

- (a) (with A/C)
- Idle-up hose
- (b) PCV hose
- (c) Vacuum hoses

#### 4. FILL WITH ,COOLANT

#### 5. START ENGINE AND CHECK FOR LEAKS

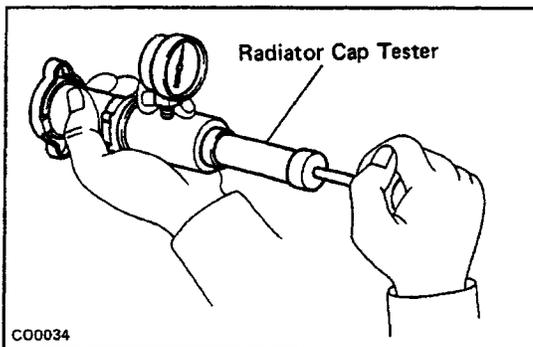
## RADIATOR

EG1UA-01

### RADIATOR CLEANING

Using water or a steam cleaner, remove 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. For example, keep a distance of more than 40–50 cm (15.75–19.69 in.) between the radiator core and cleaner nozzle when the cleaner nozzle pressure is 2.942–3.432 kPa (30–35 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>. 427–498 psi).



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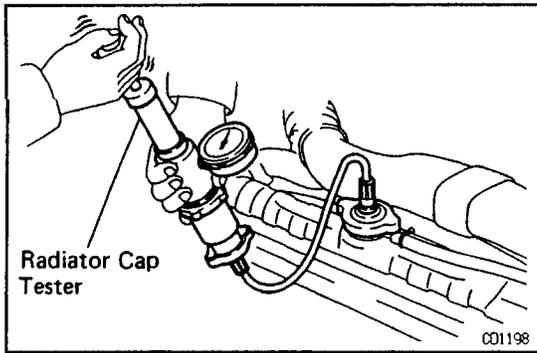
### RADIATOR INSPECTION

#### 1. CHECK RADIATOR CAP

Using radiator cap tester, pump the tester until relief valve opens. Check that the valve opens between 174 kPa (0.75 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 10.7 psi) and 103 kPa (1.05 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 14.9 psi).

Check that pressure gauge does not drop rapidly when pressure on cap is below 59 kPa (0.6 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 8.5 psi).

If either check is not within limit, replace the radiator cap.



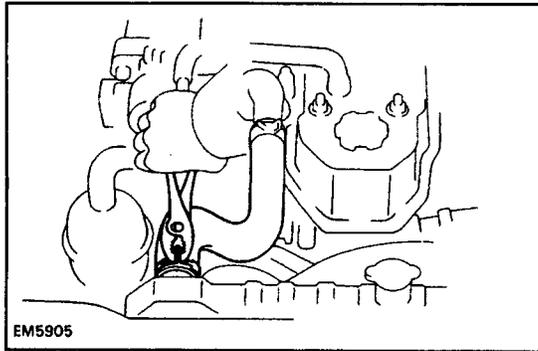
## 2. CHECK COOLING SYSTEM FOR LEAKS

- (a) Fill the radiator with coolant and attach a radiator cap tester.
  - (b) Warm up the engine.
  - (c) Pump it to 118 kPa (1.2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 17.1 psi), and check that the pressure does not drop.
- If the pressure drops, check for leaks from the hoses, radiator or water pump. If no external leaks are found, check the heater core, block and intake manifold.

## RADIATOR REMOVAL

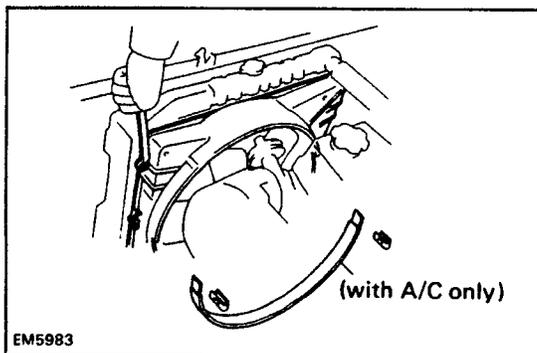
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1. DRAIN COOLANT
2. REMOVE ENGINE UNDER COVER
3. REMOVE AIR INTAKE CONNECTOR



## 4. REMOVE RADIATOR

- (a) Disconnect the reservoir hose.
- (b) Remove the radiator hoses.



- (c) (with A/C)  
Remove the No. 2 fan shroud.
- (d) Remove the No. 1 fan shroud.
- (e) (A/T)  
Disconnect the oil cooler hoses.

### HINT:

- Be careful as some oil will leak out. Catch it in a suitable container.
  - Plug the hose to prevent oil from escaping.
- (f) Remove the four bolts and radiator.