

U017F: LOST COMMUNICATION WITH SEAT BELT PRETENSIONER MODULE B

OVERVIEW

Severity	:	High
DIY Difficulty Level	:	Intermediate
Repair Cost	:	\$75-\$200
Can I Still Drive?	:	Yes (Short-term only)

What Does The U017F Code Mean?

This code means that the Seat Belt Pretensioner Module B (SBPM-B) and other control modules on the vehicle are not communicating with each other. The circuit most often used to communicate with is known as Controller Area Network bus communications, or simply put, CAN bus.

The modules communicate with each other over a network, much like the network you have at home or at work. There are several network systems used by the vehicle manufacturers. Prior to 2004, the more common (not all inclusive) module-to-module communication systems were Serial Communications Interface or SCI; SAE J1850 or PCI bus; and Chrysler Collision Detection, or CCD.

The most common system used after 2004 is known as Controller Area Network bus communications, or simply put, CAN bus (was also used before 2004 on a small segment of vehicles). Without this CAN bus, control modules cannot exchange information, and your scan tool may or may not be able to get information from the vehicle, depending on which circuit is affected.

The Seat Belt Pretensioner Module B (SBPM-B) is typically located behind the dash, usually in the center of the vehicle, although in some vehicles it may be mounted in the B pillars. It receives inputs from a variety of sensors, some hardwired directly to it, while most are sent over the bus communications system from the Powertrain Control Module (PCM). The most important of these sensors inputs are the crash or impact sensors.

These inputs allow the module to determine when an impact has occurred or if the vehicle is just slowing down rapidly. The difference between this is the SBPM-A may take no action or may choose to activate the seat belt pretensioners. It may send data to the Restraint Control Module to inform it of a side impact.

Troubleshooting steps may vary depending upon manufacturer, type of communications system, number of wires and wire colors in the communication system.

What Are The Symptoms Of The U017F Code?

Symptoms of a U017F code may include:

- Airbag Light On or Flashing

What Are The Potential Causes Of The U017F Code?

Typically the causes for this code to set are:

- Open in the CAN bus + or – circuit
- Short to power or ground in either CAN bus circuit
- No power or ground to SBPM-B module
- Rarely – faulty control module

How Can You Fix The U017F Code?

Step 1

A good place to start for ALL electrical diagnosis is to check for technical service bulletins (TSB) for your vehicle. The problem you are having may be known to others in the field. A known fix may have been put out by the manufacturer and can save you time and money during diagnosis.

It is assumed at this point that a code reader is available to you, as you have been able to access codes so far. See if there were any other diagnostic fault codes that are bus communication related or battery / ignition related. If so, you should diagnose them first, as misdiagnosis has been known to occur if you diagnose the U017F code before any of the basic codes have been thoroughly diagnosed and repaired.

If the only code you get from other modules is the U017F, try to access to the SBPM-B. If you can access codes from the SBPM-B, then the U017F code is either intermittent or a memory code. If unable to access the SBPM-B, then the U017F code that the other modules are setting is active, and the problem is there now.

Step 2

The most common failure is a circuit fault which causes the loss of power or ground to the seat belt pretensioner module b.

Check all fuses that power up the SBPM-B module on this vehicle. Check all grounds for the SBPM-B. Locate where the ground attaching points are on the vehicle and make sure that these connections are clean and tight. If you must, take them off, get a small wire bristle brush and baking soda/water solution and clean each one, both the connector and where it connects.

If any repairs were made, clear the diagnostic trouble codes from all the modules that set the code in memory, and see if you can now communicate with the SBPM-B module. If communication is re-established with the SBPM-B, then the fuses/connections were most likely your problem.

Note: Before disconnecting the connectors at the module, insure that the system has been powered down according to manufacturer's procedures! If not, possible damage to the vehicle or physical harm is possible due to unintended airbag deployment. Also, insure airbags are disconnected during the following tests as a final safety measure!

Step 3

If the code returns or communication still cannot be established with the module, locate the CAN bus communication connections on your vehicle, most importantly the SBPM-B connector, which is usually located behind the dash, usually in the center of the vehicle, although in some vehicles it may be mounted in the b pillars. Disconnect the negative battery cable before unplugging the connector at the SBPM-B. Once located, visually inspect the connectors and wiring. Look for scraping, rubbing, bare wires, burn spots or melted plastic.

Pull the connectors apart and carefully inspect the terminals (the metal parts) inside the connectors. See if they look burned or have a green tint indicating corrosion. Use electrical contact cleaner and a plastic bristle brush if cleaning of the terminals is needed. Let dry and apply electrical grease where the terminals contact.

Before connecting the connectors back to the SBPM-B, make these few voltage checks. You will need to have access to a digital volt-ohmmeter (DVOM). Verify that you have power and ground at the SBPM-B. Gain access to a wiring diagram and determine where the main powers and grounds come into the SBPM-B. Reconnect the battery before continuing, with the SBPM-B still disconnected.

Connect the red lead of your voltmeter to each B+ (battery voltage) supply coming into the SBPM-B connector and the black lead of your voltmeter to a good ground (if not sure, battery negative always works). You should see a reading of battery voltage. Verify that you have good grounds as well. Hook the red lead of your voltmeter to battery positive (B+) and the black lead to each ground

circuit. Once again you should see battery voltage at each connection. If not, repair the power or ground circuit problem.

Step 4

Next, check the two communication circuits. Locate the CAN C+ (or HSCAN + circuit) and CAN C- (or HSCAN - circuit). With the black lead of your voltmeter connected to a good ground, connect the red lead to CAN C+. With the Key On, Engine Off, you should see about 2.6 volts and fluctuating slightly. Next, connect the red voltmeter lead to the CAN C- circuit. You should see approximately 2.4 volts and fluctuating slightly. Other manufacturers show CAN C- at approximately .5 volts and fluctuating Key On Engine Off. Check the specifications for your manufacturer.

If all tests have passed and communication is still not possible, or you were unable to clear the U017F fault code, the only thing left that can be done is to seek assistance from a trained automotive diagnostician, as this would indicate a failed SBPM-B. Most of these SBPM-B must be programmed, or calibrated to the vehicle to be installed correctly.

Severity Description

Severity in this case is always severe due to the safety issues that arise in a non-functional restraint controller system. Safety is a concern ANY time you service these systems because they can still be LIVE even if there are warning lights on. ALWAYS treat these systems as if they could still function at any time.

Reference Sources

[U017F Lost Communication With Seat Belt Pretensioner Module B](#), OBD-Codes.