

DIAGNOSIS AND TESTING (Continued)

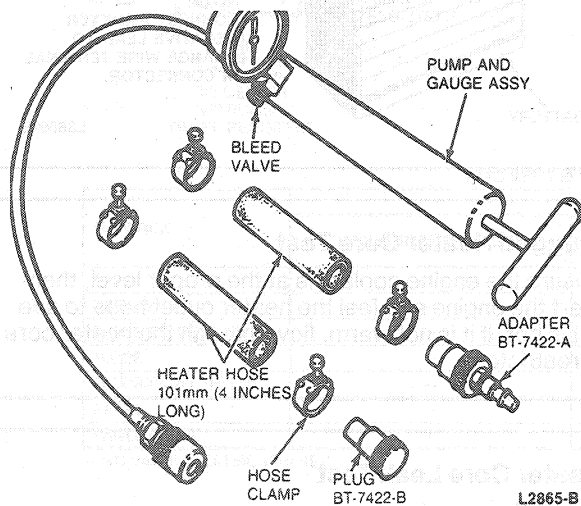
2. Check system for loose heater hose clamps. Clamps should be tightened to 1.81-2.49 N·m (17-22 lb-in).
3. If leakage is found and hose clamps are tight, check heater core tubes for distortion. Distorted heater core tubes are usually caused by over-tightening the hose clamps. Service tubes if distorted. Severe distortion of tubes could cause leakage at hose connections.

Pressure Test

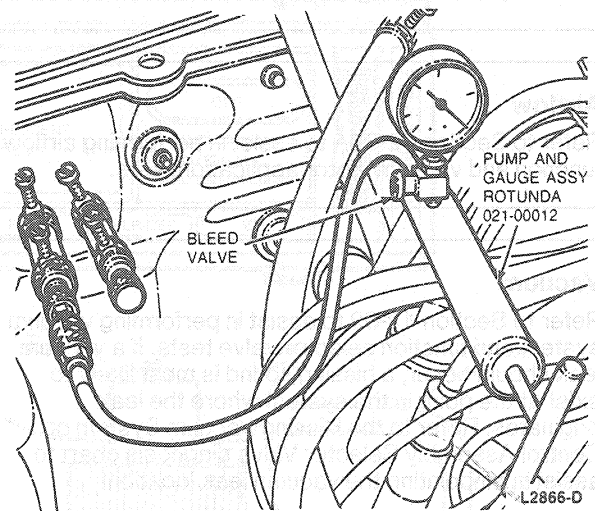
NOTE: Due to space limitations in the engine compartment, a bench test is recommended for heater core pressure testing.

1. Drain coolant from cooling system.
2. Disconnect heater hoses from heater core tubes.
3. Install a short piece of heater hose (approximately 101mm (4 inches) long) on each heater core tube.
4. Fill heater core and hoses with water and install Plug BT-7422-B and Adapter BT-7422-A from Rotunda Radiator / Heater Core Pressure Tester 021-00012 or equivalent in hose ends. Secure hoses, plug and adapter with hose clamps.
5. Attach Rotunda Radiator / Heater Core Pressure Tester 021-00012 or equivalent to adapter. Close bleed valve at base of gauge and pump 241 kPa (35 psi) of air pressure into heater core.

Rotunda Radiator / Heater Core Pressure Tester 021-00012 with Heater Hose and Clamps



Rotunda Radiator / Heater Core Pressure Tester 021-00012 Installed for Pressure Test



6. Observe pressure gauge for a minimum of three minutes. The pressure should not drop.
7. If pressure does not drop, no leaks are indicated.
8. If pressure drops, check hose connections to core tubes for leaks. If hoses do not leak, remove heater core from vehicle and test core as outlined.

Bench Test

1. Remove heater core from heater case.
2. Drain all coolant from heater core.
3. Connect 101mm (4 inch) test hoses with plug and adapter to core tubes. Then, connect air pump and gauge assembly to adapter.