

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
4 September 2008 (04.09.2008)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2008/106501 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
F02M 65/00 (2006.01) **G01R 19/00** (2006.01)
G01M 15/00 (2006.01)

(74) Agents: **STEARNS, Robert, L.** et al.; Dickinson Wright PLLC, 38525 Woodward Avenue, Suite 2000, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48304-5092 (US).

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2008/055105

(81) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(22) International Filing Date:
27 February 2008 (27.02.2008)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/891,947 28 February 2007 (28.02.2007) US
11/959,552 19 December 2007 (19.12.2007) US

(84) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **FEDERAL-MOGUL CORPORATION** [US/US]; 26555 Northwestern Highway, Southfield, MI 48033 (US).

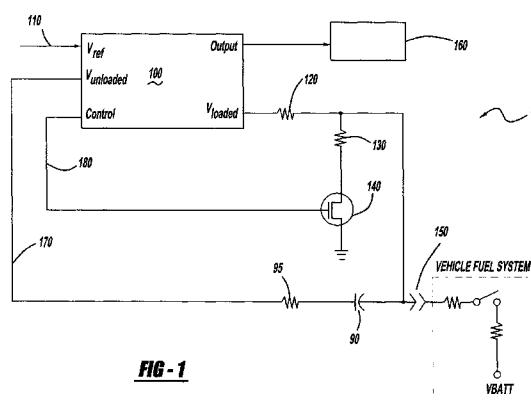
(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **HARVEY, Richard, W.** [US/US]; 4703 E. County Road 150n, Logansport, IN 46947-7478 (US). **McGAUGHEY, Robert, James** [US/US]; 7433 East 325 South, Birnghurst, IN 46913 (US).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

(54) Title: ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR INTEGRITY TESTER



(57) Abstract: This invention provides an electric fuel pump tester that allows a technician to simulate the real-life operation of the electrical system of the vehicle, i.e., when the fuel pump is installed. The present invention provides a tester that includes a load that is similar to that of an installed fuel pump. In this manner, a technician may monitor simulated real-life operation of the vehicle's electrical system.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR INTEGRITY TESTER

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This patent application claims priority to United States Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/891,947, filed February 28, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH

[0002] NONE

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0003] This invention relates generally to electric fuel pump testers and, more particularly, to a circuit for testing the electrical operating characteristics of an installed electric fuel pump.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0004] A common issue encountered when attempting to diagnose a problem with the operation of a vehicle's electric fuel pump is that the technician is unable to accurately and completely test the electrical operation of the fuel system. Typically, in order to test the electric operation a technician will uninstall the fuel pump from the vehicle and test the voltage at the fuel pump electrical connection on the vehicle wire harness. The standard operating voltage of an electrical fuel pump is approximately 12 Volts DC. If the technician checks the voltage at the electrical connection and it measures approximately 12 Volts DC, the technician will believe that the electrical system of the vehicle is operating properly and, thus, assume the fuel pump is defective. However, the fuel pump wire harness may measure at approximately 12 Volts DC in an unloaded state and still be defective. In some cases, a technician will replace a fuel pump in a vehicle multiple times before realizing that the electrical system of the vehicle may be the root cause of the problem.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] In general terms, this invention provides an electric fuel system tester that allows a technician to simulate the real-life operation of the electrical system of the vehicle, i.e., when the fuel pump is installed. With this invention, a technician will be able to diagnose a defective electrical system, even in the situation where the electrical connection measures an acceptable voltage level. In one embodiment, an electric fuel pump testing system is provided. The system comprises a connector for connecting the system to the vehicle's electrical system, and an apparatus for measuring the voltage or resistance of the vehicle's wire harness. The system further comprises a load, for example, a light or other resistive element, that simulates the electric draw of the electric fuel pump on the vehicle's electrical system when operating properly. Finally, the system includes a display device for indicating whether the electrical system of the vehicle is operating properly.

[0006] In another embodiment, a method for testing the operation of a fuel system of a vehicle is described. The method comprises the steps of connecting a test device to the vehicle's fuel pump electrical connectors, providing a load on the electrical system of the vehicle, measuring the electric characteristics of the vehicle with the tester connected, and outputting the electric characteristics.

[0007] These and other features and advantages of this invention will become more apparent to those skilled in the art from the detailed description of a preferred embodiment. The drawings that accompany the detailed description are described below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] Figure 1 is a schematic of an electric fuel pump tester according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

[0009] Figure 2 is a flow chart that sets forth a method of testing the operation of an electric fuel pump according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0010] The present invention provides a system and method for testing the real-life electrical operating characteristics of a vehicle's fuel pump system. Essentially, prior art

systems and methods for testing the electrical operation of electric fuel system provide incomplete information at best, and inaccurate and faulty information at worst. In these prior art systems and methods, a technician measures the electrical supply to the fuel pump at the fuel pump wire harness connector when the fuel pump is uninstalled from the vehicle. If the supply measures approximately 12 Volts DC, the technician assumes that the electrical system of the vehicle is operating properly. However, there are a number of situations in which a technician will obtain a normal measurement in an un-installed and unloaded state, but in an installed state, when the vehicle's electrical system is loaded and the fuel pump is drawing electrical power, the vehicle will not provide the proper electrical power to the fuel pump.

[0011] In one embodiment of the present invention, an electric fuel pump testing system is provided. The system comprises a connector for connecting the system to the vehicle's electrical system. This connector is placed in-line of the vehicle electrical system at the fuel pump wire harness connector. Basically, the fuel pump is disconnected from the vehicle and the tester is connected with the same connector. The tester includes any of a number of electrical testing circuits, for example, an apparatus, for measuring the system's electrical characteristics. The system further comprises a load for simulating the electrical draw of the fuel pump on the vehicle's electrical system. In one embodiment, a standard vehicle headlight is used as the load, however any load that replicates the draw of the fuel pump may be used, for example, a resistor, a heater, or any other resistive element. The system also includes a display device for indicating whether the electrical system of the vehicle is operating properly. In one embodiment, the display device comprises two LED's or other lights, one red and the other green. If the system's electrical characteristics are within an acceptable range, the green light will be illuminated and indicate proper operation. If the system's electrical characteristics are outside of an acceptable range, the red light will be illuminated and indicate a vehicle electrical system malfunction. In another embodiment, the electrical characteristics will be output directly to the technician, for example, by an analog dial or digital read-out. The specific display device utilized in the system is irrelevant so long as the technician is able to quickly and accurately diagnose the operation of the electrical system of the vehicle.

[0012] In another embodiment of the present invention, a method for testing the operation of a fuel system of a vehicle is described. The method comprises the steps of connecting a test device to the vehicle's fuel pump electrical connectors. The test device is configured to simulate the load of a properly operating electric fuel pump. The method also includes the step of measuring the electric characteristics of the vehicle with the tester connected. In this manner, the tester is able to measure and monitor a simulated real-life operating characteristics of the vehicle's electrical system. Finally, the method includes the step of outputting an indication of the operation of the electrical system of the vehicle.

[0013] Figure 1 is a circuit diagram of an exemplary electrical connection testing apparatus 10 according to one embodiment of the present invention. The fuel pump is typically connected to the fuel pump power supply of the fuel system through a wire harness. In order to test the fuel system operation with the apparatus 10 of the present invention, the apparatus 10 is connected to the fuel pump power supply of the fuel system through line 150. This connection is utilized to sample the fuel system electrical characteristics, which, as illustrated in Figure 1, is voltage. In an alternative embodiment, resistance may be sampled. The test apparatus 10 includes a microcontroller 100, e.g., a PIC16F819, or other processor programmed to perform the test method. The microcontroller 100 includes an input reference voltage – V_{ref} – on line 110, which is used in a comparison with the fuel system sampled voltage. In one embodiment, the electrical connection testing apparatus 10 is connected to the fuel pump power supply of the fuel system by the same connector that is used to connect to the fuel pump. In this manner, the electrical connection testing apparatus 10 essentially replaces the fuel pump from the perspective of the power supply portion of the fuel system.

[0014] In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, a number of components are utilized to connect the fuel system to the microcontroller 100. A connection on line 170 through capacitor 90 and resistor 95 to the vehicle fuel system allows the microcontroller 100 to sample the voltage of the fuel system power supply in an unloaded state ($V_{unloaded}$). A voltage divider network comprising resistors 120 and 130 is utilized and connected to MOSFET 140 to provide a sample of the voltage of the fuel system power supply in a loaded state (V_{loaded}) to the microcontroller 100. Control line 180 is utilized to switch MOSFET 140 on and off in order to provide numerous V_{loaded} values to the processor. In this manner, and as more fully

described below, microcontroller 100 takes a number of voltage samples of the fuel system in both a loaded and unloaded condition in order to diagnose the operation of the fuel system. Once completed, the microcontroller outputs a signal to the output device 160. In one embodiment, the output device 160 comprises a set of two different colored LED's that either indicates a pass (e.g., turning on a green LED) or a fail (e.g., turning on a red LED). Notwithstanding this example, the exact configuration of the output device may differ (for example, a "buzzer" or other audible output device may be used, or the V_{sample} measurements may be directly indicated, or some combination of different output devices may be utilized.

[0015] A flow chart setting forth the steps of an exemplary method of testing the integrity of the power supply portion of an electric fuel system of a vehicle according to one embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in Figure 2. As described above, the test apparatus is connected to the power supply of the fuel system in place of the fuel pump and the vehicle is turned on. At step 200, the test apparatus is turned on. The test apparatus indicates the on-state at step 210, e.g., by illuminating the two LED's described above. The test apparatus samples and stores the unloaded voltage (V_{unloaded}) of the fuel system at step 220. If the sampled V_{unloaded} is below 5V, or any other voltage threshold set by the tester, at step 230, the method determines if the elapsed time since the test apparatus has been turned on is less than two minutes at step 240. If so, the method returns to step 220 described above. If the elapsed time is greater than two minutes, the method passes on to step 250 to indicate that the fuel system is not providing adequate power to the fuel pump (for example, the vehicle ignition is in the off-state) and at step 260 the test apparatus enters a sleep mode or is shut off. The lack of adequate power that is determined at step 250 may be indicated to the tester by the flashing of the LED's, a buzzer or similar audible signal, or any other fault indicator.

[0016] If, at step 230, the unloaded voltage sample (V_{unloaded}) is greater than the voltage threshold, (5V in the illustrated embodiment), the test apparatus begins the integrity test method. In the illustrated embodiment, the test method samples V_{unloaded} three more times and then calculates the time average of the samples at step 270. This average V_{unloaded} value is stored for later use, as described below. At step 280, a load is applied to the tester, e.g., by turning on the MOSFET 140 as illustrated in the embodiment of Figure 1. Once the

MOSFET 140 is turned on, the test apparatus samples the loaded voltage of the fuel system (V_{loaded}) at step 290. A total of eight V_{loaded} samples are taken and averaged during this step. Once the test apparatus determines that eight V_{loaded} samples have been taken, the MOSFET 140 is turned off at step 300. At step 310, the average of the V_{unloaded} samples is compared to a reference unloaded voltage threshold. If the average of the V_{unloaded} samples is less than the reference unloaded voltage, at step 320 a system failure is indicated, e.g., by turning on the red LED. The method then proceeds to step 350 and the test apparatus enters a sleep mode or is automatically turned off. If the average of the V_{unloaded} samples is greater than the reference voltage at step 310, the method proceeds to step 330. During step 330, the average of the V_{loaded} samples is compared to a reference loaded voltage threshold. If the average of the V_{loaded} samples is less than the reference loaded voltage threshold, a system failure is indicated at step 320 and the test apparatus enters a sleep mode or is automatically turned off at step 350. In the alternative, if the average of the V_{loaded} samples is greater than the reference loaded voltage threshold, a system pass is indicated at step 340, e.g., by turning on the green LED. The method then proceeds to step 350 and the test apparatus is automatically turned off.

[0017] The system and method illustrated in the Figures discussed above may be modified and still fall within the scope of the present invention. For example, the electrical characteristic that is utilized as the basis for the test in the described embodiments is the fuel system voltage, however other characteristics, e.g., current, could easily substitute for voltage. Additionally, the described embodiment utilizes the minimum of a certain number of voltage samples to compare to the reference voltage, but other measures of the electrical characteristics may be used instead (for example, only one voltage sample may be used or an average voltage for a certain period of time, a maximum sample, etc.). In another embodiment, the load of the test apparatus may be made variable such that the test apparatus may be compatible with a plurality of different fuel systems, or the fuel system may be tested under different operating conditions. This load variability may be done manually by means the testing personnel or the test apparatus may include a number of different settings (e.g., indicating the type of fuel system to be tested, or idle speed/wide open throttle/etc.) that automatically adjust the load. In yet another embodiment, the test apparatus may utilize

wireless communication (RF or similar) to communicate with the test personnel. In this embodiment, for example, the test apparatus may be composed of two separate components - the first a load simulation portion and, the second, a output display - that communicate with one another wirelessly. In this manner, the test personnel may be outside of the immediate proximity of the fuel system and still be capable of testing its operation.

[0018] The foregoing invention has been described in accordance with the relevant legal standards, thus the description is exemplary rather than limiting in nature. Variations and modifications to the disclosed embodiment may become apparent to those skilled in the art and do come within the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of legal protection afforded this invention can only be determined by studying the following claims.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A method for testing the operation of a fuel system that utilizes an electric fuel pump, comprising:
 - disconnecting an electric fuel pump from a power supply of a fuel system;
 - connecting a test apparatus to said power supply of said fuel system;
 - powering on said fuel system;
 - providing a test load to said power supply of said fuel system by said test apparatus, said test load approximating a load of said electric fuel pump during operation;
 - sampling an electrical characteristic of said power supply of said fuel system;and
 - comparing said electrical characteristic to a reference characteristic.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a voltage of said power supply of said fuel system.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a minimum voltage of a plurality of sampled voltages.
4. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of determining whether said fuel system is powered on and, if said fuel system is not powered on, providing a system off indication.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a voltage of said fuel system.
6. The method of claim 4, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a minimum voltage of a plurality of sampled voltages.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of providing a second test load to said fuel system by said test apparatus, said second test load approximating a second load of said electric fuel pump during operation.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a voltage of said fuel system.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a minimum voltage of a plurality of sampled voltages.

10. The method of claim 7, further comprising the steps of determining whether said fuel system is powered on and, if said fuel system is not powered on, providing a system off indication.

11. A system for testing the operation of a fuel system that utilizes an electric fuel pump, comprising:

a connector, said connector configured to mate with a power supply of a fuel system;

a load portion operably connected to said connector, said load portion being configured to approximate a test load of an electric fuel pump during operation;

a processor operably connected to said load portion and said connector, said processor configured to:

sample an electrical characteristic of said power supply of said fuel system, and

compare said electrical characteristic to a reference characteristic to determine a test result; and

an output device operably connected to said processor, said output device configured to output an indication of said test result.

12. The system of claim 11, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a voltage of said power supply of said fuel system.

13. The system of claim 11, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a minimum voltage of a plurality of sampled voltages.

14. The system of claim 11, wherein said processor is further configured to determine whether said fuel system is powered on and said output device is further configured to, if said fuel system is not powered on, provide a system error indication.

15. The system of claim 14, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a voltage of said power supply of said fuel system.

16. The system of claim 14, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a minimum voltage of a plurality of sampled voltages.

17. The system of claim 11, wherein said load portion is further configured to provide a second test load, said second test load approximating a second load of said electric fuel pump during operation.

18. The system of claim 17, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a voltage of said power supply of said fuel system.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein said electrical characteristic comprises a minimum voltage of a plurality of sampled voltages.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein said processor is further configured to determine whether said fuel system is powered on and said output device is further configured to, if said fuel system is not powered on, provide a system error indication.

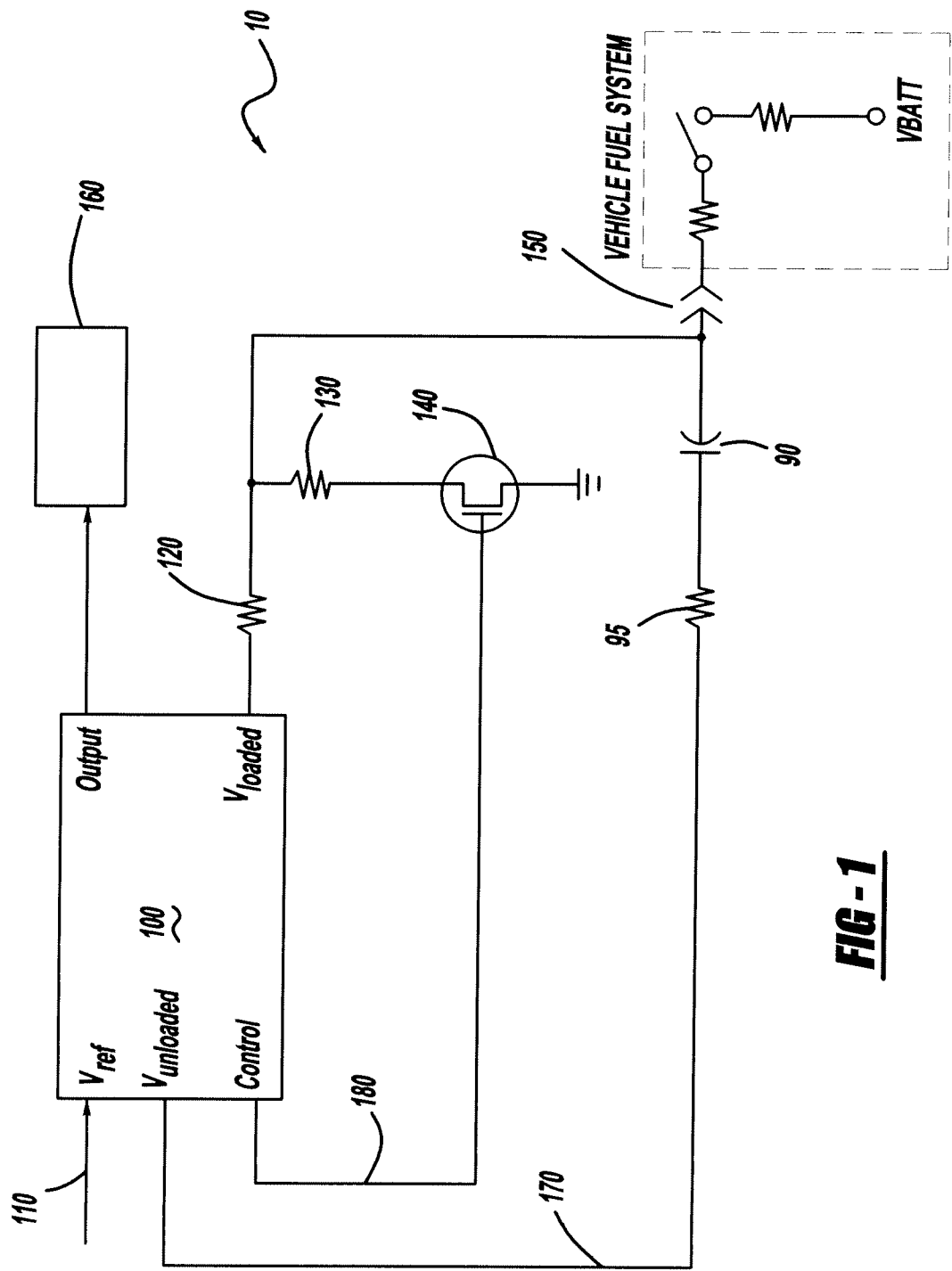
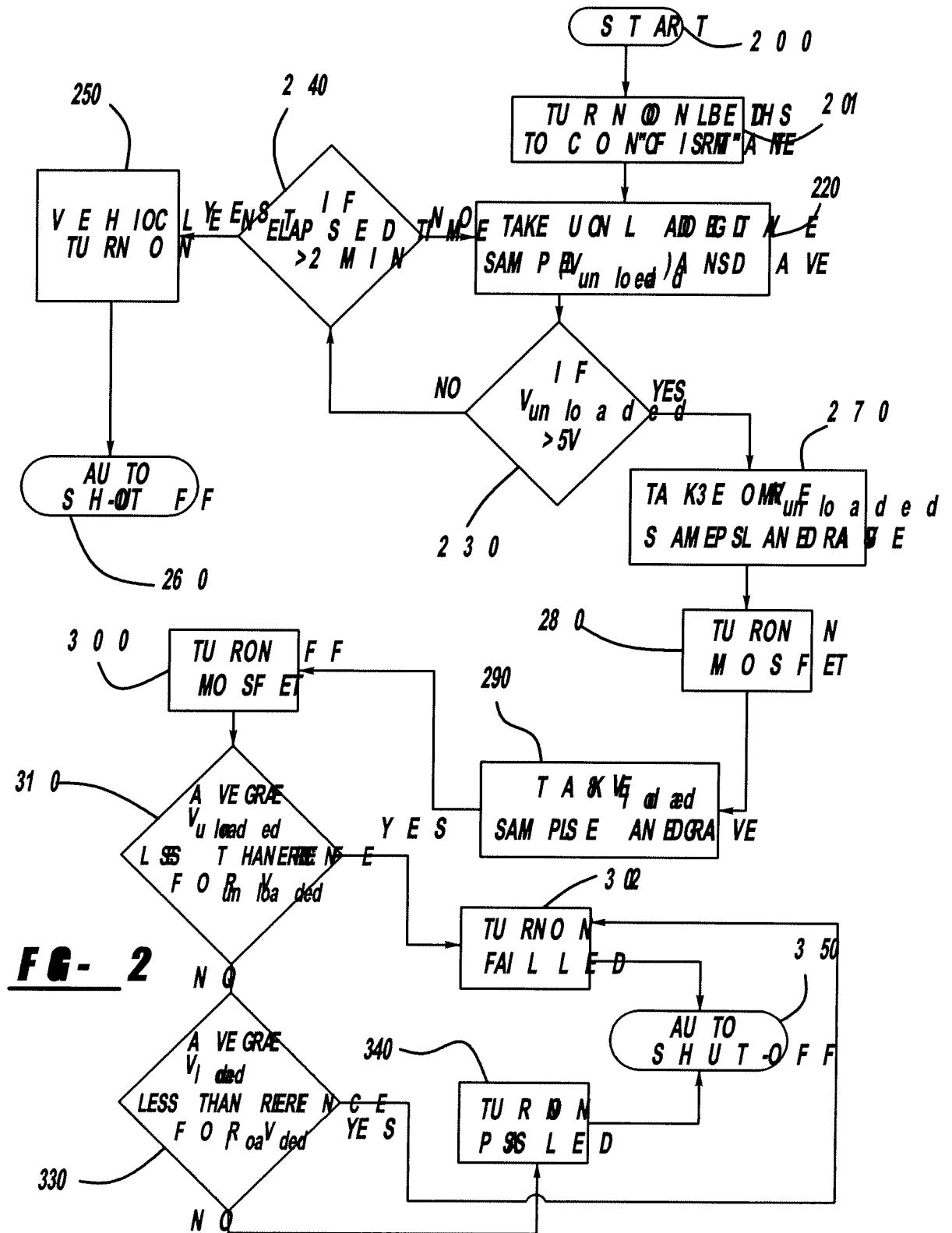


FIG - 1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2008/055105**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER*****F02M 65/00(2006.01)i, G01M 15/00(2006.01)i, G01R 19/00(2006.01)i***

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 8 : F02M 65/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean Utility models and applications for Utility models since 1975

Japanese Utility models and applications for Utility models since 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKIPASS (KIPO internal) & keywords: fuel, pump, tester, power, supply.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 6,941,785 B2 (Howard D. Haynes) 13 Sep. 2005 See abstract and Figure 1	1-20
A	US 6,901,791 B1 (Thomas Frenz) 07 Jun. 2005 See abstract and Figure 1	1-20
A	US 4,333,338 A (Daniel F. Patey) 08 Jun. 1982 See abstract and Figure 1	1-20

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 JUNE 2008 (27.06.2008)

Date of mailing of the international search report

27 JUNE 2008 (27.06.2008)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

Korean Intellectual Property Office
Government Complex-Daejeon, 139 Seonsa-ro, Seo-
gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer

SEOK, Ki Cheol

Telephone No. 82-42-481-8281



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2008/055105

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6,941,785 B2	13.09.2005	US 2004-0230384 A1	18.11.2004
US 6,901,791 B1	07.06.2005	DE 50011078 C0	06.10.2005
		EP 1226355 A1	31.07.2002
		EP 1226355 B1	31.08.2005
US 4,333,338 A	08.06.1982	DE 3034556 A1	02.04.1981
		FR 2465218 A1	20.03.1981
		FR 2465218 B1	29.06.1984
		IT 8024636 A0	12.09.1980
		JP 56-047654 A2	30.04.1981