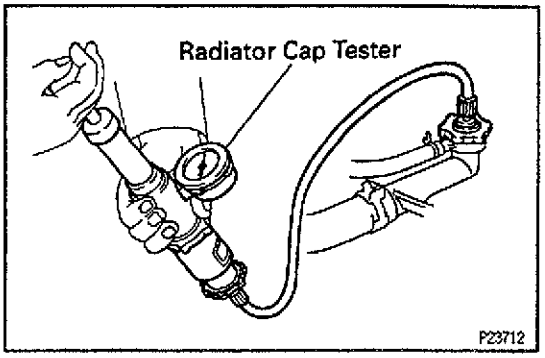


EG

3. INSPECT COOLING SYSTEM FOR LEAKS

(a) Fill the radiator with coolant, and attach a radiator cap tester to the water filler.

(b) Warm up the engine.

(c) Pump it to 118 kPa (1.2 kgf/cm², 17.1 psi), and check that the pressure does not drop.

If the pressure drops, check the hoses, radiator or water pump for leaks. If no external leaks are found, check the heater core, cylinder block and head.

4. REINSTALL RADIATOR CAP

RADIATOR

(BU)

B001X-01

RADIATOR CLEANING

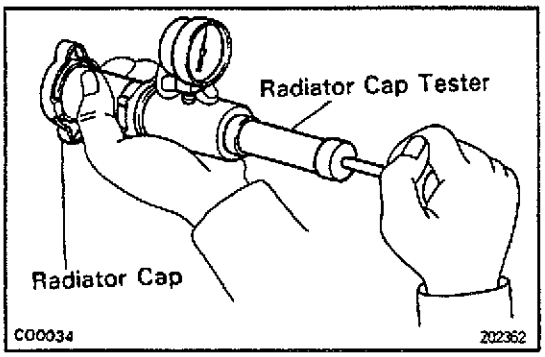
Using water or a steam cleaner, remove any mud and dirt from the radiator core.

NOTICE: If using a high pressure type cleaner, be careful not to deform the fins of the radiator core. If the cleaner nozzle pressure is 2,942 — 3,432 kPa (30 — 35 kgf/cm², 427 — 498 psi), keep a distance of at least 40 — 50 cm (15.75 — 19.69 in.) between the radiator core and cleaner nozzle.

RADIATOR INSPECTION

1. REMOVE RADIATOR CAP FROM WATER OUTLET

CAUTION: To avoid the danger of being burned, do not remove the radiator cap while the engine and radiator are still hot, as fluid and steam can be blown out under pressure.



2. INSPECT RADIATOR CAP

NOTICE: If the radiator cap contains water or foreign substances, always rinse it with water.

Using a radiator cap tester, pump the tester and measure the relief valve opening pressure.

Standard opening pressure:

74 — 103 kPa

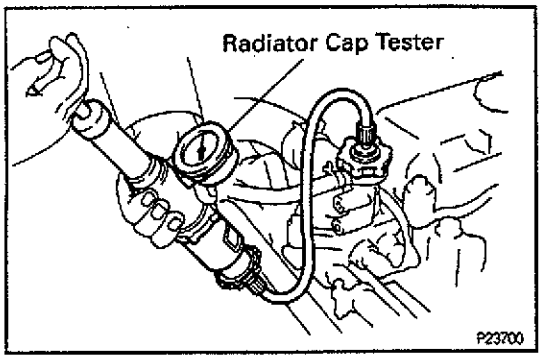
(0.75 — 1.05 kgf/cm², 10.7 — 14.9 psi)

Minimum opening pressure:

59 kPa (0.6 kgf/cm², 8.5 psi)

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

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



3. INSPECT COOLING SYSTEM FOR LEAKS

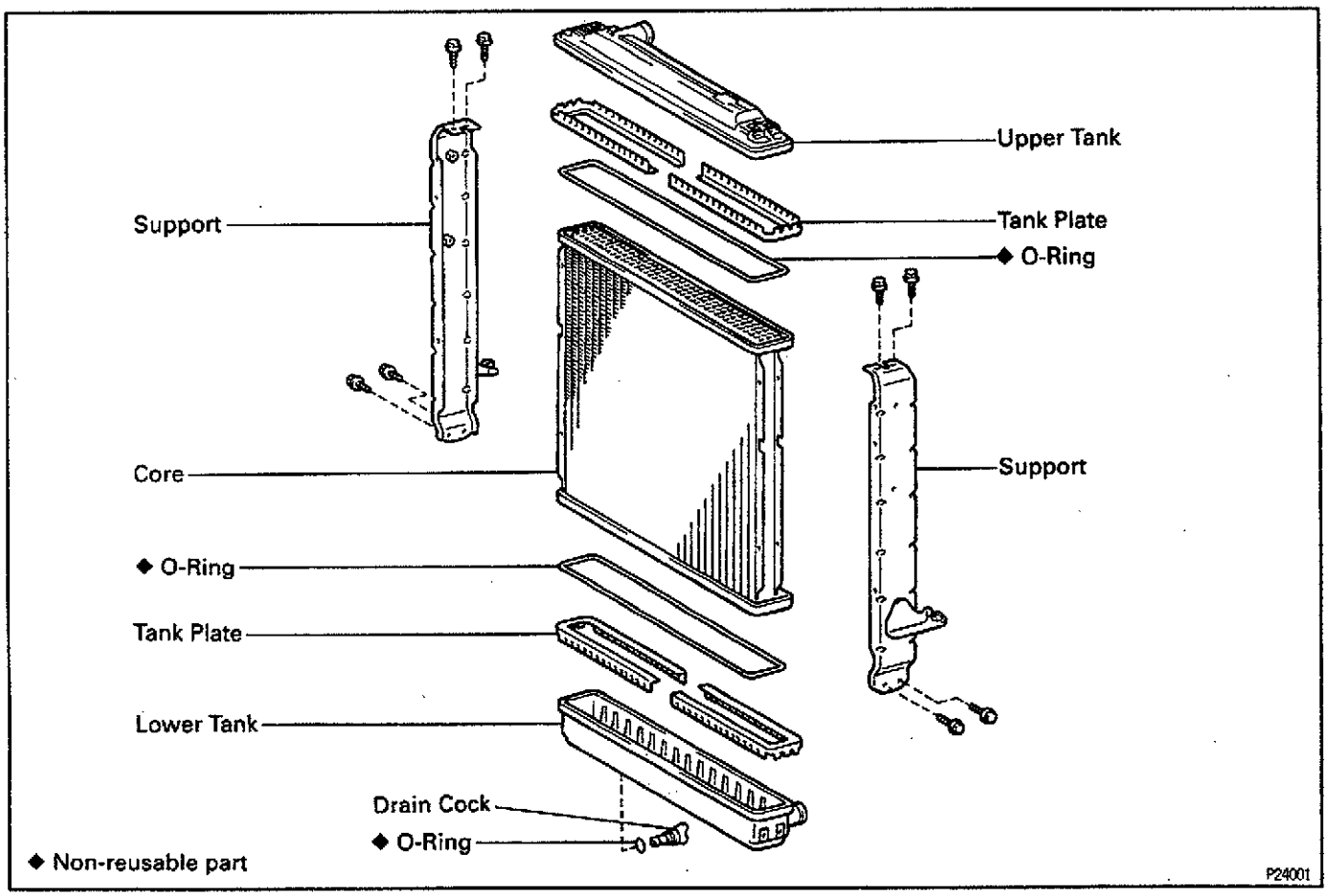
(a) Fill the radiator and engine with coolant, and attach a radiator cap tester to the water outlet.

(b) Warm up the engine.

(c) Pump it to 118 kPa (1.2 kgf/cm², 17.1 psi), and check that the pressure does not drop.
If the pressure drops, check the hoses, radiator or water pump for leaks. If no external leaks are found, check the heater core, cylinder block and head.

4. REINSTALL RADIATOR CAP

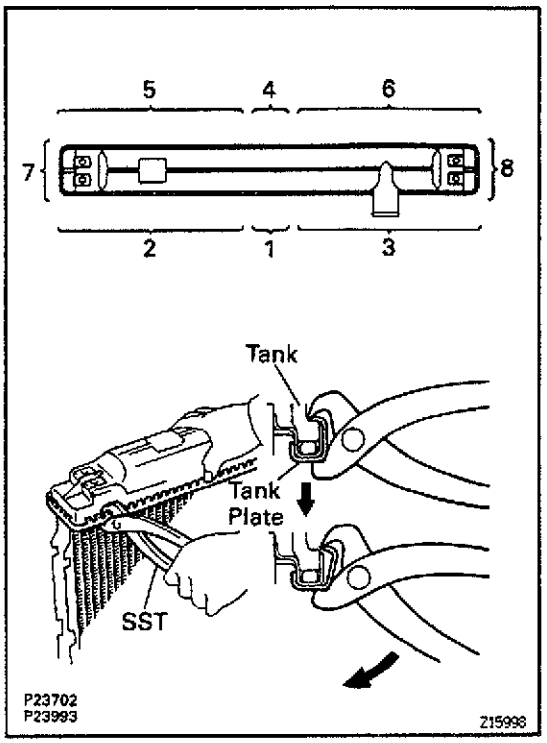
COMPONENTS FOR DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY



RADIATOR DISASSEMBLY

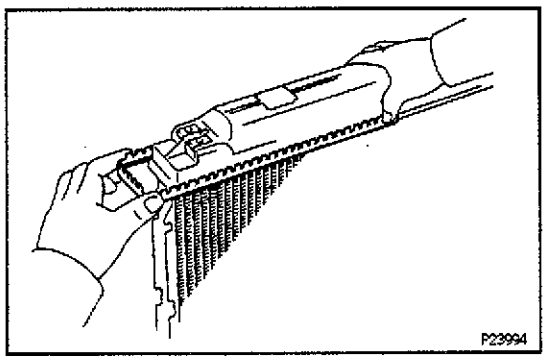
1. REMOVE SUPPORTS

2. REMOVE DRAIN PLUG



3. REMOVE TANK PLATE

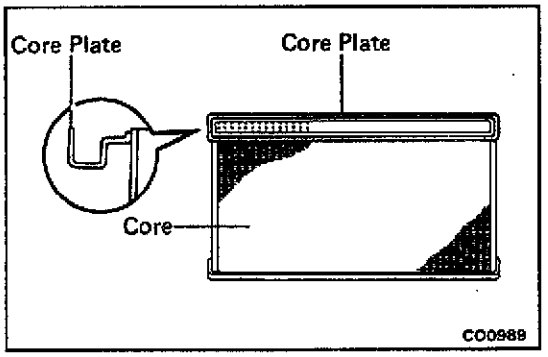
(a) Raise the claws of the tank plates with SST in the numerical order shown in the illustration.
SST 09230–00010
NOTICE: Be careful not to damage the core plate.

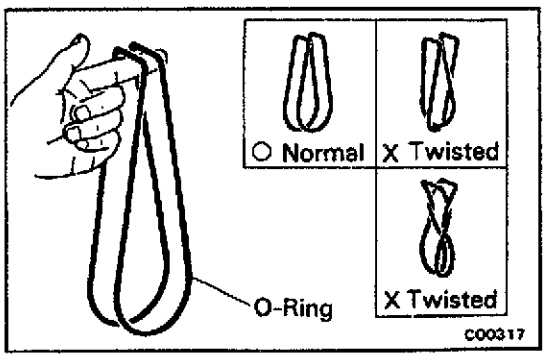


(b) Pull the tank plates outward.

4. REMOVE TANK

(a) Pull the tank upward.
(b) Remove the O–ring.





RADIATOR ASSEMBLY

1. CHECK CORE PLATE FOR DAMAGE

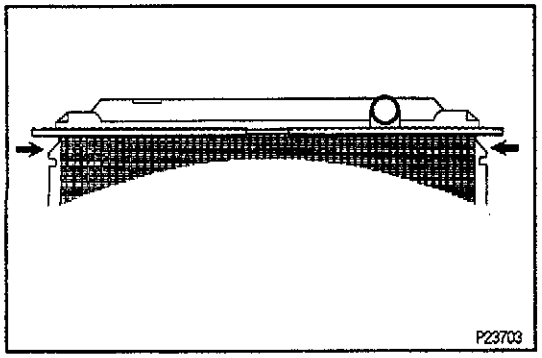
HINT:

- If the sides of the core plate groove are deformed, reassembly of the tank will be impossible. Therefore, first correct any deformation with pliers.
- Water leakage will result if the bottom of the core plate groove is damaged or dented. Therefore, repair or replace if necessary.

2. INSTALL TANK

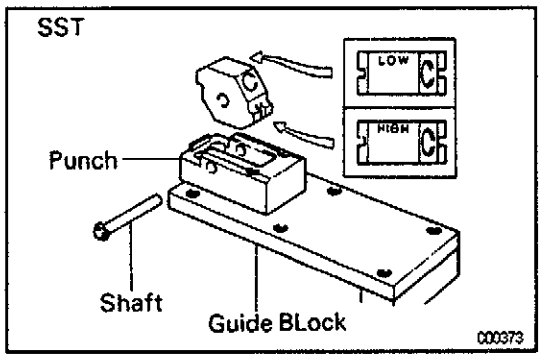
Install a new O–ring and the tank.
HINT:

- Clean the tank and core plate.
- Take out any twists.



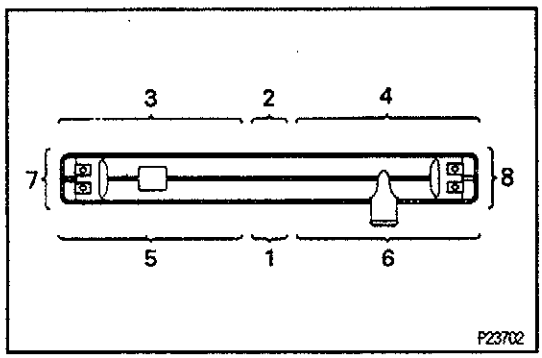
3. INSTALL TANK PLATE

Insert new tank plates from both ends in the direction of the arrows. Firmly set the tank plates in the core plate.

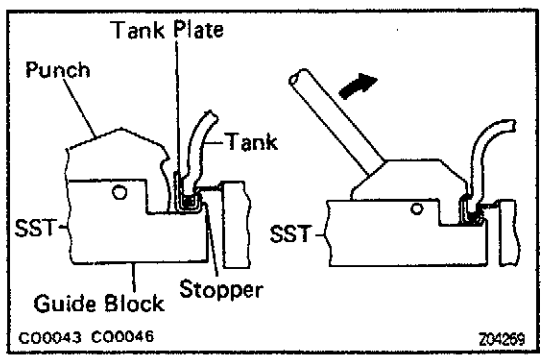


4. STAKE CLAWS OF TANK PLATES

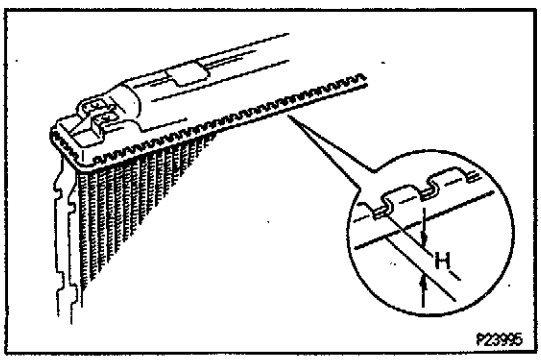
(a) Set the punch of SST to "LOW".
SST 09230−00010



(b) Stake the claws of the tank plates with SST in the numerical order shown in the illustration.



NOTICE: If the bottom of the core plate is staked with the SST on the guide block stopper, it may result in water leakage.

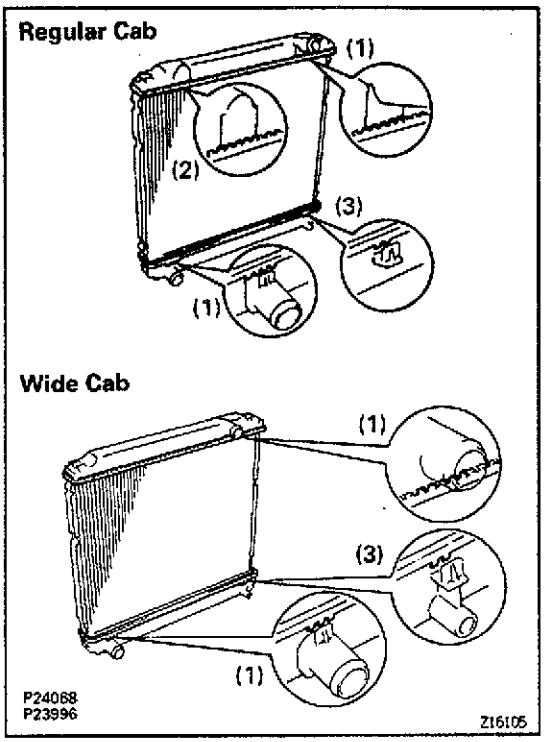


HINT:

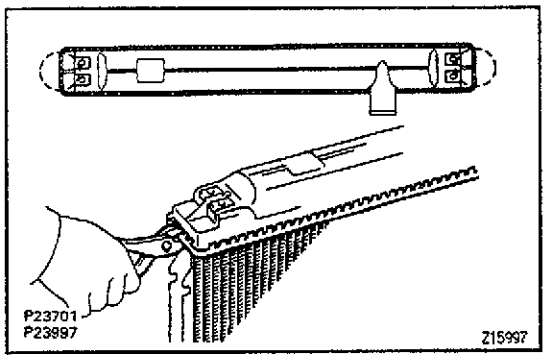
- Stake with just enough pressure to leave a mark on the claw. The staked plate height (H) should be as follows:

Plate height (H):

8.4 − 8.8 mm (0.331 − 0.346 in.)

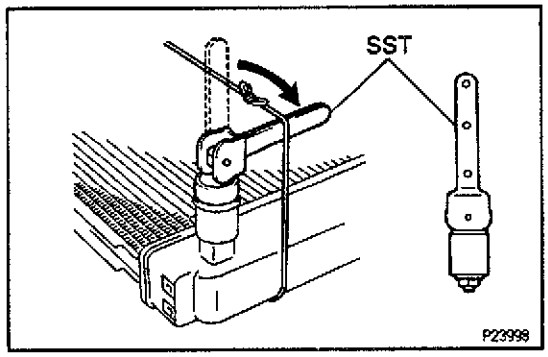


- Do not stake the areas protruding around the ports (1), flange (2) and brackets (3).



- The points shown in the illustration cannot be staked with the SST. Use pliers and be careful not to damage the core plates.

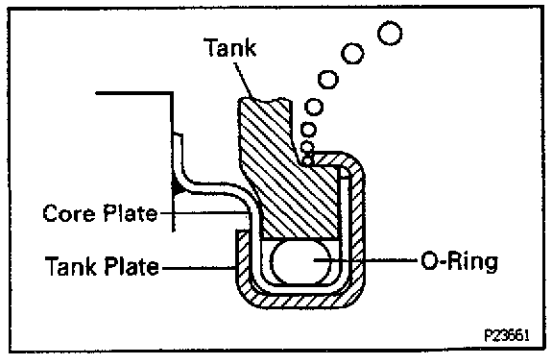
5. INSTALL DRAIN PLUG



6. CHECK FOR WATER LEAKS

(a) Using SST, plug the inlet and outlet pipes of the radiator.
SST 09230–01010 (09231–00060)

(b) Using a radiator cap tester, apply pressure to the radiator.
Test pressure:
147 kPa (1.5 kgf/cm², 21 psi)



(c) Check for water leaks.
HINT: On radiators with resin tanks, there is a clearance between the core plate and tank plate where a minute amount of air will remain, giving the appearance of an air leak when the radiator is submerged in water. Therefore, before performing the water leak test, first swirl the radiator around in the water until all air bubbles disappear.