# Opening Your Class

<table>
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<th>KEY ELEMENT</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Introduce Content</td>
<td>This course or class provides complete coverage of the components, operation, design, and troubleshooting. It correlates material to task lists specified by ASE and NATEF and emphasizes a problem-solving approach. Chapter features include Tech Tips, Frequently Asked Questions, Real World Fixes, Videos, Animations, and NATEF Task Sheet references.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motivate Learners</td>
<td>Explain how the knowledge of how something works translates into the ability to use that knowledge to figure why the engine does not work correctly and how this saves diagnosis time, which translates into more money.</td>
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| State the learning objectives for the chapter or course you are about to cover and explain this is what they should be able to do as a result of attending this session or class. | Explain learning objectives to students as listed below:  
1. Describe the purpose and function of the positive crankcase ventilation (PCV) system.  
2. Explain the purpose and function of the secondary air-injection (SAI) system and how to diagnose faults in the system |
| Establish the Mood or Climate              | Provide a WELCOME, Avoid put downs and bad jokes.                                                                                                                                                          |
| Complete Essentials                        | Restrooms, breaks, registration, tests, etc.                                                                                                                                                                |
| Clarify and Establish Knowledge Base       | Do a round robin of the class by going around the room and having each student give their backgrounds, years of experience, family, hobbies, career goals, or anything they want to share.                             |

**NOTE:** This lesson plan is based on the 5th Edition Chapter Images found on Jim’s web site @ [www.jameshalderman.com](http://www.jameshalderman.com)  
**LINK CHP 85:** [ATE5 Chapter Images](#)
Ch85 PCV & SAI Systems

1. SLIDE 1 CH85 POSITIVE CRANKCASE VENTILATION & SECONDARY AIR-INJECTION SYSTEMS

Check for ADDITIONAL VIDEOS & ANIMATIONS @ http://www.jameshalderman.com/
WEB SITE IS CONSTANTLY UPDATED

Videos

DEMOnstration: Pass around various PCV valves for the students to see. Students should understand where the PCV valve can be located on an engine
Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) (View) (Download)
Secondary Air Injection (View) (Download)

2. SLIDE 2 EXPLAIN Figure 85-1 A PCV valve in a cutaway valve cover, showing the baffles that prevent liquid oil from being drawn into the intake manifold.

3. SLIDE 3 EXPLAIN Figure 85-2 Spring force, crankcase pressure, and intake manifold vacuum work together to regulate the flow rate through the PCV valve.

4. SLIDE 4 EXPLAIN Figure 85-3 Air flows through the PCV valve during idle, cruising, and light-load conditions.

5. SLIDE 5 EXPLAIN Figure 85-4 Air flows through the PCV valve during acceleration and when the engine is under a heavy load.

6. SLIDE 6 EXPLAIN Figure 85-5 PCV valve operation in the event of a backfire

DEMOnstration: Show how to check valve operation by shaking the valve. FIG 85-1 to 5

HANDS-ON TASK: Have the students locate PCV system components on their own vehicles. Ask them to explain how air flows through the system.
**DISCUSSION:** Have the students talk about what can happen to a PCV system from a vehicle owner who neglects or extends normal oil and filter replacements. What problems can restricted airflow cause?

**DEMONSTRATION:** Show students examples of plugged, dirty, or stuck PCV valves.

7. **SLIDE 7 EXPLAIN** Figure 85-6  Using a gauge that measures vacuum in units of inches of water to test the vacuum at the dipstick tube, being sure that the PCV system is capable of drawing a vacuum on the crankcase (28 in. H₂O = 1 PSI, or about 2 in. Hg of vacuum)

Don’t overlook malfunctioning PCV system when diagnosing excessive oil leaks. Plugged PCV system can create excess pressure in crankcase due to accumulation of combustion vapors. This excess pressure can force oil out of crankcase through engine seals & gaskets. **FIGURE 85-6**

**HANDS-ON TASK:** Show the students an orifice-controlled crankcase ventilation system. Have them **LOCATE & LABEL main components** & explain airflow through the system.

**DEMONSTRATION:** Show how to check for a slight vacuum on a running engine by using a 3 x 5 index card. Pinch vacuum line between intake manifold and PCV valve to illustrate plugged or obstructed system with no vacuum.

8. **SLIDE 8 EXPLAIN** Figure 85-7  Most PCV valves used on newer vehicles are secured with fasteners, making it more difficult to disconnect and thereby less likely to increase emissions

**HANDS-ON TASK:** Have students perform the **SNAP-BACK TEST** on a PCV valve on a running engine by placing their finger over valve inlet. Students should listen & feel for click when they remove their finger indicating the valve is functioning properly.
### DISCUSSION:
Have the students talk about why OBD-II system checks or monitors PCV system. How do crankcase emissions affect atmosphere? What does PCV system do to prevent pollution?

### HANDS-ON TASK:
Have the students research a PCV system failure DTC. Students should be able to determine conditions that caused DTC & OEM troubleshooting procedure for DTC.

### ON-VEHICLE NATEF TASK:
Diagnose oil leaks, emissions, and driveability concerns caused by the positive crankcase ventilation (PCV) system; determine necessary action. Page 263

### ON-VEHICLE NATEF TASK:
Inspect, test and service positive crankcase ventilation (PCV) filter/breather cap, valve, tubes, orifices, and hoses; perform necessary action. Page 264

9. **SLIDE 9 EXPLAIN** Figure 85-8 typical belt-driven AIR pump. Air enters through revolving fins behind the drive pulley. The fins act as an air filter because dirt is heavier than air, and therefore the dirt is deflected off of the fins at the same time air is being drawn into the pump.

**DEMONSTRATION:** Show the students various types of air injection pumps. Most belt-driven pumps can be easily disassembled to show their internal components. **FIGURE 85-8**

**HANDS-ON TASK:** Have the students use electronic service information COMPONENT LOCATOR to locate the secondary air-injection components on their own cars. Students should be able to identify components and explain their operation and purposes.

10. **SLIDE 10 EXPLAIN** Figure 85-9 external air manifold and exhaust check valve on a restored muscle car engine.

11. **SLIDE 11 EXPLAIN** Figure 85-10 (a) When engine is cold and before the oxygen sensor is hot enough to achieve closed loop, the airflow from the air pump is directed to the exhaust manifold(s) through the one-way check valves, which keep the exhaust gases from entering the switching solenoids and the pump itself.
**DEMONSTRATION:** Show various air distribution manifolds & exhaust check valves. Demonstrate check valve operation by attempting to blow air through each side. If valve is good, air should pass through only one side. **FIGURES 85-9 & 10**

12. **SLIDE 12 EXPLAIN Figure 85-10 (b)** When the engine achieves closed loop, the air is directed to the catalytic converter.

13. **SLIDE 23 EXPLAIN Figure 85-11** A typical electric motor–driven SAI pump. This unit is on a Chevrolet Corvette and only works when the engine is cold.

**DISCUSSION:** Have the students talk about the various conditions that require air injection & areas that will receive air injection. Under what conditions does the SAI system operate, and where does it inject air?

**DEMONSTRATION:** Create a SAI system failure on OBD-II vehicle. This can be done easily by disconnecting an electric pump or air hose. Operate the vehicle under conditions necessary to set DTC. **FIGURE 85-11**

**HANDS-ON TASK:** Have students retrieve the DTC and list conditions necessary for the code to set **DEMONSTRATED ABOVE FIGURE 85-11**

**DISCUSSION:** Have students discuss enabling criteria required for OBD-II system to test air injection systems and various SAI systems & resulting variations in criteria. What enabling criteria are necessary for the OBD-II system to test the SAI system?

**ON-VEHICLE NATEF TASK** Diagnose emissions and driveability concerns caused by the secondary air injection and catalytic converter systems; determine necessary action. Page 265

**ON-VEHICLE NATEF TASK** Inspect and test mechanical components of secondary air injection systems; perform necessary action. P266
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<td><img src="image" alt="NATEF Icon" /></td>
<td><strong>ON-VEHICLE NATEF TASK:</strong> Inspect and test electrical/electronically-operated components and circuits of air injection systems; perform necessary action. <em>(P-3) Page 267</em></td>
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