					1	-		
	Surges	Acceleration/cruise	Х		X					Х		х										
12	Lack/loss power	Acceleration/cruise	х	X	X	Х	Х			Х	Х		Х		х	Х	Х					
13	Knocking pinging	Acceleration/cruise		X	X																	
14	Poor fuel economy		~	X	X	X X	X		X	X	X		X				X		<u> </u>	X		\vdash
15 16	Emission complianc		Х	X	X	×	х		X	X	х	х	Х	x	X	X	X			X	ļ	\vdash
17	High oil consumption Cooling system con		-			-	_			~					-		х	-			-	
18	Cooling system cond			-					—	_				-		-	-	-		-	ŀ	+
19	Exhaust smoke			x	x	x	х			-							x		┝			\vdash
20	Fuel cdor (in engine	compartment)		<u> </u>	x	-	-	x			-					x			\vdash	†	1	\vdash
21	Engine noise				-														\vdash			\vdash
22	Vibration concerns (engine)			-														1-	-	<u> </u>	\vdash
23	A/C does not work s	ufficiency																	-	-		\square
24	Initial Ignition timing misadjustment (CKP sensor and crankshaft pulley misadjustment)																					
25	Acceleration/cruise/	deceleration																				
26	Exhaust sulphur smell				-							_				x	-		<u> </u>		-	<u> </u>
27	Intermittent concern			Х	x		х			_				X	х	X	-		X	x	x	x
28	Fuel refill concerns													_		х		-		-		
29	Fuel filling shut off issues															X					-	
30	Reference voltage																					
		_							_	_			_	_	_	_	_		r		-	
31	Spark plug condition	1		X	X	X	Х	х													L '	1

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Fig. 12: Quick Diagnostic Symptom Chart [BP, BP With TC] (3 Of 4) Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

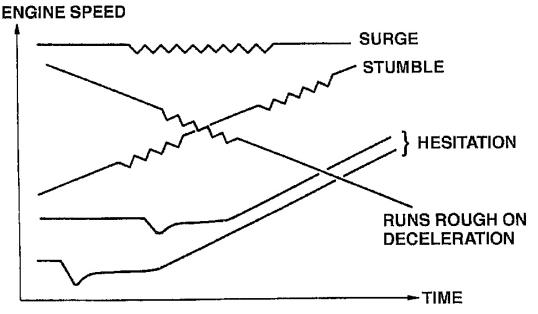
	Б					Γ										Ι			Possible factor			,
Brake switch and related circuit maltunction	Neutral or clutch switch and related circuit malfunction	MAF sensor and related circuit malfunction	TP sensor and related circuit malfunction	TP sensor misadjustment (including looseness)	KS and related circuit maifunction	PSP switch and related circuit malfunction	Improper refrigerant amount malfunction	AC relay (A/C control signal) circuit malfunction	Condenser fan system malfunction	Improper load signal input	Clutch slippage (MT)	AT related parts malfunction (AT)	VSS and related circuit malfunction	Improper ATF level (AT)	Loose parts	improper balance of wheels and tires	Driveline malfunction	Suspension maifunction				
Srak	Vent	AAF	P	d d	S	Р.	1 du	3	UO O	npr	Set	AT re	/SS	Ъ	00	Idu	Drive	Sus	Troubleshootin	a item		
	~	=			-	14	=	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	-			Melting of main or o		S	
-	-			-								-	-	-	-				MIL comes on			\vdash
-			-		-							-		-					Will not crank			⊢
							+				_					-		-	Hard start/long cran	k/erratic	start/erratic crank	t
-				-	-	<u> </u>	X							-						gine star		t
						-							_		_				Cranks nomally but			
				_						х									Slow return to idle			
						Х	X		Х	Х									Engine runs rough/r	rolling idle	e	
										х									Fast idle/runs on			
(X	х	Х	Х								х	Х						Low idle/stalls durin			Ŀ
_		Х	Х	Х			X	_			Х	Х							Engine stalls/quits		ation/cruise	
																-			Engine runs rough		ation/cruise	
_			_		_	1		-	-				_		-				Misses		ation/cruise ation/cruise/	┨.
																			Buck/jerk	deceler] .
-	-	x	-	_	-	1		-		-									Hesitation/stumble	Acceler		ſ
	_		-			<u> </u>		-	-		-						-		Surges	+	ation/cruise	1
-	-	x	х			+	x		x		x	х			X				Lack/loss power		ation/cruise	1
					x	<u> </u>								-		1-	1		Knocking pinging		ation/cruise	1
		X	х	X		-			x					x	x	-	-	-	Poor fuel economy	171000101		t
		X	Х	Х		1		-	<u> </u>										Emission compliance	e		
				-	_					-						+			High oil consumptio		e	
		-		_		-	x	-	x		_				-			-	Cooling system con		Overheats	
	_				_				X	-		_							Cooling system con		Runs cold	
					_	<u> </u>										-		_	Exhaust smoke			ŀ
-					_						-								Fuel odor (in engine	compar	tment)	
			-			-		_							x	-		-	Engine noise		·	
					-										-	x	x	х	Vibration concerns	(engine)		
						x	X	x						_		-		-	A/C does not work a		sy in the second s	
-							х	х											A/C always ON or A continuously	/C comp	ressor runs	1
		x	x																A/C does not cut off conditions	under w	ide open throttle	
	-				-	-								-					Exhaust sulphur sm			1
-	х	x		x	x	<u> </u>	x					x		-	-				Intermittent concern			
	-	-		^	~	-	<u>^</u>	-			-	~		-	-	-			Fuel refill concerns			
_		-	-					-						-					Fuel filling shut off is			
	~	-				-						x		_	-					sues		-
_	X	x			V	-						^		-					Reference voltage			Ľ
	х				х		X						_		l	L	i		Spark plug	Lingh Hit I	louuna hift/	1
					c	iee O	- 00	TO	-		LIOC	TIN	~						AT concerns	upsnitt/d	lownshift/	1 3

Fig. 13: Quick Diagnostic Symptom Chart [BP, BP With TC] (4 Of 4) Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

DESCRIPTION OF DRIVEABILITY PROBLEMS [BP, BP WITH TC]

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- STUMBLE: Slightly irregular performance during acceleration.
- HESITATION: A dip or flat spot in performance just after the accelerator pedal is depressed.
- SURGE: Continuous irregular performance during cruising.



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Fig. 14: Driveability Problems Graph [BP, BP With TC] Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

FUEL PRESSURE RELEASE AND SERVICING FUEL SYSTEM [BP, BP WITH TC]

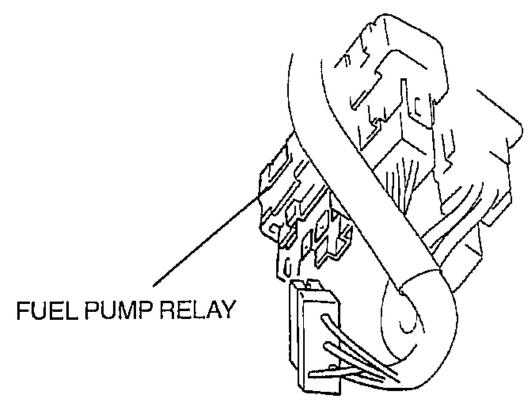
WARNING:

- Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel.
- Fuel in the fuel system is under high pressure when the engine is not running.
 - Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete the following "FUEL LINE SAFETY PROCEDURE".

FUEL LINE SAFETY PROCEDURE [BP, BP WITH TC]

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- 1. Remove the fuel-filler cap and release the pressure in the fuel tank.
- 2. Disconnect the fuel pump relay located above the accelerator pedal.
- 3. Start the engine.
- 4. After the engine stalls, crank the engine several times.
- 5. Turn the key to OFF.
- 6. Install the fuel pump relay.

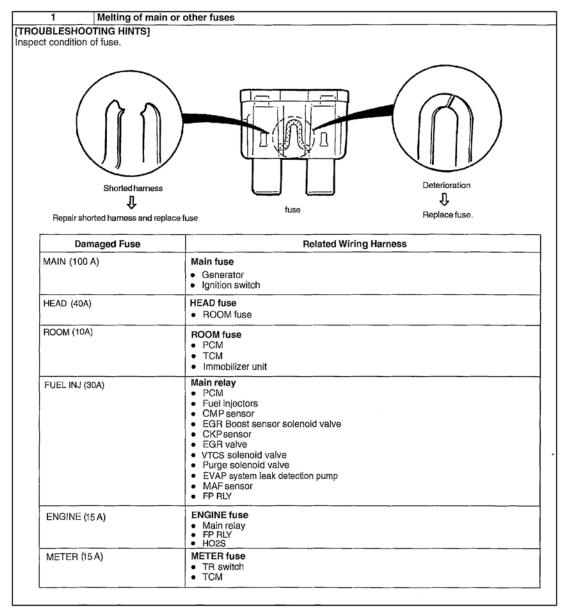


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Fig. 15: Installing Fuel Pump Relay Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

NO.1 MELTING OF MAIN OR OTHER FUSES [BP, BP WITH TC]

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata



G03637636

Fig. 16: Identifying Melting Of Main Or Other Fuses [BP, BP With TC] Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

NO.2 MIL ILLUMINATES [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.2 MIL ILLUMINATES [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

2	MIL illuminates
DESCRIPTION	• MIL is illuminated.
	DCM illuminates for amission related concern (DTC is stored in DCM)
	• PCM illuminates for emission-related concern (DTC is stored in PCM).

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

POSSIBLE	• Short to ground circuit between MIL (located on instrument cluster) and PCM
CAUSE	NOTE:If MIL blinks at steady rate, misfire condition could possibly exist.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.2 MIL ILLUMINATES [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION							
1	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2. Turn ignition switch ON. Retrieve any DTC. Is "PASSED" displayed? 	Yes No	 No DTC displayed: Inspect for short to ground circuit between MIL (located on instrument cluster) and PCM terminal 2R. DTC displayed: 							
			Go to appropriate DTC test.							
2	• Verify test results.									
	\circ If okay, return to diagnostic in	dex to s	service any additional symptoms.							
	 If malfunction remains, inspective Information and perform repair 		d Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair gnosis.							
	• If vehicle is repaired, tro	oublesh	ooting completed.							
	• If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM.									

NO.3 WILL NOT CRANK [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.3 WILL NOT CRANK [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

3	Will not crank	
DESCRIPTION	• Starter does not work.	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Open starter circuit between ignition switch and starter TR sensor malfunction (AT) 	
	• TR sensor misadjustment (AT)	
	• Starter interlock switch malfunction (MT)	
	Starter malfunction	
	Seized/hydrolocked engine, flywheel or drive plate	

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.3 WILL NOT CRANK [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	 Verify following: Battery connection Transmission in Park or 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	Neutral (AT) • Clutch fully depressed (MT) • Fuses • Are all items okay?	No	Service if necessary and repeat Step 1.
2	• Is click sound heard from starter	Yes	Go to the next step.
	when ignition switch is turned to START?	No	Go to Step 4.
3	Inspect starting system.Is starting system okay?	Yes	Inspect for seized/hydrolocked engine, flywheel (MT) or drive plate (AT). (See <u>FLYWHEEL INSPECTION</u>)
		No	Service as required. (See STARTER INSPECTION)
4	• Do any other electrical accessories	Yes	Go to the next step.
	work?	No	Inspect charging system. (See <u>BATTERY INSPECTION</u>) (See <u>GENERATOR INSPECTION</u>)
5	NOTE:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Following test should be performed on automatic transmissions only. For manual transmissions, go to the next step. Inspect TR sensor adjustment. Is TR sensor adjusted properly? 	No	 Inspect TR sensor adjustment. If TR sensor is adjusted properly, inspect between TR sensor and PCM terminal 4H or starter for open circuit.
6	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2. Turn ignition switch to ON. 	Yes	• Inspect following:
	Retrieve any DTC.Is "PASSED" displayed?		 START circuit in ignition switch Open circuit between ignition switch and starter Starter interlock switch (MT)
		No	• Starter Interlock switch (MT) DTC displayed:
		110	 Go to appropriate DTC test.
			Communication error message displayed:

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	• Inspect for following:
	• Open circuit between main relay and PCM terminal 4AF
	• Open main relay GND circuit
	• Main relay is stuck open.
	 Open or poor ground circuit (PCM terminal 3A or 3B)
	 Poor connection of vehicle body GND
7	• Verify test results.
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis.
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.
	 If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available replace PCM.

NO.4 HARD START/LONG CRANK/ERRATIC START/ERRATIC CRANK [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.4 HARD START/LONG CRANK/ERRATIC START/ERRATIC CRANK [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

4	Hard start/long crank/erratic start/erratic crank
DESCRIPTION	 Starter cranks engine at normal speed but engine requires excessive cranking time before starting. Battery is in normal condition.
	Spark leakage from high-tension leadsVacuum leakage
	 Poor fuel quality Starting system malfunction
	 Spark plug malfunction Air leakage from intake-air system
	 Erratic signal from CKP sensor Erratic signal from CMP sensor ACL restriction
	 ACL restriction IAC valve malfunction PCV valve malfunction
	 FCV valve manufaction Inadequate fuel pressure

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Purge solenoid valve malfunction MAF sensor contamination Restriction in exhaust system EGR valve malfunction Immobilizer system activation Variable valve timing system malfunction WARNING: The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION". (See BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]) (See AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]) CAUTION: Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick
	 Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.4 HARD START/LONG CRANK/ERRATIC START/ERRATIC CRANK [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	NOTE:	Yes	Both conditions appear: Go to Step 4.
	• The following test should be performed on vehicles with immobilizer system. Go to Step 12 for vehicles without immobilizer		
	system.	NO	Either or other condition appears: Go to the
	Connect WDS on convincient to DI C		next step.
	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2.		

1 .			, ,
	• Do following conditions appear?		
	 Engine dose not start completely. 		
	• DTC P1624 is displayed.		
2	• Does engine stall after approx.2 s	Yes	Go to the next step.
	since engine is started?	No	Immobilizer system is okay. Go to Step 12.
3	• Is immobilizer control module	Yes	Go to the next step.
	connector securely connected to immobilizer control module?	No	Connect immobilizer control module connector securely. Return to Step 2.
4	• Does immobilizer indicator light flash and indicate any of following immobilizer system DTCs?	Yes	Go to "ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC FUNCTION " of immobilizer system
	• DTC: 01, 02, 03,11,21	No	Go to the next step.
5	• Does immobilizer indicator light	Yes	Go to step 8.
	illuminate?	No	Go to the next step.
6	• Does immobilizer indicator light flash and indicate any of following immobilizer system DTCs more than	Yes	Go to "ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC FUNCTION " of immobilizer system
	 135 s after ignition switch is turned to ON? OTC: 24, 30 	No	Install spark plugs on original cylinders. Go to the next step.
7	• Turn ignition switch to OFF.	Yes	Reconnect immobilizer control module connector. Go to the next step.
	 Disconnect immobilizer control module connector. Connect jumper wire between immobilizer control module connector terminal M and GND. Turn ignition switch to ON. Does immobilizer indicator light illuminate? 	No	 Inspect for open circuit between immobilizer control module connector terminal M and instrument cluster. If okay, inspect immobilizer indicator light bulb. Repair or replace if necessary. Reconnect immobilizer control module connector, then return to Step 4.
8	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2 and retrieve DTC.	Yes	Go to appropriate DTC test.
	 Is any of following DTCs displayed? DTC: P1602, P1603, P1604, P1621, P1622, P1624 	No	Go to the next step.
9	• Is there continuity between PCM	Yes	Go to the next step.
	GND terminals 3A / 3B and GND?	No	Repair or replace wiring harness.
10		Yes	Go to the next step.

	 Turn ignition switch to ON. Measure PCM terminal 4AF. Is PCM terminal 4AF voltage okay? PCM terminal 4AF voltage: Battery voltage 		Repair or replace wiring harness.
11	Disconnect immobilizer control module connector.Turn ignition switch on.	Yes	Inspect for open circuit between PCM connector terminal 3S and immobilizer control module connector terminal A. Repair or replace wiring harness between
	• Is there battery voltage at immobilizer control module connector terminal J?	110	immobilizer control module connector terminal J and fuse panel.
12	 Verify following: Vacuum leakage Fuel quality (i.e proper octane, contamination, winter/summer blend) 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Loose bands on intake-air system Cracks on intake-air system parts ACL restriction Are all items okay? 	No	Service if necessary. Repeat step 12.
13	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.	Yes	No DTC displayed:Go to the next step.
	Turn ignition switch to ON.Retrieve any DTC.Is "PASSED" displayed?	No	DTC displayed:Go to appropriate DTC test.
14	• Is engine overheating?		Go to flowchart 17 for " <u>COOLING</u> SYSTEM CONCERNS OVERHEATING"
15	 Inspect for cracks on high-tension leads. 	No Yes	Go to the next step. Repair suspected high-tension lead.
	 Is there any crack on high-tension leads? 	No	Go to the next step.
16	• Inspect variable valve timing operation.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Is variable valve timing operation okay?	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning parts.
17	• Inspect spark plug conditions.	Yes	Spark plug is wet or covered with

	• Is spark plug wet, grayish white, or covered with carbon?		carbon:Inspect for fuel leakage from fuel injector.
			Spark plug is grayish white:
		No	• Inspect for clogged fuel injector. Install spark plugs on original cylinders. Go to the next step.
18	• Visually inspect CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Are CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley okay?	No	Replace malfunctioning parts.
19	• Measure gap between CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	Specification	No	Adjust CKP sensor.
	0.5-1.5 mm {0.020-0.59 in}		
	• Is gap within specification?		~
20	• Remove and inspect PCV valve.		Go to the next step.
	• Does PCV valve rattle?	No	Replace PCV valve.
21	• Install fuel gauge between fuel filter		Go to the next step. Zero or low:
	 and fuel distributor. Connect a jumper wire between terminal F/P at DLC in engine compartment and GND. (See <u>AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>) Turn ignition switch to ON. Is fuel line pressure correct? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi} 		 Inspect FP circuit Inspect for open FP relief valve Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator Inspect for clogged main fuel line Inspect pulsation damper High Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause Inspect for clogged fuel return line
22	• Is fuel line pressure fluctuation within		Go to the next step. Inspect pressure regulator diaphragm
		UNT	inspect pressure regulator diaphilagin

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	specification after ignition switch is turned off?		condition.
	Fuel pressure fluctuation 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61		 If condition is okay, inspect fuel injector. If condition is not okay, replace pressure regulator.
	psi}		
23	• Disconnect vacuum hose from purge solenoid valve and plug opening end of vacuum hose.	Yes	Inspect if purge solenoid valve is stuck open.
	Attempt to start engine.Is starting condition improved?	No	Go to the next step.
24	• Inspect MAF sensor for	Yes	Replace MAF sensor.
	 Is there any contamination?	No	Go to the next step.
25	• Is there restriction in exhaust system?	Yes	Inspect exhaust system.
	-	No	Go to the next step.
26	• Inspect engine condition while tapping EGR valve housing.	Yes	Replace EGR valve.
	Does engine condition improve?	No	Go to the next step.
27	• Inspect starting system.	Yes	Inspect for loose connectors or poor terminal contact.
	(See STARTER INSPECTION)		
	• Is starting system normal?		• If okay, remove EGR valve and visually inspect for mechanically stuck EGR valve.
		No	Inspect continuity of stepping motor coil.
28	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	 If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed. 		
	-		ional diagnostic information is not available,

NO.5 ENGINE STALLS-AFTER START, AT IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.5 ENGINE STALLS-AFTER START, AT IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

5	Engine stalls-after start, at idle
DESCRIPTION	• Engine stops unexpectedly at idle and/or after start.

POSSIBLE CAUSE	 A/C system improper operation Air leakage from intake-air system parts Purge solenoid valve malfunction Improper operation of IAC valve EGR valve malfunction No signal from CKP sensor or CMP sensor due to sensor, related wire or wrong installation Vacuum leakage Low engine compression Spark leakage from high-tension leads Poor fuel quality PCV valve malfunction ACL restriction Restriction in exhaust system Electrical connector disconnection Open or short circuit in FP body and related harness No battery power supply to PCM or poor GND Inadequate fuel pressure FP mechanical malfunction Fuel leakage from fuel injector Fuel injector clogging Immobilizer system activation WARNING: • The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION". (See BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC])
	"BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION".
	(See AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC])
	CAUTION:

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

• Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.5 ENGINE STALLS-AFTER START, AT IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	NOTE: • The following test should be performed on vehicles with immobilizer system. Go to Step 12 for vehicles without immobilizer system.		Both conditions appear: Go to Step 4.
	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2. Do following condition appear? Engine is not completely started. DTC P1624 is displayed. 		Either or other condition appears: Go to the next step.
2	• Does engine stall after approx.2 s since engine is started?		Go to the next step. Immobilizer system is okay. Go to Step 12.
3	• Is immobilizer control module connector securely connected to immobilizer control module?	No	Go to the next step. Connect immobilizer control module connector securely. Return to Step 2.
4	 Does immobilizer indicator light flash and indicate any of following immobilizer system DTCs? DTC: 01, 02, 03, 11, 21 		Go to "ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC FUNCTION " of immobilizer system Go to the next step.
5	• Does immobilizer indicator light illuminate?		Go to step 8. Go to the next step.
6	 Does immobilizer indicator light flash and indicate any of following immobilizer system DTCs more 	Yes	Go to "ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC FUNCTION " of immobilizer system
	 than 135 s after ignition switch is turned to ON? DTC: 24, 30 		Install spark plugs on original cylinders. Go to the next step.
7	Turn ignition switch to OFF.Disconnect immobilizer control		Reconnect immobilizer control module connector. Go to the next step.

	 module connector. Connect jumper wire between immobilizer control module connector terminal M and GND. Turn ignition switch to ON. Does immobilizer indicator light illuminate? 	No	 Inspect open circuit between immobilizer control module connector terminal M and instrument cluster. If okay, inspect immobilizer indicator light bulb. Repair or replace if necessary. Reconnect immobilizer control module connector, then return to Step 4.
8	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2 and retrieve DTC. Is any of following DTCs displayed? 		Go to appropriate DTC test. Go to the next step.
	 DTC: P1602, P1603, P1604, P1621, P1622, P1624 	110	oo to the next step.
9	• Is there continuity between PCM	Yes	Go to the next step.
	GND terminals 3A / 3B and GND?	No	Repair or replace wiring harness.
10	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Measure PCM terminal 4AF voltage.		
	• Is PCM terminal 4AF voltage okay?	No	Repair or replace wiring harness.
	 PCM terminal 4AF voltage: Battery voltage 		
11	 Disconnect immobilizer control module connector. 		Inspect for open circuit between PCM connector terminal 3S and immobilizer control module connector terminal A.
	 Turn ignition switch on. Is there battery voltage at immobilizer control module connector terminal J? 		Repair or replace wiring harness between immobilizer control module connector terminal J and fuse panel.
12	 Verify following: Vacuum connection ACL element No air leakage from intake-air system No restriction of intake-air system Proper sealing of intake manifold and components attached to intake manifold: (EGR valve, IAC valve) Ignition wiring Fuel quality; such as proper 		Go to the next step. Service if necessary and repeat Step 12.

	octane, contamination, winter/summer blend		
	 Electrical connections 		
	 Smooth operation of throttle 		
	valve		
	• Are all items okay?		
13	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Disconnect TP sensor connector.		
	• Measure voltage at TP sensor		
	connector A terminal with ignition switch ON.	No	Go to troubleshooting No.31 " <u>CONSTANT</u> <u>VOLTAGE</u> ".
	Voltage		
	4.5-5.5 V		
	• Is voltage okay?		
14	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	2.		• Go to the next step.
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	No	DTC displayed:
	• Retrieve any DTC.		
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?		• Go to appropriate DTC test.
			Communication error message displayed:
			• Inspect for following:
			 Open circuit between main relay and PCM terminal 4AF
			• Open main relay GND circuit
			• Main relay is stuck open.
			 Open PCM GND circuit (terminal 3A or 3B)
			 Poor connection of vehicle body GND
15	• Attempt to start engine at part throttle.	Yes	Inspect IAC valve and wiring harness.
	• Does engine run smoothly at part throttle?	No	Go to the next step.
16	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-	Yes	Go to the next step.
	2.	No	Inspect for following:

	 Access RPM PID. Does RPM PID indicate engine speed during engine cranking? 		 Open or short circuit in CKP sensor Open or short circuit between CKP sensor and PCM terminal 3Y Open or short circuit in CKP sensor harnesses If CKP sensor and harness are okay, go to the next step.
17	• Visually inspect CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley.	Yes	1
	• Are CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley okay?	No	Replace malfunctioning parts.
18	• Measure gap between CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	Specification	No	Adjust CKP sensor.
	0.5-1.5 mm {0.020-0.059 in}		
19	 Is gap within specification? Inspect for cracks on high-tension leads. 	Yes	Repair suspected high-tension lead.
	• Is there any crack on high-tension leads?	No	Go to the next step.
20	• Is strong blue spark visible at each disconnected high-tension lead during engine cranking?	Yes	Go to the next step.If symptom occurs with A/C on, go to Step 26.
		No	Inspect for following:
			• Open or short circuit in ignition coil
			• Open circuit in high-tension leads
			• Open circuit between ignition coil connector GND terminal and body GND
			• Open circuit between ignition switch and ignition coil
			• Open circuit between ignition coil and PCM terminal 3F or 31
21	• Inspect spark plug conditions.	Yes	Spark plug is wet or covered with carbon:
	• Is spark plug wet, grayish white, or covered with carbon?		• Inspect for fuel leakage from injector.

22 23 24	 Remove and shake PCV valve. Does PCV valve rattle? Is there restriction in exhaust system? Is there any restriction? Install fuel gauge between fuel filter and fuel distributor. Connect a jumper wire between terminal F/P at DLC in engine compartment and GND. Turn ignition switch to ON. Is fuel line pressure correct with ignition switch ON? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi} 	No Yes No Yes No	Spark plug is grayish white:• Inspect for clogged fuel injector.Install spark plugs on original cylinders. Go to the next step.Go to the next step.Go to the next step.Replace PCV valve.Inspect exhaust system.Go to the next step.Go to the next step.Inspect FP circuit.• Inspect for open FP relief valve.• Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator.• Inspect for clogged main fuel line.• Inspect pulsation damper.
- 25			 Inspect pressure regulator for the cause of high pressure. Inspect for clogged fuel return line.
25	 Visually inspect for fuel leakage at fuel injector O-ring and fuel line. Service if necessary. Is fuel line pressure fluctuating within specification after ignition switch is turned off? (See <u>FUEL LINE PRESSURE</u> <u>INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH</u> TC]) 	Yes No	 Go to the next step. Inspect pressure regulator diaphragm condition. If condition is okay, inspect fuel injector. If condition is not okay, replace pressure regulator.
26	NOTE: • The following test is for stall concerns with A/C on. If other symptoms exist, go to the next step.	Yes	Go to the next step. If A/C is always on, go to symptom troubleshooting No.24 "A/C ALWAYS ON OR A/C COMPRESSOR RUNS CONTINUOUSLY TBR BP WITH TC]". For other symptoms, inspect following:

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	 Connect pressure gauges to A/C low and high pressure side lines. Turn A/C on and measure low side and high side pressures. Are pressures within specifications? (See <u>REFRIGERANT PRESSURE</u> <u>CHECK</u>) 		Refrigerant charging amountCondenser fan operation
27	 Disconnect vacuum hose between purge solenoid valve and intake manifold from purge solenoid side. Plug opening end of vacuum hose. 		Inspect if purge solenoid valve is stuck open. Inspect EVAP control system.
	Start engine.Is engine stall now eliminated?	No	Go to the next step.
28	• Is air leakage felt or heard at intake-	Yes	Repair or replace.
	air system components while engine is racing to higher speed?	No	Go to the next step.
29	Inspect engine condition while	Yes	Replace EGR valve.
	tapping EGR valve housing.Does engine condition improve?	No	Go to the next step.
30	• Is engine compression correct?	Yes	Inspect for valve timing.
	is engine compression correct.	No	Inspect for cause.
31	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic ind	ex to se	ervice any additional symptoms.
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	 If vehicle is not repaired of available, replace PCM. 	or addit	ional diagnostic information is not

NO.6 CRANKS NORMALLY BUT WILL NOT START [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.6 CRANKS NORMALLY BUT WILL NOT START [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

6	Cranks normally but will not start	
DESCRIPTION	• Starter cranks engine at normal speed but engine will not run.	
	• See ENGINE STALLS if this symptom appears after engine stall.	
	• Fuel is in tank.	
	• Battery is in normal condition.	
	• No battery power supply to PCM	

	• Air leakage from intake-air system
	• Open PCM GND or vehicle body GND
	• Improper operation of IAC valve
	• EGR valve malfunction
	• No signal from CKP sensor or CMP sensor due to sensor, related wire or incorrect installation
	• Low engine compression
	• Vacuum leakage
	• Spark leakage from high-tension leads
	• Poor fuel quality
	• PCV valve malfunction
	ACL restriction
	Restriction in exhaust system
	Disconnected electrical connector
	• Open or short circuit in FP and related harness
	• Inadequate fuel pressure
	• FP mechanical malfunction
	• Fuel leakage from injector
POSSIBLE CAUSE	• Fuel injector clogged
I OSSIBLE CAUSE	Purge solenoid valve malfunction
	Immobilizer system activation
	WARNING:
	 The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services:
	 Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel.
	 Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION".
	(See <u>BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)
	(See AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC])
	CAUTION:
	 Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.6 CRANKS NORMALLY BUT WILL NOT START [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	NOTE: • The following test should be performed on vehicles with immobilizer system. Go to Step 12 for vehicles without immobilizer system.	Yes	Both conditions appear: Go to Step 4.
	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2. Do following condition appear? 	No	Either or other condition appears: Go to the next step.
	 Engine is not completely started. DTC P1624 is displayed. 		
2	• Does engine stall after approx.2 s since engine is started?		Go to the next step. Immobilizer system is okay. Go to Step 12.
3	• Is immobilizer control module connector securely connected to immobilizer control module?	Yes No	Go to the next step. Connect immobilizer control module connector securely. Return to Step 2.
4	• Does immobilizer indicator light flash and indicate any of following immobilizer system DTCs?	Yes	Go to "ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC FUNCTION " of immobilizer system
	• DTC: 01, 02, 03, 11, 21	No	Go to the next step.
5	• Does immobilizer indicator light	Yes	Go to step 8.
	illuminate?	No	Go to the next step.
6	• Does immobilizer indicator light flash and indicate any of following immobilizer system DTCs more than	Yes	Go to "ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC FUNCTION " of immobilizer system
	 135 s after ignition switch is turned to ON? OTC: 24, 30 	No	Install spark plugs on original cylinders. Go to the next step.
7	• Turn ignition switch to OFF.	Yes	Reconnect immobilizer control module connector. Go to the next step.
	• Disconnect immobilizer control	No	

	 module, connector. Connect jumper wire between immobilizer control module connector terminal M and GND. Turn ignition switch to ON. Does immobilizer indicator light illuminate? 		 Inspect open circuit between immobilizer control module connector terminal M and instrument cluster. If okay, inspect immobilizer indicator light bulb. Repair or replace if necessary. Reconnect immobilizer control module connector, then return to Step 4.
8	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2 and retrieve DTC.	Yes	Go to appropriate DTC test.
	 Is any of following DTCs displayed? DTC: P1602, P1603, P1604, P1621, P1622, P1624 	No	Go to the next step.
9	• Is there continuity between PCM	Yes	Go to the next step.
	GND terminals 3A / 3B and GND?	No	Repair or replace wiring harness.
10	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Measure PCM terminal 4AF voltage.		
	• Is PCM terminal 4AF voltage okay?	No	Repair or replace wiring harness.
	 PCM terminal 4AF voltage: Battery voltage 	110	
11	 Disconnect immobilizer control module connector. Turn ignition switch on. 	Yes	Inspect for open circuit between PCM connector terminal 3S and immobilizer control module connector terminal A.
	 Is there battery voltage at immobilizer control module connector terminal J? 	No	Repair or replace wiring harness between immobilizer control module connector terminal J and fuse panel.
12	• Verify following:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Vacuum connection External fuel shut off or accessory (kill switch, alarm, etc.) Fuel quality; such as proper octane, contamination, 		
	winter/summer blend • No air leakage from intake-air		
	 system Proper sealing of intake manifold and components attached to intake manifold: (EGR valve, IAC valve) 	No	Service if necessary and repeat Step 12.

	 Ignition wiring Electrical connections Fuses Smooth operation of throttle valve. Are all items okay? 		
13	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	2.		• Go to the next step.
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	No	DTC displayed:
	Retrieve any DTC.Is "PASSED" displayed?		• Go to appropriate DTC test.
			Communication error message displayed:
			• Inspect for following:
			 Open circuit between main relay and PCM terminal 4AF
			• Open main relay GND circuit
			• Main relay is stuck open.
			• Open PCM GND circuit (terminal 3A or 3B)
			 Poor connection of vehicle body GND
14	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Disconnect TP sensor connector.		
	• Measure voltage at TP sensor		
	connector A terminal with ignition switch ON.	No	Go to troubleshooting No.30 " REFERENCE VOLTAGE ".
	Voltage		
	4.5-5.5 V		
	• Is voltage okay?		
15	• Does engine start with TP closed?	Yes	Go to Step 31.
16		No Vac	Go to the next step.
16	• Will engine start and run smoothly at part throttle?	Yes No	Inspect IAC valve and wiring harness. Go to the next step.
17		Yes	Go to the next step.
1,	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-	No	Inspect for following:

	2.Access RPM PID.Does RPM PID indicate engine speed while cranking engine?		 Open or short circuit in CKP sensor Open or short circuit between CKP sensor and PCM terminal 3Y Open or short circuit in CKP sensor harnesses If CKP sensor and harness are okay, go to the next step.
18	 Visually inspect CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley. Are CKP sensor and teeth of 	Yes No	Go to the next step. Replace malfunctioning parts.
19	 crankshaft pulley okay? Measure gap between CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley. 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	Specification 0.5-1.5 mm {0.020-0.059 in}	No	Adjust CKP sensor.
20	 Is gap within specification? Inspect for cracks on high-tension leads. Is there any crack on high-tension 	Yes No	Repair suspected high-tension lead. Go to the next step.
21	 leads? Is strong blue spark visible at each disconnected high-tension lead during engine cranking? 	Yes	 Go to the next step. Inspect for following: Open or short circuit in ignition coil Open circuit in high-tension leads Open circuit between ignition coil connector GND terminal and GND Open circuit between ignition switch and ignition coil Open circuit between ignition coil and PCM terminal 3F or 31
22	 Inspect spark plug conditions. Is spark plug wet, grayish white, or covered with carbon? 	Yes	 Spark plug is wet or covered with carbon: Inspect for fuel leakage from fuel injector. Spark plug is grayish white:

			• Inspect for clogged fuel injector.
		No	Install spark plugs on original cylinders. Go to the next step.
23	Remove and shake PCV valve.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Does PCV valve rattle?	No	Replace PCV valve.
24	• Is there any restriction in exhaust	Yes	Inspect exhaust system.
	system?	No	Go to the next step.
25	• Install fuel gauge between fuel filter	Yes	Go to the next step.
	and fuel distributor.	No	Zero or low: :
	• Connect a jumper wire between terminal F/P at DLC in engine compartment and GND.		Inspect FP circuit.Inspect for open FP relief valve.
	Turn ignition switch to ON.Is fuel line pressure correct when		• Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator.
	ignition switch is turned ON/OFF 5		• Inspect for clogged main fuel line.
	times?		• Inspect pulsation damper.
	Fuel line pressure 250 kPa {2.55 kgf/cm2, 36.3 psi}		High:
			• Inspect pressure regulator for the cause of high pressure.
			• Inspect for clogged fuel return line.
26	• Visually inspect for fuel leakage at	Yes	Go to the next step.
	fuel injector O-ring, pulsation damper, and fuel line.	No	Inspect pressure regulator diaphragm condition.
	• Service if necessary.		
	• Is fuel line pressure fluctuating after ignition switch is turned off?		• If condition is okay, inspect fuel injector.
	(See FUEL LINE PRESSURE INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH TC])		• If condition is not okay, replace pressure regulator.
27	• Disconnect vacuum hose between purge solenoid valve and intake manifold from purge solenoid valve side.	Yes	Inspect if purge solenoid valve is stuck open mechanically. Inspect EVAP control system.
	• Plug opening end of vacuum hose.		
	• Attempt to start engine.	No	Go to the next step.
	• Is starting condition improved?		
28	• Is air leakage felt or heard at intake-	Yes	Repair or replace.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	air system components while racing engine to higher speed?	No	Go to the next step.
29	• Inspect engine condition while	Yes	Replace EGR valve.
	tapping EGR valve housing.Does engine condition improve?	No	Go to the next step.
30	• Is engine compression correct?	Yes	Inspect valve timing.
	• Is engine compression contect.	No	Inspect for causes.
31	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	 If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available replace PCM. 		

NO.7 SLOW RETURN TO IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.7 SLOW RETURN TO IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

7	Slow return to idle	
• Engine takes more time than normal to return to idle speed.		
	Malfunction of ECT sensor	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	• Thermostat is stuck open.	
	• TB malfunction	
	Air leakage from intake-air system	

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.7 SLOW RETURN TO IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.		• Go to the next step.
	Retrieve any DTC.Is "PASSED" displayed?	No	DTC displayed:
			• Go to appropriate DTC test.
2	• Remove thermostat and inspect operation.		ECT and thermostat are okay. Go to the next step.
	(See <u>THERMOSTAT</u> <u>REMOVAL/INSTALLATION</u>)	No	Access ECT PID on WDS or equivalent. Inspect for both ECT and temperature gauge on instrument cluster readings.
	(See THERMOSTAT INSPECTION)		

	• Is thermostat okay?		• If temperature gauge on instrument cluster indicates normal range but ECT is not same as temperature gauge reading, inspect ECT sensor.
			• If temperature gauge on instrument cluster indicates cold range but ECT is normal, inspect temperature gauge and heat gauge unit.
3	• Is TB free of contaminations?	Yes	Inspect for air leakage from intake-air system components while racing engine to higher speed.
		No	Clean or replace TB.
4	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	 If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM. 		

NO.8 ENGINE RUNS ROUGH/ROLLING IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.8 ENGINE RUNS ROUGH/ROLLING IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

8	Engine runs rough/rolling idle
DESCRIPTION	• Engine speed fluctuates between specified idle speed and lower speed and engine shakes excessively.
	• Idle speed is too slow and engine shakes excessively.
POSSIBLE CAUSE	Air leakage from intake-air system parts
	• A/C system improper operation
	• Spark leakage from high-tension leads
	Purge solenoid valve malfunction
	• Improper operation of IAC valve
	• EGR valve malfunction
	• Erratic or no signal from CMP sensor
	Low engine compression
	• Erratic signal from CMP sensor
	• Poor fuel quality

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

PCV valve malfunction						
ACL restriction						
Restriction in exhaust system						
Disconnected electrical connectors						
Inadequate fuel pressure						
• FP mechanical malfunction						
• Fuel leakage from fuel injector						
Fuel injector clogged						
• Engine overheating						
Vacuum leakage						
• Variable valve timing system malfunction						
WARNING:						
 The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: 						
 Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. 						
 Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION". 						
(See <u>BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)						
(See <u>AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)						
CAUTION:						
 Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material. 						

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.8 ENGINE RUNS ROUGH/ROLLING IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Verify following:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 External fuel shut off or accessory (kill switch, alarm 		

1			
	etc.) • Fuel quality; such as proper octane, contamination, winter/summer blend	No	Service if necessary and repeat Step 1.
	 No air leakage from intake-air system 		
	 Proper sealing of intake manifold and components attached to intake manifold; such as EGR valve, IAC valve 		
	• Ignition wiring		
	• Electrical connections		
	 Fuses Smooth operation of throttle valve 		
	Are all items okay?		
2	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2.	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.		• Go to the next step.
	• Retrieve any DTC.	No	DTC displayed:
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?		• Go to appropriate DTC test.
3	• Is engine overheating?	Yes	Go to symptom troubleshooting No.17 "COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS OVERHEATING".
		No	Go to the next step.
4	NOTE:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	Following test is for engine running	NI -	
	rough idle with A/C ON concerns. If other symptoms exist, go to the next step.	No	If A/C is always on, go to symptom troubleshooting No.24 " <u>A/C ALWAYS ON</u> <u>OR A/C COMPRESSOR RUNS</u>
	• Connect pressure gauge to A/C low and high pressure side lines.		CONTINUOUSLY TBR BP WITH TC]". For other symptoms, inspect following:
	• Start engine and run it at idle.		Refrigerant charging amount
	• Turn A/C switch on.		• Condenser fan operation
	• Measure low side and high side pressures.		
	• Are reading pressures within specification?		
	(See <u>REFRIGERANT PRESSURE</u> <u>CHECK</u>)		

5	NOTE: • Following test is for engine running rough with P/S ON. If other symptoms exist, go to the next step.	Yes	Inspect PSP switch operation and wiring harness between PSP switch connector and PCM connector terminal 4C.
	 Start engine and idle it. Turn steering wheel right to left. Does engine run rough while turning steering wheel right to left? 	No	Go to the next step.
6	Inspect variable valve timing operation.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Is variable valve timing operation okay? 	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning parts.
7	• Visually inspect CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Are CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley okay?	No	Replace malfunctioning parts.
8	• Measure gap between CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Specification 0.5-1.5 mm {0.020-0.059 in} Is gap within specification? 	No	Adjust CKP sensor.
9	 Inspect for cracks on high-tension leads. 	Yes	Repair suspected high-tension lead.
	 Is there any crack on high-tension leads? 	No	Go to the next step.
10	 Inspect spark plug conditions. Is spark plug wet, covered with carbon or grayish white? 	Yes	 Spark plug is wet or covered with carbon: Inspect for fuel leakage from fuel injector.
		No	 Spark plug is grayish white: Inspect for clogged fuel injector. Install spark plugs on original cylinders.
			Go to the next step.
11	• Start engine and disconnect IAC valve connector.	Yes	Go to the next step.

	• Does engine speed drop or engine stall?	No	Inspect IAC valve and wiring harness.
12	• Install fuel pressure gauge between	Yes	Go to the next step.
	fuel filter and fuel distributor.	No	Zero or low:
	 Start engine and idle it. Measure fuel line pressure while engine idling. Is fuel line pressure correct while engine idling? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi} 		 Inspect FP circuit Inspect for open FP relief valve Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator Inspect for clogged main fuel line Inspect pulsation damper
			High:Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause
			• Inspect for clogged fuel return line
13	• Visually inspect for fuel leakage at	Yes	Go to the next step.
	fuel injector O-ring, pulsation damper, and fuel line.Service if necessary.	No	Inspect pressure regulator diaphragm condition.
	 Is fuel line pressure fluctuation within specification after ignition switch is turned off? (See <u>FUEL LINE PRESSURE</u> <u>INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH</u> TC]) 		 If condition is okay, inspect fuel injector. If condition is not okay, replace pressure regulator.
14	Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-	Yes	Go to the next step.
	2.	No	LONGFT1 PID is out of specification.
	 Start the engine and idle it. Access LONGFT1 PID. Measure LONGFT1 PID at idle. Is PID value between -15% and +15%? 		 Less than specification (too rich): Inspect EVAP control system. If system is okay, go to Step 16. Greater than specification (too lean): Inspect for air leakage at intakeair system components. If system is okay, go to the next step.
15	Disconnect vacuum hose between	Yes	Inspect if purge solenoid valve is stuck open

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	purge solenoid valve and intake manifold from purge solenoid valve side.		mechanically. Inspect EVAP control system.
	 Plug opening end of vacuum hose. Start engine.	No	Go to the next step.
	• Does engine condition improve?		
16	• Remove and shake PCV valve.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Does PCV valve rattle?	No	Replace PCV valve.
17	• Is there restriction in exhaust system?	Yes	Inspect exhaust system.
		No	Go to the next step.
18	• Visually inspect CMP sensor and teeth of camshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Are CMP sensor and teeth of camshaft okay?	No	Replace malfunctioning parts.
19	• Inspect engine condition while	Yes	Replace EGR valve.
	tapping EGR valve housing.Does engine condition improve?	No	Go to the next step.
20	• Is engine compression correct?	Yes	Inspect valve timing.
		No	Inspect for causes.
21	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	• If vehicle is not repaired o replace PCM.	or addi	tional diagnostic information is not available,

NO.9 FAST IDLE/RUNS ON [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.9 FAST IDLE/RUNS ON [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

9	Fast idle/runs on
DESCRIPTION	• Engine speed continues at fast idle after warm-up
	• Engine runs after ignition switch is turned off
	ECT malfunction
	Air leakage from intake-air system
POSSIBLE CAUSE	• TB malfunction
	Misadjustment of accelerator cable free play
	Misadjustment of cruise control cable

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.9 FAST IDLE/RUNS ON [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Connect WDS or equivalent to	Yes	Go to the next step.
	DLC-2.	No	If ECT PID is higher than 112°C {234°F} :
	• Access ECT PID.		Go to No.17 COOLING SYSTEM
	• Start and warm up engine to		CONCERNS-OVERHEATING. If ECT PID is less than 82°C {180°F} :
	normal operating temperature.		Go to NO.18 COOLING SYSTEM
	• Is ECT PID reading between 112°		CONCERNS - RUNS COLD.
2	C {234°F} and 82°C {180°F} ?	Yes	No DTC displayed:
2	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2. 	res	No DTC displayed:
			• Go to the next step.
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	No	DTC displayed:
	• Retrieve any DTC.		
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?		Go to appropriate DTC test.
3	• Is there air leakage felt or heard at		Repair or replace parts if necessary.
	intake-air system components	No	Verify accelerator control cable free play.
	while racing engine to higher		(See <u>ACCELERATOR CABLE</u> INSPECTION/ADJUSTMENT [BP, BP
	speed?		WITH TC])
4	• Verify test results.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	• If vehicle is not repaire replace PCM.	ed or a	dditional diagnostic information is not available,

NO.10 LOW IDLE/STALLS DURING DECELERATION [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.10 LOW IDLE/STALLS DURING DECELERATION [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

10	Low idle/stalls during deceleration	
DESCRIPTION	• Engine stops unexpectedly at beginning of deceleration or recovery from deceleration.	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Vacuum leakage IAC valve malfunction Air leakage from intake-air system TP sensor or related circuit malfunction 	

- MAF sensor or related circuit malfunction
- Brake on/off switch or related circuit malfunction
- Clutch position and/or neutral position switch or related circuit malfunction
- Variable valve timing system malfunction

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.10 LOW IDLE/STALLS DURING DECELERATION [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Does engine idle rough?	Yes	Go to flow chart 8 for " <u>NO.8 ENGINE</u> RUNS ROUGH/ROLLING IDLE [BP, BP WITH TC]".
		No	Go to the next step.
2	 Verify following: o Proper routing and no damage 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 of vacuum lines o IAC valve is properly connected. 	No	Service if necessary. Repeat Step 2.
	 No air leakage from intake-air system Are all items okay? 		
3	Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2.	Yes	No DTC displayed:Go to the next step.
	Turn ignition switch to ON.Retrieve any DTC.Is "PASSED" displayed?	No	DTC displayed:Go to appropriate DTC test.
4		Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Does idle speed drop or stall when disconnecting IAC valve?	No	Inspect following:
			• Circuit from IAC valve to PCM connector terminal 2P or 2Q for open and short
			 IAC valve for being stuck If okay, go to the next step.
5	• Inspect variable valve timing operation.	Yes	Go to next step
	 Is variable valve timing operation okay? 	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning parts.
6	• Disconnect vacuum hose between	Yes	Inspect EVAP control system.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	 purge solenoid valve and intake manifold from purge solenoid valve side. Plug opening end of vacuum hose. Drive vehicle. Does engine condition improve? 	No	Go to the next step.
7	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2. Access TP, MAF, VSS PIDs. Monitor each PIDs while driving vehicle. (See <u>PCM INSPECTION [BP, BP</u> <u>WITH TC]</u>) Are PIDs okay? 	Yes	Go to flow chart 27 for " INTERMITTENT CONCERNS ". TP PID: Inspect for TP sensor. MAF PID: Inspect for MAF sensor. VSS PID: Inspect VSS.
8	 Verify test results. If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms. If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed. If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM. 		

NO.11 ENGINE STALLS/QUITS, ENGINE RUNS ROUGH, MISSES, BUCK/JERK, HESITATION/STUMBLE, SURGES [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.11 ENGINE STALLS/QUITS, ENGINE RUNS ROUGH, MISSES, BUCK/JERK, HESITATION/STUMBLE, SURGES [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

11	Engine stalls/quits-acceleration/cruise Engine runs rough-acceleration/cruise Misses-acceleration/cruise Buck/jerk-acceleration/cruise/deceleration Hesitation/stumble-acceleration	
	Surges-acceleration/cruise	
	• Engine stops unexpectedly at beginning of acceleration or during acceleration	
DESCRIPTION	Engine stops unexpectedly while cruising	
	• Engine speed fluctuates during acceleration or cruising	
	• Engine misses during acceleration or cruising	
	• Vehicle bucks/jerks during acceleration, cruising or deceleration.	

	• Momentary pause at beginning of acceleration or during acceleration
	 Momentary pause at beginning of acceleration of during acceleration Momentary minor irregularity in engine output
	• A/C system improper operation
	• Erratic signal or no signal from CMP sensor
	Air leakage from intake-air system parts
	Purge solenoid valve malfunction
	Improper operation of IAC valve
	• EGR valve malfunction
	• Erratic signal from CKP sensor
	Low engine compression
	• Vacuum leakage
	• Poor fuel quality
	Spark leakage from high-tension leads
	ACL restriction
	• PCV valve malfunction
	• Improper valve timing due to jumping out of timing belt
	Restriction in exhaust system
	• Intermittent open or short in FP circuit
POSSIBLE CAUSE	• Inadequate fuel pressure
I USSIBLE CAUSE	• FP mechanical malfunction
	• Fuel leakage from fuel injector
	• Fuel injector clogged
	• Intermittent open or short of MAF sensor, TP sensor and VSS
	Automatic transmission malfunction (AT)
	Clutch slippage
	Improper VTCS operation
	WARNING:
	 The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services:
	 Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel.
	 Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION".

(See <u>BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>) (See <u>AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)
 CAUTION: Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.11 ENGINE STALLS/QUITS, ENGINE RUNS ROUGH, MISSES, BUCK/JERK, HESITATION/STUMBLE, SURGES [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Verify following:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Vacuum connection		
	• ACL element		
	 No air leakage from intake-air system 		
	 No restriction of intake-air system 		
	• Proper sealing of intake manifold and components		
	attached to intake manifold: (EGR valve, IAC valve)	No	Service if necessary and repeat Step 1.
	 Ignition wiring 		
	 Fuel quality: Proper octane, contamination, winter/summer blend 		
	• Electrical connections		
	 Smooth operation of throttle valve 		
	• Are all items okay?		
2	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.		• Go to the next step.
	• Retrieve any DTC.	No	DTC displayed:
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?		• Go to appropriate DTC test.
3	• Is engine overheating?	Yes	Go to symptom troubleshooting No.17 "COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS

			OVERHEATING".
		No	Go to the next step.
4	Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-	Yes	Go to the next step.
	2.	No	RPM PID:
	 Access RPM, MAF, TP, and VSS PIDs. Drive vehicle while monitoring PIDs. Are PIDs within specification? 		• Inspect CKP sensor and related harness; such as vibration, intermittent open/short circuit.
	(See <u>PCM INSPECTION [BP, BP</u> WITH TC])		MAF PID:
			• Inspect for open circuit of MAF sensor and related wiring harness intermittently.
			TP PID:
			• Inspect if output signal from TP sensor changes smoothly.
			VSS PID:
			• Inspect for open circuit of VSS and related wiring harness intermittently.
5	• Visually inspect CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Are CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley okay?	No	Replace malfunctioning parts.
6	• Measure gap between CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	Specification 0.5-1.5 mm {0.020-0.059 in}	No	Adjust CKP sensor.
	• Is gap within specification?		
7	Inspect spark plug conditions.Is spark plug wet, grayish white, or	Yes	Spark plug is wet or covered with carbon:
	converted with carbon?		• Inspect for fuel leakage from fuel injector.
			Spark plug is grayish white:

			• Inspect for clogged fuel injector.
		No	Install spark plugs on original cylinders. Go to the next step.
8	• Remove and shake PCV valve.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Does PCV valve rattle?	No	Replace PCV valve.
9	• Verify that throttle lever is resting on throttle valve stop screw and/or	Yes	Go to the next step.
	throttle valve orifice plug.Is lever in correct position?	No	Adjust if necessary.
10	• Are there restrictions in exhaust	Yes	Inspect exhaust system.
	system?	No	Go to the next step.
11	• Install fuel gauge between fuel filter	Yes	Go to the next step.
	and fuel distributor.	No	Zero or low:
	 Connect a jumper wire between terminal F/P at DLC in engine compartment and GND. Turn ignition switch to ON. Is fuel line pressure correct with ignition switch at ON? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi} 		 Inspect FP circuit Inspect for open FP relief valve Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator Inspect for clogged main fuel line Inspect pulsation damper High: Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause Inspect for clogged fuel return line
12	Viewelly increase for fuel lookage at	Yes	• Inspect for clogged fuel return line Go to the next step.
12	 Visually inspect for fuel leakage at fuel injector O-ring, pulsation damper, and fuel line. Service if necessary. 		Inspect pressure regulator diaphragm condition.
	 Is fuel line pressure fluctuation within specification after ignition switch is turned off? (See FUEL LINE PRESSURE INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH] 		 If condition is okay, inspect fuel injector. If condition is not okay, replace pressure regulator.
10	<u>TC]</u>)	37	
13	NOTE:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 The following test is for engine stalling with A/C on. If other 	No	If A/C is always on, go to symptom

	 symptoms exist, go to the next step. Connect a pressure gauge to A/C low and high pressure side lines. Turn A/C on and measure low side and high side pressures. Are pressures within specifications? (See <u>REFRIGERANT PRESSURE</u> <u>CHECK</u>) 		troubleshooting No.24 " <u>A/C ALWAYS</u> <u>ON OR A/C COMPRESSOR RUNS</u> <u>CONTINUOUSLY</u> ". For other symptoms, inspect following: • Refrigerant charging amount • Condenser fan operation
14	NOTE:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• The following test is performed for symptom with cruise control ON. If other symptoms exist, go to the next step.	No	Repair or replace.
	• Inspect cruise control system.		
	Inspect cluise control system.Is cruise control system okay?		
15	• Disconnect vacuum hose between purge solenoid valve and intake manifold from purge solenoid valve side.	Yes	Inspect if purge solenoid valve is stuck open mechanically. Inspect EVAP control system.
	 Plug opening end of vacuum hose. Drive vehicle.	No	Co to the port stop
	Does engine condition improve?	No	Go to the next step.
16	• Visually inspect CMP sensor and teeth of camshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Are CMP sensor and teeth of camshaft pulley okay?	No	Replace malfunctioning parts.
17	Inspect VTCS operation.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	(See <u>VARIABLE TUMBLE</u> <u>CONTROL SYSTEM (VTCS)</u> <u>OPERATION INSPECTION</u>)	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning parts.
	• Is VTCS okay?		
18	• Inspect EGR system.	Yes	Go to the next step.
10	• Is EGR system okay?	No Vac	Replace malfunctioning parts.
19	• Is engine compression correct?	Yes	Inspect following:
			• Valve timing

	Internal transmission part (AT only) Clutch (MT only) No Inspect for cause.
20	 Verify test results. If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms. If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis.
	 If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed. If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM.

NO.12 LACK/LOSS OF POWER-ACCELERATION/CRUISE [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.12 LACK/LOSS OF POWER-ACCELERATION/CRUISE [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

12	Lack/loss of power-acceleration/cruise
DESCRIPTION	• Performance is poor under load (i.e., power down when climbing hills).
POSSIBLE CAUSE	Improper A/C system operation
	• Erratic signal or no signal from CMP sensor
	• Air leakage from intake-air system parts
	Purge solenoid malfunction
	• EGR valve malfunction
	Brake dragging
	• Erratic signal from CKP sensor
	Low engine compression
	Vacuum leakage
	• Poor fuel quality
	• Spark leakage from high-tension leads
	ACL restriction
	PCV valve malfunction
	• Improper valve timing due to jumping out of timing belt
	Restriction in exhaust system
	• Intermittent open or short in FP circuit
	Inadequate fuel pressure
	• FP mechanical malfunction
	Fuel leakage from fuel injector
	Fuel injector clogged
	• Intermittent open or short of MAF sensor, TP sensor and VSS

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- Automatic transmission malfunction
- Clutch slippage
- Improper VTCS operation
- Variable valve timing system malfunction

WARNING:

• The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: • Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. • Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete **"BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION"** and **"AFTER SERVICE** PRECAUTION". (See BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]) (See AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]) CAUTION: Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean guick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.12 LACK/LOSS OF POWER-ACCELERATION/CRUISE [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

TEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Verify following:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Vacuum connection		
	• ACL element		
	 No air leakage from intake-air system 		
	 No restriction of intake-air system 		
	 Proper sealing of intake manifold and components attached to intake manifold: 	No	Service if necessary and repeat Step 1.

_			
	(EGR valve, IAC valve)		
	• Fuel quality: Proper octane,		
	contamination, winter/summer		
	blend		
	• Are all items okay?		
2	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	2.		• Go to the next step.
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	No	DTC displayed:
	• Retrieve any DTC.	110	
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?		• Go to appropriate DTC test.
3	• Is engine overheating?	Yes	Go to symptom troubleshooting No.17 "COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS OVERHEATING".
		No	Go to the next step.
4	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-	Yes	Go to the next step.
	2.	No	RPM PID:
	 Access RPM, MAF, TP and VSS PIDs. Drive vehicle while monitoring PIDs. Are PIDs within specifications? 		• Inspect CKP sensor and related harness for vibration and/or intermittent open/short circuit.
	(See <u>PCM INSPECTION [BP, BP</u> <u>WITH TC]</u>)		MAF PID:
			• Inspect for intermittent open circuit of MAF sensor and related wiring harness.
			TP PID:
			• Inspect if TP sensor output increases smoothly.
			VSS PID:
			• Inspect for intermittent open circuit of VSS and related wiring harness.
5	• Inspect variable valve timing operation.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Is variable valve timing operation okay?	No	Repair of replace malfunctioning parts.
1			

6		Vac	Co to the next ster
6	• Visually inspect CKP sensor and teeth		Go to the next step.
	of crankshaft pulley.Are CKP sensor and teeth of	No	Replace malfunctioning parts.
	• Ale CKF sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley okay?		
7	 Measure gap between CKP sensor and teeth of crankshaft pulley. 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	Specification		
	-	No	Adjust CKP sensor.
	0.5-1.5 mm {0.020-0.059 in}		
	• Is the gap within specification?		
8	• Inspect spark plug conditions.	Yes	Spark plug is wet or covered with
	• Is spark plug wet, grayish white, or		carbon:
	covered with carbon?		• inspect for fuel leakage from fuel injector.
			Spark plug is grayish white:
			• Inspect for clogged fuel injector.
		No	Install spark plugs on original cylinders. Go to the next step.
9	• Remove and shake PCV valve.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Does PCV valve rattle?	No	Replace PCV valve.
10	• Is there any restriction in exhaust	Yes	Inspect exhaust system.
	system?	No	Go to the next step.
11	• Install fuel gauge between fuel filter	Yes	Go to the next step.
	and fuel distributor.	No	Zero or low:
	• Connect a jumper wire between		• Inspect FP circuit
	terminal F/P at DLC in engine compartment and ground.		Inspect for open FP relief valve
	 Turn ignition switch to ON. 		Inspect for fuel leakage inside
	Is fuel line pressure correct with		pressure regulator
	ignition switch at ON?		• Inspect for clogged main fuel line
	Fuel line pressure		• Inspect pulsation damper
	370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi}		High:
			• Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause

			• Inspect for clogged fuel return line
12	NOTE:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Following test is for engine stalling with A/C on concern. If other symptoms exist, go to the next step. Connect pressure gauge to A/C low and high side pressure lines. Turn A/C on and measure low side and high side pressures. Are the pressures within specifications? (See <u>REFRIGERANT PRESSURE CHECK</u>) 	No	If A/C is always on, go to symptom troubleshooting No.24 " <u>A/C ALWAYS</u> <u>ON OR A/C COMPRESSOR RUNS</u> <u>CONTINUOUSLY</u> ". For other symptoms, inspect following: • Refrigerant charging amount • Condenser fan operation
13	• Inspect for A/C cut-off operation.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Does A/C cut-off work properly?	No	Inspect A/C cut-off system components.
14	 Disconnect vacuum hose between purge solenoid valve and intake manifold from purge solenoid valve side. Plug opening end of vacuum hose. 	Yes	Inspect if purge solenoid valve is stuck open mechanically. Inspect EVAP control system.
	Drive vehicle.Does engine condition improve?	No	Go to the next step.
15	Verify VTCS operation. (See VARIABLE TUMBLE	Yes	Go to the next step.
	CONTROL SYSTEM (VTCS) OPERATION INSPECTION) Is VTCS operation okay?	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning parts.
16	• Visually inspect CMP sensor and teeth of camshaft pulley.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Are CMP sensor and teeth of camshaft okay?	No	Replace malfunctioning parts.
17	• Inspect EGR system.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Is EGR system okay?	No	Replace malfunctioning parts.
18	• Is engine compression correct?	Yes	Inspect following:Valve timing

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

			 Internal transmission components (AT only) Clutch (MT only) Brake system for dragging
		No	Inspect for cause.
19	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	• If vehicle is not repaired o replace PCM.	r addit	ional diagnostic information is not available,

NO.13 KNOCKING/PINGING [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.13 KNOCKING/PINGING [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

13	Knocking/pinging-acceleration/cruise	
DESCRIPTION	• Sound is produced when air/fuel mixture is ignited by something other than spark plug (hot spot in combustion chamber).	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 spark plug (hot spot in combustion chamber). Engine overheating due to cooling system malfunction ECT sensor malfunction IAT sensor malfunction Inadequate engine compression Inadequate fuel pressure KS and related circuit malfunction WARNING: The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION". 	
	(See <u>AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)	

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

• Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.13 KNOCKING/PINGING [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION	-	ACTION
1	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Access ECT PID. Verify ECT PID is less than 116°C {240°F} during driving. Is ECT PID less than specification? 	No	Inspect cooling system for cause of overheating.
2	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2. Turn ignition switch to ON. Retrieve any DTC. Is "PASSED" displayed? 		 No DTC displayed: Go to the next step. DTC displayed: Go to appropriate DTC test.
3	• Is engine compression correct?	Yes No	Go to the next step. Inspect for cause.
4	 Install fuel pressure gauge between fuel filter and fuel distributor. Start engine and run it at idle. Measure fuel line pressure at idle. Is fuel line pressure correct at idle? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi}	Yes No	 Go to the next step. Zero or low: Inspect FP circuit Inspect for open FP relief valve Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator Inspect for clogged main fuel line Inspect pulsation damper High: Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause Inspect for clogged fuel return line
5		Yes	Inspect ignition timing.

	Measure resistance between KS terminal and KS body.		
	Specification		
	Approx.560 kilohms (20°C {68°F})		
	• Is resistance okay?		
6	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	• If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM.		

NO.14 POOR FUEL ECONOMY [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.14 POOR FUEL ECONOMY [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

14	Poor fuel economy	
DESCRIPTION	• Fuel economy is unsatisfactory.	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Contaminated air cleaner element Engine cooling system malfunction Improper transmission fluid level Weak spark Poor fuel quality Erratic or no signal from CMP sensor Improper coolant level Inadequate fuel pressure Spark plug malfunction PCV valve malfunction Brake dragging Improper valve timing due to jumping out of timing belt Contaminated MAF sensor Improper engine compression Exhaust system clogged Variable valve timing system malfunction 	

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

1				
	 The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: 			
	 Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. 			
	 Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION". 			
	(See <u>BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)			
	(See <u>AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)			
	CAUTION:			
	 Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material. 			

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.14 POOR FUEL ECONOMY [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Inspect following:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Contaminated air cleaner element 	No	Service as necessary.
	• Transmission fluid level		Repeat Step 1.
	 Fuel quality 		1 1
	• Coolant level		
	• Are all items okay?		
2	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.		• Go to the next step.
	 Retrieve any DTC. 	No	DTC displayed:
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?		• Go to appropriate DTC test.
3	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Access ECT PID.		Inspect for coolant leakage, cooling fan and condenser fan operations or thermostat

	• Drive vehicle while monitoring PID.		operation.
	(See <u>PCM INSPECTION [BP, BP</u> <u>WITH TC]</u>)		
	• Is PID within specification?		
4	• Inspect variable valve timing operation.	Yes	Go to next step
	• Is variable valve timing operation okay?	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning parts.
5	• Is strong blue spark visible at each disconnected high-tension lead while cranking engine?	Yes	 Inspect for following: Spark plugs malfunction CMP sensor is improperly installed. Trigger wheel damage on camshaft Open or short circuit on CMP sensor Open or short circuit between CMP sensor and PCM terminal 3V
		No	Repair or replace malfunctioning part. If okay, go to the next step Inspect following: • High-tension leads
6		Ves	• Ignition coil and connector Go to the next step.
0	 Install fuel pressure gauge between fuel filter and fuel distributor. Start engine and run it at idle. Measure fuel line pressure at idle. Is fuel line pressure correct at idle? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi}		Zero or low:
			 Inspect FP circuit. Inspect for open FP relief valve. Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator. Inspect for clogged main fuel line. Inspect pulsation damper.
			 High: Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause. Inspect for clogged fuel return line.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

7	• Remove and shake PCV valve.		Go to the next step. Replace PCV valve.
	• Does PCV valve rattle?	140	
8	• Is there restriction in exhaust system?	Yes	Inspect exhaust system.
		No	Go to the next step.
9	• Is brake system functioning properly?	Yes	Go to the next step.
		No	Inspect for cause.
10	• Inspect MAF sensor for	Yes	Replace MAF sensor.
	communication.Is there any contamination?	No	Go to the next step.
11	• Is engine compression correct?	Yes	Inspect for valve timing.
		No	Inspect for cause.
12	 Verify test results. If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms. If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed. If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM. 		

NO.15 EMISSION COMPLIANCE [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.15 EMISSION COMPLIANCE [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

15	Emission compliance	
DESCRIPTION	Fails emissions test.	
	Vacuum lines leakage or blockage	
	Cooling system malfunction	
	Spark plug malfunction	
	Leakage from intake manifold	
	• Erratic or no signal from CMP sensor	
	Inadequate fuel pressure	
	• PCV valve malfunction or incorrect valve installation	
	• EGR valve malfunction	
	• Exhaust system clogged	
	• Fuel tank ventilation system malfunction	
	Charcoal canister damage	
	• Excessive carbon built up in combustion chamber	
	Improper engine compression	
	• Improper valve timing	

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	WARNING:
	 The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services:
	 Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel.
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION".
	(See <u>BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)
	(See AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC])
	CAUTION:
	 Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.15 EMISSION COMPLIANCE [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	 Inspect following: Vacuum lines for leakage or blockage 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Electrical connections Proper maintenance schedule followed 	No	Service if necessary. Repeat Step 1.
	 Intake-air system and ACL element concerns: obstructions, leakage or dirtiness. Are all items okay? 		
2	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2. Turn ignition switch to ON. 		 No DTC displayed: Go to the next step.
	Retrieve any DTC.Is "PASSED" displayed?	No	DTC displayed:Go to appropriate DTC test.

3	• Is any other driveability concern	 Go to appropriate flow chart.
	present?	 Go to the next step.
4	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2. Access ECT PID. Warm up engine and run it at idle. Verify ECT PID is correct. (See <u>PCM INSPECTION [BP, BP</u> WITH TC]) 	Go to the next step. Inspect for coolant leakage, cooling fan and condenser fan operation or thermostat operation.
	• Is ECT PID correct?	
5	Is strong blue spark visible at each disconnected high-tension lead while cranking engine?	 Inspect for following: Spark plugs malfunction CMP sensor is improperly installed. Damage of trigger wheel on camshaft Open or short circuit on CMP sensor Open or short circuit between CMP sensor and PCM terminal 3V Repair or replace malfunctioning parts. If okay, go to the next step. Inspect following: High-tension leads
		 • Ignition coil and connector
6	 Install fuel pressure gauge between fuel filter and fuel distributor. Start engine and run it at idle. Measure fuel line pressure at idle. Is fuel line pressure correct at idle? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi}	 Go to the next step. Zero or low: Inspect FP circuit. Inspect for open FP relief valve. Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator. Inspect for clogged main fuel line. Inspect pulsation damper.
		High:

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

			Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause.Inspect for clogged fuel return line.
7	• Remove and shake PCV valve.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Does PCV valve rattle?	No	Replace PCV valve.
8	• Inspect for fuel saturation inside charcoal canister.	Yes	Replace charcoal canister.
	• Is excessive amount of liquid fuel present in canister?	No	Go to the next step.
9	• Is there restriction in exhaust system?	Yes	Inspect exhaust system.
		No	Inspect EGR system.
10	• Verify test results.		
	\circ If okay, return to diagnostic inde	ex to se	ervice any additional symptoms.
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troub	blesho	oting completed.
	 If vehicle is not repaired o replace PCM 	r addit	ional diagnostic information is not available,

NO.16 HIGH OIL CONSUMPTION/LEAKAGE [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.16 HIGH OIL CONSUMPTION/LEAKAGE [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

16	High oil consumption/leakage	
• Oil consumption is excessive.		
	PCV valve malfunction	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	Improper dipstick	
	Improper engine oil viscosity	
	Engine internal part malfunction	

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.16 HIGH OIL CONSUMPTION/LEAKAGE [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Remove and shake PCV valve.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Does PCV valve rattle?	No	Replace PCV valve.
2	 Verify following: o External leakage 		Inspect internal engine parts such as valves, valve guides, valve stem seals,
	• Proper dipstick		cylinder head drain passage, and piston rings.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	 Proper engine oil viscosity Are all items okay? No Service if necessary. Repeat Step 2. 		
3	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	• If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM.		

NO.17 COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS-OVERHEATING [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.17 COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS-OVERHEATING [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

17	Cooling system concerns-overheating
DESCRIPTION	• Engine runs at higher than normal temperature/overheats.
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Improper coolant level Blown fuses Coolant leakage Excessive A/C system pressure Improper water/anti-freeze mixture Fans reverse rotation Poor radiator condition Thermostat malfunction Radiator hoses damage Condenser fan inoperative Improper or damaged radiator cap Main cooling fan inoperative Malfunction of coolant overflow system Improper tension of drive belt Drive belt damage

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.17 COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS-OVERHEATING [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Inspect following:	Yes	Go to the next step.

	 Engine coolant level Coolant leakage Water and anti-freeze mixture Radiator condition Collapsed or restricted radiator hoses Radiator pressure cap Overflow system Fan rotational direction Fuses Are all items okay? 	No	Service if necessary. Repeat Step 1.
2	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.		• Go to the next step.
	• Retrieve any DTC.	No	DTC displayed:
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?		
3		Vac	Go to appropriate DTC test. Go to Step 4.
3	• Start engine and run it at idle speed.		Inspect following and repair or replace if
	• Turn A/C switch on.	110	necessary:
	• Does A/C compressor engage?		
			• Refrigerant charging amount
			• Open circuit between A/C magnetic clutch relay and PCM terminal 2K
			• Seized A/C magnetic clutch
			• A/C magnetic clutch malfunction
			 If all items are okay, inspect for following:
			• A/C pressure switch operation
			• A/C switch is stuck open
			• Open or short circuit between A/C pressure switch and PCM terminal 4F
			• Open circuit of blower motor fan switch and resistor (if blower motor does not operate)
			• Evaporator temperature

ĺ			sensor and amplifier
4	• Start engine and run it at idle speed.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Turn A/C switch on. Do condenser fan and main cooling fan 	No	• If condenser fan does not operate, inspect for following:
	operate?		 Condenser fan relay is stuck open.
			 Condenser fan motor malfunction
			 Condenser fan motor GND open
			 Open circuit between condenser fan motor and relay
			 Open circuit between condenser fan relay and PCM terminal 2C
			 Open battery power circuit for condenser fan relay
			• If main cooling fan motor does not operate, inspect for following:
			 Main cooling fan relay is stuck open.
			 Main cooling fan motor malfunction
			 Main cooling fan motor GND open
			 Open circuit between cooling fan motor and relay
			 Open circuit between cooling fan relay and PCM terminal 2B
			 Open battery power circuit for cooing fan relay
5	• Is drive belt okay?		Go to the next step.
		No	Replace drive belt.
6	• Is there any leakage around heater unit	Yes	Inspect and service heater for leakage.
	in passenger compartment?	No	Go to the next step.
7	• Is there any leakage in coolant hoses	Yes	Replace malfunctioning parts.
	and/or radiator?	No	Go to the next step.
8	• Cool down the engine.	Yes	ECT and thermostat are okay, inspect engine block for leakage or blockage.
	• Remove thermostat and inspect operation.	No	Access ECT PID on WDS or equivalent.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	(See <u>THERMOSTAT</u> <u>REMOVAL/INSTALLATION</u>)	Inspect for both ECT and temperature gauge readings.
	 (See <u>THERMOSTAT INSPECTION</u>) Is thermostat okay? 	• If temperature gauge on instrument cluster indicates normal range but ECT is not same as temperature gauge reading, inspect ECT sensor.
		• If temperature gauge on instrument cluster indicates overheating but ECT is normal, inspect temperature gauge and heat gauge unit.
9	 Verify test results. o If okay, return to diagnostic index to 	service any additional symptoms.
	 If malfunction remains, inspect relate Information and perform repair or dia 	ed Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair agnosis.
	• If vehicle is repaired, troublesh	ooting completed.
	 If vehicle is not repaired or add replace PCM. 	litional diagnostic information is not available,

NO.18 COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS-RUNS COLD [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.18 COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS-RUNS COLD [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

18	Cooling system concerns-runs cold		
DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION • Engine takes excessive period for reaching normal operating temperat		
	Thermostat malfunction		
POSSIBLE CAUSE	Malfunction of condenser fan system		
	Malfunction of main cooling fan system		

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.18 COOLING SYSTEM CONCERNS-RUNS COLD [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Is customer complaint "Lack of	Yes	Inspect A/C and heater system.
	passenger compartment heat" only?	No	Go to the next step.
2	• Does engine speed continue at fast idle?		Go to symptom troubleshooting No.9 "FAST IDLE/RUNS ON".
		No	Go to the next step.
3	• Remove thermostat and inspect operation.		Inspect condenser fan and main fan operation.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	(See THERMOSTAT REMOVAL/INSTALLATION) (See THERMOSTAT INSPECTION) • Is thermostat okay?	No	 If both or either fan operate abnormally, inspect for following: Main cooling fan relay is stuck closed. Condenser fan relay is stuck closed. Short to ground between main cooling fan relay and PCM terminal 2B Short to ground between condenser fan relay and PCM terminal 2C Circuit between main cooling fan relay and PCM terminal 2C Circuit between main cooling fan relay and fan motor shorts to battery supply line Circuit between condenser fan relay and fan motor shorts to battery supply line Access ECT V PID on WDS or equivalent. Inspect for both ECT and temperature gauge on instrument cluster readings. If temperature gauge on instrument cluster indicates normal range but ECT is not same as temperature gauge reading, inspect ECT sensor. If temperature gauge on instrument cluster indicates cold range but ECT is normal, inspect temperature 	
			gauge and heat gauge unit.	
4	• Verify test results.			
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to			
	· 1	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubles	shootii	ng completed.	
	• If vehicle is not repaired or ac replace PCM.	lditior	al diagnostic information is not available,	

NO.19 EXHAUST SMOKE [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.19 EXHAUST SMOKE [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

19	Exhaust smoke					
DESCRIPTION	• Blue, black, or white smoke from exhaust system					
	Blue smoke (Burning oil):					
	• PCV valve malfunction					
	 FC v valve manufaction Engine internal oil leakage					
	• Englite internal on reakage					
	White smoke (Water in combustion):					
	Malfunction of cooling system (coolant loss)					
	Engine internal coolant leakage					
	Black smoke (Rich fuel mixture):					
	ACL restricted					
	• Intake-air system collapsed or restricted					
	 Fuel return line restricted 					
	Excessive fuel pressure					
	Improper engine compression					
	Injector fuel leakage					
POSSIBLE CAUSE	Ignition system malfunction					
	WARNING:					
	 The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: 					
	 Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. 					
	 Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION". 					
	(See <u>BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)					
	(See <u>AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)					
	CAUTION:					
	 Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick 					

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.19 EXHAUST SMOKE [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• What color is smoke coming from	Blue	Burning oil is indicated.
	exhaust system?		Go to the next step.
		White	Water in combustion is indicated.
			Go to Step 3.
		Black	Rich fuel mixture is indicated.
		N7	Go to Step 4.
2	• Remove and shake PCV valve.	Yes	Inspect for following:
	• Does PCV valve rattle?		• Damaged valve guide, stems or valve seals
			• Blocked oil drain passage in cylinder head
			• Piston rings for not seated, seized or worn
			Damaged cylinder bore
			 If other driveability symptoms are present, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.
		No	Replace PCV valve.
3	• Does cooling system hold pressure?	Yes	Inspect for following:
			Cylinder head gasket leakage
			• Intake manifold gasket leakage
			• Engine block cracked or porous
			 If other driveability symptoms are present, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.
		No	Inspect for cause.
4	 Inspect for following: ACL restriction 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Collapsed or restricted intake- air system 	No	Service if necessary. Repeat Step 5.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

5	 Restricted fuel return line Are all items okay? Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2. Turn ignition switch to ON. Retrieve any DTC. Is "PASSED" displayed? Install fuel pressure gauge between fuel filter and fuel distributor. 	Yes No Yes No	No DTC displayed: • Go to next Step. DTC displayed: • Go to appropriate DTC test. Go to the next step. Zero or low:
	 Start engine and run it at idle. Measure fuel line pressure at idle. Is fuel line pressure correct at idle? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi}		 Inspect FP circuit. Inspect for open FP relief valve. Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator. Inspect for clogged main fuel line. Inspect pulsation damper.
			High:Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause.Inspect for clogged fuel return line.
7	• Is strong blue spark visible at each	Yes	Inspect spark plugs and CMP sensor.
	disconnected high-tension lead while cranking engine?	No	Inspect following:High-tension leadsIgnition coil and connector
8	• Verify test results.		
	\circ If okay, return to diagnostic inc	dex to se	ervice any additional symptoms.
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	• If vehicle is not repaired replace PCM.	or addi	tional diagnostic information is not available,

NO.20 FUEL ODOR (IN ENGINE COMPARTMENT) [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.20 FUEL ODOR (IN ENGINE COMPARTMENT) [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

20	Fuel odor (in engine compartment)		
DESCRIPTION	Gasoline fuel smell or visible leakage		
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Excessive fuel pressure Excessive fuel pressure Purge solenoid malfunction Charcoal canister malfunction WARNING: The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION".		

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.20 FUEL ODOR (IN ENGINE COMPARTMENT) [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Visually inspect for fuel leakage at		Go to the next step.
	fuel injector O-ring, pulsation damper and fuel line.	No	Inspect pressure regulator diaphragm condition.
	• Service if necessary.		
	• Is fuel line pressure fluctuation within specification after ignition switch is turned off?		 If condition is okay, inspect fuel injector. If condition is not okay, replace
	(See FUEL LINE PRESSURE		pressure regulator.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH TC])		
2	• Inspect for blockage/restriction or open between engine vacuum port	Yes	Replace vacuum hose.
	and charcoal canister.Is fault indicated?	No	Go to the next step.
3	Inspect purge solenoid valve. (See PURGE SOLENOID VALVE	Yes	Go to the next step.
	INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH TC])	No	Replace purge solenoid valve.
4	Is solenoid operating properly?	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	 Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC- 2. Turn ignition switch to ON. Retrieve any DTC. Is "PASSED" displayed? 	105	 Inspect charcoal canister for fuel saturation. If excess amount of liquid fuel present, replace charcoal canister.
		No	DTC displayed:
			Go to appropriate DTC test.
5	 Verify test results. o If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms. 		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	• If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM.		

NO.21 ENGINE NOISE [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.21 ENGINE NOISE [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

21	Engine noise
DESCRIPTION	Engine noise from under hood
	Squeal, click or chirp noise:
	Improper engine oil levelImproper drive belt tension

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	Rattle sound noise:
	• Loose parts Hiss sound noise:
	Vacuum leakage
	• Loose spark plug
	• Air leakage from intake-air system
	Rumble or grind noise:
POSSIBLE CAUSE	• Improper drive belt tension
	Rap or roar sound noise:
	• Exhaust system loose
	Other noise:
	Camshaft friction gear noise or MLA noise

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.21 ENGINE NOISE [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Is squeal, click or chirp sound	Yes	Inspect engine oil level or drive belts.
	present?	No	Go to the next step.
2	• Is rumble or grind sound present?	Yes	Inspect drive belts.
		No	Go to the next step.
3	• Is rattle sound present?	Yes	Inspect location of rattle for loose parts.
	1	No	Go to the next step.
4	• Is hiss sound present?	Yes	Inspect for following:
	-		
			Vacuum leakage
			• Spark plug looseness
			• Intake-air system leakage
		No	Go to the next step.
5	• Is rap or roar sound present?	Yes	Inspect exhaust system for loose parts.
	T T T T T T T T T	No	Go to the next step.
6	• Is knock sound present?	Yes	Go to symptom troubleshooting No.12 " ".
	r	No	If noise comes from engine internal, inspect
			for friction gear or MLA noise.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

7	• Verify test results.
	\circ If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis.
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.
	 If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM.

NO.22 VIBRATION CONCERNS (ENGINE) [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.22 VIBRATION CONCERNS (ENGINE) [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

22	Vibration concerns (engine)
DESCRIPTION	Vibration from under hood or driveline
POSSIBLE CAUSE	Loose attaching bolts or worn parts
	Components malfunction such as worn parts

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.22 VIBRATION CONCERNS (ENGINE) [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	 Inspect following components for loose attaching bolts or worn parts: Cooling fan Drive belt and pulleys Engine mounts All items okay? 		Inspect following systems: • Wheels • Transmission • Driveline • Suspension Readjust or retighten engine mount installation position. Service if necessary for other parts.
2	Information and perform repairIf vehicle is repaired, tro	related or diagublesho	l Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair gnosis.

• If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM.

NO.23 A/C DOES NOT WORK SUFFICIENTLY [BP, BP WITH TC]

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

NO.23 A/C DOES NOT WORK SUFFICIENTLY [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

23	A/C does not work sufficiently	
DESCRIPTION	• A/C compressor magnetic clutch does not engage when A/C is turned on.	
	Improper refrigerant charging amount	
	• Open A/C magnet clutch	
	• Open circuit between A/C relay and A/C magnet clutch	
	• Poor GND of A/C magnet clutch	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	• A/C high-pressure switch stuck open	
	• A/C relay stuck open	
	Seized A/C compressor	
	• Open circuit between A/C switch and PCM through both A/C pressure switch and amplifier	

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.23 A/C DOES NOT WORK SUFFICIENTLY [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.	Yes	No DTC displayed:Go to the next step.
	Turn ignition switch to ON.Retrieve any DTC.Is "PASSED" displayed?	No	DTC displayed:Go to appropriate DTC test.
2	 Disconnect A/C compressor connector. Start the angine and turn A/C switch 	Yes	Inspect GND condition of magnetic clutch on A/C compressor.
	 Start the engine and turn A/C switch on. Is there correct voltage at terminal of A/C compressor magnetic clutch connector? 		• If ground condition is okay, inspect for open circuit of magnetic clutch coil.
	Specification More than 10.5 V	No	Go to the next step.
3	• Disconnect A/C high-pressure switch connector.	Yes	Inspect A/C high-pressure switch operation. Replace malfunctioning switch.
	 Connect jumper wire between terminals of A/C high-pressure switch connector. 	No	• If switch is okay, go to the next step. Inspect following:
	 Turn ignition switch to ON. Turn A/C switch on and set blower fan at any speed. 		 A/C switch for being stuck open Open circuit between A/C pressure switch and PCM terminal 4F

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	• Does A/C work?	 Open circuit of blower motor fan switch and resistor (if blower motor does not operate) Evaporator temperature sensor and amplifier
4	• Remove jumper wire from switch connector.	Yes Inspect for stuck open A/C relay. Replace if necessary.
	• Reconnect connector to A/C high- pressure switch.	No Inspect following and repair or replace if necessary:
	Start engine and turn A/C switch on.Verify fan operation.Does fan operate?	Refrigerant charging amountA/C compressor for being seized
5	 If malfunction remains, inspect Information and perform repair If vehicle is repaired, tro 	J

NO.24 A/C ALWAYS ON OR A/C COMPRESSOR RUNS CONTINUOUSLY TBR BP WITH TC]

NO.24 A/C ALWAYS ON OR A/C COMPRESSOR RUNS CONTINUOUSLY TBR BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

24	A/C always ON or A/C compressor runs continuously	
DESCRIPTION	• A/C compressor magnetic clutch does not disengage.	
	Stuck engagement	
	• A/C relay is stuck closed.	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Short to GND between A/C switch and PCM 	
	 Short to GND circuit between A/C relay and PCM 	
	• A/C relay to magnetic clutch circuit shorts to battery power.	

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.24 A/C ALWAYS ON OR A/C COMPRESSOR RUNS CONTINUOUSLY TBR BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.	Yes	No DTC displayed:

	Term in the emitted to ON		Contra the most stars
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	No	• Go to the next step. DTC displayed:
	• Retrieve any DTC.	INO	DIC displayed:
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?		• Go to appropriate DTC test.
2	• Start engine and run it at idle.	Yes	Inspect for following:
	• Turn A/C switch on.		
	• Remove A/C relay.		• A/C relay is stuck closed.
	• Does A/C magnetic clutch disengage?		• Short to GND circuit between A/C relay and PCM terminal 2K
			 If both items are okay, go to the next step.
		No	Inspect if circuit between A/C relay and magnetic clutch is shorted to battery power circuit. If circuit is okay, inspect magnetic clutch stuck engagement or clearance.
3		Yes	Inspect for short to GND circuit between
5	• Disconnect high-pressure switch connector.	103	high-pressure switch and PCM terminal
	• Start engine and turn A/C switch on.		4F.
	NOTE:		
	A/C should not work when		
	disconnecting connector. If A/C system remains working,		
	short to GND circuit may be present.	No	Go to the next step.
	• Does A/C remain working?		
4	Reconnect high-pressure switch	Yes	Inspect for short to GND circuit between
	connector.		high-pressure switch and A/C switch.
	• Turn off A/C switch.		
	NOTE:		
	A/C should not work when		
	disconnecting connector. If A/C remains working, short to	No	Inspect if A/C switch is stuck closed.
	GND circuit may be present.		-
	• Does A/C remain working?		
5	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic inde	x to se	rvice any additional symptoms.
			Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair
	Information and perform repair o		-

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.
- If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM.

NO.25 A/C DOES NOT CUT OFF UNDER WIDE OPEN THROTTLE CONDITIONS [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.25 A/C DOES NOT CUT OFF UNDER WIDE OPEN THROTTLE CONDITIONS [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

25	A/C does not cut off under wide open throttle conditions
DESCRIPTION	• A/C compressor magnetic clutch does not disengage under wide open throttle.
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 TP sensor malfunction TP sensor misadjustment TP sensor is loosely installed.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.25 A/C DOES NOT CUT OFF UNDER WIDE OPEN THROTTLE CONDITIONS [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Does A/C compressor disengage	Yes	Go to the next step.
	when A/C switch is turned off?	No	Go to symptom troubleshooting No.24 " <u>A/C</u>
			ALWAYS ON OR A/C COMPRESSOR
			RUNS CONTINUOUSLY".
2	• Connect WDS or equivalent to	Yes	No DTC displayed:
	DLC-2.		
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.		Inspect TP sensor for proper
	• Retrieve any DTC.		adjustment.
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?	No	DTC displayed:
	• Is TASSED displayed:		Co to oppropriate DTC test
			• Go to appropriate DTC test.
3	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		service any additional symptoms.
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	 If vehicle is not repaired available, replace PCM. 		ditional diagnostic information is not

NO.26 EXHAUST SULPHUR SMELL [BP, BP WITH TC]

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

NO.26 EXHAUST SULPHUR SMELL [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

26	Exhaust sulphur smell	
DESCRIPTION	Rotten egg smell (sulphur) from exhaust	
_	 Rotten egg smell (sulphur) from exhaust Electrical connectors disconnected or poor connection Charcoal canister malfunction Vacuum lines disconnected or improperly connected Improper fuel pressure WARNING: The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: 	
	(See <u>AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>) CAUTION:	
	 Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material. 	

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.26 EXHAUST SULPHUR SMELL [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Are any driveability or exhaust	Yes	Go to appropriate flow chart.
	smoke concerns present?	No	Go to the next step.
2	• Inspect following:	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Electrical connections 	No	Service if necessary.
	• Vacuum lines		Repeat Step 2.
	• Are all items okay?		
3	• Connect WDS or equivalent to DLC-	Yes	No DTC displayed:

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	2.		• Go to the next step.
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	No	DTC displayed:
	• Retrieve any DTC.		
	• Is "PASSED" displayed?		• Go to appropriate DTC test.
4	• Install fuel pressure gauge between fuel filter and fuel distributor.	Yes No	Go to the next step. Zero or low:
	 Start engine and idle it. Is fuel line pressure correct while engine idling? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi} 		 Inspect FP circuit. Inspect for open FP relief valve. Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator Inspect for clogged main fuel line. Inspect pulsation damper. High: Inspect pressure regulator for the cause of high pressure. Inspect for clogged fuel return line.
5	• Inspect charcoal canister for fuel saturation.	Yes	Replace charcoal canister.
	• Is excess amount of liquid fuel present in canister?	No	Replace or replace malfunctioning parts.
6	 Verify test results. If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms. If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed. If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM. 		

NO.27 INTERMITTENT CONCERNS [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.27 INTERMITTENT CONCERNS [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

27	Intermittent concerns
DESCRIPTION	Symptom occurs randomly and difficult to diagnose.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.27 INTERMITTENT CONCERNS [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Talk to customer.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Review vehicle service history.		
	• Does vehicle have a number of previous repairs and components replaced for a certain symptom?	No	Go to .
2	• Turn ignition switch off.	Yes	Inspect each wire for corrosion, bent or
	 If input is a switch-type component, turn on manually. 		loose terminal crimps.
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.		
	• Engine is off.		
	• Measure PCM terminal voltages for suspect component.		
	• Lightly tap on suspect component,		
	wiggle and pull each wire/connector at suspect component or PCM.	No	Go to the next step.
	• Are any PCM terminal voltages out of range, or do they suddenly change and go back into range?		
3	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	Yes	Inspect each wire for corrosion, bent or
	• Engine is running.		loose terminal crimps.
	• Measure PCM terminal voltages for suspect component.		
	• Lightly tap on suspect component, wiggle and pull each wire/connector		
	at suspect component or PCM.	No	Go to the next step.
	• Are any PCM terminal voltages out of range, or do they suddenly change and go back into range?		
4	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	Yes	Fault area is identified. If fault occurred while spraying on
	• Engine is running.		component:
	 Measure PCM terminal voltages for suspect component. 		Replace part and verify repair. If fault occurred while spraying wiring:
	 Accurately spray water on suspect 		Inspect each wire for corrosion, bent or
	component wire, component or		loose terminals and poor wire terminal
	vacuum line related to possible fault area.		crimps. If fault occurred while spraying vacuum
	 Are any PCM terminal voltages out 		line:
	of range, or suddenly change and go		Repair vacuum hoses.
	back into range, or was there a noticeable engine misfire/stumble?	No	Inspect wire and connector at suspect component for corrosion, bent or loose

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	terminals, poor wire terminal crimps and high tension of wire.		
	Repair if necessary.		
5	• Verify test results.		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	• If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM.		

NO.28 FUEL REFILL CONCERNS [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.28 FUEL REFILL CONCERNS [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

28	Fuel refill concerns
DESCRIPTION	• Fuel tank does not fill smoothly.
POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Clogged EVAP pipes Nonreturn valve malfunction Improper use of fuel nozzle Inadequate fuel filling speed WARNING: The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION". (See BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]) (See AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC])
	CAUTION:
	 Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.28 FUEL REFILL CONCERNS [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Retrieve DTCs.	Yes	Go to appropriate DTC test.
	• Are there any DTCs displayed?	No	Go to the next step.
2	• Remove fuel-filler pipe.	Yes	Inspect for following:
	Make sure nonreturn valve is installed properly.		Improper use of fuel nozzleInadequate fuel filling speed
	Inspect nonreturn valve operation.Is nonreturn valve okay?	No	If nonreturn valve installed improperly: Reinstall nonreturn valve to proper position. If nonreturn valve does not operate properly: Replace nonreturn valve.
3	• Verify test results.		
	\circ If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms.		
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed.		
	 If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available, replace PCM. 		

NO.29 FUEL FILLING SHUT OFF ISSUES [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.29 FUEL FILLING SHUT OFF ISSUES [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

29	Fuel filling shut off issues	
DESCRIPTION	• Fuel does not shut off properly.	
	Clogged EVAP pipes	
	Nonreturn valve malfunction	
	• Fuel shut off valve malfunction	
	• Fuel nozzle malfunction	
	• Fuel nozzle is not inserted correctly.	
	WARNING:	
	 The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services: 	

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

POSSIBLE CAUSE	 Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel. Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION". (See <u>BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>) (See <u>AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)
	 CAUTION: Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.29 FUEL FILLING SHUT OFF ISSUES [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• Retrieve DTCs.	Yes	Go to appropriate DTC test.
	• Are there any DTCs displayed?	No	Go to the next step.
2	• Remove fuel filler-pipe.	Yes	Inspect for following:
	 Make sure that nonreturn valve is installed properly. Inspect nonreturn valve operation. Is nonreturn valve okay? 	No	 Fuel nozzle malfunction Fuel nozzle is not inserted correctly Fuel shut off valve If nonreturn valve installed improperly: Reinstall nonreturn valve to proper position. If nonreturn valve does not operate properly:
3	 Replace nonreturn valve. Verify test results. If okay, return to diagnostic index to service any additional symptoms. If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. If vehicle is repaired, troubleshooting completed. If vehicle is not repaired or additional diagnostic information is not available replace PCM. 		

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

NO.30 REFERENCE VOLTAGE [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.30 REFERENCE VOLTAGE [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

30	Reference voltage	
DESCRIPTION	Incorrect reference voltage	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	Reference voltage circuit malfunction	
	NOTE: • EGR boost sensor (BP), BARO/MAP sensor (BP WITH TC), FTP sensor, TP sensor and TCM use reference voltage.	

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.30 REFERENCE VOLTAGE [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION	-	ACTION
1	• Was reference voltage greater than	Yes	Go to Step 14.
	6.0 V when measured in previous step?	No	Go to the next step.
2	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Engine is off.		
	• Is voltage across battery terminals greater than 10.5 V?	No	Inspect charging system.
3	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Engine is off.		
	 Disconnect sensor where reference voltage circuit check failed. 		
	• Measure voltage between battery positive terminal and GND (between PCM and appropriate sensor) circuit at appropriate sensor connector.	No	Go to Step 9.
	• Is voltage greater than 10.5 V and within 1.0 V of battery voltage?		
4	NOTE:	Yes	Go to Step 8.
	 The purpose of this step is to determine if WDS or equivalent is communicating with PCM. 		
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.	No	Go to the next step.
	• Engine is off.		
	• Attempt to access ECT PID.		
	• Can ECT PID be accessed?		

5	 Turn ignition switch off. Leave TP sensor disconnected. Disconnect EGR boost sensor (BP), BARO/MAP sensor (BP WITH TC) connector. Turn ignition switch to ON. Engine is off. 		Replace EGR boost sensor (BP), BARO/MAP sensor (BP WITH TC).
	 Measure voltage between reference voltage and GND circuits at TP sensor connector. Is voltage between 4.0 and 6.0 V? 	No	Go to the next step.
6	 Turn ignition switch off. Disconnect TP sensor connector. Leave PCM disconnected. 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Turn ignition switch to ON. Engine is off. Measure voltage between PCM connector terminals 4AF and 4O. 	No	Repair open circuit between PCM terminal 4AF and main relay.
	• Is voltage greater than 10.5 V?		
7	 Turn ignition switch off. Leave TP, EGR boost and FTP sensor connectors disconnected. Disconnect WDS or equivalent from DLC-2. Measure resistance between PCM connector terminals 4L and 4O. 	Yes	 Inspect for reference voltage at suspect sensor connector again. NOTE: Get assistance from technical Hotline/your distributor, then replace PCM if necessary.
	• Is resistance greater than 10,000 ohms?	No	Repair reference voltage circuit short to GND.
8	 Turn ignition switch off. Disconnect sensor connector where reference voltage circuit inspection failed. Leave PCM disconnected. Measure resistance between PCM connector terminal 4L and reference voltage circuit at appropriate sensor 	Yes	 Inspect for reference voltage at suspect sensor connector again. NOTE: Get assistance from technical Hotline/your distributor, then replace PCM if necessary.
	connector.Is resistance less than 5.0 ohms?	No	Repair open reference voltage circuit.
9	NOTE:	Yes	Go to the next step.

	 The purpose of this step is to determine if WDS or equivalent is communicating with PCM. 	No	Go to Step 12.
	• Turn ignition switch to ON.		
	• Engine is off.		
	• Attempt to access ECT PID.		
	• Can ECT PID be accessed?		
10	• Are DTCs present for two or more sensors connected to PCM terminal 40 circuit?	Yes	Go to the next step.
	Sensors connected to PCM terminal 4O:	No	Repair open circuit to sensor where reference voltage circuit inspection failed.
	EGR boost sensor (BP), BARO/MAP sensor (BP WITH TC), TP sensor, IAT sensor, ECT sensor, FTP sensor, FHO2.		
11	• Turn ignition switch off.	Yes	Reconnect sensor connector.
	• Disconnect WDS or equivalent from DLC-2.		Go to the next step.
	• Disconnect sensor connector where reference voltage circuit inspection failed.		
	• Leave PCM disconnected.		
	• Measure resistance between GND circuit at appropriate sensor connector and PCM connector terminal 40.	No	Repair open GND circuit.
	• Is resistance less than 5.0 ohms?		
12	• Turn ignition switch off.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Disconnect WDS or equivalent from DLC-2.		
	• Leave PCM disconnected.		
	• Measure resistance between battery negative terminal and PCM connector terminals 3A and 3B.	No	Repair open GND circuit to GND.
	• Is each resistance less than 5.0 ohms?		
13	• Turn ignition switch off.	Yes	Ground circuits are okay.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	 Measure resistance between GND circuit at following sensor connectors and GND. EGR boost sensor (BP) BARO/MAP sensor (BP WITH TC) FTP sensor TP sensor ECT sensor HO2S IAT sensor Is each resistance less than 5.0 ohms? 	No	 Inspect for reference voltage at suspect sensor connector again. NOTE: Get assistance from technical hotline/your distributor, then replace PCM if necessary.
14	 Turn ignition switch off. Disconnect sensor connector where reference voltage inspection failed. Disconnect TP sensor, FTP sensor, EGR boost sensor (BP), and BARO/MAP sensor (BP WITH TC) connectors. Disconnect PCM connector. Turn ignition switch to ON. Engine is off. Massura voltage between reference 	Yes	 Inspect for reference voltage at suspect sensor connector again. NOTE: Get assistance from technical hotline/your distributor, then replace PCM if necessary.
	 Measure voltage between reference voltage circuit at TP sensor connector and battery negative terminal. Is voltage less than 5.0 V? 	No	Repair reference voltage circuit for short to power in harness.
15	 Verify test results. 		
	• If okay, return to diagnostic inde	x to se	rvice any additional symptoms.
	 If malfunction remains, inspect related Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair Information and perform repair or diagnosis. 		
	• If vehicle is repaired, troub		0 1
	• If vehicle is not repaired o available, replace PCM.	r addit	ional diagnostic information is not

NO.31 SPARK PLUG CONDITION [BP, BP WITH TC]

NO.31 SPARK PLUG CONDITION [BP, BP WITH TC] DESCRIPTION & POSSIBLE CAUSE

ſ	31	Spark plug condition
	DESCRIPTION	• Incorrect spark plug condition

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

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POSSIBLE

	 Inspecting spark plugs condition can determine whether problem is related to a specific cylinder or possibly to all cylinders.
	Wet/carbon stuck on specific plug:
	 Spark-Weak, not visible Air/fuel mixture-Excessive fuel injection volume Compression-No compression, low compression Faulty spark plug
	Grayish white with specific plug:
	Air/fuel mixture-Insufficient fuel injection volumeFaulty spark plug
	Wet/carbon stuck on all plugs:
CAUSE	 Spark-Weak Air/fuel mixture-Too rich Compression-Low compression Clogging in intake/exhaust system
	Grayish white with all plugs:
	• Air/fuel mixture-Too lean
	WARNING:
	 The following troubleshooting flow chart contains the fuel system diagnosis and repair procedures. Read the following warnings before performing the fuel system services:
	 Fuel vapor is hazardous. It can easily ignite, causing serious injury and damage. Always keep sparks and flames away from fuel.
	 Fuel line spills and leakage are dangerous. Fuel can ignite and cause serious injuries or death and damage. Fuel can also irritate skin and eyes. To prevent this, always complete "BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION" and "AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION"I.
	(See <u>BEFORE SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC]</u>)
	(See AFTER SERVICE PRECAUTION [BP, BP WITH TC])

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

• Disconnecting/connecting quick release connector without cleaning it may possibly cause damage to fuel pipe and quick release connector. Always clean quick release connector joint area before disconnecting/connecting, and make sure that it is free of foreign material.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NO.31 SPARK PLUG CONDITION [BP, BP WITH TC] DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
STEP 1	 INSPECTION Remove all spark plugs. Inspect spark plug condition. Is spark plug condition okay? 		ACTION Troubleshooting completed. Specific plug is wet or covered with carbon: Go to the next step. Specific plug looks grayish white: Go to Step 7. All plugs are wet or covered with carbon: Go to Step 9. All plugs look grayish white: Go to Step 15.
2	 Is spark plug wet/covered with carbon by engine oil? 	Yes No	Inspect all areas related to oil pumping. Go to the next step.
3	 Inspect spark plug for following. Cracked insulator Heating value Air gap Worn electrode 	Yes	Go to the next step. Replace spark plug.
4	 Is spark plug okay? Inspect compression pressure at suspected faulty cylinder. Is compression pressure correct? 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	(See <u>COMPRESSION</u> <u>INSPECTION</u>)	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning part.
5	 Install all spark plugs. Carry out spark test at suspected faulty cylinder. Is strong blue spark visible? (Compare with normal cylinder.) 	Yes	Go to the next step. Repair or replace malfunctioning part.
6	• Perform fuel line pressure inspection.	Yes	Inspect fuel injector for following:

	(See <u>FUEL LINE PRESSURE</u> <u>INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH</u> <u>TC]</u>) • Is fuel line pressure okay?	No	 Open or short in injector Leakage Injection volume
	• Is fuel line pressure okay?		 Inspect FP circuit. Inspect for FP relief valve open. Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator. Inspect for clogged main fuel line. Inspect pulsation damper. High: Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause.
			Inspect for clogged fuel return line.
7	 Inspect spark plug for following. O Heating value 	Yes	Go to the next step.
	 Air gap Are they okay?	No	Replace spark plug.
8	 Remove suspected fuel injector. Inspect following: Resistance 	Yes	Inspect for open circuit between suspected fuel injector connector terminal and following PCM connector terminals: • For #1 cylinder: 2A
1	 (See <u>FUEL INJECTOR</u> <u>INSPECTION [BP, BP</u> <u>WITH TC]</u>) o Fuel injection volume 		 For #2 cylinder: 2D For #3 cylinder: 2G For #4 cylinder: 2J
	(See <u>FUEL INJECTOR</u> INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH TC])		
	• Are all above items okay?	No	Replace fuel injector.
9	• Is ACL element free of restrictions?	Yes No	Go to the next step. Replace ACL element.
10	• Carry out spark test.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	• Is strong blue spark visible at each	No	Repair or replace malfunction part.

	cylinder?		
11	Carry out fuel line pressure	Yes	Go to the next step.
	inspection.	No	Zero or low:
	• Is fuel line pressure correct?		• Inspect FP circuit.
	Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3		• Inspect for open FP relief valve.
	kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi}		• Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator.
			• Inspect for clogged main fuel line.
			• Inspect pulsation damper.
			High:
			• Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause.
			• Inspect for clogged fuel return line.
12	• Inspect following PIDs.	Yes	Go to the next step.
	◦ ECT		
	• O2S11		
	• O2S12		
	• MAF	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning part.
	(See <u>PCM INSPECTION</u> [BP, BP WITH TC])		
	• Are PIDs okay?		
13	• Inspect purge solenoid valve and related vacuum hoses. (When engine can be started)	Yes	Go to the next step.
	(See <u>PURGE SOLENOID VALVE</u> <u>INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH</u> <u>TC]</u>)	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning part.
	• Are purge solenoid valve and related vacuum hoses okay?		
14	• Carry out compression inspection.	Yes	Inspect clogging in exhaust system.
	• Is compression correct?	No	Repair or replace malfunctioning part.
15	• When engine cannot be started, inspect intake-air system for air leakage.	Yes	Repair or replace malfunctioning part.

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	 When engine can be started, carry out intake manifold vacuum inspection. Is air sucked in from intake-air system? 	No	Go to the next step.
16	 Carry out fuel line pressure inspection. Is fuel line pressure correct? Fuel line pressure 370-420 kPa {3.7-4.3 kgf/cm2, 53-61 psi} 	Yes	Inspect following PIDs. • ECT • O2S11 • O2S12 • MAF (See <u>PCM INSPECTION [BP, BP</u> <u>WITH TC]</u>)
			Inspect PCM GND condition.
		No	Zero or low:
			 Inspect FP circuit. Inspect for open FP relief valve. Inspect for fuel leakage inside pressure regulator. Inspect for clogged main fuel line. Inspect pulsation damper.
			High:
			• Inspect pressure regulator for high pressure cause.
17	Marifes (ast second)		• Inspect for clogged fuel return line.
1,	 Verify test results. If okay, return to diagnostic inde 	v to e	ervice any additional symptoms
		elated	Service Bulletins and/or On-line Repair
	• If vehicle is repaired, troub	blesho	oting completed.
	• If vehicle is not repaired o replace PCM.	r addit	ional diagnostic information is not available,

ENGINE CONTROL SYSTEM OPERATION INSPECTION [BP, BP WITH TC]

INTAKE MANIFOLD VACUUM INSPECTION

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- 1. Verify air intake hoses are installed properly.
- 2. Start the engine and run at idle.
- 3. Measure the manifold vacuum using a vacuum gauge.
 - If not as specified, inspect the following.
 - Air suction at:

TB installation point

Intake manifold installation point

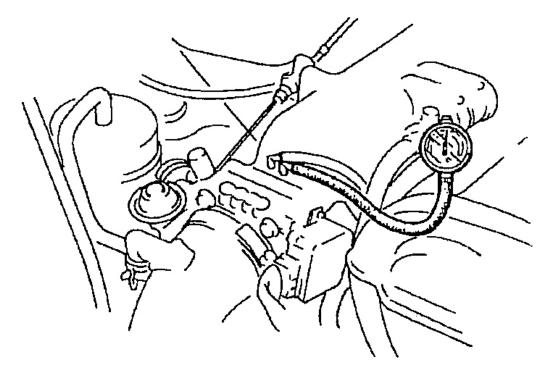
PCV valve installation point

- Fuel injector insulator
- Accelerator cable free play
- Engine compression (See <u>COMPRESSION INSPECTION</u>.)
- NOTE: Air suction can be located by engine speed change when lubricant is sprayed on the area where suction is occurring.

Specification

More than 60 kPa {450 mmHg, 18 inHg}

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Fig. 17: Measuring Manifold Vacuum Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

IDLE AIR CONTROL (IAC) INSPECTION

Engine coolant temperature compensation inspection

- 1. Connect the WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.
- 2. Select following PIDs.
 - ECT
 - RPM
- 3. Verify that the engine is in cold condition, then start the engine.
- 4. Verify that the engine speed decreases as the engine warms up.
 - If the engine speed does not decrease or decreases slowly, carry out the following:
 - ECT sensor inspection
 - IAC valve inspection

Load compensation inspection

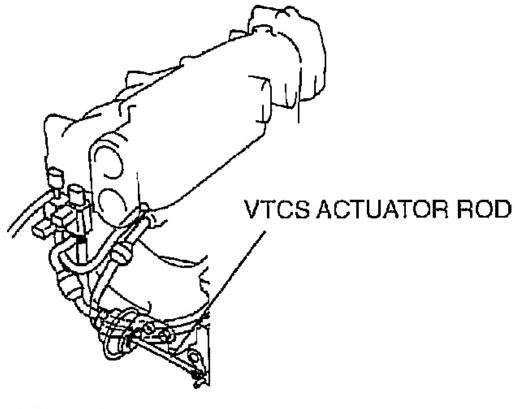
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- 1. Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature and idle it.
- 2. Connect the WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.
- 3. Select the following PID.
 - RPM
- 4. Turn the electrical loads on and verify that the engine speed is within the specification. (See **ENGINE <u>TUNE-UP</u>**.)
 - If not as specified, carry out following:
 - Headlight switch inspection
 - A/C switch inspection
 - P/S pressure switch inspection
 - IAC valve inspection
 - Fan switch inspection
 - Cooling fan motor inspection
 - Rear window defroster inspection

VARIABLE TUMBLE CONTROL SYSTEM (VTCS) OPERATION INSPECTION

- 1. Connect the WDS or equivalent to the DLC-2.
- 2. Access ECT PID.
- 3. Verify ECT PID is 65 °C $\{149 \text{ °F}\}$ or less.
- 4. Start the engine.
- 5. Verify that the rod of VTCS shutter valve actuator is pulled.

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Fig. 18: Inspecting VTCS Actuator Rod Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

- If the rod is not pulled, inspect the following.
 - VTCS shutter valve actuator
 - VTCS check valve (one-way)
 - Vacuum hose
 - VTCS solenoid valve
 - Wiring harness and connectors (Main relay VTCS solenoid valve PCM terminal 2N)
- 6. Access RPM PID.
- 7. Inspect the rod operation under the following condition.
 - If the rod operation is not as specified, inspect the following:
 - VTCS shutter valve actuator
 - Delay valve

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- Vacuum chamber
- Vacuum hose
- VTCS solenoid valve
- Wiring harness and connectors (Main relay VTCS solenoid valve PCM terminal 2N)

Rod operation

ROD OPERATION

Engine speed (RPM PID) (RPM)	Tumble swirl control actuator
3,250 or less	Operate
3,250 or more	Not operate

VARIABLE VALVE TIMING SYSTEM OPERATION INSPECTION

When idling cannot be continued

- 1. Remove the OCV (oil control valve) and verify that the spool valve is at maximum retard position.
 - If the spool valve is stuck in advance direction, replace the OCV (oil control valve).
- 2. Connect the OCV (oil control valve) connector.
- 3. Turn the ignition switch on.
- 4. Verify that the spool valve is at maximum retard position.
 - If the spool valve is stuck in advance direction, inspect for the following.
 - Short circuit in harnesses or connectors between the OCV (oil control valve) and the PCM.
- 5. Inspect the VVT (variable valve timing) actuator.

EVAPORATIVE EMISSION (EVAP) SYSTEM LEAK INSPECTION

• To verify that the problem has been fixed properly after repairs, the run drive cycle or EVAP system leak inspection must be performed.

EVAP system leak inspection using the WDS or equivalent

NOTE: EVAP system test outline

• The EVAP system test, which can substituted for the run drive cycle as an EVAP control system repair confirmation method, can be done while operating the WDS in the KOEO (Key On Engine Off) condition instead of actually driving the vehicle.

EVAP system test description

• The EVAP system test finds gas leaks in the system using the PCM to monitor changes in the air pump load current of the EVAP system leak detection pump. This test starts after sending an on-demand test signal from the WDS to the PCM. The PCM controls the air pump and change-over-valve operation and

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

also stores the load current of the air pump as follows:

- i. The PCM commands turn the air pump on and retrieve the air pump load current value (LDP_MON PID) as a reference current (LDP_REF PID).
- ii. After retrieving a reference current value, the PCM commands the change-over-valve to open, then captures the air pump load current value (LDP_MON PID) as idle current (LDP_IDL PID). The EVAP system will be pressurized from this phase,
- iii. The PCM continues to monitor the air pump load current value (LDP_MON PID) until the end of the test.
- You can confirm whether any evaporative gas leak occurred or not by reading the test results.

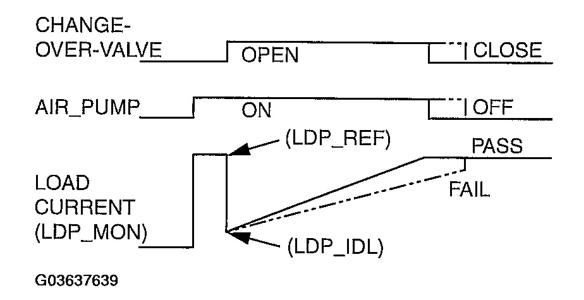


Fig. 19: EVAP System Test Inspection Graph Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

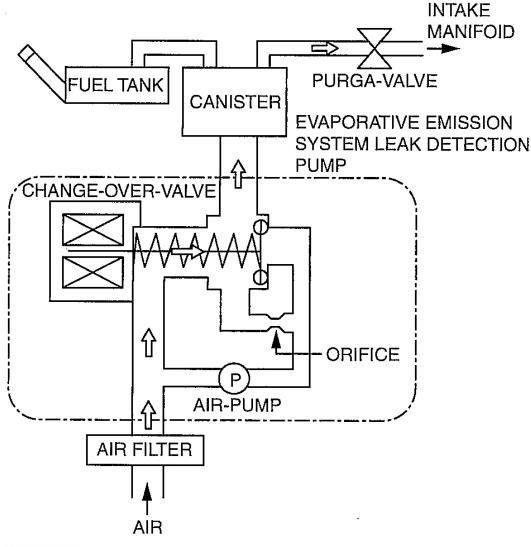




Fig. 20: EVAP System Test Description Diagram Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

EVAP system malfunction judgment

- The WDS calculates the stored air pump load current value and displays the results as follows:
 - Small leak results (DTC P0442) = LDP_SLDV
 - \circ Very small leak results (mA/S: DTC P0456) = LDP_VSLDV
 - \circ IMO result (air pump operation) = LDP_MON (when test ended)
 - \circ COV result (change-over-valve statues) = LDP_REF -LDP_IDL

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- 1. Select the EVAP system test from the Toolbox on the WDS display and follow the instructions.
- 2. Verify that all of the following PIDs are within the specifications at the pre-test confirmation screen.
 - NOTE:
- To successfully perform this procedure, all PIDs must be within the following specifications before proceeding to the next step.
- Record the FTL_V and VPWR values.
- The PCM will cancel the EVAP system test if the VPWR PID value falls lower than 11.0 V during the test.

PID SPECIFICATION

PID	PID Range
BARO	72.2 kPa {543 mmHg, 21.3 inHg} or more
FTL_V	1.3-3.7 V
LAF	5-40 °C {41-104 °F}
VPWR	11.0-14.5 V

- 3. Start the engine.
- 4. Drive the vehicle or let the engine idle more than **20 min.**
- 5. Turn ignition switch Off, then turn it to the ON position again (Key On Engine Off).
- 6. Press the tick icon to start the test.
- 7. Verify that each test result is indicated with green.
 - If any test result is indicated with red, diagnose the problem using the following DTC troubleshooting procedure or component inspection procedure.

Failed Item	Troubleshooting
Small leak	DTC P0442
Very small leak (mA/S)	DTC P0456
IMO	Inspect, open or short to ground circuit between PCM and emission system leak detection pump
COV	Inspect change-over-valve to make sure it is not stuck closed

DTC TROUBLESHOOTING

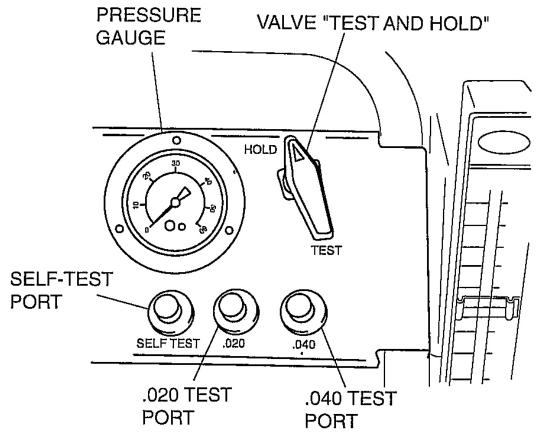
EVAP system leak inspection using leak tester

1. Perform the following **SST** (EVAP System Tester 134-01049) self-test:

NOTE: If the tester does not work correctly during the self-test, refer to the tester operators manual for more detailed self-test procedure.

1. Verify that the control valve on the panel is in the HOLD position then open the nitrogen bottle valve.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata



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Fig. 21: Identifying EVAP System Leak Tester Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

- 2. Connect the vehicle interface hose (part of the **SST**) to the SELF TEST port located on the control panel. Hand tighten the fitting. (Do not overtighten.)
- 3. Turn the control valve to the TEST position.
- 4. The gauge should read **331-381 mm {13-15 in}** of water.
 - If the gauge is not reading in this range, adjust the pressure by turning the black knob on the low pressure regulator at the nitrogen bottle.
- 5. Turn the control valve to the HOLD position,
- 6. Verify that the gauge holds pressure and that the flow meter reads no flow.
 - If there is no drop in pressure and no flow, the tester passes the self-test.
 - If the gauge leaks down, refer to the tester operators manual.
- 2. Connect the **SST** to the vehicle.
 - 1. Verify that the control valve on the panel is in the HOLD position then open the nitrogen bottle

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

valve.

NOTE:

- 2. Remove the fuel-filler cap from the vehicle.
 - If the fuel-filler cap is not a MAZDA part or equivalent, replace it.
- 3. Connect the receiver assembly (**SST:** 134-01051) to the vehicle cap test hose assembly (part of the **SST**) and the fuel-filler cap from the vehicle.
- 4. Connect the cap adaptor (**SST:** 134-01050) to the vehicle cap test hose assembly (part of the **SST**) and to the fuel-filler neck.
- 5. Connect the vehicle interface hose (part of the **SST**) to the center fitting of the vehicle cap test hose assembly (part of the **SST**).
- 3. Connect the WDS or equivalent to the DLC-2.
- 4. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position (Engine off).
- 5. Request the PCM on-board device control (Mode 08) using the WDS or equivalent to close the changeover valve (COV) in the EVAP system leak detection pump.

The COV is closed for 10 min unless the following any actions are done:

- The engine is started.
- The ignition switch is turned off position.

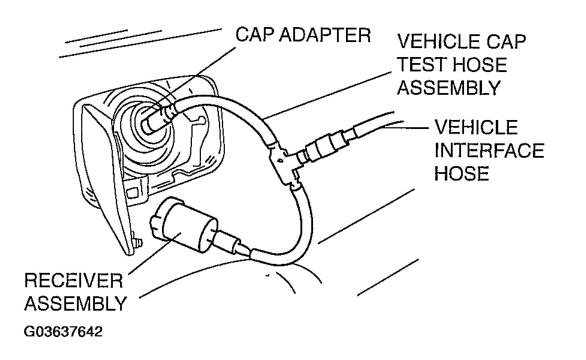


Fig. 22: Connecting Cap Adaptor To Vehicle Cap Test Hose Assembly And To Fuel-Filler Neck Courtesy of MAZDA MOTORS CORP.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- 6. Make sure the control valve on the 134-01049 is in the HOLD position and that the valve on the cylinder of nitrogen gas is open.
- 7. Turn the control valve to the open position and let the system fill. You should note a drop in the gauge pressure along with the flow meter being pegged at maximum flow for several minutes depending on how full or empty the fuel tank is, and how long it takes to completely fill and pressurize the evaporative emissions system hoses.
- 8. If the gauge and the flow meter do not settle to a measurable level after **2-3 min**, then refer to the Mazda Workshop Manual to verify that the cut or vent valve is properly closed.
- 9. Verify the pressure gauge and flow meter reading to determine if there is an evaporative emissions leak:

NO EVAPORATIVE LEAK:

• The flow meter registers "zero flow" and the pressure gauge returns to the pre-set pressure of **356 mm {14 in}** of water (H2O).

EVAPORATIVE LEAK:

• The pressure does not return to the preset level of **356 mm {14 in}** of water (H2O) when measuring the flow. See "SETTING LEAK STANDARD FOR TESTING" (.020 to.040 inch H2O) of the Evaporative Emissions Tester operators manual .

NOTE: • Turn the control valve to the HOLD position then disconnect the SST.

COOLING FAN CONTROL OPERATION INSPECTION (BP WITH TC)

- 1. Connect the WDS or equivalent to DLC-2.
- 2. Access the ECT PID.
- 3. Verify that the ECT PID is **below 100°C {212°F}**
- 4. Verify that the fan motor No.1 and No.2 do not operate.
 - If the cooling fans are operating, inspect for following:
 - Short to GND circuit in wiring between A/C switch and PCM terminal 4F
 - Short to GND circuit in wiring between fan relay No.1 and PCM terminal 2B
 - Short to GND circuit in wiring between fan relay No.2 and PCM terminal 2C
 - Short to GND circuit in wiring between fan relay No.3 and PCM terminal 2C
 - Fan relay No.1 stuck close
- 5. Start the engine and warm up it to ECT PID is **above 100°C {212°F}**
- 6. Verify that fan motor No.1 and No.2 operate.
 - If the fan motor No.1 and No.2 do not operate inspect for following:
 - Open circuit in wiring between PCM terminal 2B and fan relay No.1
 - Open circuit in wiring between battery positive terminal and fan relay No.1
 - Fan relay No.1 stuck open

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

- If the fan motor No.1 does not operate inspect for following:
 - Open circuit between fan relay No.1 and GND through fan motor No.1
 - Fan motor No.1 malfunction
- If the fan motor No.2 does not operate inspect for following:
 - Open circuit between fan relay No.3 and GND through fan motor No.2
 - Fan motor No.2 malfunction
- 7. Verify that the fan motor No.1 and No.2 operate high speed while the A/C is operating.
 - If the fan motor No.1 and No.2 do not operate high speed, inspect for following:
 - Open circuit between A/C switch and PCM terminal 4F
 - Open circuit between PCM terminal 2C and fan relay No.2
 - Open circuit between PCM terminal 2C and fan relay No.3
 - Open circuit between battery positive terminal and fan relay No.2
 - Open circuit between battery positive terminal and fan relay No.3
 - Open circuit between fan relay No.2 and GND
 - Fan relay No.2 stuck open
 - Fan relay No.3 stuck open
 - If the fan motor No.1 does not operate high speed, inspect for following:
 - Open circuit between fan relay No.2 and fan motor No.1
 - Open circuit between fan relay No.3 and fan motor No.1
 - Fan motor No.1 malfunction
 - If the fan motor No.2 does not operate high speed, inspect for following:
 - Open circuit between fan relay No.2 and fan motor No.2
 - Open circuit between fan relay No.3 and fan motor No.2
 - Fan motor No.2 malfunction

SPARK TEST

- 1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
- 2. Disconnect the FP RLY connector.
- 3. Verify that each high-tension lead and connector is connected properly.
- 4. Inspect the ignition system in the following procedure.

• High voltage in the ignition system can cause strong electrical shock which can result in serious injury. Avoid direct contact to the vehicle body during the following spark test.

SPARK TEST

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1		Yes	Ignition system is okay.

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

	 Remove high-tension lead from spark plug. Hold high-tension lead with installed pliers 5-10 mm {0.20-0.39 in} from ground. Turn ignition switch to START and verify that there is a strong blue spark. (Inspect each cylinder) 	No	If some cylinders do not spark, go to Step 2. If all cylinders do not spark, go to Step 3.
2	• Is high-tension lead resistance correct?	Yes	Inspect high-tension lead and ignition coil for crack or damage.
		No	Replace the high-tension lead.
3	• Does PCM or ignition coil	Yes	Repair or replace connector.
	connector have poor connection?	No	Go to the next step.
4	• Is ignition coil winding resistance	Yes	Go to the next step.
	okay?	No	Replace ignition coil.
5	 Are following parts okay? CKP sensor and crankshaft pulley (Also, inspect gap.) 	Yes	Inspect wiring harness and connectors of CKP sensor for open or short circuit.
	• PCM terminal 3F/3I voltage	No	Repair or replace.

FUEL INJECTOR OPERATION INSPECTION

FUEL INJECTOR OPERATION INSPECTION

STEP	INSPECTION		ACTION
1	• While cranking engine, inspect for	Yes	Fuel injector operation is okay.
	fuel injector operation sound at each cylinder by using a soundscope.Is operation sound heard?	No	If operation sound is not heard from all cylinders, go to Step 2. If operation sound is not heard from some cylinders, go to Step 3.
2	• Carry out main relay operation.	Yes	Inspect following:
	• Is main relay operation normal?		• Fuel injector power system related wiring harnesses and connectors
			• PCM connectors
			• PCM terminal voltage
			• Fuel injector GND and related wiring harness and connectors
		No	Repair or replace.
3	Change fuel injector connector of not operating fuel injector and	Yes	Go to the next step.
	operating fuel injector.	No	Replace the fuel injector.
	• Is operation sound heard?		

2005 ENGINE PERFORMANCE Symptom Troubleshooting [Engine Control System (BP, BP With TC)] - MX-5 Miata

4 • Are wiring harnesses and connectors of operating fuel injector okay? (Operating or not operating)	No	Repair or replace. Inspect PCM terminal voltage for fuel injector signal.
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