
Overview

This standard covers the diagnosis and rectification of technical problems, i.e. those problems that require a high degree of problem solving. Often the location of a technical problem is not immediately apparent, and the candidate will have to investigate the location of the problem and identify its nature. Once the location and nature of the fault is identified, it is necessary to identify what is actually causing it: this might be a component, technologies, or faulty materials, or even faulty design. The candidate will then have to work through a number of solutions before determining the right one.

Performance criteria

- You must be able to:*
- P1 access all relevant information on the technical problem
 - P2 select the appropriate action to identify the technical problem
 - P3 investigate thoroughly the indications of a technical problem and identify its possible location
 - P4 isolate the technical problem to determine its actual location
 - P5 seek alternative solutions where technical problems have not been located, and suggest them to the appropriate people
 - P6 inform the relevant people of the consequences of technical problems being located in difficult locations
 - P7 investigate thoroughly the technical problem and identify its possible causes using appropriate diagnostic methods and technical information
 - P8 evaluate the likelihood of each possible cause being responsible for the technical problem, and prioritise work accordingly
 - P9 diagnose correctly the causes of the technical problem
 - P10 refer the technical problem to a specialist when the cause cannot be identified
 - P11 rectify the technical problem using appropriate equipment, materials, and work procedures
 - P12 ensure that the rectification meets all specifications and requirements
 - P13 verify that the technical problem has been rectified and monitor it over a suitable period
 - P14 inform the relevant people that the technical problem has been rectified or referred to a specialist
 - P15 record information on the rectification in the appropriate information systems

Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

Technical problems

- K1 the types of technical problem that could occur
- K2 what actions are required to identify different types of technical problem
- K3 the likely locations of different technical problems
- K4 what locations are difficult or non-accessible
- K5 when it is advisable to escalate attempts to find a technical problem, and what other actions could be pursued
- K6 the most appropriate diagnostic methods and equipment for identifying the causes of technical problems, including dashboard warning lights
- K7 what diagnostic methods should be used for different types of technical problems
- K8 the possible causes of technical problems
- K9 the types of problems that can occur with the diagnostic process, and the standard operating procedures for dealing with them

Rectification work

- K10 what work has to be done to meet different requirements
- K11 what equipment, materials, and work procedures should be used for different jobs
- K12 how similar work has turned out previously
- K13 the types of problems that can occur with the rectification work and the standard operating procedures for dealing with them

Information recording

- K14 what information systems should be used
- K15 why it is important to use the information systems

Glossary

This section contains examples and explanations of some of the terms used but does not form part of the standard.

Technologies:

- Washers and wipers
- Sensors
- ADAS
- Heated glass
- Head up displays
- Cameras
- Radars
- LIDARs
- Locking systems
- Speakers
- Air bags
- Winding mechanisms
- Locks
- Antenna

IMIAG13

Diagnose and rectify technical problems in automotive glazing operations



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