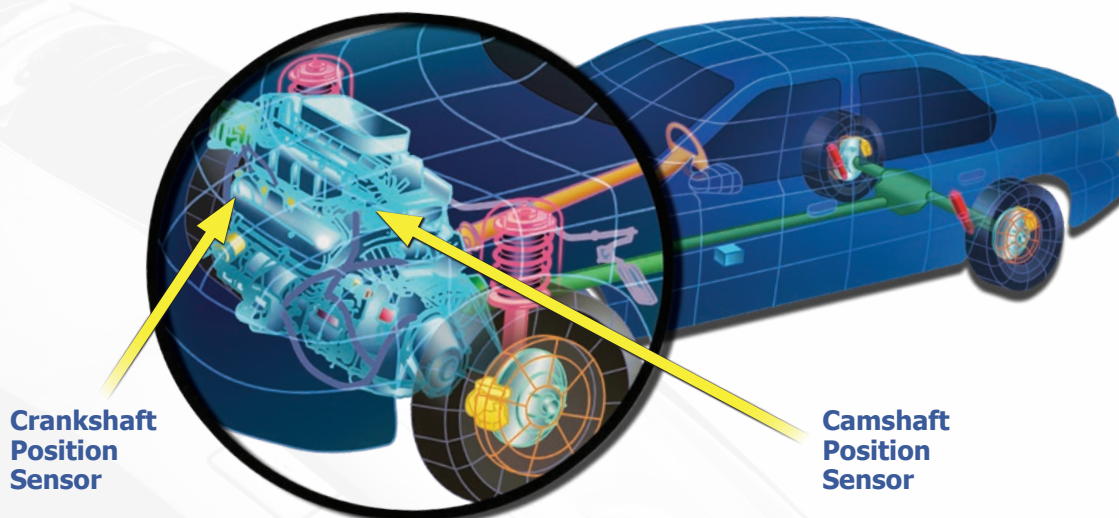


« JUST THE FACTS »

Camshaft/Crankshaft Position Sensors



What does a Camshaft/Crankshaft Position Sensor do?

The Camshaft sensor determines which cylinder is firing to establish injector synchronization and coil firing sequence in DIS systems. Crankshaft sensors set ignition timing, supply the RPM signal, and determine engine speed.

Where are these sensors located?

The Camshaft Position sensor is typically located in the cylinder head of the engine and has a cylindrical portion that inserts into the head. The Crankshaft Position sensor is normally located in the timing cover or on the side of the block with a cylindrical portion that inserts into the block.

Will a malfunctioning Cam or Crank Sensor illuminate the check engine light or affect vehicle operation?

Yes, a failing sensor can illuminate the MIL, and may cause vehicle stalling or a no-start condition.

What are the common causes of failure?

Typically these sensors fail due to exposure to high heat.

How to determine if these sensors are malfunctioning?

Look for RPM on a scan tool while cranking the engine. If the engine runs, a scope is the best diagnostic tool. Typical trouble codes: Crankshaft P0335; Camshaft P0340.

What makes Standard® and Intermotor® Camshaft and Crankshaft Position Sensors the best?

- Integrated A/D converter and digital signal processing with a dynamically adaptive switch point improves accuracy and operation
- Advanced circuitry protects the system from stray electro-magnetic fields and power spikes
- Custom magnetic circuit programming calibrates the sensor while performance testing for improved timing accuracy between the target wheel and sensor output
- 100% environmental, endurance and end-of-line testing for Timing, Pulse Width and Signal Amplitude ensures consistent product reliability



Chrysler
Camshaft Sensor
PC475



Ford
Camshaft Sensor
PC321



GM
Crankshaft Sensor
PC123



Honda
Crankshaft Sensor
PC133



Nissan
Camshaft Sensor
PC464



Toyota
Crankshaft Sensor
PC78