

EVAP Monitor Bypass	14. Park the vehicle for a minimum of 8 hours. Repeat steps 2 through 11. Do not repeat step 1.	Allows the bypass counter to increment to 2.
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INTERMITTENT DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES

Intermittent diagnostic techniques help find and isolate the root cause of intermittent concerns associated with the electronic engine control (EEC) system. The information is organized to help find the concern and carry out the repair. The process of finding and isolating an intermittent concern starts with recreating a fault symptom, accumulating PCM data, and comparing that data to typical values, then analyzing the results. Refer to the scan tool manufacturer's instruction manual for the functions described below.

Before proceeding, be sure that:

- Customary mechanical system tests and inspections do not reveal a concern. Mechanical component conditions can make a PCM system react abnormally.
- Technical Service Bulletins (TSBs) and Online Automotive Service Information System (OASIS) messages, if available, are reviewed.
- Quick Test and associated diagnostic subroutines have been completed without finding a concern, and the symptom is still present.

INTERMITTENT DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES > RECREATING THE FAULT

Recreating the concern is the first step in isolating the cause of the intermittent symptom. A thorough investigation should start with the customer information worksheet located in the back of this manual. If freeze frame data is available, it may help in recreating the conditions at the time of a malfunction indicator lamp diagnostic trouble code (MIL DTC). Listed below are some of the conditions for recreating the concern:

ENGINE FAULT CONDITIONS

Engine Type Conditions	Non-Engine Type Conditions
Engine Temperature	Ambient Temperature
Engine RPM	Moisture Conditions
Engine Load	Road Conditions (Smooth-Bumpy)
Engine Idle/Accel/Deceleration	

INTERMITTENT DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES > ACCUMULATING PCM DATA

PCM data can be accumulated in a number of ways. This includes circuit measurements with a digital multimeter (DMM) or scan tool parameter identification (PID) data. Acquisition of PCM PID data using a