

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION > GLASS, FRAMES AND MECHANISMS - SYSTEM OPERATION AND COMPONENT DESCRIPTION > POWER WINDOW OPERATION - FRONT



NOTE: If the vehicle battery is disconnected while the window is moving, the one-touch up and one-touch down feature (and obstacle detection) is disabled prior to initialization.

Refer to: Power Door Window Initialization .

The power windows operate when the delayed accessory relay is active. The delayed accessory relay (non-serviceable) is located in the BCM. Both front windows are equipped with obstacle detection and one-touch up and one-touch down functionality. If an obstacle has been detected as the window glass is moving upward, the window motor automatically reverses direction and moves the glass downward.

Driver Door Window Operation

The master window control switch communicates to the DDM through a LIN. When commanded by the master window control switch, the DDM supplies power and ground to operate the driver door window regulator motor in the desired direction. The DDM monitors the window glass position through feedback from 2 Hall-effect sensors (integral to the driver door window regulator motor). If there is an issue with the Hall-effect sensor circuit(s), the DDM only moves the window in 500 ms intervals (the master window control switch must be released and activated again to move the window).

Passenger Door Window Operation

The master window control switch communicates to the DDM through a LIN. The DDM communicates to the PDM through the MS-CAN.

When commanded by the master window control switch or the passenger door window control switch, the PDM supplies power and ground to operate the passenger door window regulator motor in the desired direction. The PDM monitors window glass position through feedback from 2 Hall-effect sensors (integral to the passenger door window regulator motor). If there is an issue with the Hall-effect sensor circuit(s), the PDM only moves the window in 500 ms intervals (the passenger or master window control switch must be released and activated again to move the window).

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION > GLASS, FRAMES AND MECHANISMS - SYSTEM OPERATION AND COMPONENT DESCRIPTION > REAR DOOR WINDOW OPERATION - SUPERCAB AND SUPERCREW

The rear window control switches contain 2 relays, which when at rest (inactive), provide a ground path to their respective power window motor circuit(s). The rear window control switches receive voltage (high current circuit) from the delayed accessory relay whenever it is active. When the rear window control switches receive a voltage signal from the master window control switch and/or when the rear door window control switch is activated, the rear door window control switch supplies high current voltage (and ground) to operate the power window motor in the desired direction.

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