Schrader TPMS ACADEMY

Program vs. Relearn

PROGRAMMING

EZ-sensor comes *blank* and must be *programmed* to the specific MMY of the vehicle being serviced using a compatible programming tool.

The tool *programs* the sensor with the vehicle specific protocol so that the sensor will communicate with the vehicle's receiver.

EZ-sensor's can either be created with a NEW sensor ID or the sensor ID can be COPIED from an existing working sensor and *programmed* onto the blank EZ-sensor®.

After the EZ-sensor® is *programmed*, it functions the same way as the Original Equipment sensor for that specific vehicle.

RELEARNING

A vehicle *relearn* is required any time a NEW sensor ID is introduced to the vehicle or when the tires are rotated. The vehicle's ECU records the 4 (or 5) sensor IDs so that:

- The *unique IDs* installed on the vehicle are correctly recognized by the vehicle's ECU.

- On vehicles that display *pressure by location*, the ECU can display the correct wheel location of each tire's pressure.

Using a properly formatted scan tool, *relearn* the sensor IDs to the vehicle's ECU. The tool will wake up or "ping" each sensor, one at a time (LF, RF, RR, LR, Spare - if equipped) and store the sensor's individual IDs.
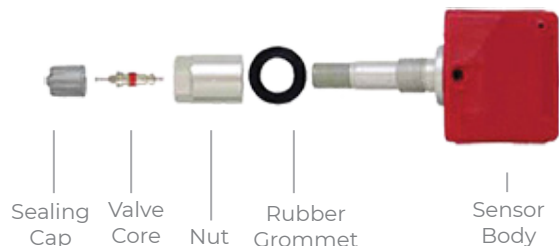

Types of TPMS Sensors

Snap-In Sensor, Rubber Stem

Sealing Cap | Valve Core | Snap-In Valve | Sensor Body | Snap-In Valve Screw
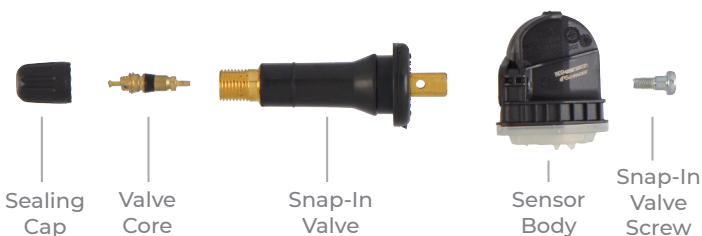
Clamp-In Sensor, Aluminum Stem

Sealing Cap | Valve Core | Nut | Rubber Grommet | Sensor Body

Compression forces, high temperatures and corrosion can damage any of these components. Failure to replace these parts can lead to slow tire leaks, causing the TPMS indicator light to appear more frequently. For this reason, serviceable parts should be replaced anytime a tire is removed from the wheel.

Step-by-Step Best Practices in TPMS

1. Check for the Light:
If the vehicle is equipped with TPMS, the TPMS indicator light should illuminate on the dashboard during start-up. If the light appears and then disappears, the system is operational.

Solid Light: One or more tires are 25% below recommended placard pressure. Solution: add air to meet placard recommendation.

Flashing Light: Indicates a dead sensor battery, missing sensor, broken sensor or an incorrect sensor for the vehicle type. Solution: Replace Sensor, relearn sensor.

2. Inspect Valve Caps:
A missing or improper valve cap can lead to corrosion, limiting the serviceability of a TPMS sensor. Improper valve caps include: chrome plated plastic caps, non-sealing caps and vanity caps. Ensure a sealing valve cap is always installed.

3. Check TPMS Sensors:
Using a TPMS scan tool, test each installed sensor. Remember: A flashing or solid light may have already signaled that there is an error with the TPMS system; this test confirms that alert.

4. Access Vehicle's Computer:
Using a TPMS scan tool, check for any Diagnostic Trouble Codes (DTC's) related to the vehicles TPMS system. You can also view sensor history and identify system faults.

5. Review Audit Report (Check Tool Capability):
After service on the vehicle is completed, a print out of a detailed "health check" should be provided. The report shows the status on the TPMS system. Notes will also be included on a physical inspection and service recommendations. This is a great tool to show customers why service is required.

CODE	YEAR MODEL	CODE	YEAR MODEL	CODE	YEAR MODEL	CODE	YEAR MODEL
L	1990	Y	2000	A	2010	L	2020
M	1991	1	2001	B	2011	M	2021
N	1992	2	2002	C	2012	N	2022
P	1993	3	2003	D	2013	P	2023
R	1994	4	2004	E	2014	R	2024
S	1995	5	2005	F	2015	S	2025
T	1996	6	2006	G	2016	T	2026
V	1997	7	2007	H	2017	V	2027
W	1998	8	2008	J	2018	W	2028
X	1999	9	2009	K	2019	X	2029

VIN-TO-YEAR CHART
The VIN (Vehicle Identification Number) is a unique serial number used to identify an individual vehicle.

The 10th character in the 17-character VIN represents the vehicle model-year.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
1-800-288-1804
8am - 8pm EST Monday - Friday
10am - 2pm EST Saturday
Except holidays

CA10004-02

Schrader
TPMS Solutions

www.SchraderTPMS.com

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