What Should I Do if My Car Fails Inspection?

Ask the emission inspector to provide specific documentation and information regarding the failure.

Depending on your state, the extent of repair requirements will vary. Ask your inspector what your repair obligations are.

Finally, your Volvo Retailer is provided with the latest service information, factory training and diagnostic equipment so that your car can be repaired to pass inspection. Whether those repairs will be covered under Volvo warranty policies will be determined by the age and mileage of the vehicle.



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OBDII EMISSION INSPECTION & "READINESS" CHECK

WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU.







What are OBDII Emission Checks?

If your Volvo is model year 1996 or newer, various states are now requiring a test of the vehicle's "Onboard Diagnostic System" (sometimes called OBDII) as part of their motor vehicle inspection program. This test checks to see if there are Diagnostic Trouble Codes (or DTCs) stored within the electronic emission control system. States are doing this now in order to meet Federal Clean Air Standards.

OBDII is a comprehensive part of your vehicle's Engine Management System. The monitors within OBDII indicate when the emission system is functioning properly. It also provides a fault code to help identify a malfunctioning system or component. This eliminates the traditional tail pipe exhaust gas test and speeds up the inspection process.

What Should I Do Before Inspection?

We all share in the responsibility of ensuring that we breathe clean air. Here are some tips for maintaining your vehicle prior to an emission inspection:

- Service your car according to the instructions in your owner's manual. These instructions can also be obtained through your local Volvo Retailer or by contacting Volvo directly.
- If the Check Engine Light (or MIL light) is illuminated on the instrument panel have the car serviced BEFORE inspection. A car that has a Check Engine Light already lit will not pass inspection.

What are Readiness Codes?

As required by Federal and State laws, there are various antitampering devices installed within the OBDII system. These devices will indicate if someone has attempted to alter the emission control system or has tried to erase any stored malfunction information. Part of the anti-tampering system is a "Readiness" check. The "Readiness" check assures that all of the monitors and sensors have completed a number of driving cycles without a problem. The systems are checked and return a signal to the inspector that the OBDII system is Readiness – OK. In other words, it's OK to continue with the inspection.

Under some unique circumstances, the Readiness Code may not read OK, even though the emission control system has not been tampered with and is not malfunctioning. These circumstances may include the following:

- A service where the battery was disconnected and the vehicle has not been driven enough to allow the system to cycle through all of the readiness checks.
- Vehicle is typically driven for only very short cycles, less than 20 minutes.
- Vehicle is typically driven for only uninterrupted highway cycles where there's no period of prolonged engine idle, such as standing at a stop light.

Can I Reset the Readiness Codes Myself?

In some cases, YES. How easily the car will reset may be determined by the model and the age of the vehicle. Older model years, and cars with high mileage (100,000 miles or greater) tend be more sensitive to this situation.

However, there is a generic driving cycle that has been very helpful in resetting the Readiness Codes. It is a driving cycle that can be driven over local roads and highways safely. Driving this cycle does not guarantee that the Readiness Codes will be reset but it has been very helpful in most cases.

Part of all new car certification requires that the Readiness Code monitors run to completion after following a standard specified driving cycle. The drive cycle represented below, is similar to this standard. You may find it necessary to drive this complete cycle twice. An adequate cool down period between the two separate driving cycles – generally 30 minutes – will assure that the various readiness monitors are reset for the second driving cycle.

