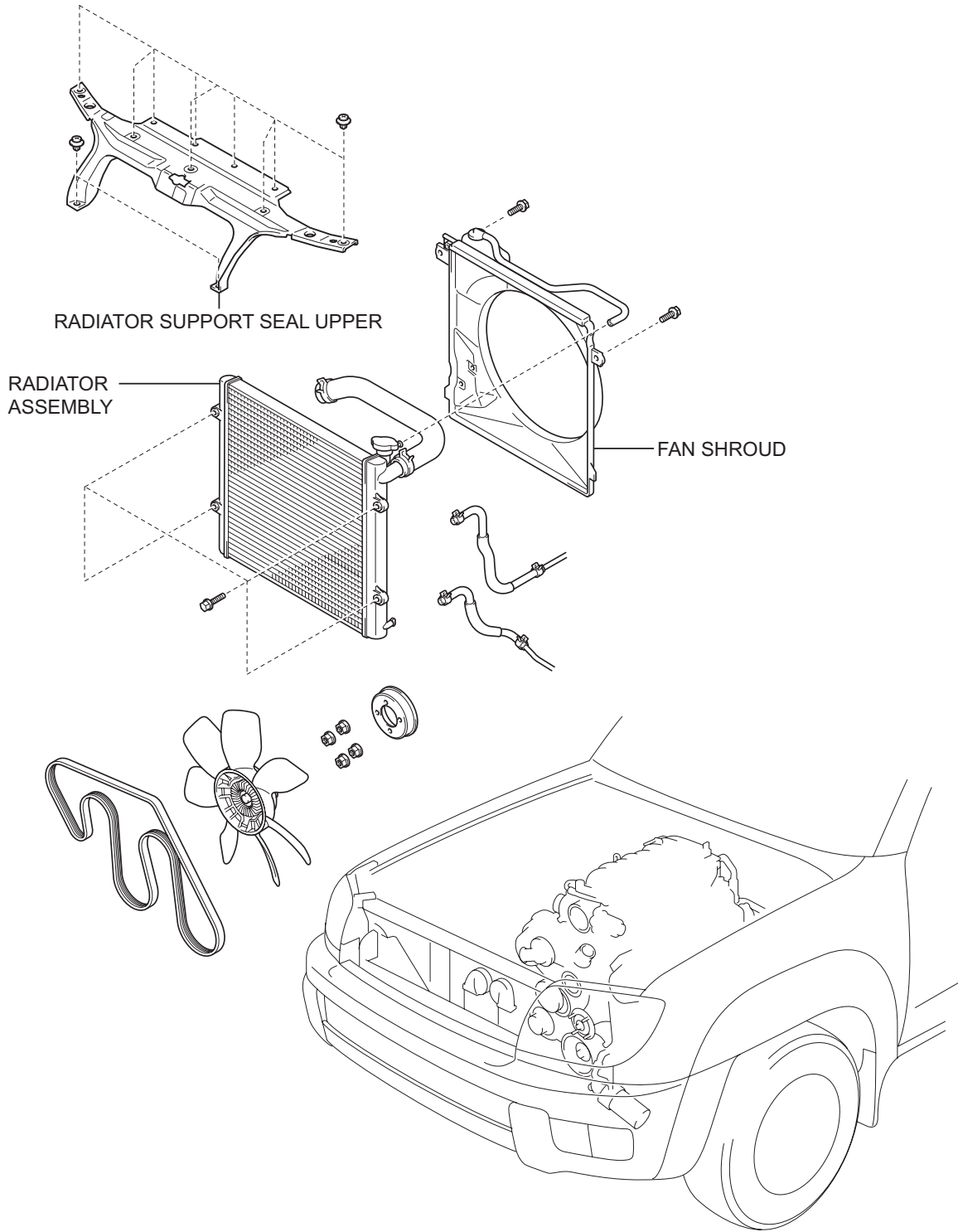


RADIATOR

COMPONENTS



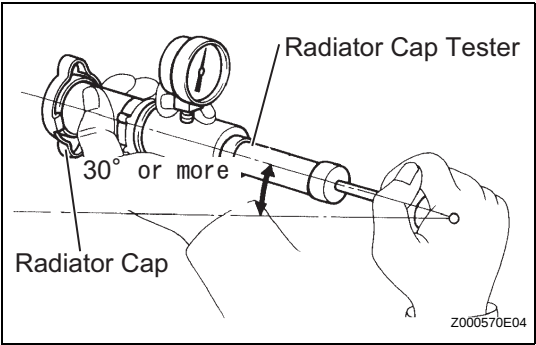
CO

ON-VEHICLE INSPECTION

1. INSPECT RADIATOR CAP SUB-ASSEMBLY

NOTICE:

- If the radiator cap is contaminated, rinse it with water.
- Before using a radiator cap tester, wet the relief valve and pressure valve with engine coolant or water.
- When performing the following steps [A] and [B], keep the tester at an angle of 30° or more above the horizontal.



- (a) Using a radiator cap tester, slowly pump and check that air comes from the vacuum valve [A].

Pumping speed:

1 push every 3 seconds or more

NOTICE:

Push the pump at a constant speed.

If air does not come from the vacuum valve, replace the reservoir cap.

- (b) Pump the tester, then measure the relief valve opening pressure [B].

Pumping speed:

1 push every second

NOTICE:

The above pumping speed is for the first pumping only (in order to close the vacuum valve). After the first pumping, the pumping speed can be reduced.

HINT:

Use the tester's maximum reading as the opening pressure.

Standard opening pressure:

93 to 123 kPa (0.95 to 1.25 kgf*cm², 13.5 to 17.8 psi)

Minimum opening pressure:

78 kPa (0.8 kgf*cm², 11.4 psi)

If the opening pressure is less than the minimum, replace the radiator cap.

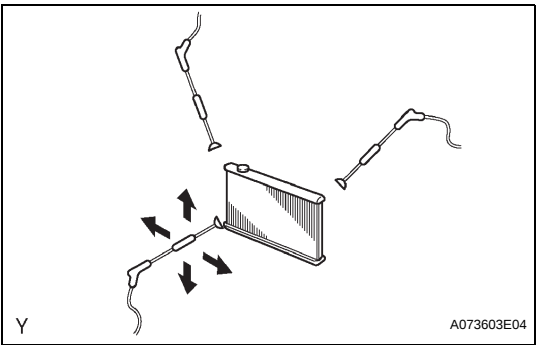
ON-VEHICLE CLEANING

1. INSPECT FINS FOR BLOCKAGE

- (a) If the fins are clogged, wash them with water or a steam cleaner, then dry them with compressed air.

NOTICE:

- If the distance between the steam cleaner and core is too small, there is a possibility of damaging the fins, so keep to the following injection distances.



Injection Pressure kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)	Injection Distance mm (in.)
2,942 to 4,903 (30 to 50, 427 to 711)	300 (11.811)
4,903 to 7,845 (50 to 80, 711 to 1,138)	500 (19.685)

- If the fins are bent, straighten them with a screwdriver or pliers.
- Be careful not to expose electronic components to water.