



Did You Know?

NAPA Echlin Knock (Detonation) Sensors

What does a Knock Sensor do?

This sensor creates a voltage signal based on the vibrations caused by detonation. The computer uses this signal to retard timing when spark knock occurs.

Where are these sensors located?

The Knock sensor is typically located in the lower engine block, cylinder head or intake manifold.

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

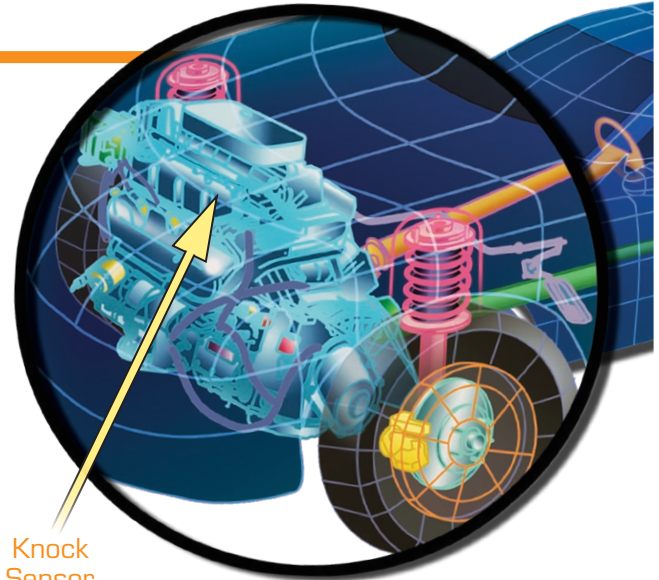
Yes, a failing sensor can illuminate the MIL, and may cause pinging and drivability problems.

What are the common causes of failure?

The Knock sensor can be damaged and fail if it is over tightened during service or replacement. There are 10 diagnostic trouble codes that can be set, ranging between P0325 through P0334.

How to determine if these sensors are malfunctioning?

To check for proper operation, monitor the Knock sensor data parameter on the scan tool. Some activity should be occurring while accelerating the engine. The diagnostic codes range between P0324 and P0333.

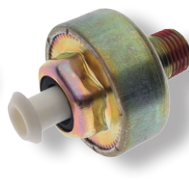


What makes NAPA Echlin Knock Sensors the best.

- NAPA Echlin Knock sensors are designed to respond to knock frequencies up to 1000 Hz accommodating shifts in engine knock frequency making it a more flexible sensor responding to correct engine knock over a broad range of vehicle conditions
- Manufacturing processes include an automated data acquisition system to continuously monitor the sensor output to ensure that it responds with appropriate voltage output at the specified frequency range
- All units are 100% tested using an accelerometer vibration test to ensure trouble-free operation



Ford
DKS323



GM
DKS208



Chrysler
DKS103



Toyota
DKS616



Honda
DKS569



Nissan
DKS518

**NAPA Echlin
LOOKS RIGHT. FITS RIGHT. PERFORMS RIGHT.**

THE BEAR IS BACK

