

Driving Position Memory System (DPMS) (cont'd)

– How the Circuit Works

'93 Models

The power seat control unit receives power at all times through fuses 15, 55, and 58, and in RUN or START through fuse 20.

With the ignition switch in RUN, two seat positions can be saved in memory. Press and release the memory switch and, when you hear a beep, immediately press and hold one of the memory switches until you hear two beeps. The seat's position is now in memory.

One touch on the memory switch will automatically adjust seat position only when the driver's door is open. When the driver's door is closed, you must hold the switch down. When adjustment is complete, you will hear two beeps.

The power seat control unit adjusts the seat-back angle only within a certain range. If the seat-back angle stored in memory is beyond this range, automatic adjustment will stop at the limit and you'll hear three beeps. To continue the automatic adjustment, press and hold the appropriate memory switch. When the seat-back reaches the memorized position, you'll hear two beeps.

'94 Models


The power driver's seat and steering column have a memory feature. The three seat adjustments (back and forth, up and down, seat back angle) and the two steering column adjustments (extend and retract, and steering column angle) can be regulated separately. All five adjustments can be memorized by pressing the MEMO button on the driving position memory switch, and then (within five seconds) pressing one of the two position buttons. If you press that same position button after the adjustments are memorized, the seat and the steering column will move to that memorized position.

NOTE: Disconnecting the battery for more than 30 seconds will cancel the memorized positions.

Each power seat motor has a reed switch sensor which sends a pulse to the DPMS control unit when the motor rotates. The DPMS control unit then stores the number of pulses for that seat position in its memory.

The DPMS control unit uses variable resistor-type tilt sensors to detect the changes in voltage caused by the movements of the steering column. The DPMS control unit then stores the voltage changes for that column position in its memory.

When you push one of the position buttons, the driving position memory switch receives the last memorized seat-and-steering column position. This function is disabled at speeds above 6 mph (10 km/h).

When you pull out the ignition key (ignition switch turned OFF) with the AUTO switch (in the steering column switch assembly) ON and the car parked (shift lever in ), the steering column will automatically move to the highest tilt position and fully retracted position to ease your exit from the car.

Refer to the Service Manual Section 23 (Driver Position Memory System) for testing and troubleshooting procedures.