

Removal of Radiator

NOTE: Refer to Disassembly of Major components for separation of engine from clutch housing.

FIG. 2: Remove the hose (1) by releasing the clamp (2) from the radiator.

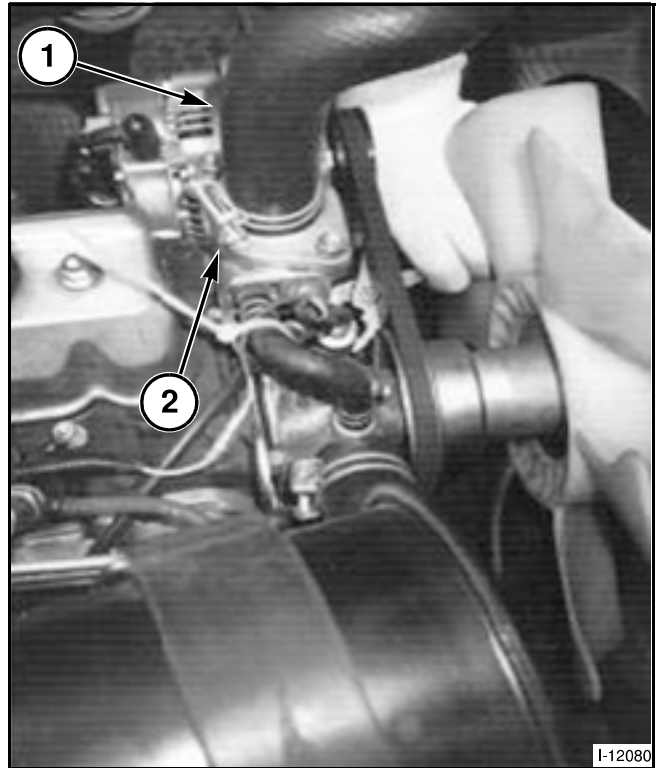


FIG. 2

FIG. 3: Remove the radiator (1) from the axle bracket. Remove the shroud from the radiator.

NOTE: When removing the radiator, do not damage the radiator cores.

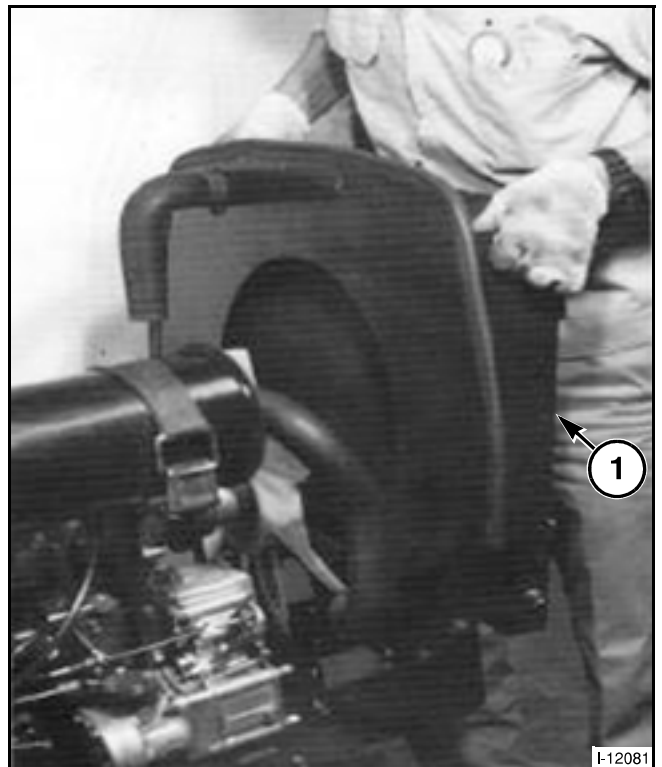


FIG. 3

Engine Accessories

Inspection of Each Part

Radiator Inspection for Water Leaks

If water leaks occur at the fitting portion between the upper tank and the core section or between the lower tank and the core section. Repair the leak by soldering. Make a visual inspection

FIG. 4: Leak test with compressed air.

Put the radiator as shown in the figure. Close the openings for the water inlet and outlet with a rubber plug and apply compressed air 98 kPa (14.2 psi) through the drain pipe into the radiator.

Excessively compressed air will damage the cores, so perform the air delivery watching the pressure gauge. Water leaks are inspected by watching for rising air bubbles.

- (1) Plug
- (2) Air bubbles
- (3) Leaking portions
- (4) Plug
- (5) Air hose
- (6) Pressure gauge
- (7) Compressor
- (8) Radiator
- (9) Water basin
- (10) Overflow pipe

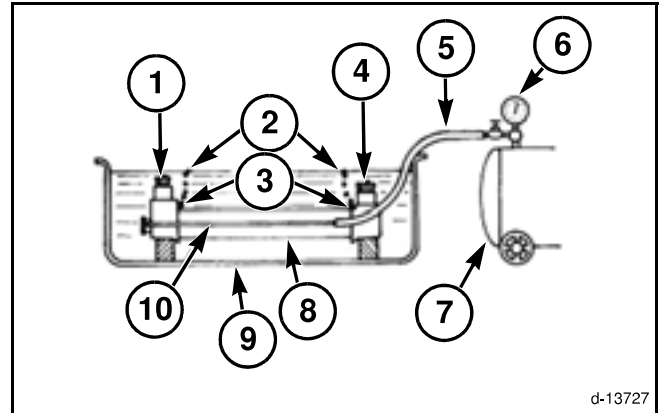


FIG. 4

FIG. 5: Leak test with a radiator cap tester.

With the inlet and outlet pipes plugged up and the radiator filled with water, replace the radiator cap with a tester as shown in the figure. Increase the pressure in the radiator to the specified value and check to see if there are any leaks in the radiator. When the radiator is water-tight, the pressure indicated on the pressure gauge will not decrease, but if there are leaks, the pressure will decrease. This tester is also applicable for leak tests for the cooling system. The test method is the same as mentioned above.

Testing pressure	98 kPa (14.2 psi)
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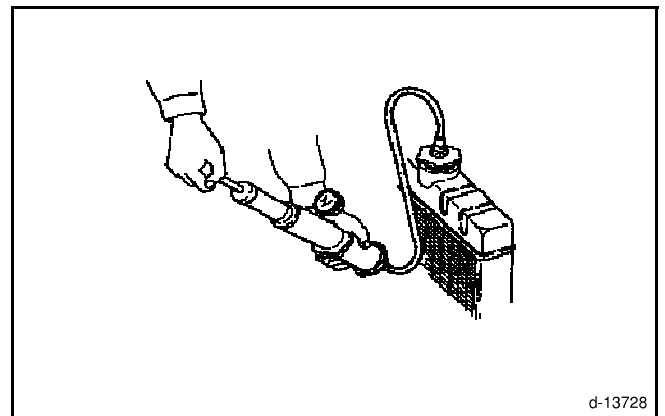


FIG. 5