SECTION BRM
BODY REPAIR

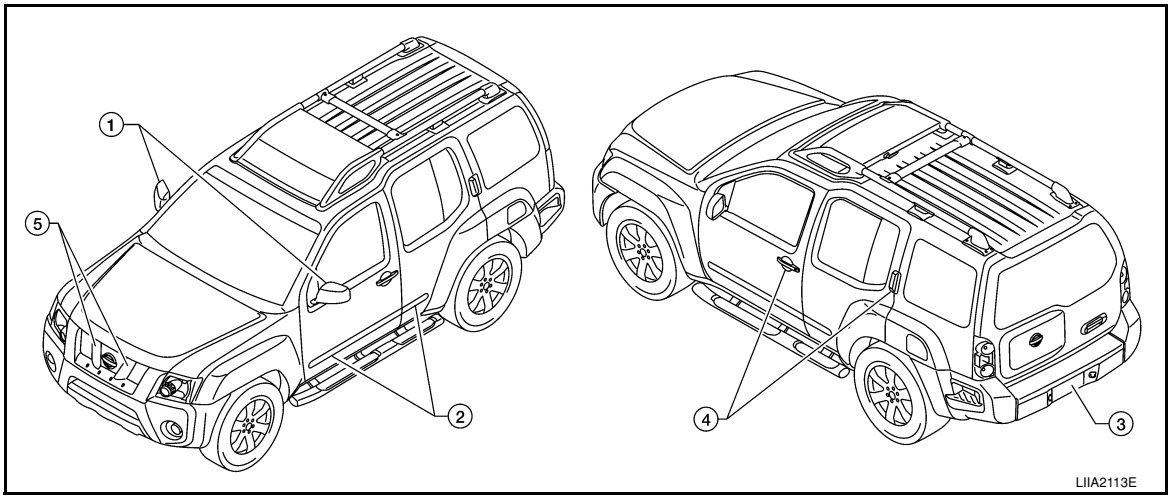
CONTENTS

FEATURES OF NEW MODEL

BODY EXTERIOR PAINT COLOR

Body Exterior Paint Color

INFOID:0000000003292771



Component			Color code	A15	A20	BW9	EW3	K12	K26	KH3	KY2	QM1
			Description	Red Brawn	Red Alert	Midnight Blue	Solar Yellow	Silver Lightning	Night Armor	Super Black	Granite	Avalanche
			Paint type	2P	2PM	2PM	2S	2M	2M	2S	2M	2S
			Hard Clear coat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Outside mirror		Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Side Guard Molding		Body color	A15	A20	BW9	EW3	K12	K26	KH3	KY2	QM1
3	Rear Bumper		Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Outside handles		Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Radiator grille	Center and emblem	Chromium plate	Cr2P	Cr2P	Cr2P	Cr2P	Cr2P	Cr2P	Cr2P	Cr2P	Cr2P
		Center	Black	KH3	KH3	KH3	KH3	KH3	KH3	KH3	KH3	KH3

2M: Metallic with clear; 2S: 2-Coat Solid with clear, 2P: Pearl or Mica with clear; 2PM: Pearl - mica and metallic with clear

PRECAUTION

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Handling Precaution for Plastics

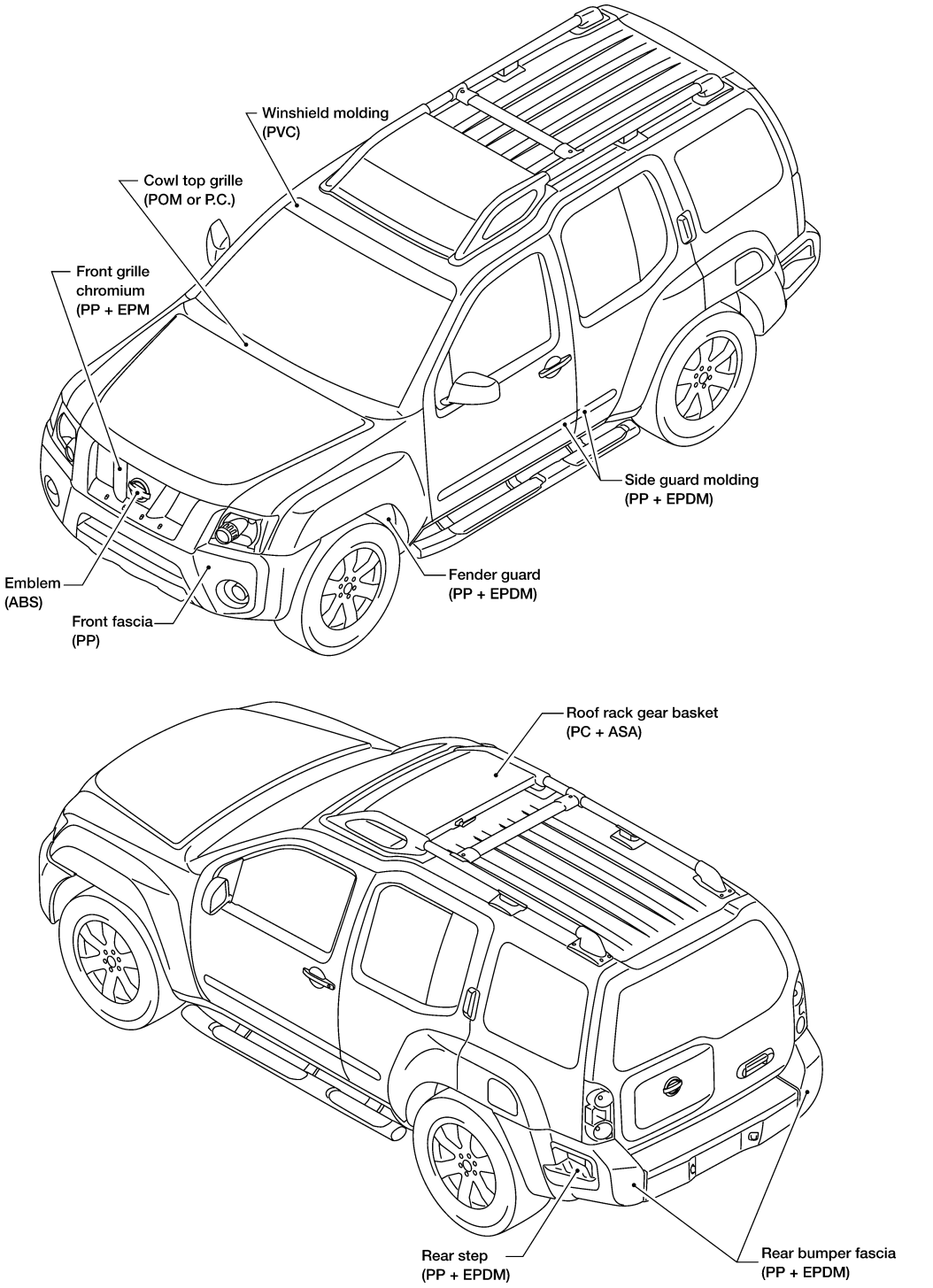
INFOID:0000000003292772

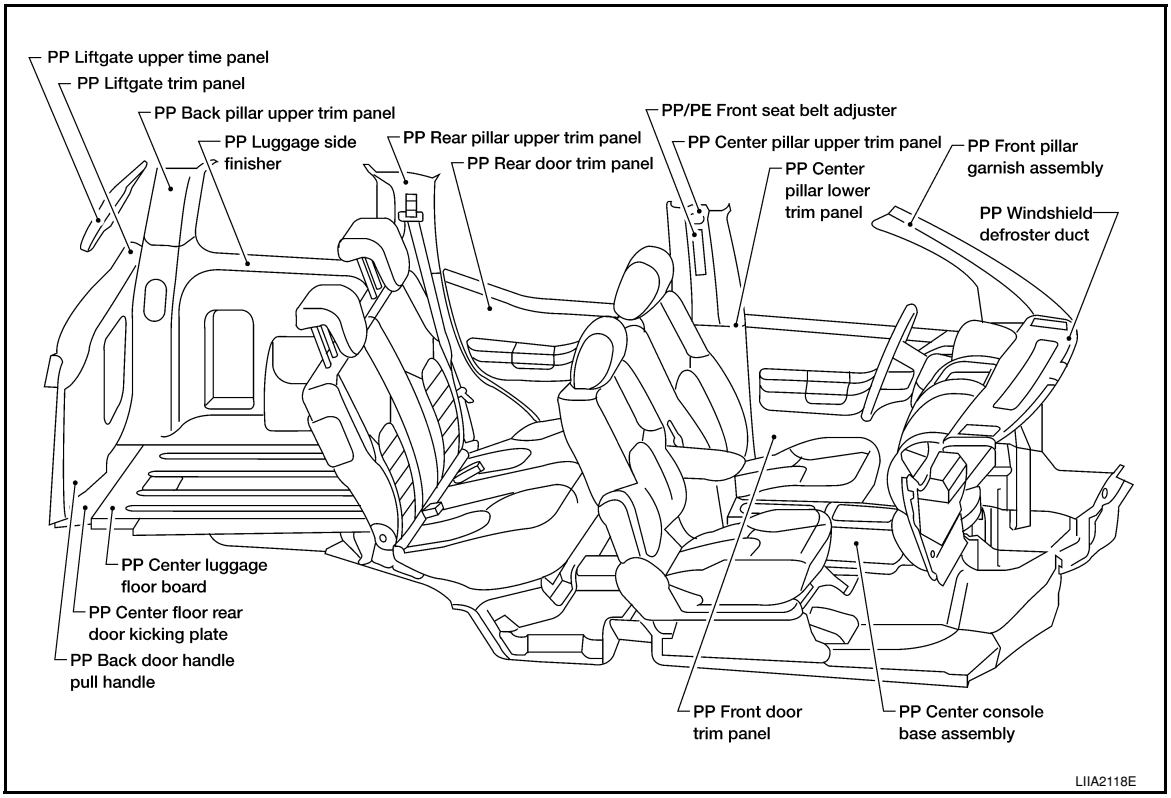
HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PLASTICS

Abbreviation	Material name	Heat resisting temperature °C (°F)	Resistance to gasoline and solvents	Other cautions
PE	Polyethylene	60 (140)	Gasoline and most solvents are harmless if applied for a very short time (wipe up quickly).	Flammable
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride	80 (176)	Same as above.	Poison gas is emitted when burned.
EPM/ EPDM	Ethylene Propylene (Diene) rubber	80 (176)	Same as above.	Flammable
TPO/ TPR	Thermoplastic Olefine/ Thermoplastic Rubber	80 (176)	Same as above.	Flammable
PP	Polypropylene	90 (194)	Same as above.	Flammable, avoid battery acid.
UP	Polyester thermoset	90 (194)	Same as above.	Flammable
PS	Polystyrene	80 (176)	Avoid solvents.	Flammable
ABS	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene resin	80 (176)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
AES	Acrylonitrile Ethylene Styrene	80 (176)	Same as above.	
PMMA	Polymethyl Methacrylate	85 (185)	Same as above.	
AAS	Acrylonitrile Acrylic Styrene	85 (185)	Same as above.	
AS	Acrylonitrile Styrene	85 (185)	Same as above.	
EVA	Polyvinyl Ethyl Acetate	90 (194)	Same as above.	
ASA	Acrylonitrile Styrene Acrylate	100 (222)	Same as above.	Flammable
PPO/ PPE	Polyphenylene Oxide/ Polyphenylene Ether	110 (230)	Same as above.	
PC	Polycarbonate	120 (248)	Same as above.	
PAR	Polyacrylate	180 (356)	Same as above.	
L-LDPE	Lenear Low Density PE	45 (100)	Gasoline and most solvents are harmless.	Flammable
PUR	Polyurethane	90 (194)	Same as above.	
TPU	Thermoplastic Urethane	110 (230)	Same as above.	
PPC	Polypropylene Composite	115 (239)	Same as above.	Flammable
POM	Polyacetal	120 (248)	Same as above.	Avoid battery acid.
PBT+PC	Polybutylene Terephthalate+Polycarbonate	120 (248)	Same as above.	Flammable
PA	Polyamide (Nylon)	140 (284)	Same as above.	Avoid immersing in water.
PBT	Polybutylene Terephthalate	140 (284)	Same as above.	
FRP	Fiber Reinforced Plastics	170 (338)	Same as above.	Avoid battery acid.
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate	180 (356)	Same as above.	
PEI	Polyetherimide	200 (392)	Same as above.	

1. When repairing and painting a portion of the body adjacent to plastic parts, consider their characteristics (influence of heat and solvent) and remove them if necessary or take suitable measures to protect them.
2. Plastic parts should be repaired and painted using methods suiting the materials' characteristics.

LOCATION OF PLASTIC PARTS




PP Liftgate upper time panel
PP Liftgate trim panel
PP Back pillar upper trim panel
PP Luggage side finisher
PP Rear pillar upper trim panel
PP Rear door trim panel
PP/PE Front seat belt adjuster
PP Center pillar upper trim panel
PP Center pillar lower trim panel
PP Front pillar garnish assembly
PP Windshield defroster duct
PP Center luggage floor board
PP Center floor rear door kicking plate
PP Back door handle pull handle
PP Front door trim panel
PP Center console base assembly
LIIA2118E

ON-VEHICLE REPAIR

BODY COMPONENT PARTS

Body Component Parts

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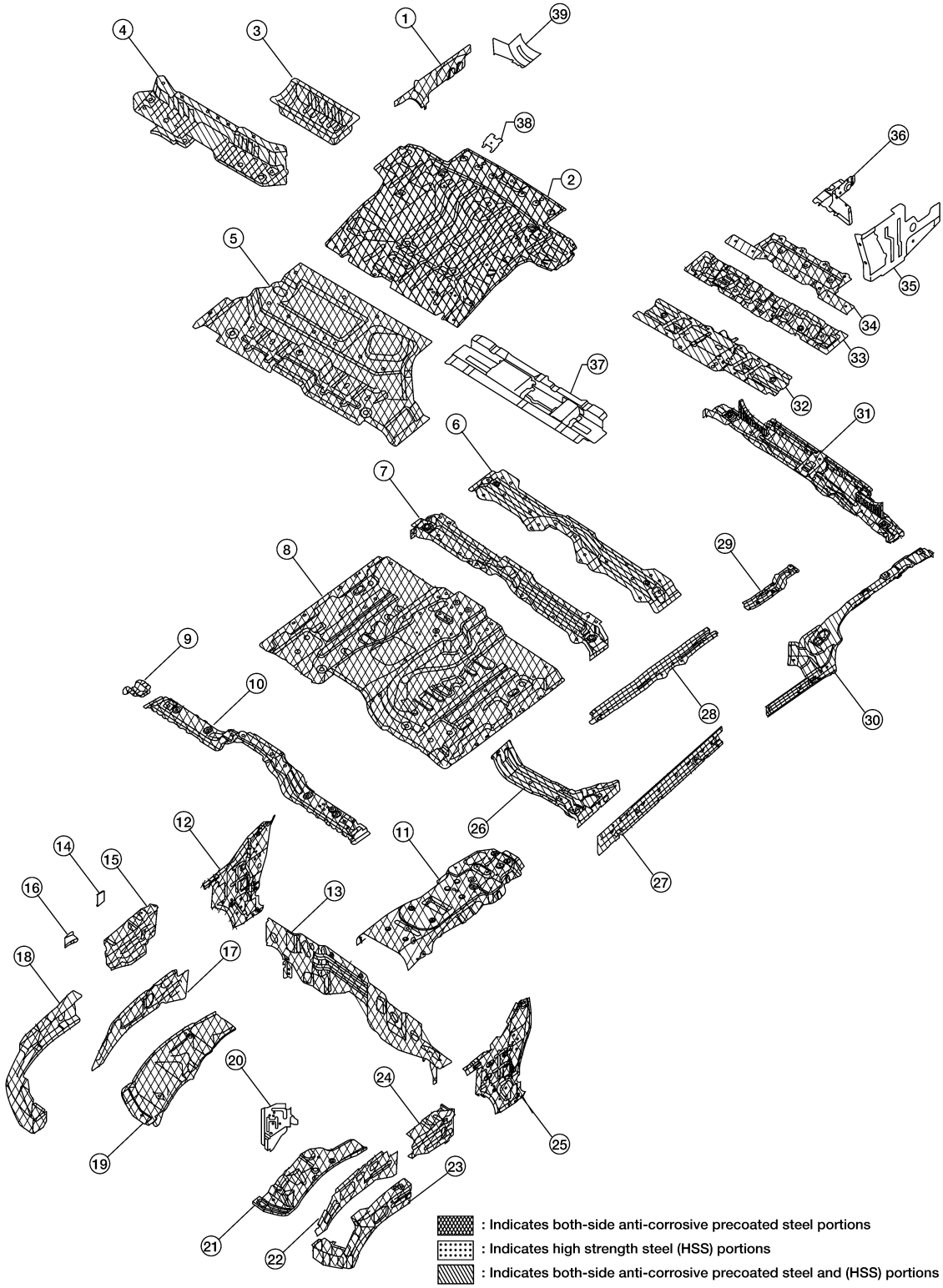
UNDERBODY COMPONENT PARTS



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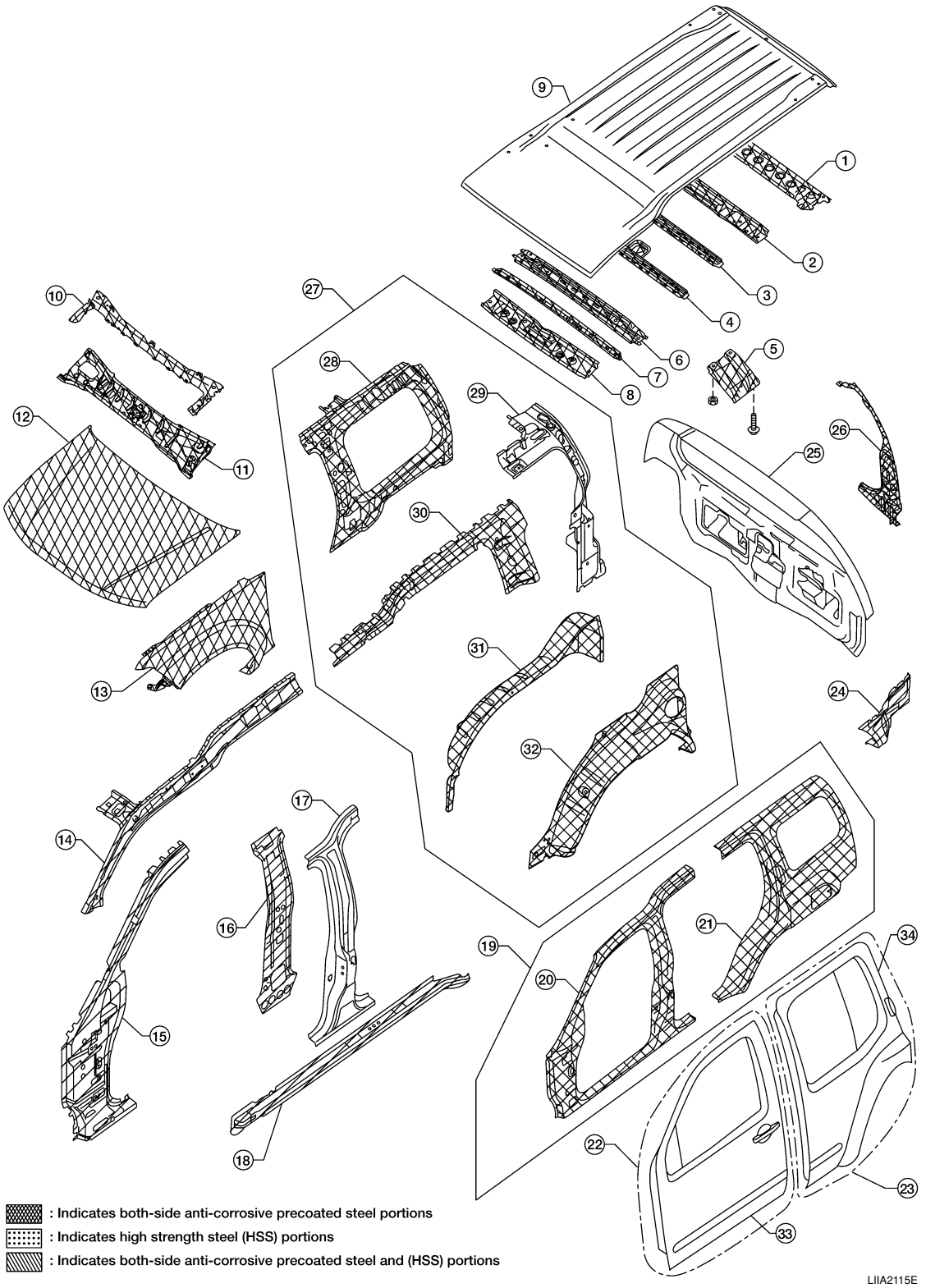
1. Rear floor side RH
2. Rear floor rear
3. Storage bin
4. Second seat mounting crossmember
5. Rear floor front
6. Center pillar crossmember assembly
7. Front seat mounting rear crossmember
8. Front floor
9. Front seat mounting crossmember
10. Second crossmember extension
11. Front floor reinforcement
12. Side dash RH
13. Lower dash
14. Washer tank bracket
15. Hoodledge reinforcement rear RH
16. Hoodledge plate
17. Hoodledge RH
18. Hoodledge reinforcement assembly RH
19. Rear lower hoodledge RH
20. Battery tray
21. Rear lower hoodledge LH
22. Hoodledge LH
23. Hoodledge reinforcement assembly LH
24. Hoodledge reinforcement rear LH
25. Side dash LH
26. Second crossmember assembly (RH & LH)
27. Inner sill (RH & LH)
28. Front side member assembly (RH & LH)
29. Center floor member assembly
30. Rear side member rear (RH & LH)
31. Rear crossmember
32. Second seat mounting crossmember
33. Third seat mounting bracket assembly
34. Rope hook bracket
35. Rear floor side LH
36. Rear floor side upper extension assembly LH
37. Third seat mounting rear crossmember assembly
38. Trim mounting bracket
39. Rear floor side upper extension assembly RH

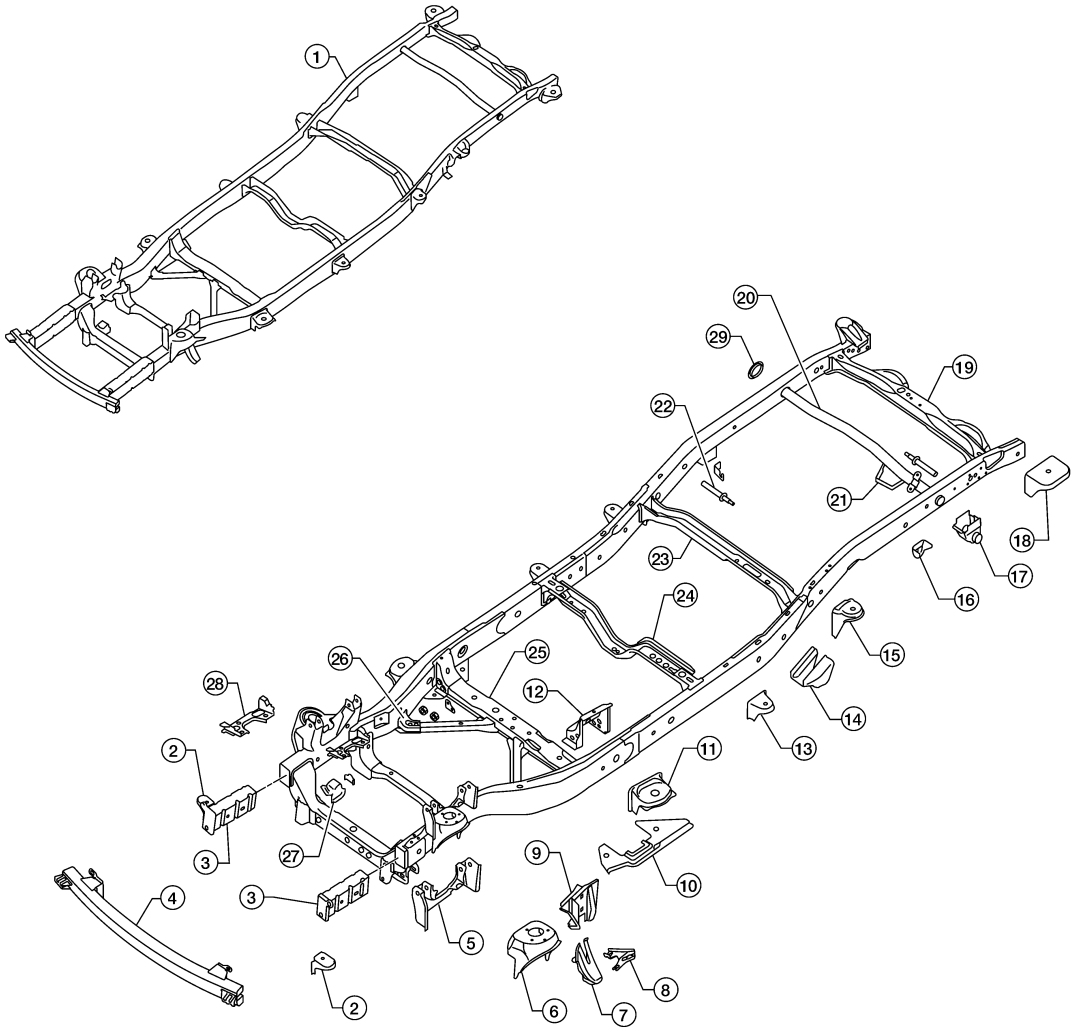
BODY COMPONENT PARTS



1. Rear roof rail
2. Roof 5th bow
3. Roof 4th bow
4. Roof 3rd bow

5. Roof bow second bracket
6. Roof 2nd bow
7. Roof 1st bow
8. Front roof rail
9. Roof
10. Upper dash crossmember assembly
11. Upper dash assembly
12. Hood assembly
13. Front fender (RH & LH)
14. Front inner pillar upper (RH & LH)
15. Front pillar hinge brace (RH & LH)
16. Center inner pillar (RH & LH)
17. Center pillar hinge brace
18. Outer sill reinforcement (RH & LH)
19. Body side outer assembly
20. Front body side outer (RH & LH)
21. Rear body side outer (RH & LH)
22. Front door assembly (RH & LH)
23. Rear door assembly (RH & LH)
24. Rear fender extension (RH & LH)
25. Lift gate assembly
26. Main back pillar (RH & LH)
27. Body side inner reinforcement assembly (RH & LH)
28. Rear inner side panel (RH & LH)
29. Back pillar reinforcement (RH & LH)
30. Outer roof side rail reinforcement (RH & LH)
31. Rear wheel housing inner (RH & LH)
32. Rear wheel housing outer (RH & LH)
33. Outer front door panel (RH & LH)
34. Outer rear door panel (RH & LH)

FRAME COMPONENT PARTS



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1. Frame assembly
2. 1st cab mounting bracket (RH & LH)
3. Front side member extension assembly (RH & LH)
4. 1st crossmember assembly
5. Front upper link mounting bracket (RH & LH)

6. Front shock absorber mounting bracket (RH & LH)
7. Bound bumper bracket (RH & LH)
8. Front brake hose bracket (RH & LH)
9. Panhard rod bracket reinforcement
10. 4th crossmember gusset (RH & LH)
11. 2nd cab mounting bracket (RH & LH)
12. 4th crossmember gusset (RH & LH)
13. 3rd cab mounting bracket (RH & LH)
14. Rear suspension mounting bracket (RH & LH)
15. 4th cab mounting bracket (RH & LH)
16. Rear bound bumper bracket (RH & LH)
17. Rear suspension rear mounting bracket (RH & LH)
18. Cab mounting bracket assembly (RH & LH)
19. 9th crossmember assembly
20. Rear torsion crossmember
21. Rear brake hose bracket
22. Rear shock pin (RH & LH)
23. 6th crossmember assembly
24. 5th crossmember assembly
25. 4th crossmember assembly
26. Crossmember support (RH & LH)
27. Front differential mounting bracket (RH & LH)
28. Engine mount (RH & LH)
29. Rear torsion crossmember collar (RH & LH)

CORROSION PROTECTION

Corrosion Protection

INFOID:0000000003292774

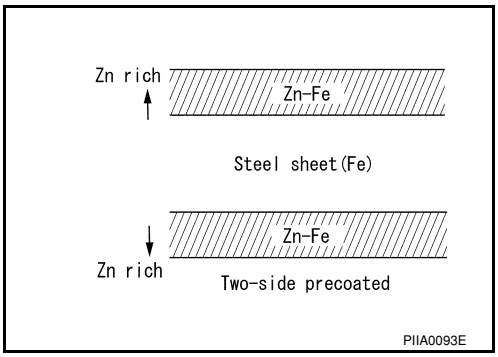
DESCRIPTION

To provide improved corrosion prevention, the following anti-corrosive measures have been implemented in NISSAN production plants. When repairing or replacing body panels, it is necessary to use the same anti-corrosive measures.

ANTI-CORROSIVE PRECOATED STEEL (GALVANNEALED STEEL)

To improve repairability and corrosion resistance, a new type of anti-corrosive precoated steel sheet has been adopted replacing conventional zinc-coated steel sheet.

Galvannealed steel is electroplated and heated to form Zinc-iron alloy, which provides excellent and long term corrosion resistance with cationic electrode position primer.



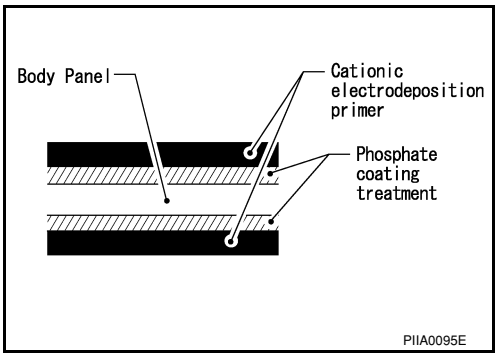
Nissan Genuine Service Parts are fabricated from galvannealed steel. Therefore, it is recommended that GENUINE NISSAN PARTS or equivalent be used for panel replacement to maintain the anti-corrosive performance built into the vehicle at the factory.

PHOSPHATE COATING TREATMENT AND CATIONIC ELECTRODEPOSITION PRIMER

A phosphate coating treatment and a cationic electrode position primer, which provide excellent corrosion protection, are employed on all body components.

CAUTION:

Confine paint removal during welding operations to an absolute minimum.

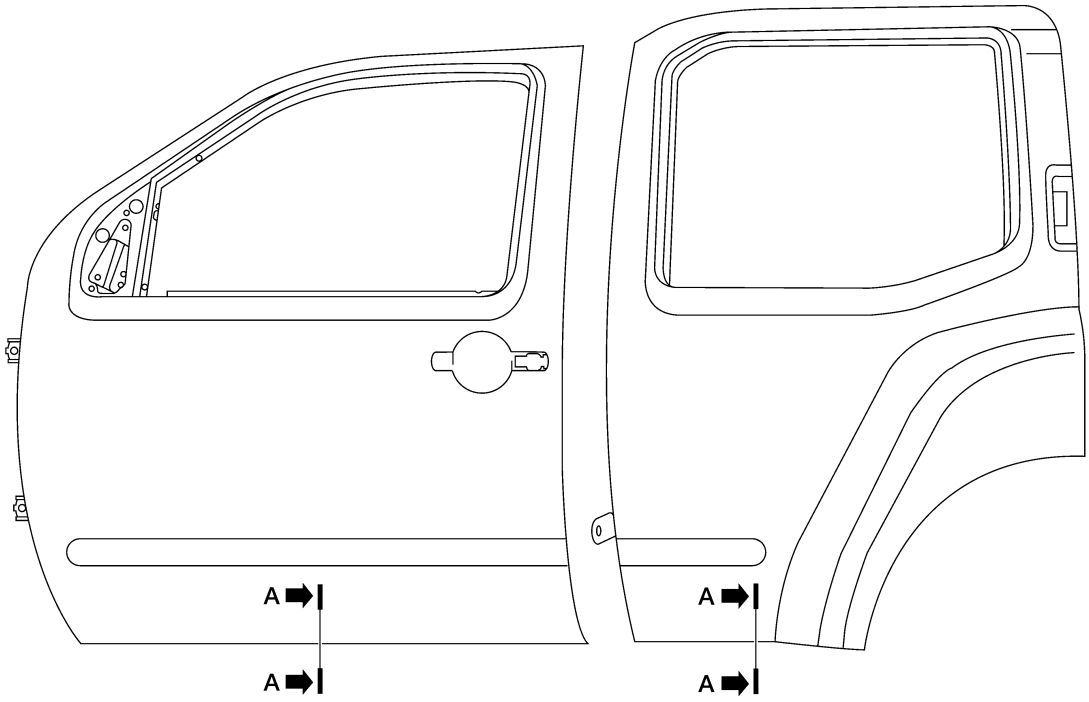


Nissan Genuine Service Parts are also treated in the same manner. Therefore, it is recommended that GENUINE NISSAN PARTS or equivalent be used for panel replacement to maintain anti-corrosive performance built into the vehicle at the factory.

ANTI-CORROSIVE WAX

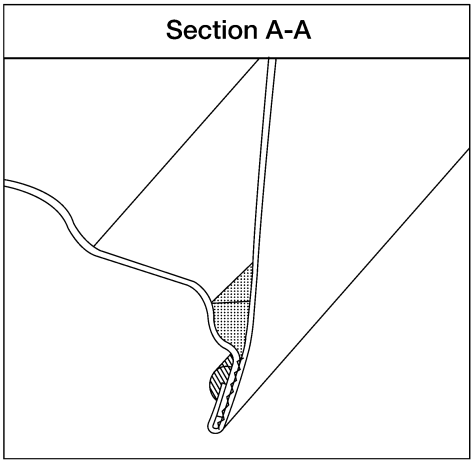
To improve corrosion resistance, anti-corrosive wax is applied inside the body sill and inside other closed sections. Accordingly, when replacing these parts, be sure to apply anti-corrosive wax to the appropriate areas of

the new parts. Select an excellent anti-corrosive wax which will penetrate after application and has a long shelf life.



: Indicates outside body sealant

: Indicates anti-corrosive wax coated portions



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UNDERCOATING

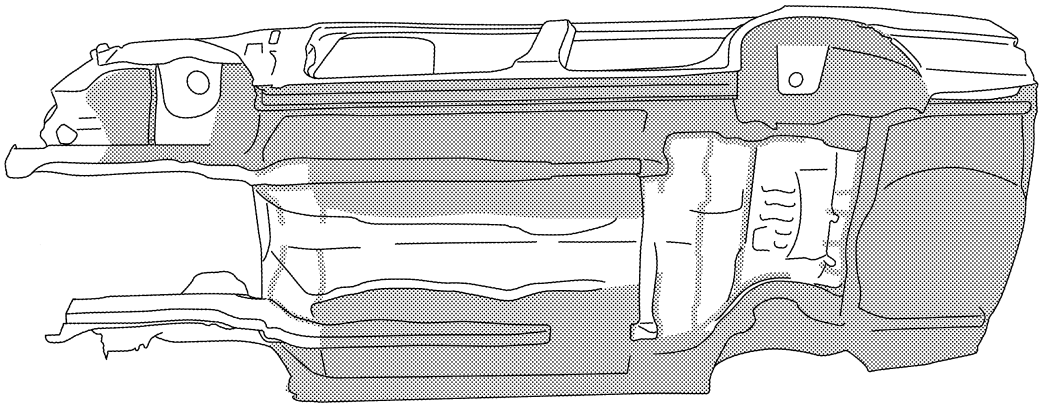
The underside of the floor and wheelhouse are undercoated to prevent rust, vibration, noise and stone chipping. Therefore, when such a panel is replaced or repaired, apply undercoating to that part. Use an undercoating which is rust preventive, soundproof, vibration-proof, shock-resistant, adhesive, and durable.

Precautions in undercoating

1. Do not apply undercoating to any place unless specified (such as the areas above the muffler and three way catalyst which are subjected to heat).
2. Do not undercoat the exhaust pipe or other parts which become hot.
3. Do not undercoat rotating parts.

4. Apply bitumen wax after applying undercoating.

: Indicates undercoated portions.



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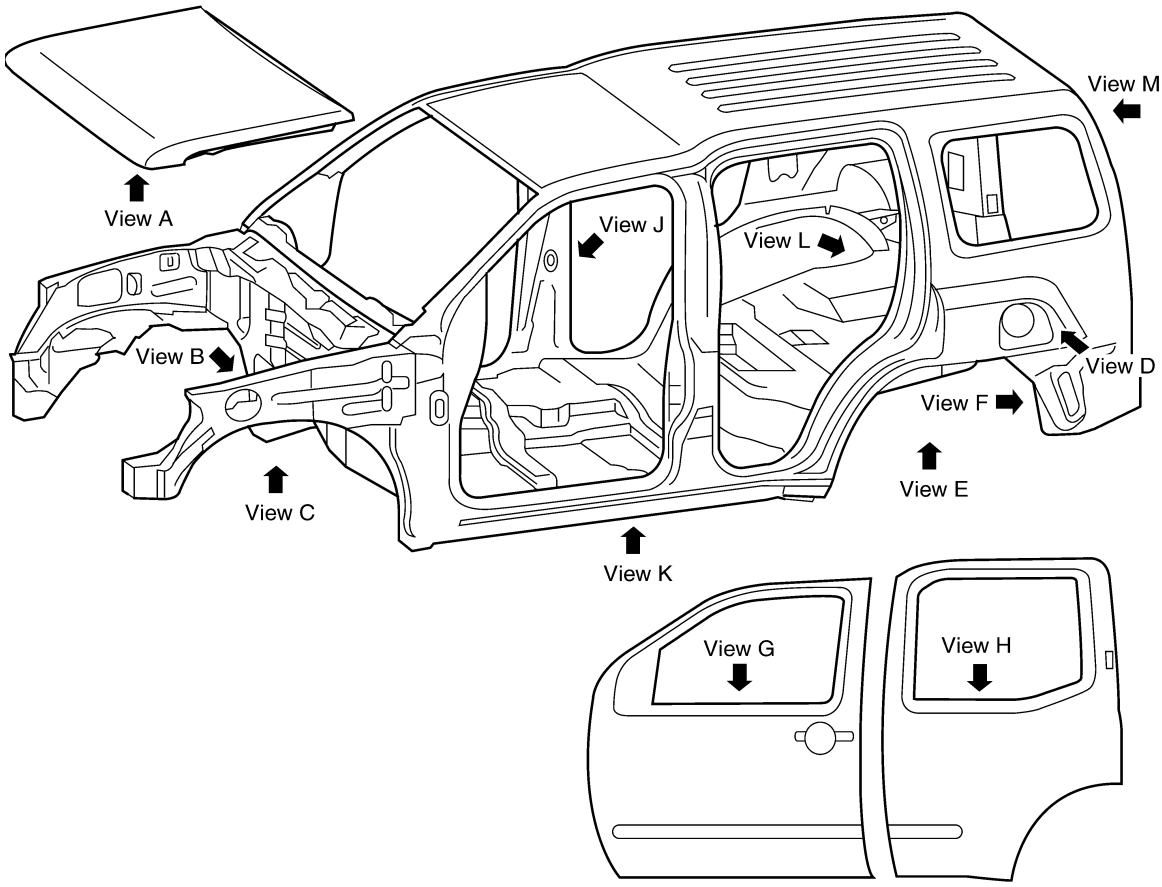
Body Sealing

INFOID:0000000003292775

DESCRIPTION

The following figure shows the areas which are sealed at the factory. Sealant which has been applied to these areas should be smooth and free from cuts or gaps. Care should be taken not to apply an excess amount of sealant and not to allow other unaffected parts to come into contact with the sealant.



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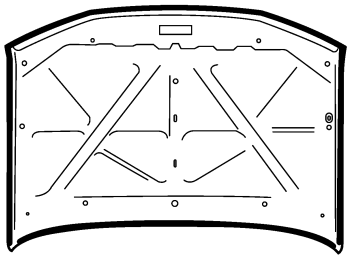	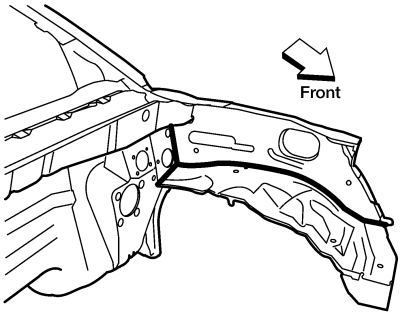

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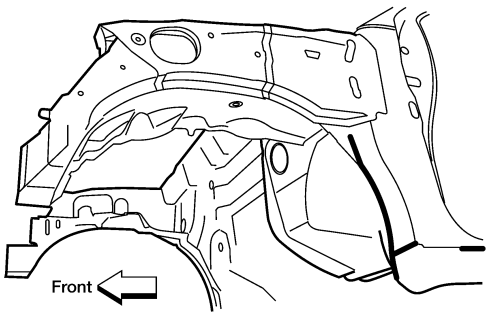
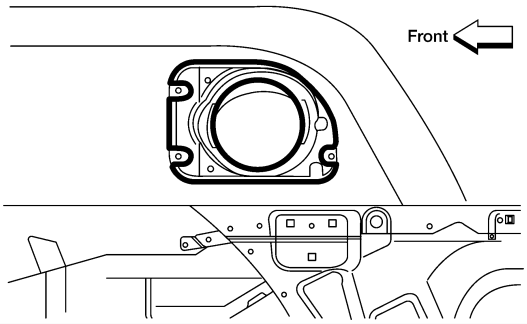
VIEW C	VIEW D
	
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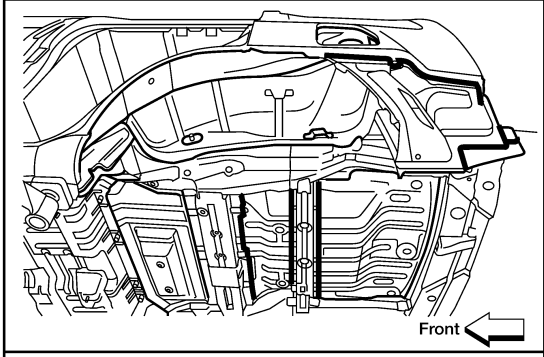	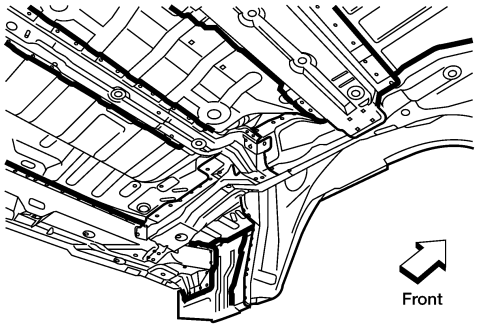
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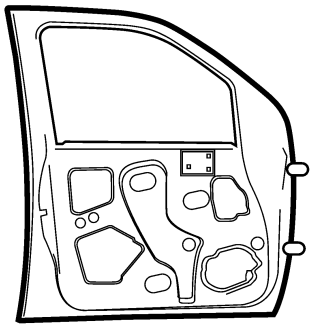	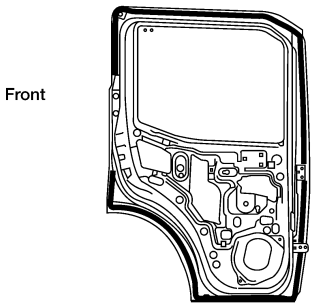
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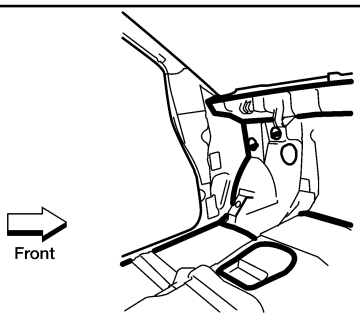	

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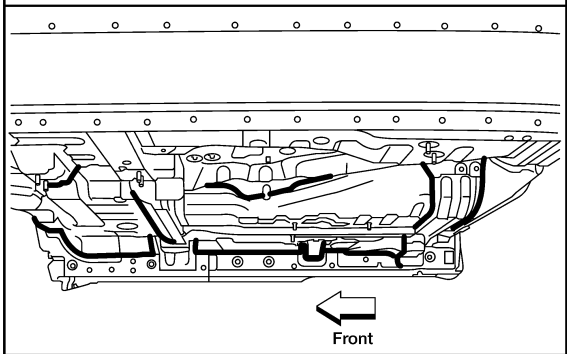
View K



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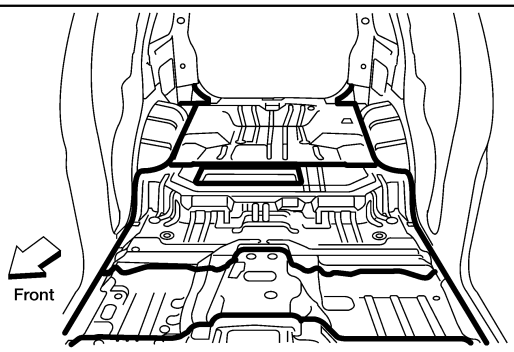

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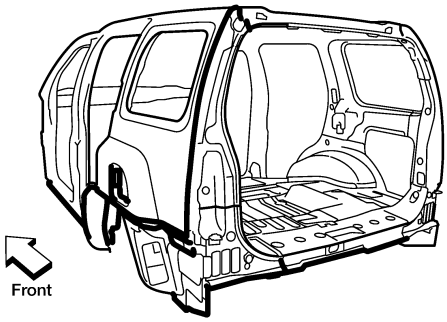

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BODY CONSTRUCTION

Body Construction

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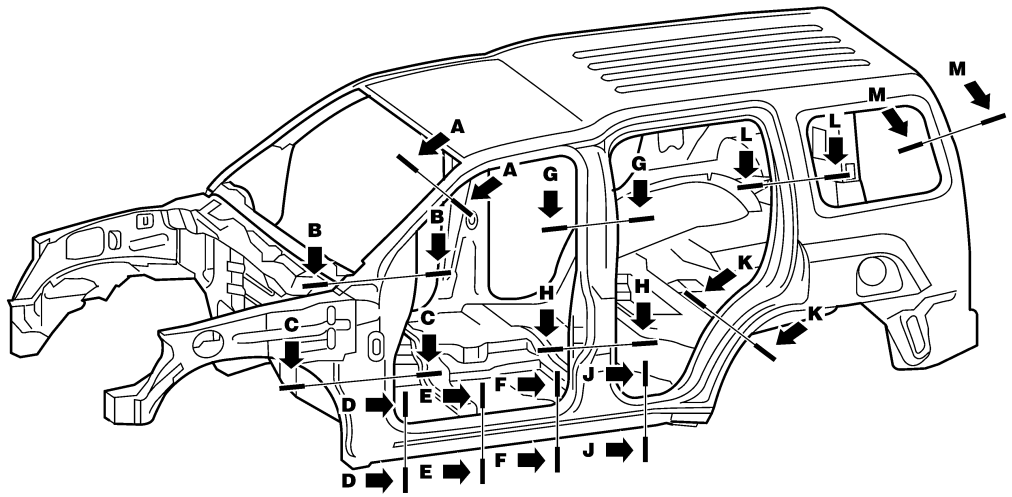
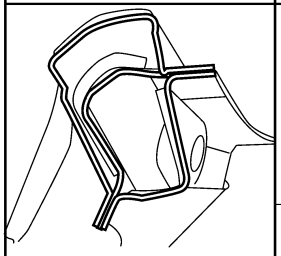
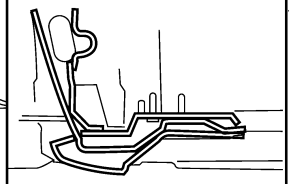
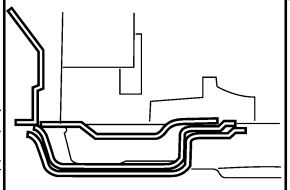
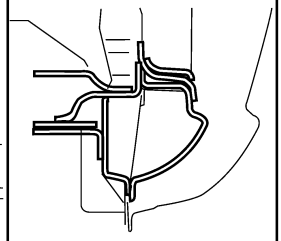
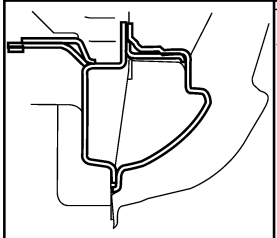
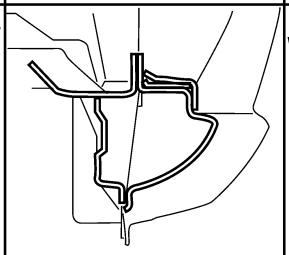
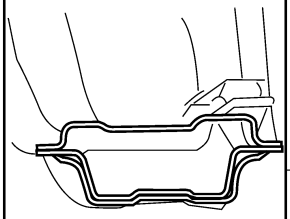
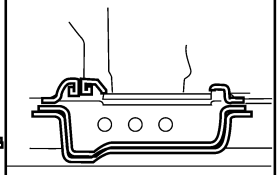
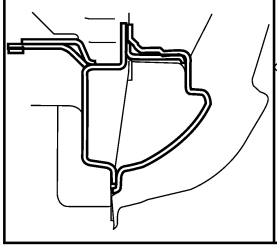
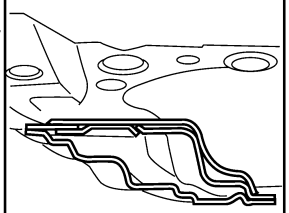
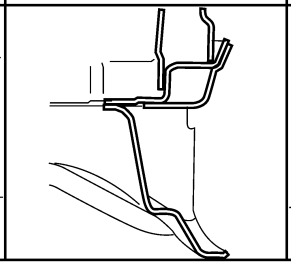
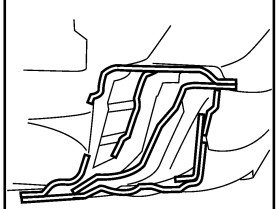
BODY CONSTRUCTION



Section A-A	Section B-B	Section C-C	Section D-D
			
Section E-E	**Section F-F**	**Section G-G**	**Section H-H**
			
Section J-J	**Section K-K**	**Section L-L**	**Section M-M**
			

LIIA2142E

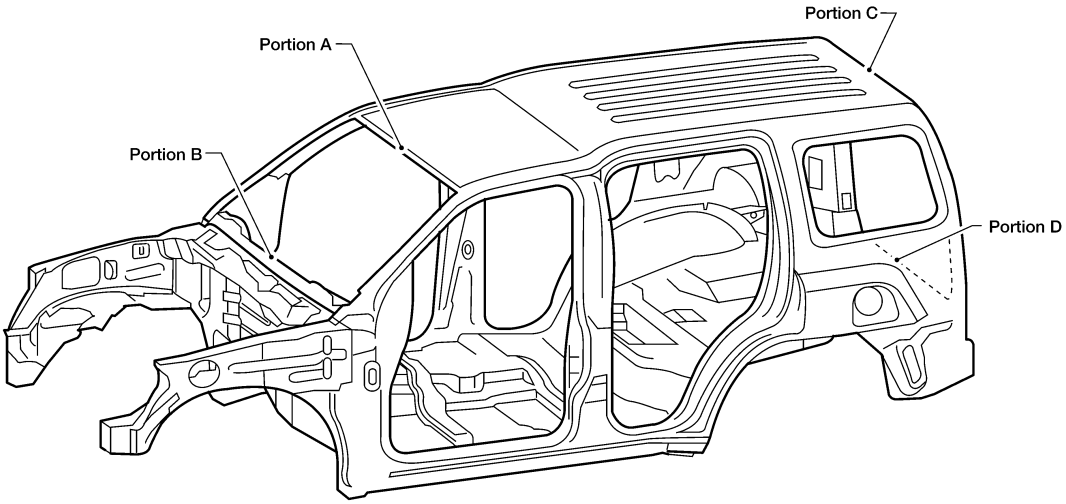
BODY ALIGNMENT

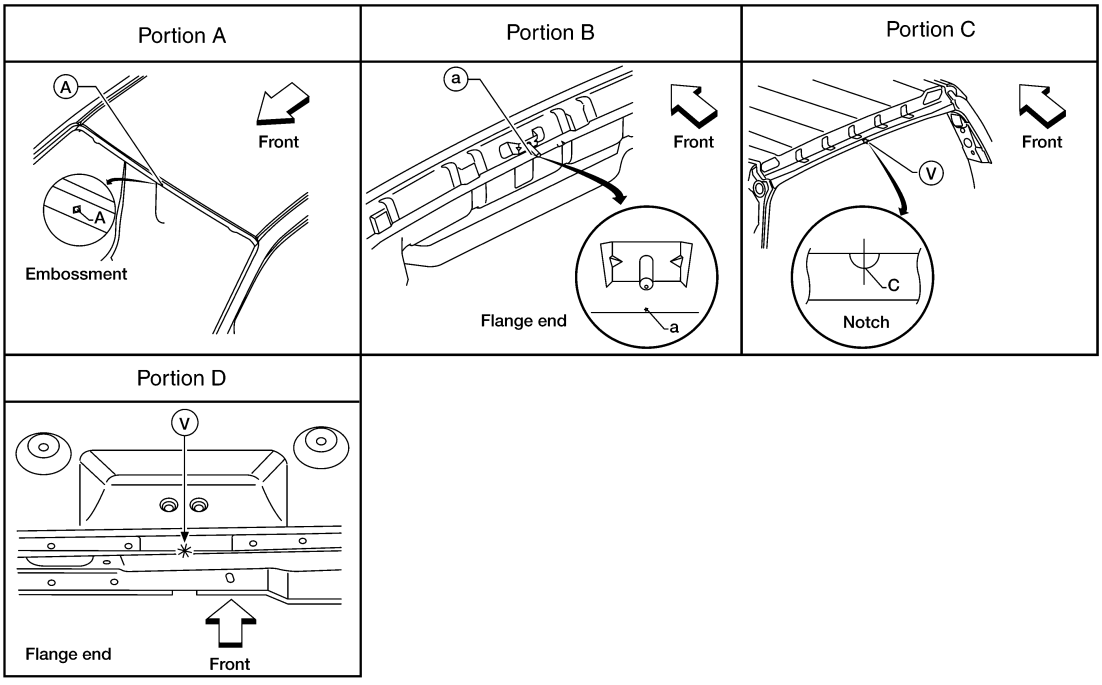
Body Alignment

INFOID:0000000003292779

BODY CENTER MARKS

A mark has been placed on each part of the body to indicate the vehicle center. When repairing parts damaged by an accident which might affect the vehicle frame (members, pillars, etc.), more accurate and effective repair will be possible by using these marks together with body alignment specifications.

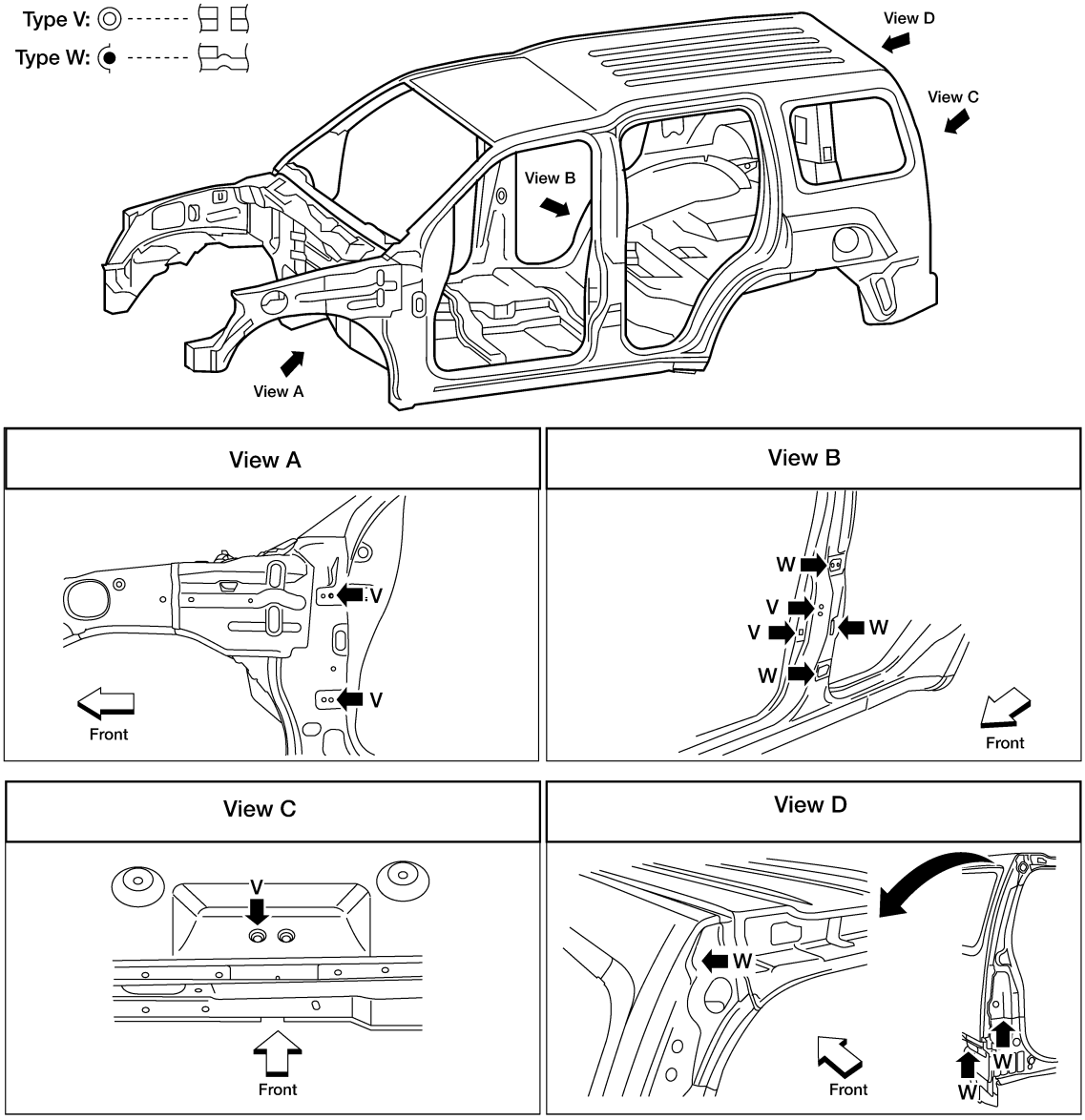




LIIA2066E

PANEL PARTS MATCHING MARKS

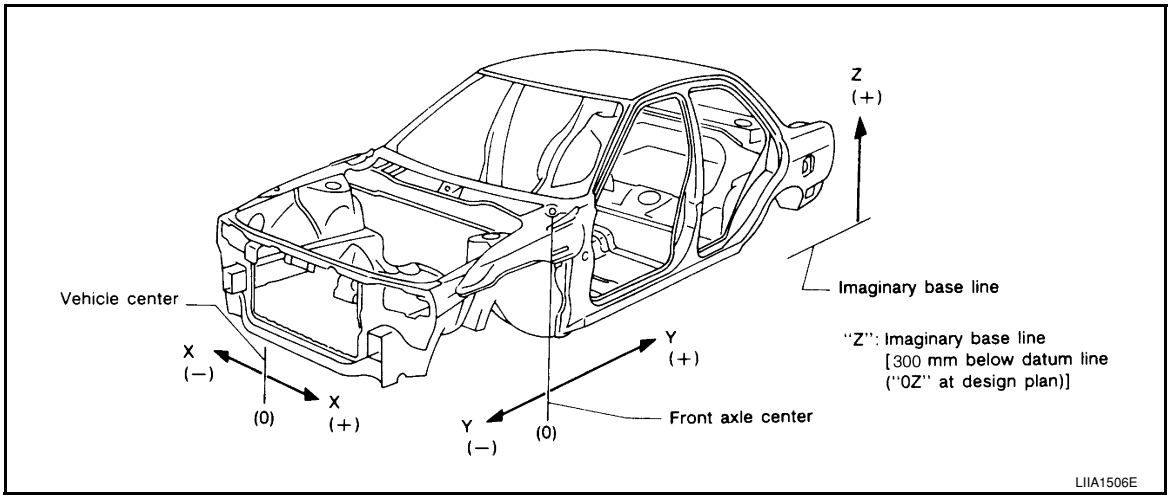
A mark has been placed on each body panel to indicate the parts matching positions. When repairing parts damaged by an accident which might affect the vehicle structure (members, pillars, etc.), more accurate and effective repair will be possible by using these marks together with body alignment specifications.



LIIA2067E

DESCRIPTION

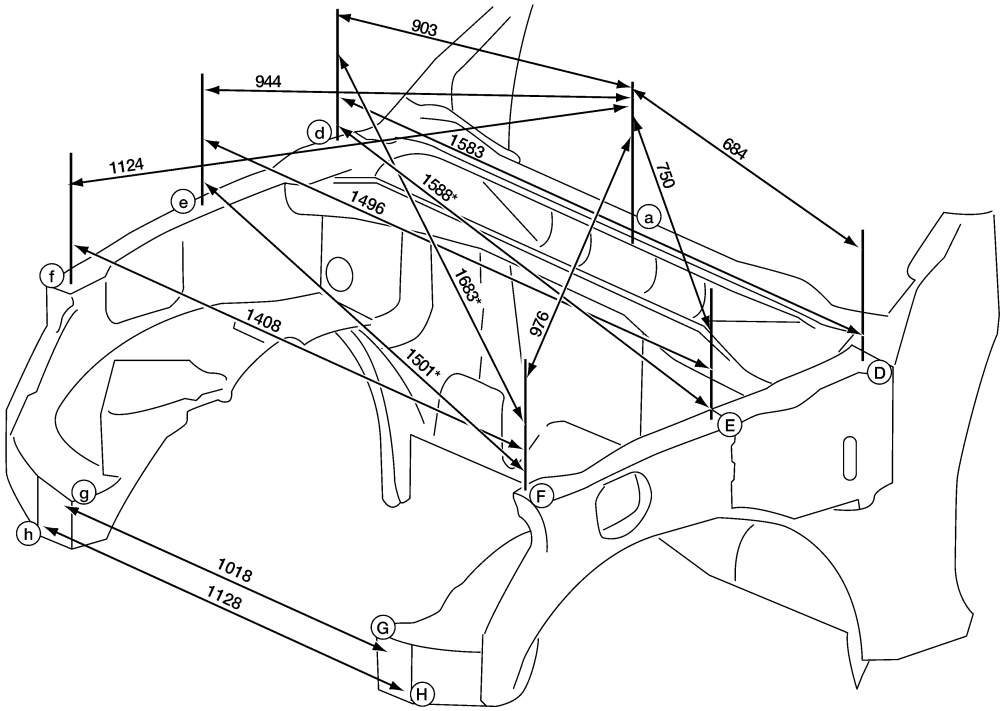
- All dimensions indicated in the figures are actual.
- When using a tracking gauge, adjust both pointers to equal length. Then check the pointers and gauge itself to make sure there is no free play.
- When a measuring tape is used, check to be sure there is no elongation, twisting or bending.
- Measurements should be taken at the center of the mounting holes.
- An asterisk (*) following the value at the measuring point indicates that the measuring point on the other side is symmetrically the same value.
- The coordinates of the measurement points are the distances measured from the standard line of "X", "Y" and "Z".



Engine Compartment

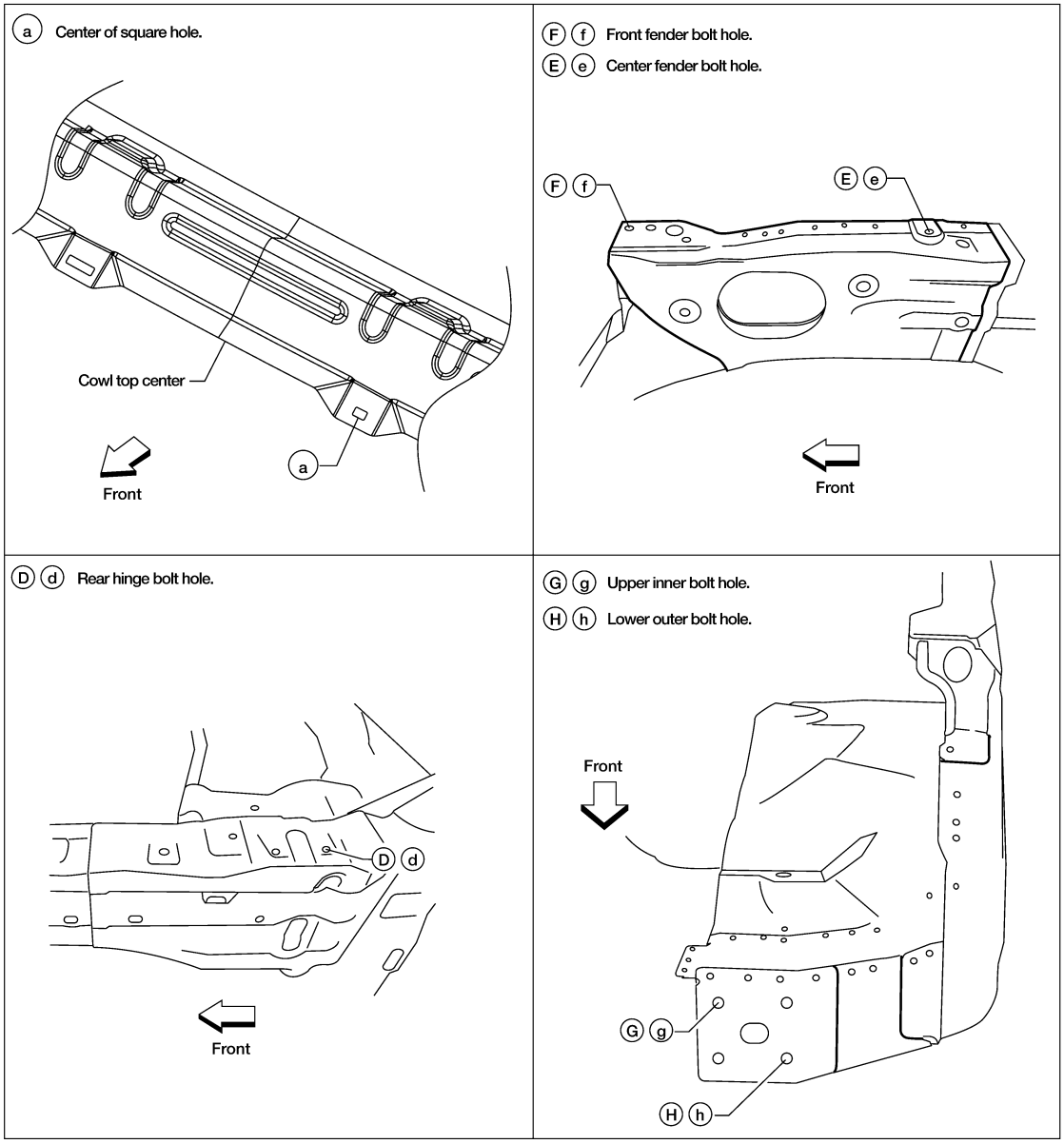
All dimensions indicated in this figure are actual.

Figures marked with an (*) indicate symmetrically identical dimensions on both right and left hand sides of the vehicle.



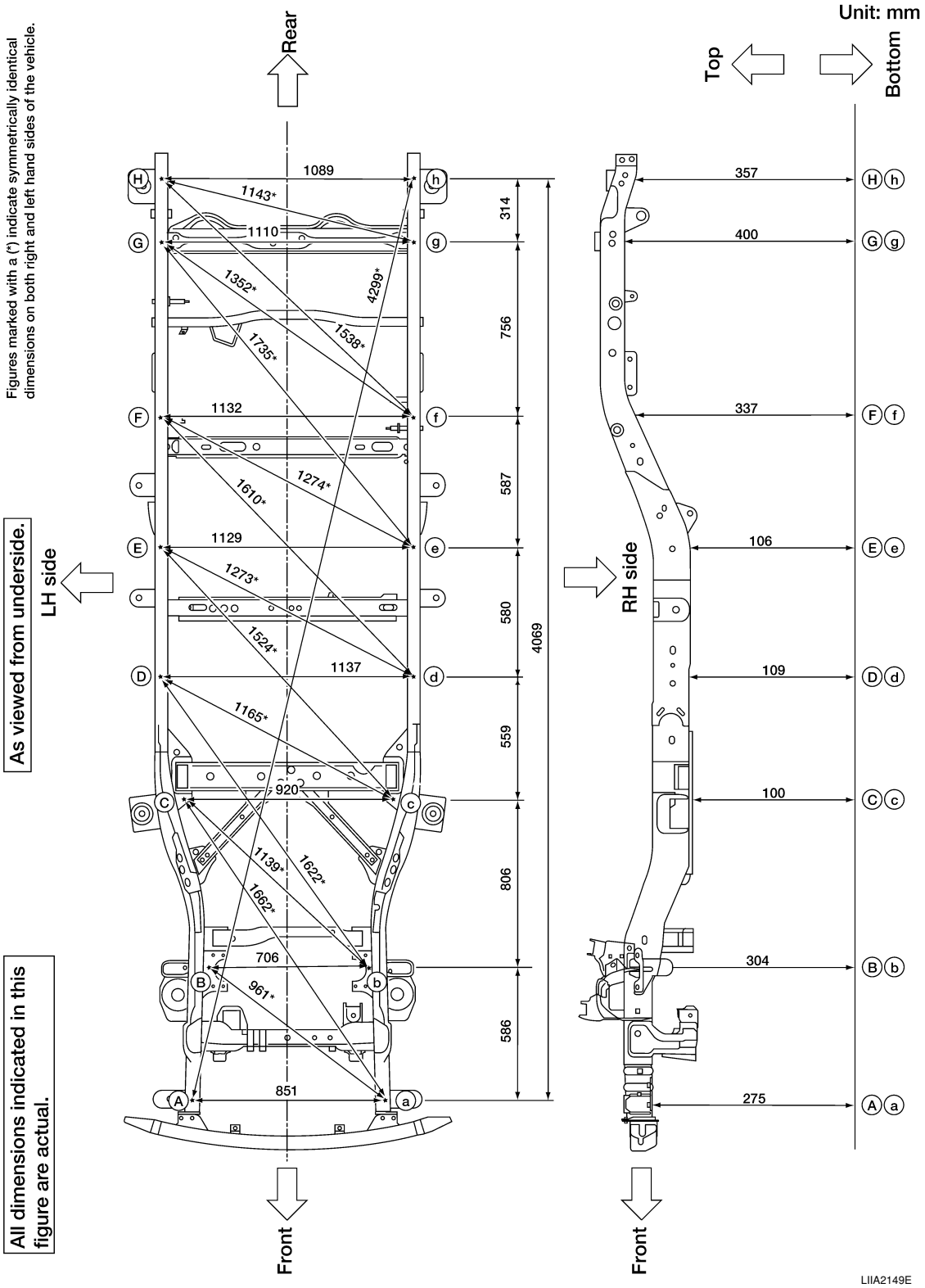
Unit: mm

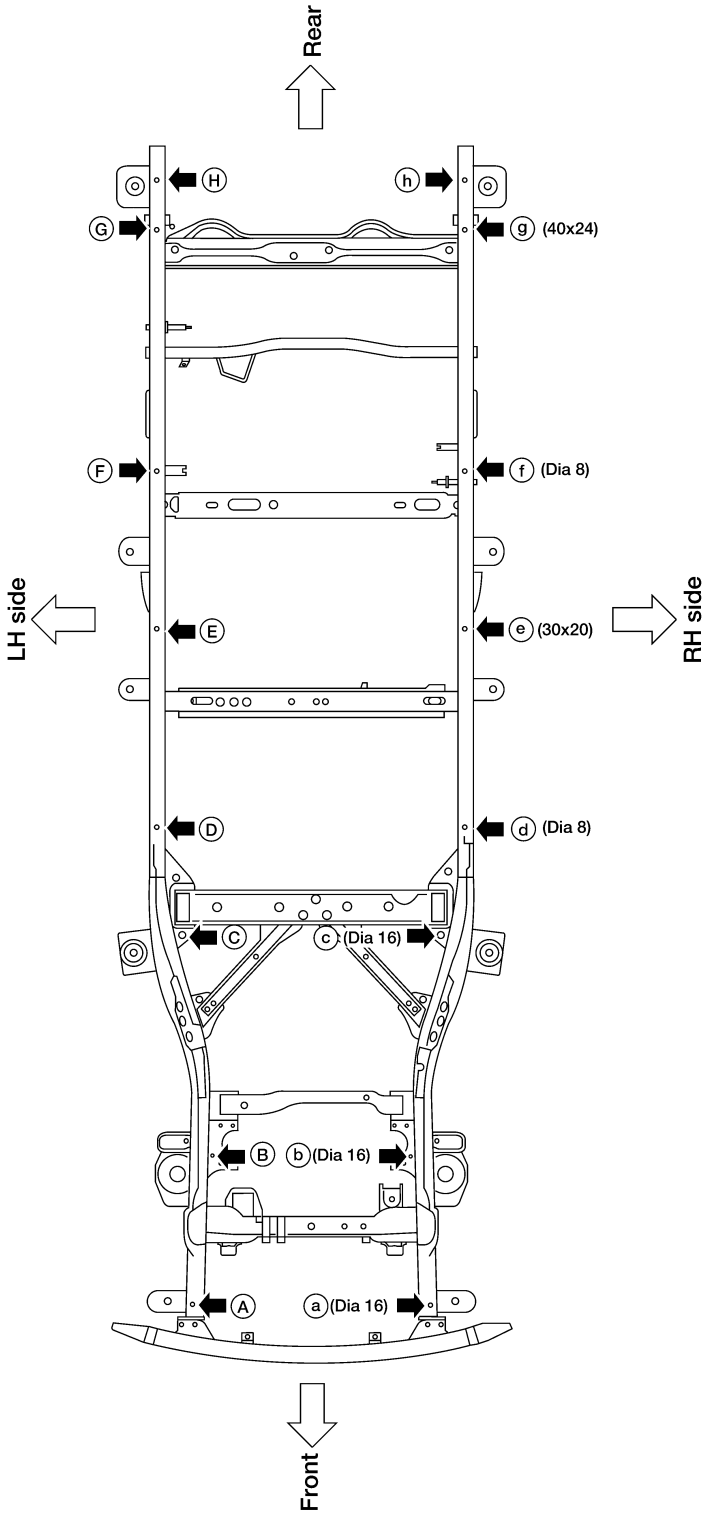
LIIA2068E



LIIA2069E

Underbody


Unit: mm
Figures marked with a (*) indicate symmetrically identical dimensions on both right and left hand sides of the vehicle.
Rear
Front
LH side
RH side
Top
Bottom
As viewed from underside.
All dimensions indicated in this figure are actual.
1089
1143*
1110
1352*
4299*
1538*
1735*
1132
1274*
1610*
1129
1273*
1524*
1137
1165*
920
1139*
1622*
1662*
706
961*
851
314
756
587
580
559
806
586
4069
357
400
337
106
109
100
304
275
LIIA2149E



Coordinates:

A, a
X : ± 425
Y : -528
Z : 275

B, b
X : ± 353
Y : 35
Z : 304

C, c
X : ± 460
Y : 807
Z : 100

D, d
X : ± 568
Y : 1356
Z : 109

E, e
X : ± 564
Y : 1936
Z : 106

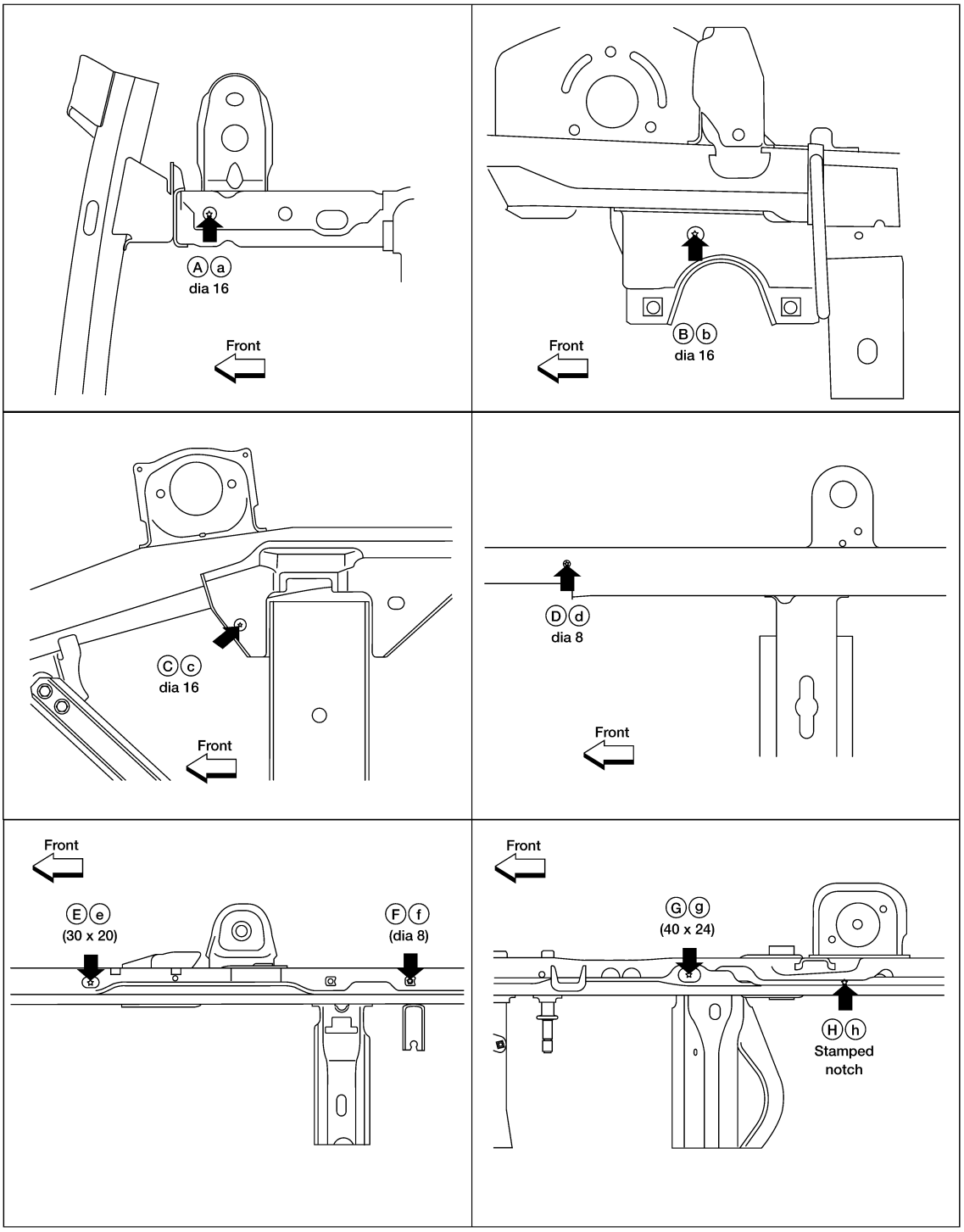
F, f
X : ± 566
Y : 2475
Z : 337

G, g
X : ± 544
Y : 3228
Z : 400

H, h
X : ± 544
Y : 3539
Z : 357

Unit: mm

LIIA2150E

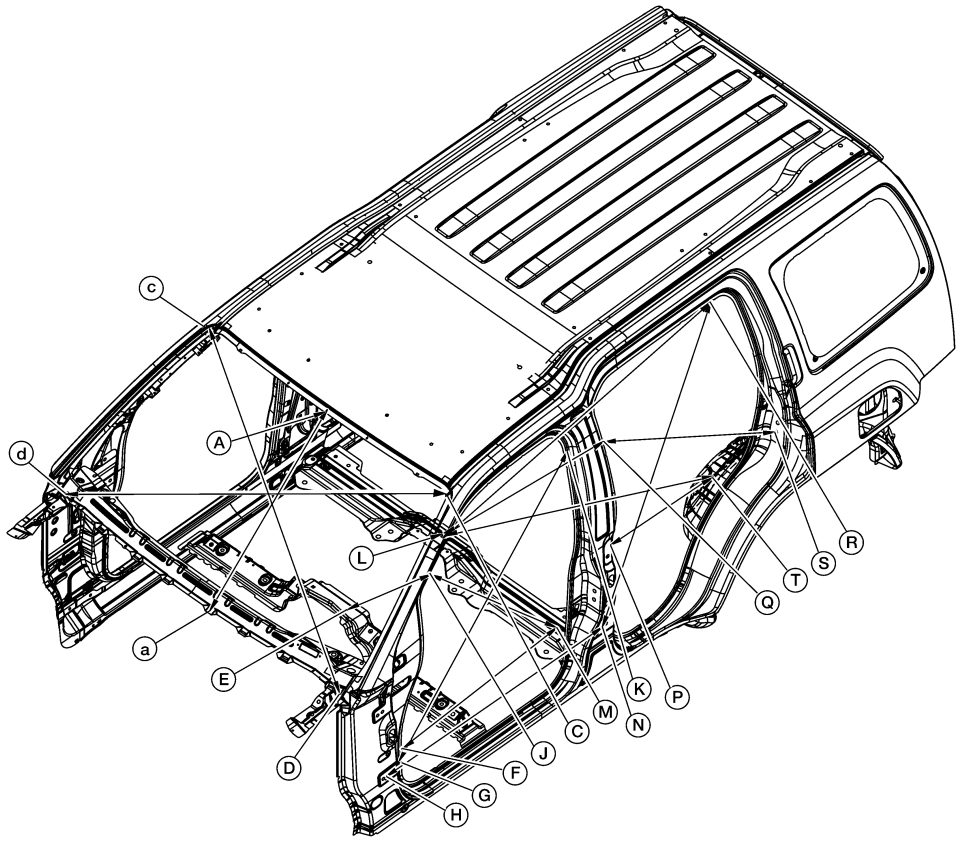


Coordinates:	Ⓐ, ⓐ	Ⓑ, ⓑ	Ⓒ, ⓒ	Ⓓ, ⓓ	Ⓔ, ⓔ	Ⓕ, ⓕ	Ⓖ, ⓖ	Ⓗ, ⓗ
	X : ± 425 Y : -528 Z : 275	X : ± 353 Y : 35 Z : 304	X : ± 460 Y : 807 Z : 100	X : ± 568 Y : 1356 Z : 109	X : ± 564 Y : 1936 Z : 106	X : ± 566 Y : 2475 Z : 337	X : ± 544 Y : 3228 Z : 400	X : ± 544 Y : 3539 Z : 357

Unit: mm

LIIA2151E

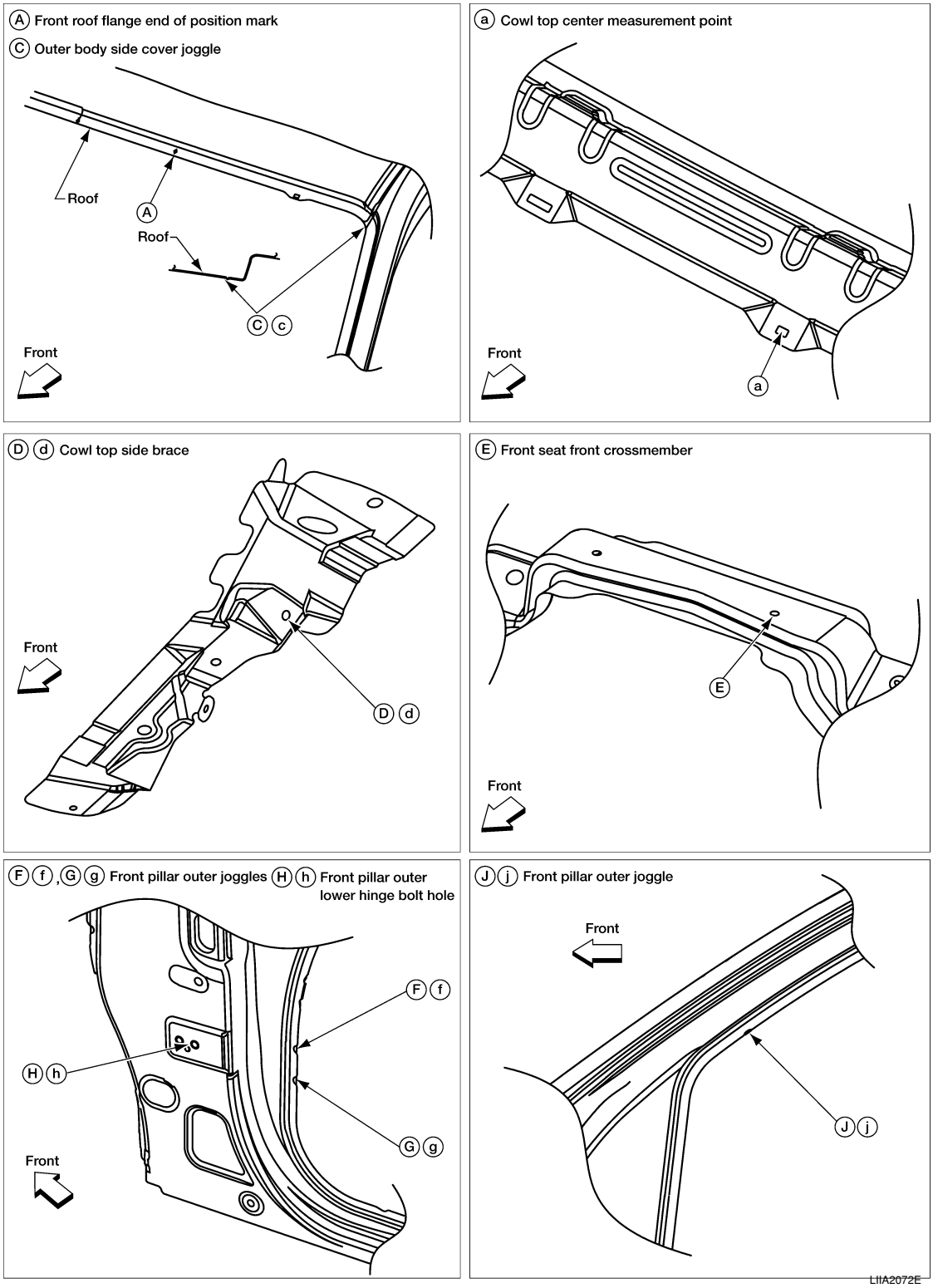
Passenger Compartment

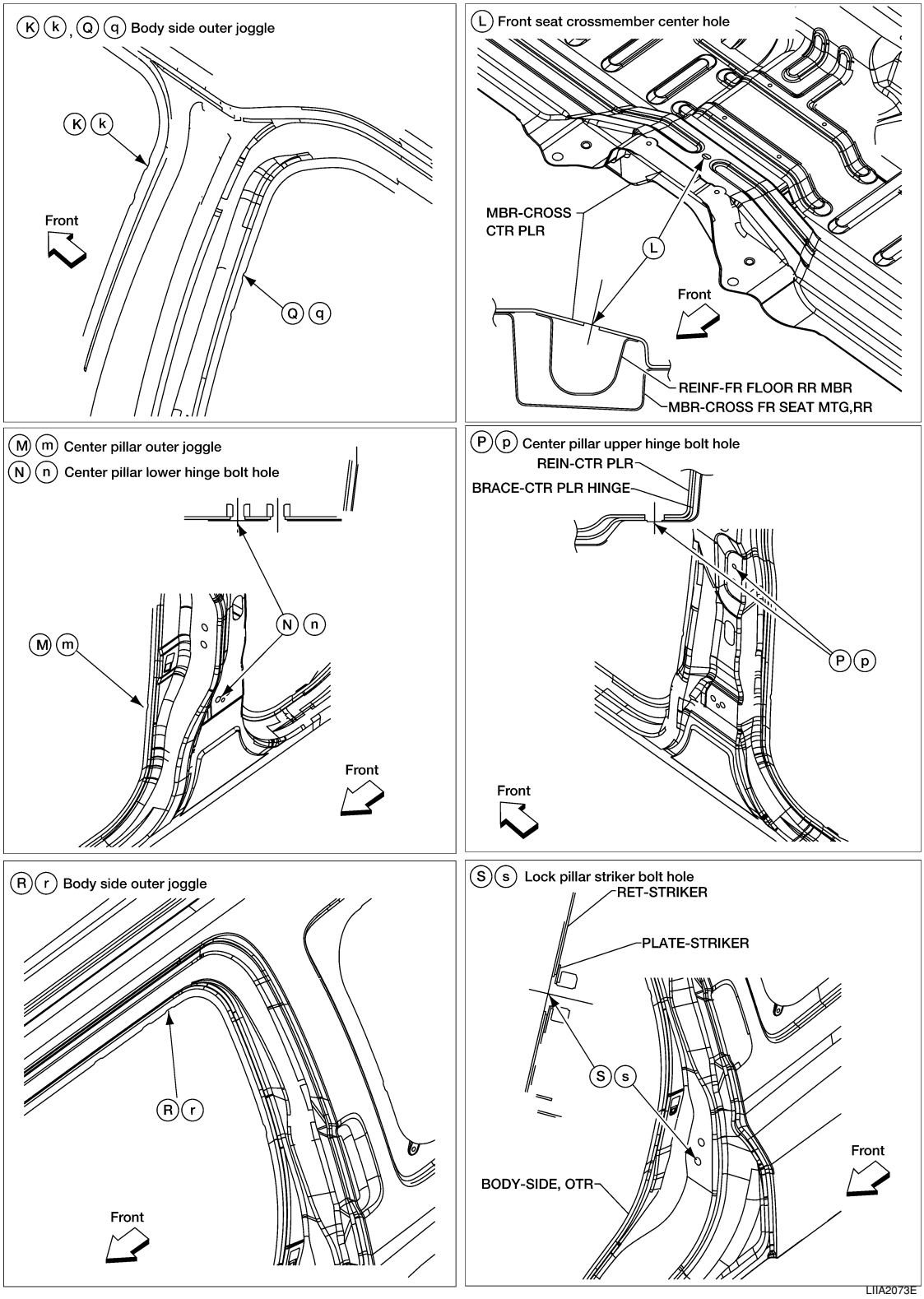


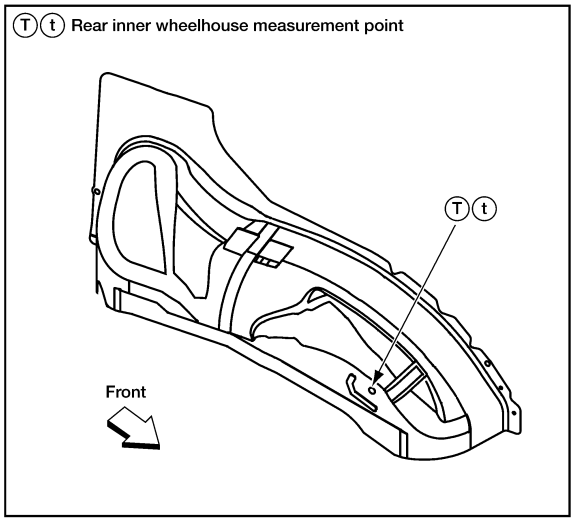
MEASURING POINT	DIM (mm)
A-a	840.0
C-d	1488.2
D-c	1528.2
E-J	1009.0
E-j	1101.0
E-K	1160.7
E-k	1238.5
F-M, f-m	844.2
G-K, g-k	1258.9
H-N. h-n	1095.2
J-M, j-m	954.7
L-Q, l-q	1115.0
L-R, l-r	1450.9
L-T, l-t	955.2
N-R, n-r	1265.3
P-S, p-s	847.8
Q-S, q-s	878.5

Unit: mm

LIIA2070E


Ⓐ Front roof flange end of position mark
Ⓒ Outer body side cover joggle
Roof
Ⓐ
Roof
Ⓒ ⓒ
Front
ⓐ Cowl top center measurement point
Front
ⓐ
Ⓓ ⓓ Cowl top side brace
Front
Ⓓ ⓓ
Ⓔ Front seat front crossmember
Ⓔ
Front
Ⓕ ⓕ , Ⓖ ⓖ Front pillar outer joggles Ⓗ ⓗ Front pillar outer lower hinge bolt hole
Ⓕ ⓕ
Ⓗ ⓗ
Ⓖ ⓖ
Front
Ⓙ ⓙ Front pillar outer joggle
Front
Ⓙ ⓙ
LIIA2072E

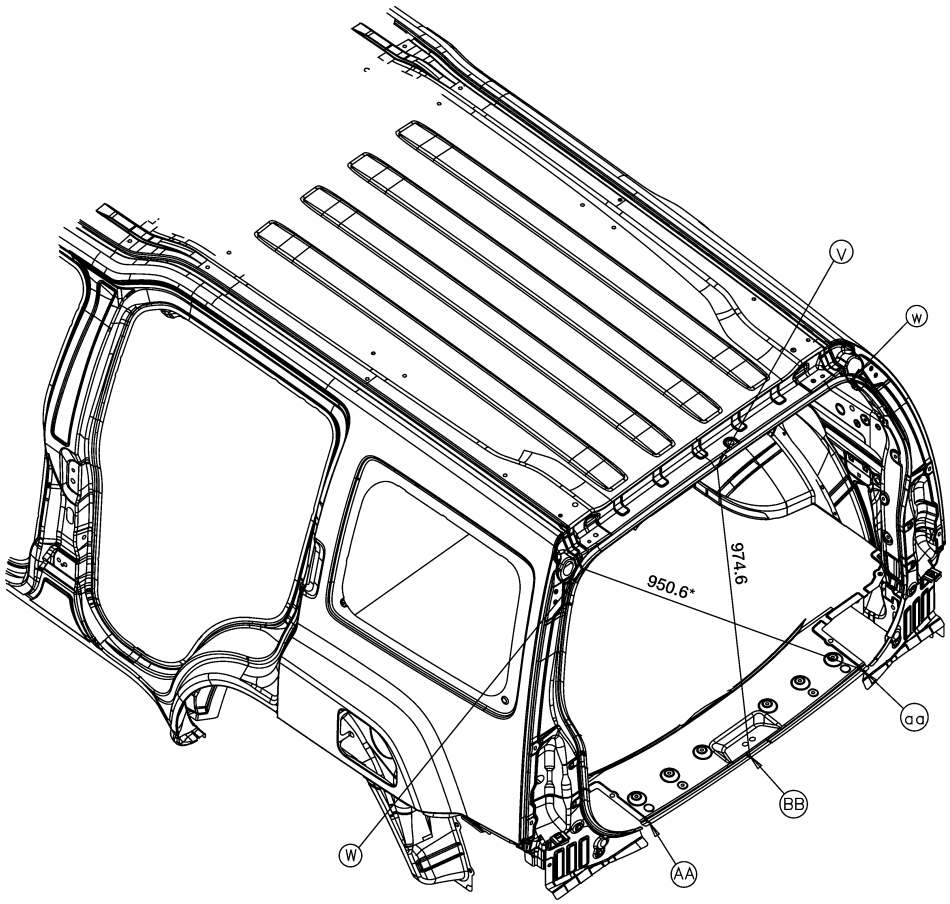

K k , Q q Body side outer joggle
K k
Front
Q q
L Front seat crossmember center hole
MBR-CROSS CTR PLR
L
Front
REINF-FR FLOOR RR MBR
MBR-CROSS FR SEAT MTG,RR
M m Center pillar outer joggle
N n Center pillar lower hinge bolt hole
N n
M m
Front
P p Center pillar upper hinge bolt hole
REIN-CTR PLR
BRACE-CTR PLR HINGE
P p
Front
R r Body side outer joggle
R r
Front
S s Lock pillar striker bolt hole
RET-STRIKER
PLATE-STRIKER
S s
BODY-SIDE, OTR
Front
LIIA2073E



LIIA2074E

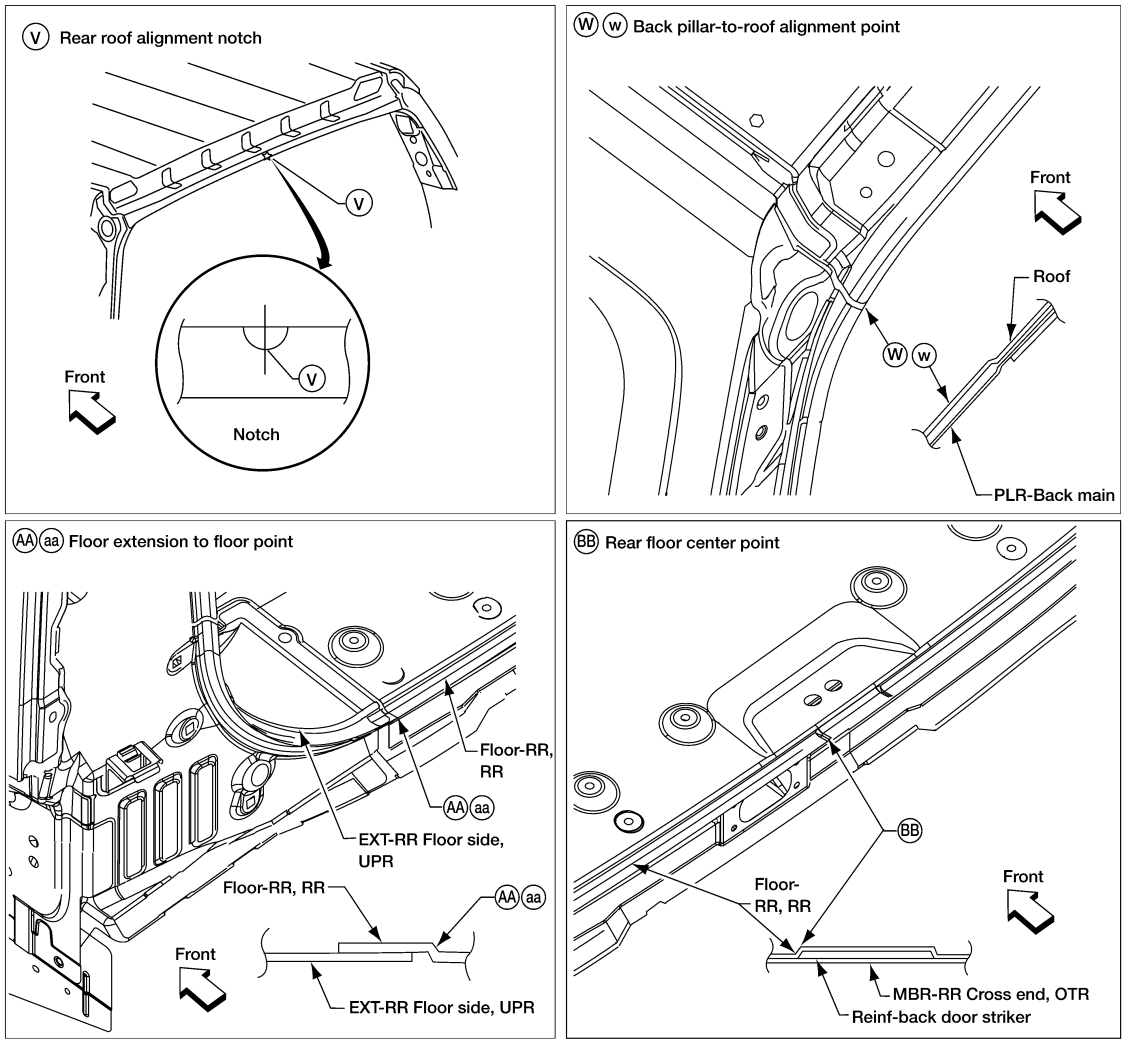
Rear Body

Figures marked with a (*) indicate symmetrically identical dimensions on both right and left sides of vehicle.



Unit: mm

LIIA2075E

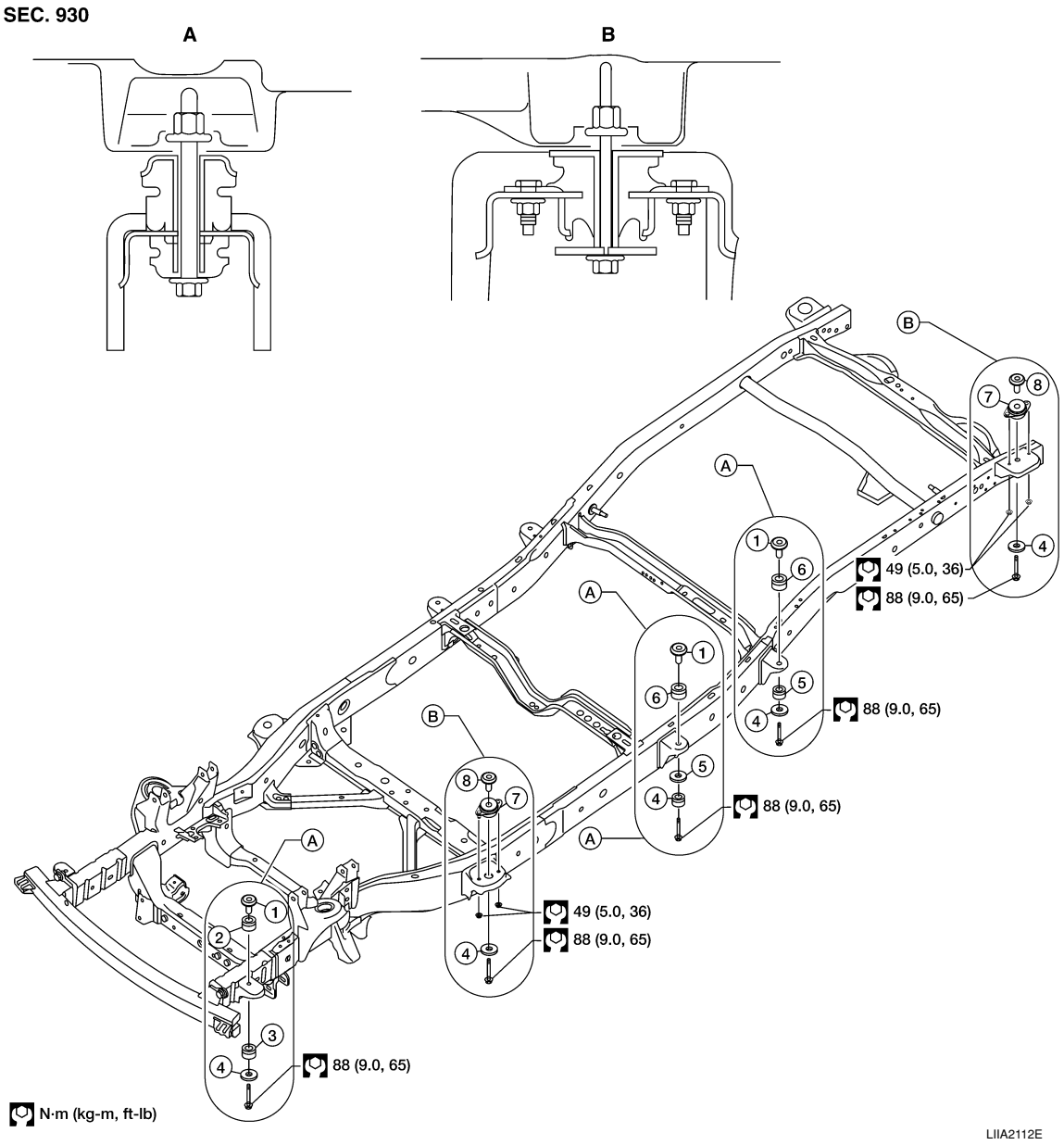


LIIA2076E

Body Mounting

INFOID:0000000003292780

- When removing, be sure to replace bolts and nuts (sealant applied bolts or self-lock nuts are used for all mounting).
- Unless otherwise noted, the bushings and insulators have paint marks that are to be installed facing outward.



1. Gold washer
2. Upper bushing
3. Lower bushing
4. Black washer
5. Lower bushing without paint mark
6. Upper bushing without paint mark
7. Body mount insulator
8. Body washer

REPAIRING HIGH STRENGTH STEEL

Precaution in Repairing High Strength Steel

INFOID:0000000003292778

High strength steel is used for body panels in order to reduce vehicle weight.
Accordingly, precautions in repairing automotive bodies made of high strength steel are described below:

High strength steel (hss) used in nissan vehicles

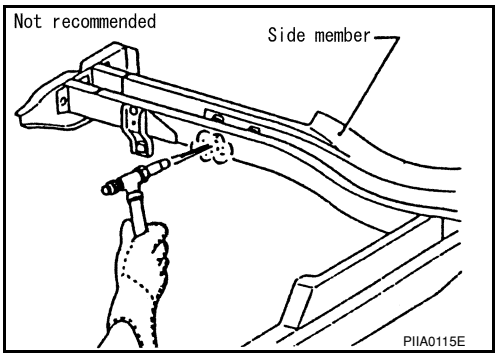
Tensile strength	Nissan/Infiniti designation	Major applicable parts
373 N/mm^2 (38kg/mm^2,54klb/sq in)	SP130	• Upper inner front pillar • Front pillar hinge brace • Outer front pillar reinforcement • Other reinforcements
785-981 N/mm^2 (80-100kg/mm^2 114-142klb/sq in)	SP150	• Outer sill reinforcement • Main back pillar

SP130 is the most commonly used HSS.

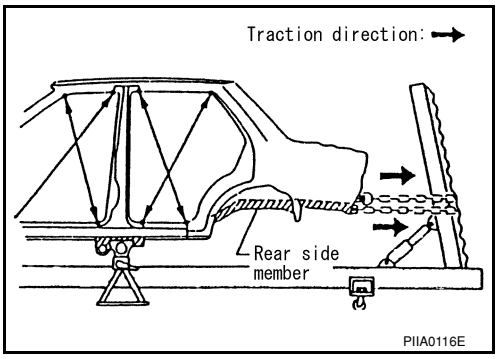
SP150 HSS is used only on parts that require much more strength.

Read the following precautions when repairing HSS:

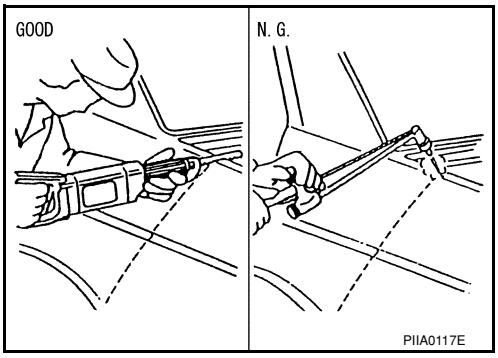
1. Additional points to consider
   - The repair of reinforcements (such as side members) by heating is not recommended since it may weaken the component. When heating is unavoidable, do not heat HSS parts above 550°C (1,022°F).
     Verify heating temperature with a thermometer.
     (Crayon-type and other similar type thermometer are appropriate.)



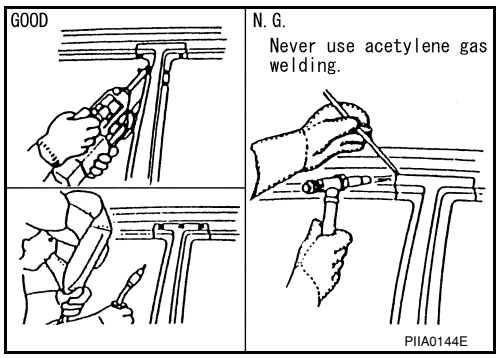
   - When straightening body panels, use caution in pulling any HSS panel. Because HSS is very strong, pulling may cause deformation in adjacent portions of the body. In this case, increase the number of measuring points, and carefully pull the HSS panel.



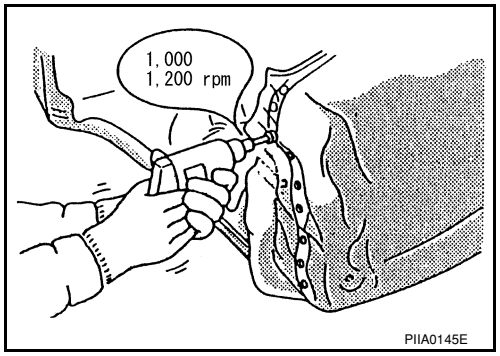
   - When cutting HSS panels, avoid gas (torch) cutting if possible. Instead, use a saw to avoid weakening surrounding areas due to heat. If gas (torch) cutting is unavoidable, allow a minimum margin of 50 mm (1.97in).



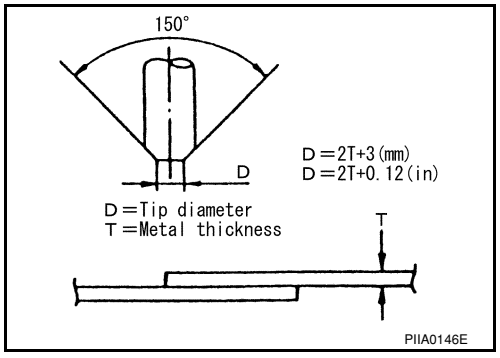
- When welding HSS panels, use spot welding whenever possible in order to minimize weakening surrounding areas due to heat.
  If spot welding is impossible, use M.I.G. welding. Do not use gas (torch) welding because it is inferior in welding strength.



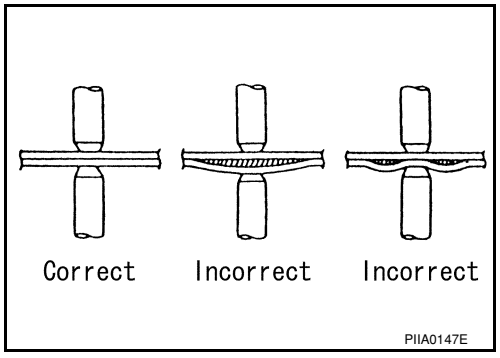
- The spot weld on HSS panels is harder than that of an ordinary steel panel.
  Therefore, when cutting spot welds on a HSS panel, use a low speed high torque drill (1,000 to 1,200 rpm) to increase drill bit durability and facilitate the operation.
- SP150 HSS panels with a tensile strength of 785 to 981 N/mm^2 (80 to 100 kg/mm^2, 114 to 142 klb/sq in), used as reinforcement in the door guard beams, is too strong to repair. When these HSS parts are damaged, the outer panels also sustain substantial damage; therefore, the assembly parts must be replaced.



2. Precautions in spot welding HSS
   This work should be performed under standard working conditions. Always note the following when spot welding HSS:
   - The electrode tip diameter must be sized properly according to the metal thickness.



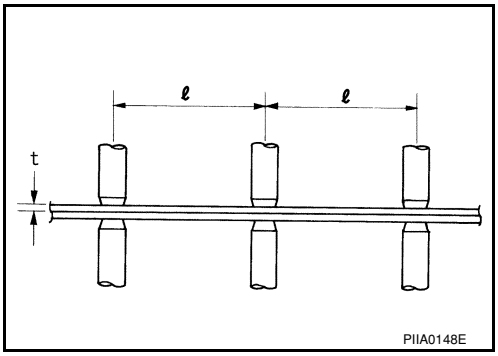
- The panel surfaces must fit flush to each other, leaving no gaps.



- Follow the specifications for the proper welding pitch.

Unit:mm

Thickness (t)	Minimum pitch (ℓ)
0.6 (0.024)	10 (0.39) or over
0.8 (0.031)	12 (0.47) or over
1.0 (0.039)	18 (0.71) or over
1.2 (0.047)	20 (0.79) or over
1.6 (0.063)	27 (1.06) or over
1.8 (0.071)	31 (1.22) or over



REPLACEMENT OPERATIONS

Replacement Operation

INFOID:0000000003292776

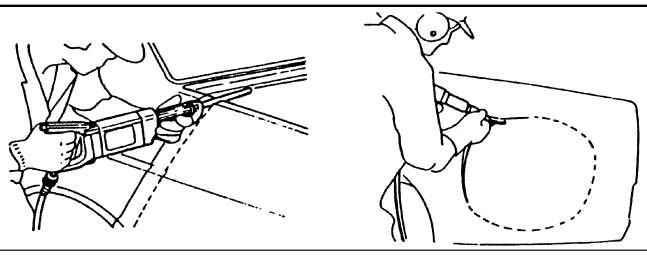
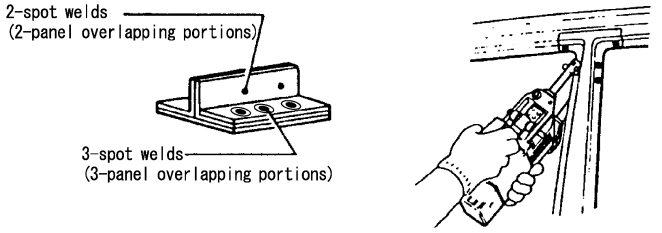
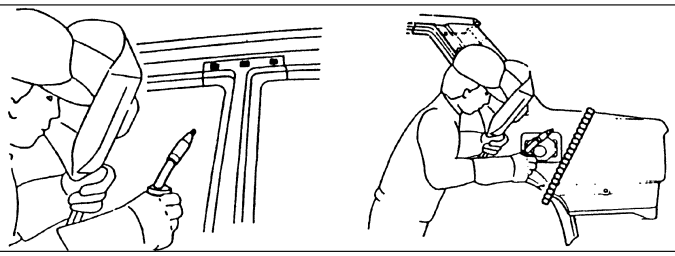
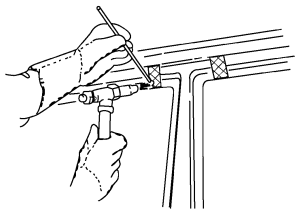
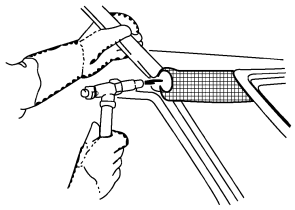
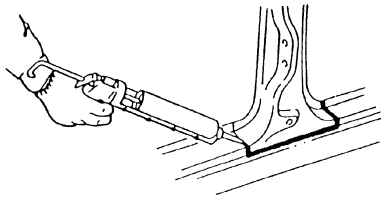
DESCRIPTION

This section is prepared for technicians who have attained a high level of skill and experience in repairing collision-damaged vehicles and also use modern service tools and equipment. Persons unfamiliar with body repair techniques should not attempt to repair collision-damaged vehicles by using this section.

Technicians are also encouraged to read Body Repair Manual (Fundamentals) in order to ensure that the original functions and quality of the vehicle can be maintained. The Body Repair Manual (Fundamentals) contains additional information, including cautions and warnings, that are not including in this manual. Technicians should refer to both manuals to ensure proper repairs.

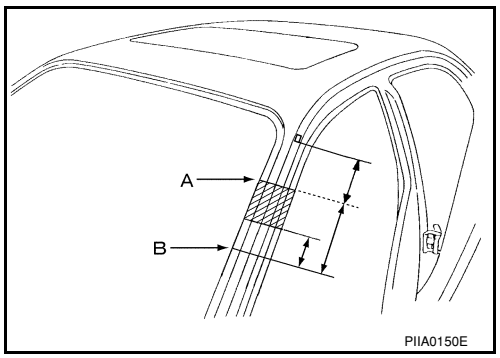
Please note that this information is prepared for worldwide usage, and as such, certain procedures may not apply in some regions or countries.

The symbols used in this section for cutting and welding / brazing operations are shown below.

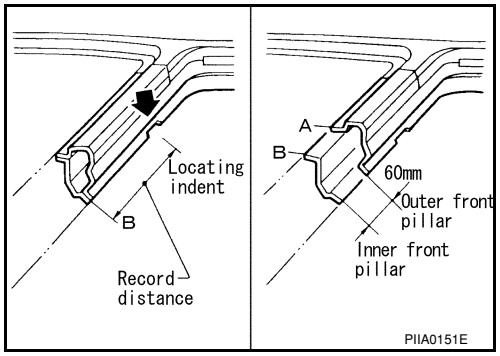
Saw cut or air chisel cut	
Spot weld ●●●● 2-spot welds	
◉◉◉◉ 3-spot welds	
■■■ MIG plug weld	
MIG seam weld/ Point weld	
Brazing	
Soldering	
Sealing	

PIIA0149E

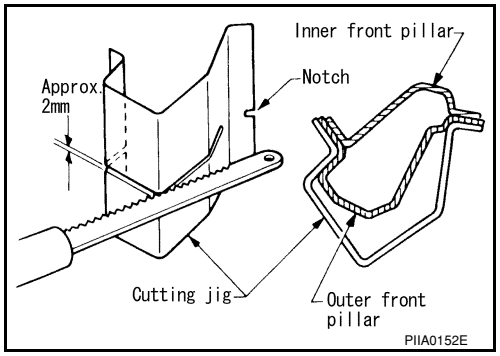
- Front pillar butt joint can be determined anywhere within shaded area as shown in the figure. The best location for the butt joint is at position A due to the construction of the vehicle. Refer to the front pillar section.



- Determine cutting position and record distance from the locating indent. Use this distance when cutting the service part. Cut outer front pillar over 60 mm above inner front pillar cut position.

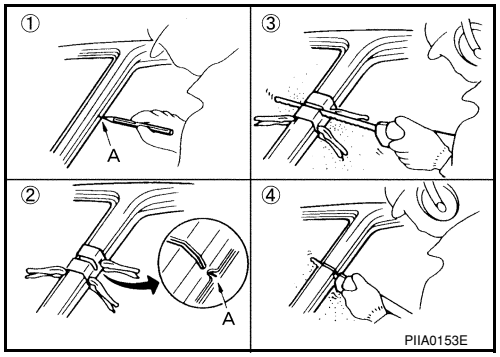


- Prepare a cutting jig to make outer pillar easier to cut. Also, this will permit service part to be accurately cut at joint position.



- An example of cutting operation using a cutting jig is as follows.

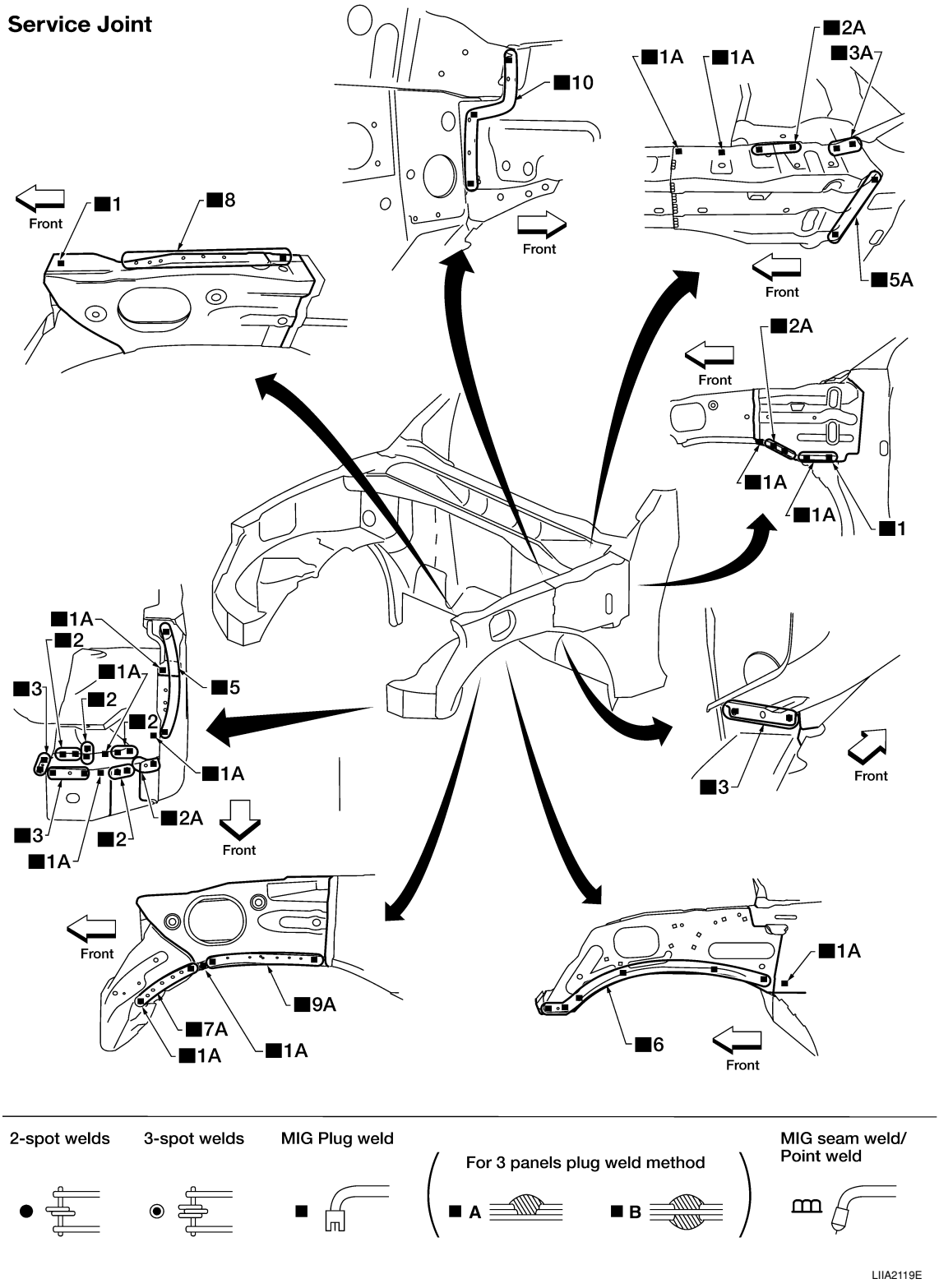
1. Mark cutting lines.
   A: Cut position of outer pillar
   B: Cut position of inner pillar
2. Align cutting line with notch on jig. Clamp jig to pillar.
3. Cut outer pillar along groove of jig. (At position A)
4. Remove jig and cut remaining portions.
5. Cut inner pillar at position B in same manner.



HOODLEDGE

LH

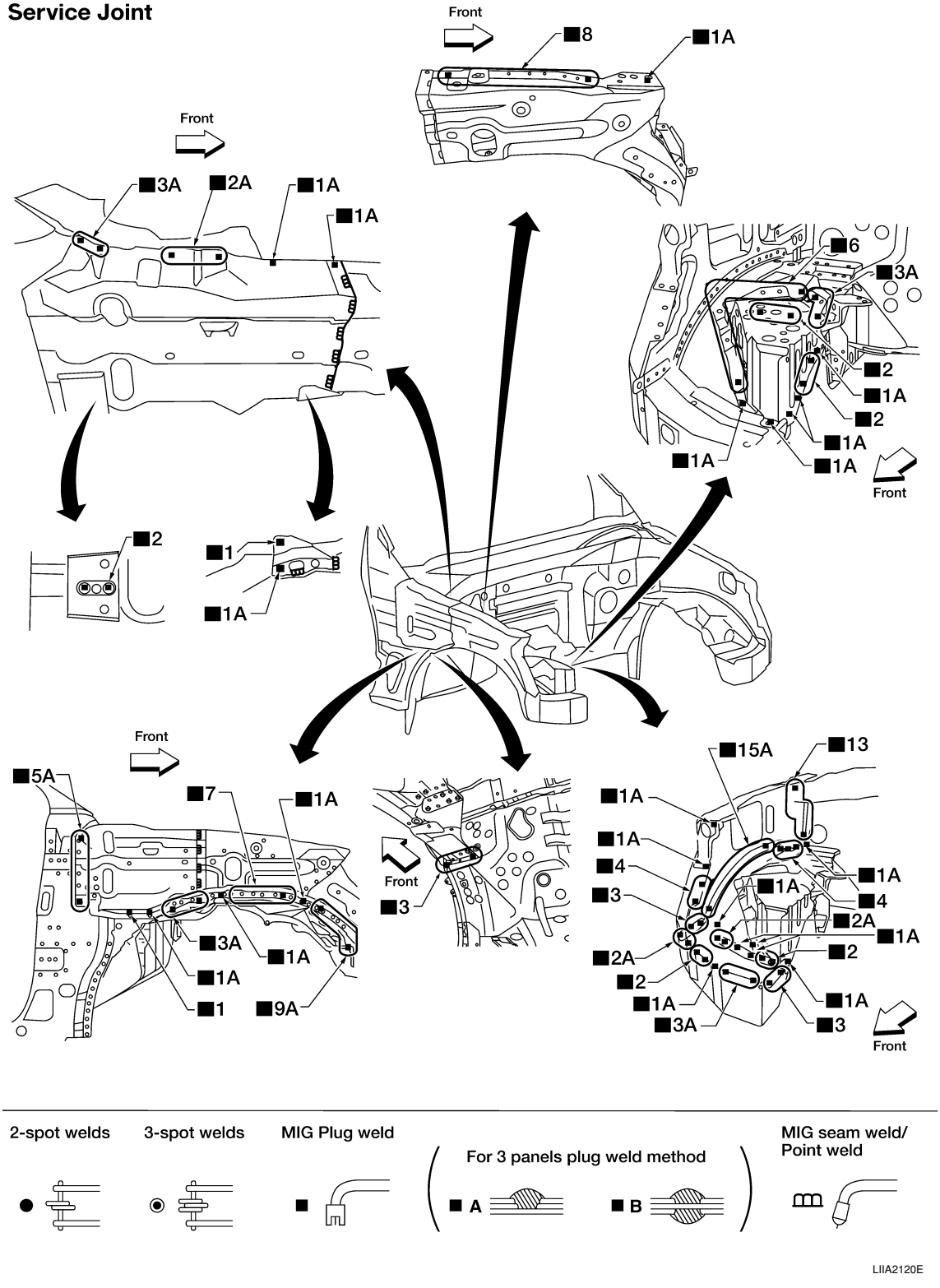
• Work after radiator core support has been removed.



RH

• Work after radiator core support has been removed.

Service Joint



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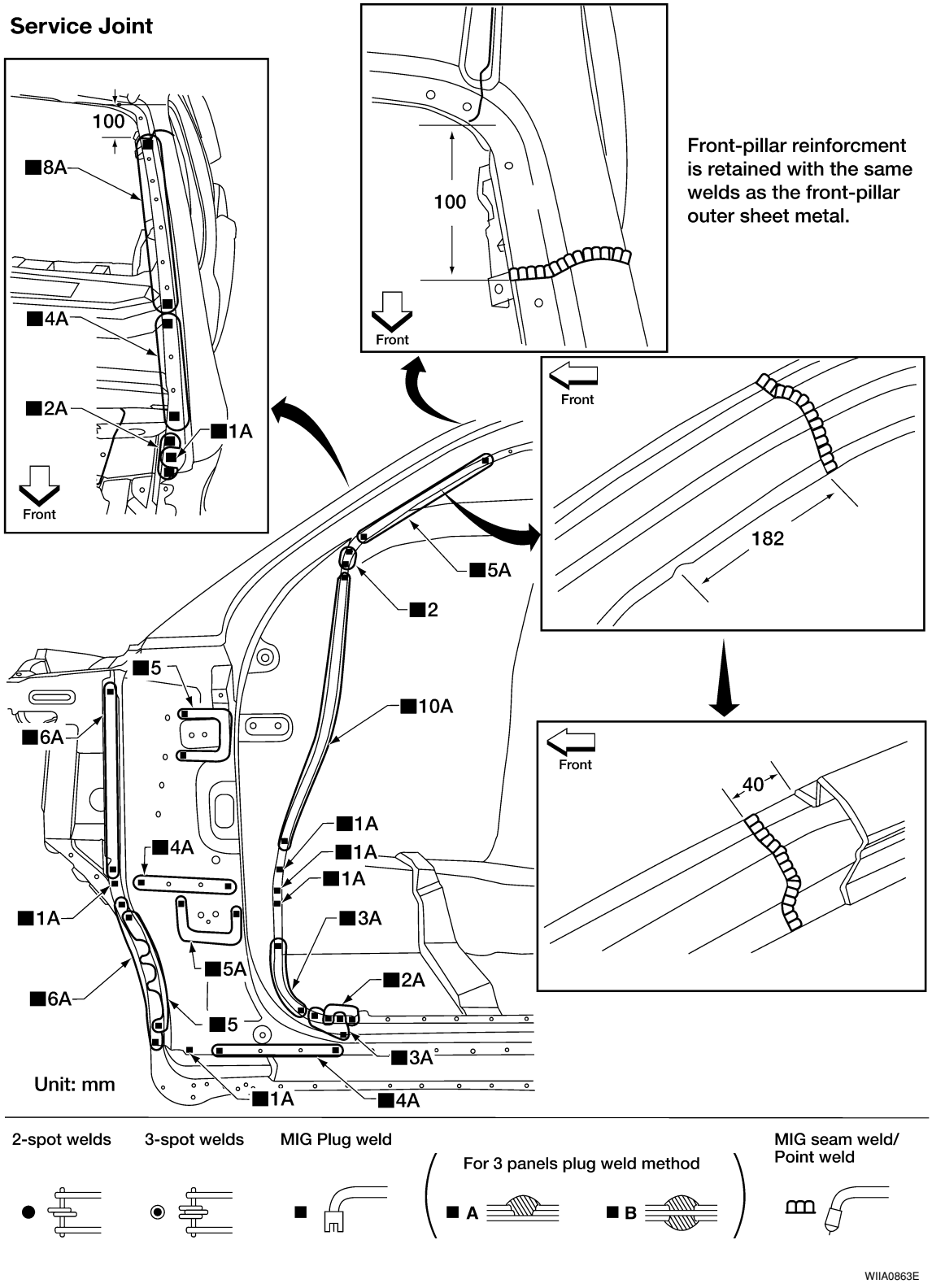
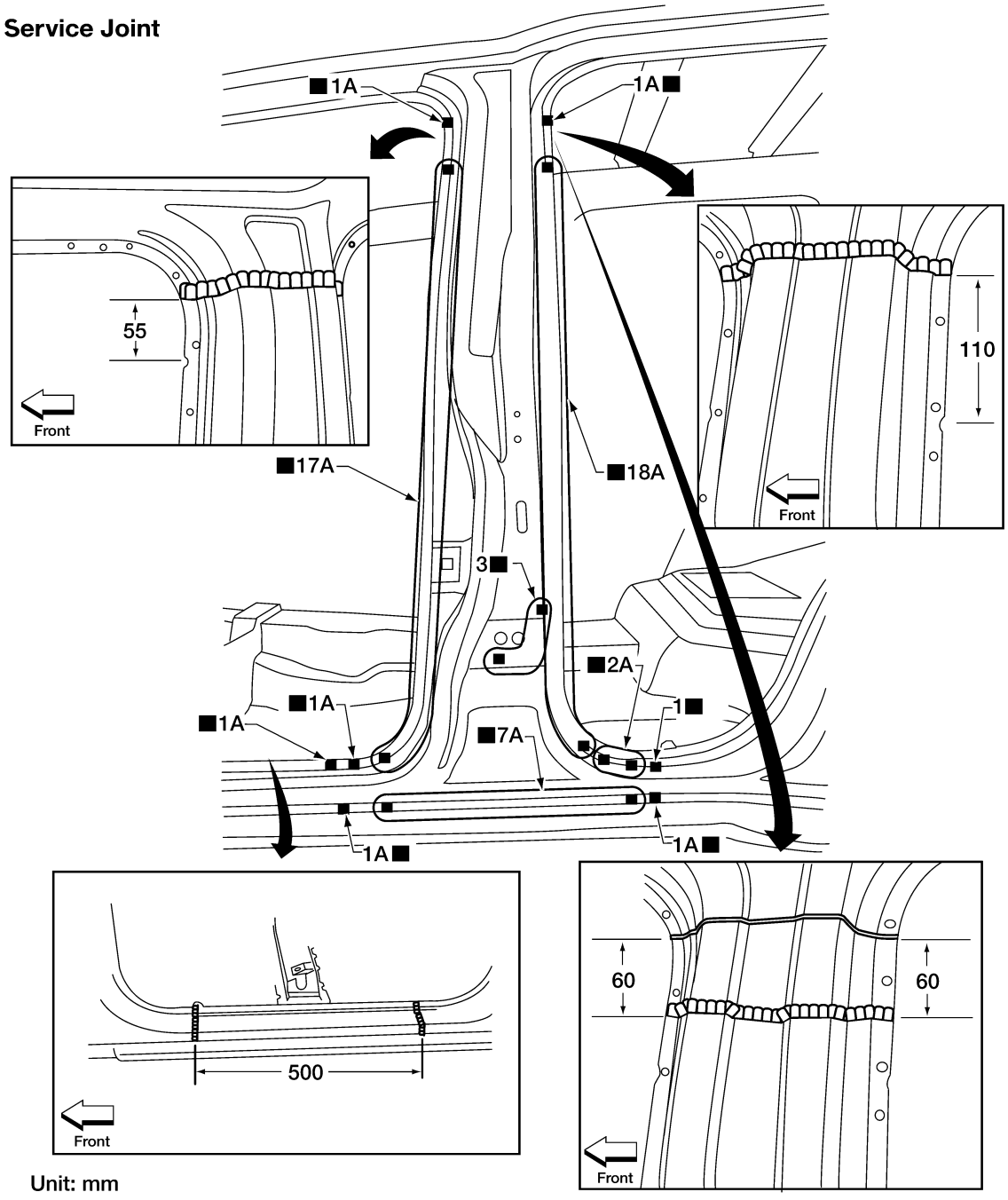
FRONT PILLAR

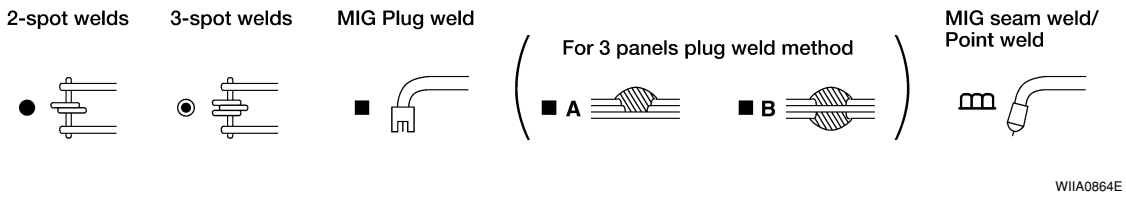
• Work after rear hoodledge reinforcement has been removed.



Service Joint



Unit: mm



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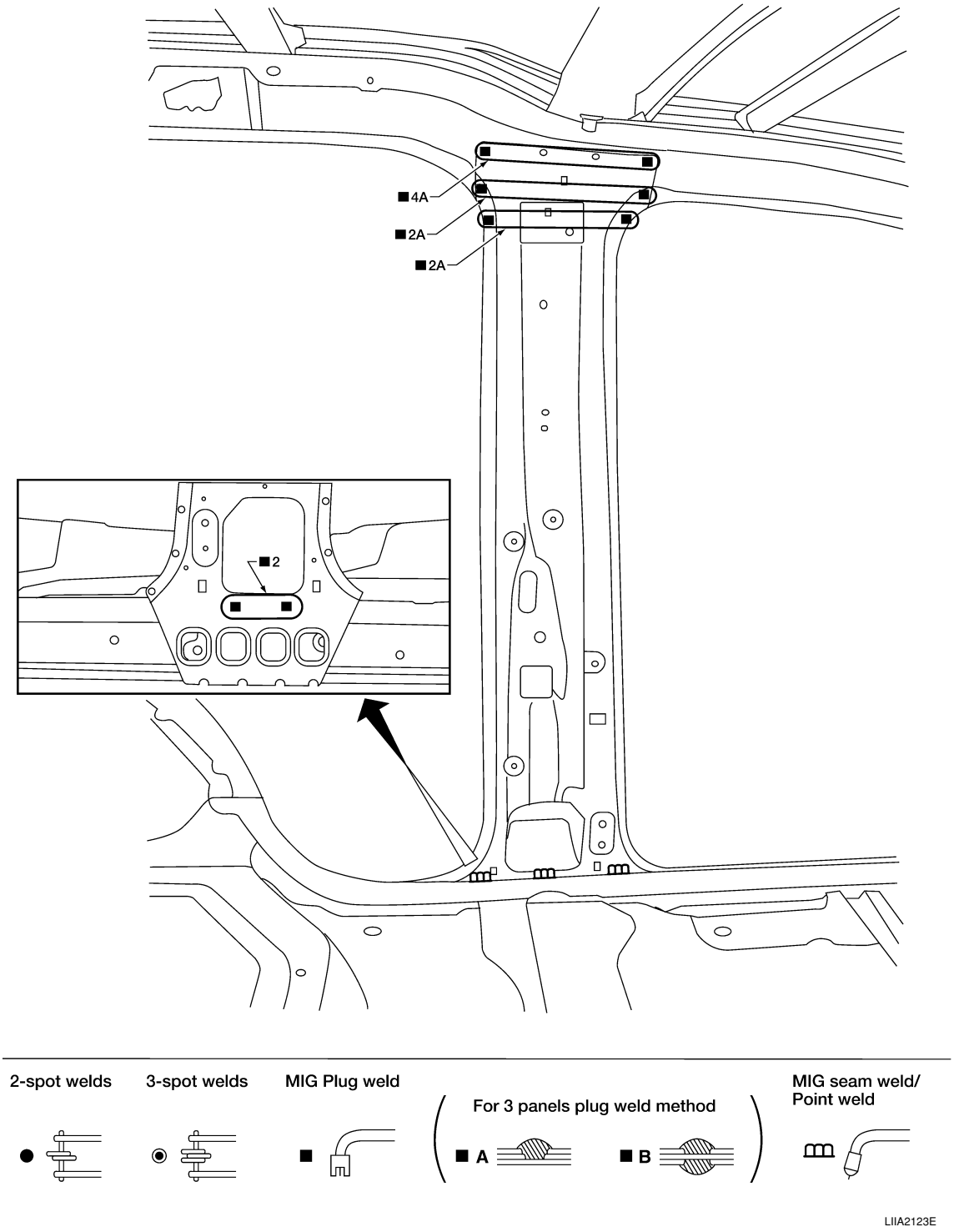
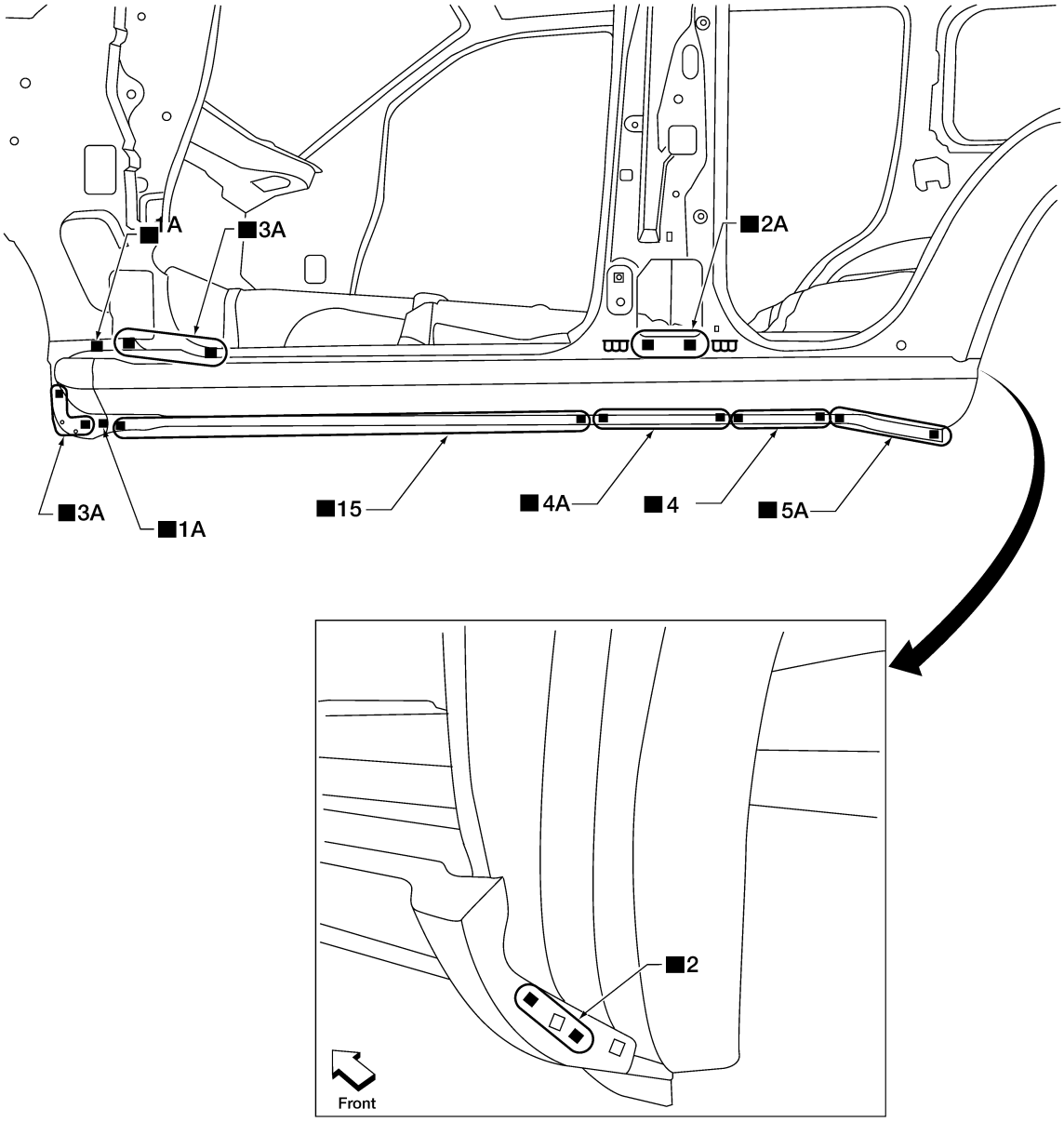
Service Joint

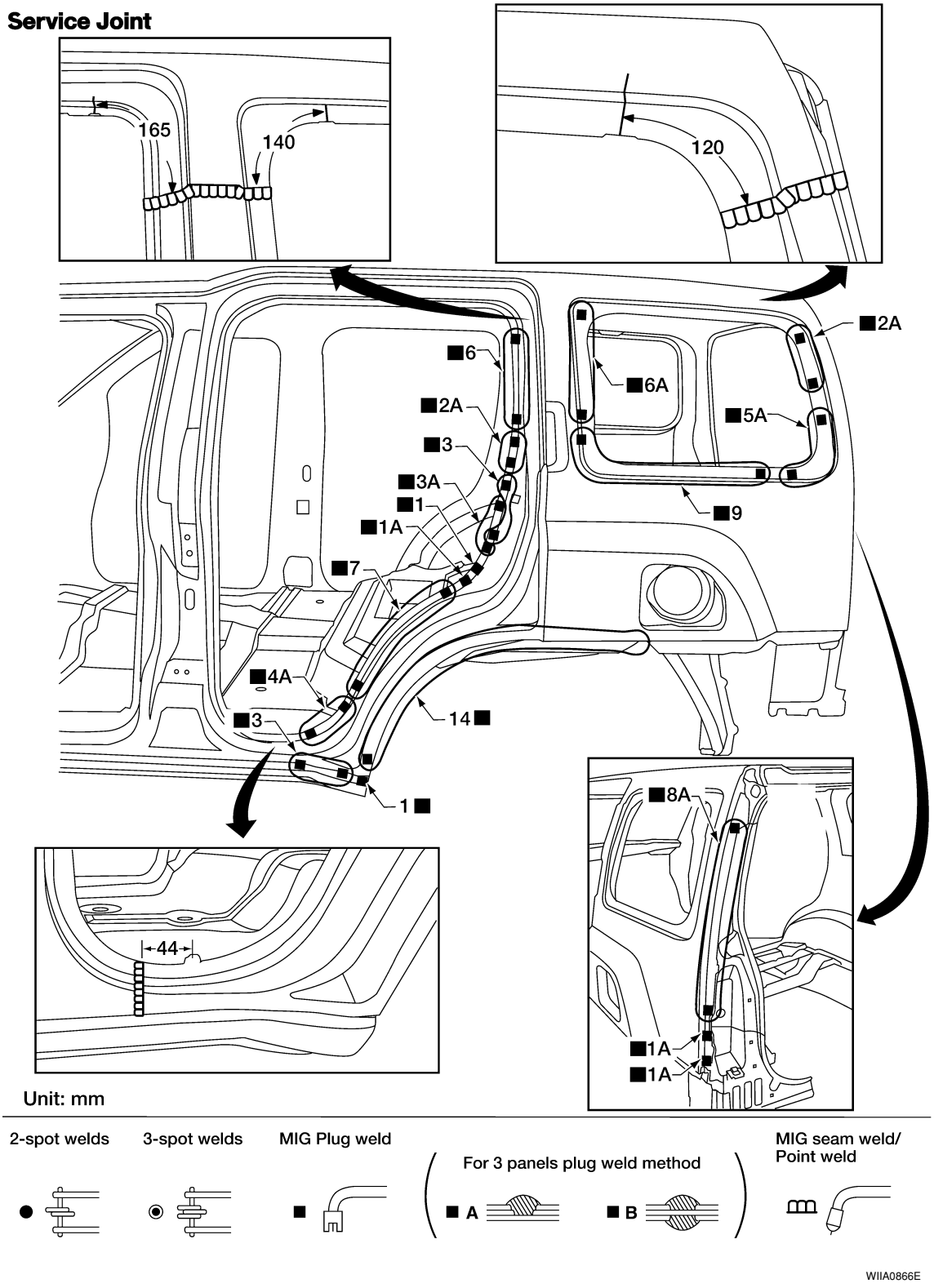


Service Joint

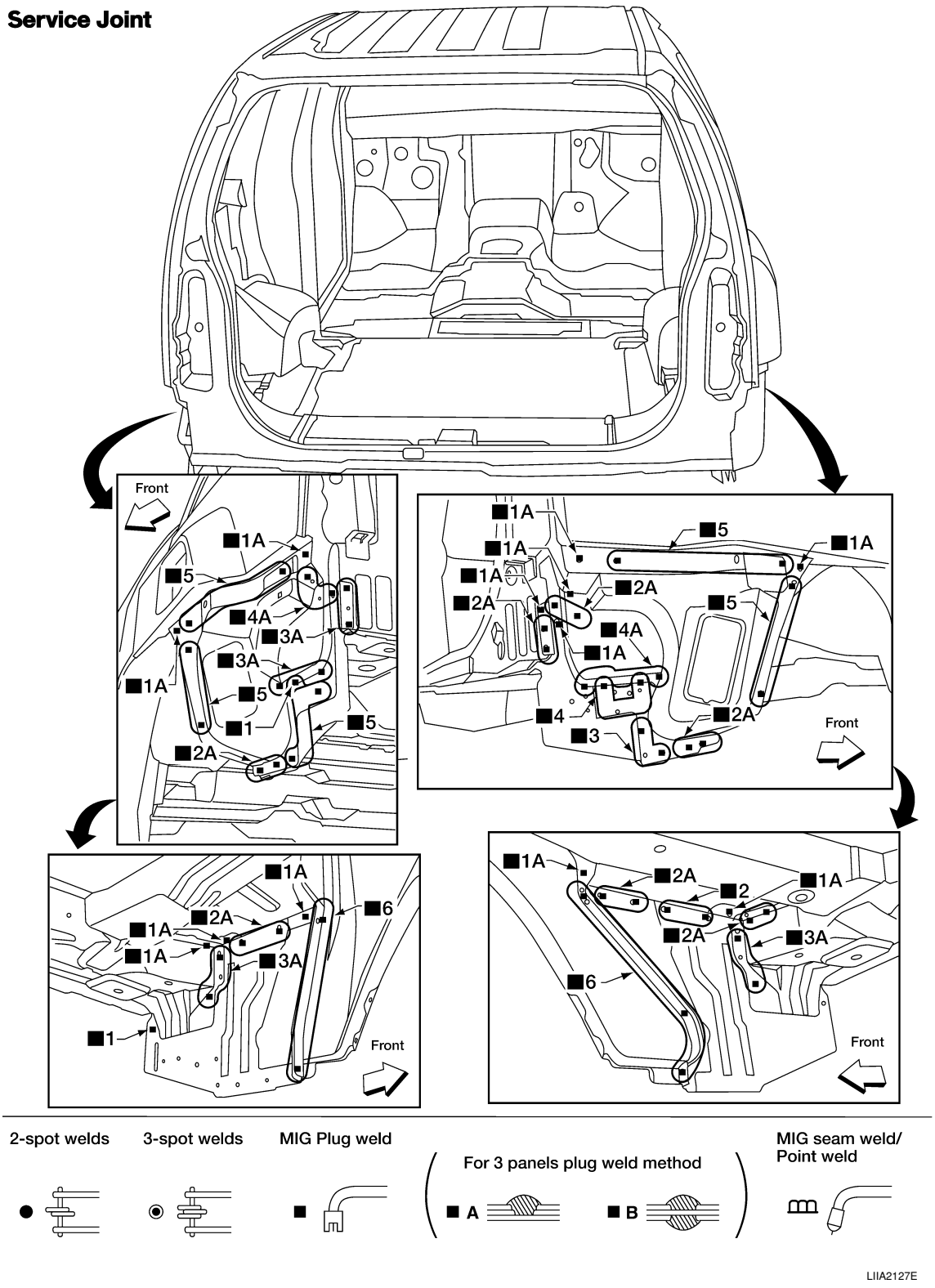


2-spot welds | 3-spot welds | MIG Plug weld | For 3 panels plug weld method (A | B) | MIG seam weld/ Point weld

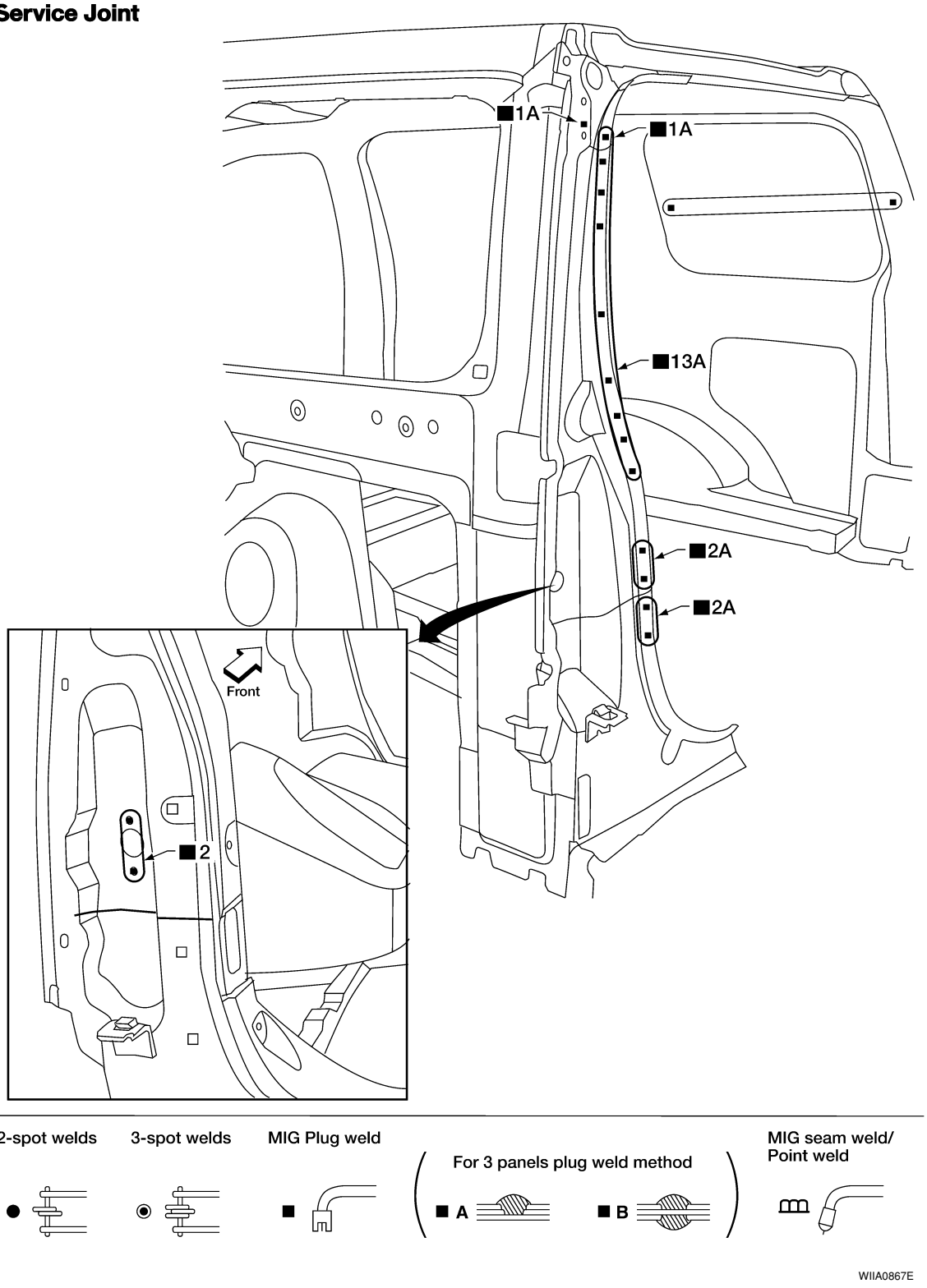
WIIA0865E


Service Joint
165
140
120
■2A
■6
■6A
■2A
■5A
■3
■3A
■1
■1A
■9
■7
■4A
■3
14■
1■
44
■8A
■1A
■1A
Unit: mm
2-spot welds
3-spot welds
MIG Plug weld
For 3 panels plug weld method
■ A
■ B
MIG seam weld/
Point weld
WIIA0866E

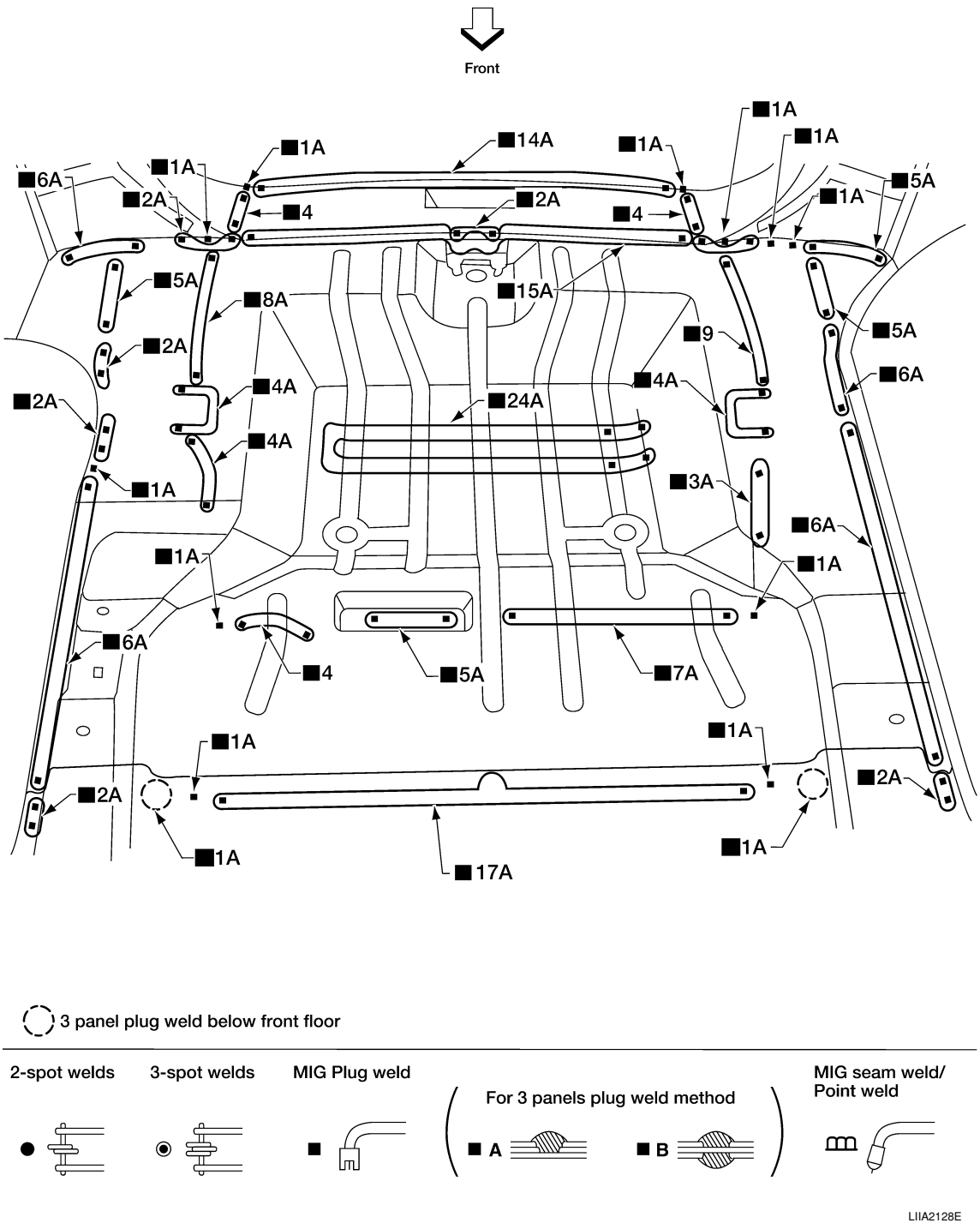
Service Joint



Service Joint

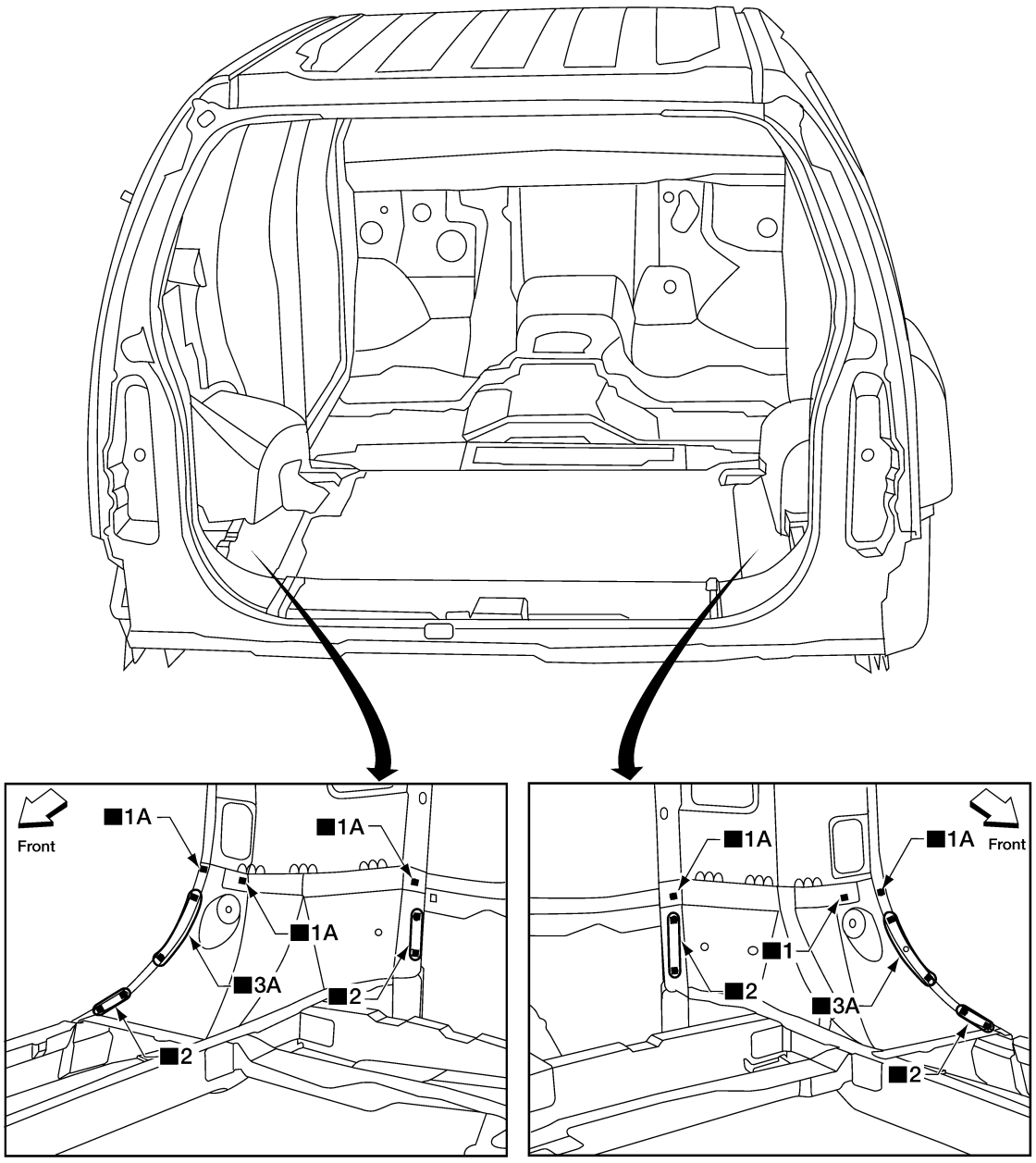


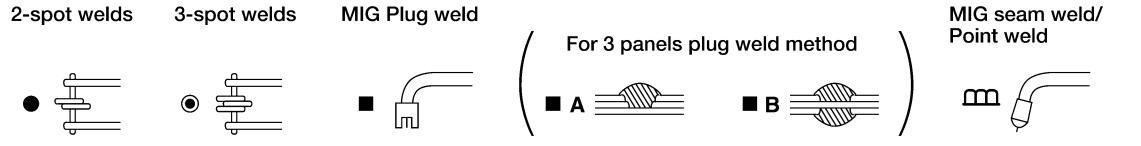
Service Joint



REAR CROSSMEMBER

Service Joint





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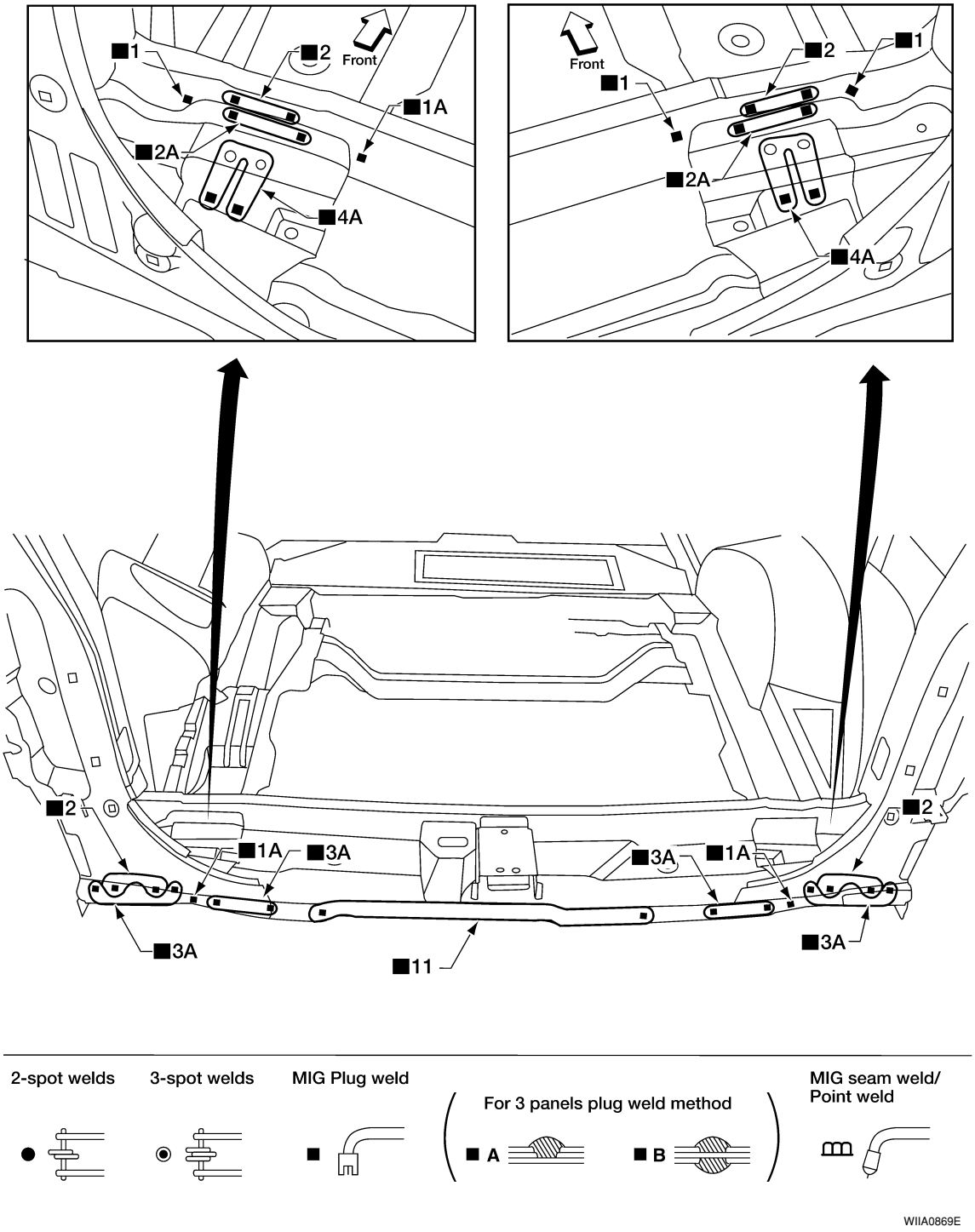
Service Joint



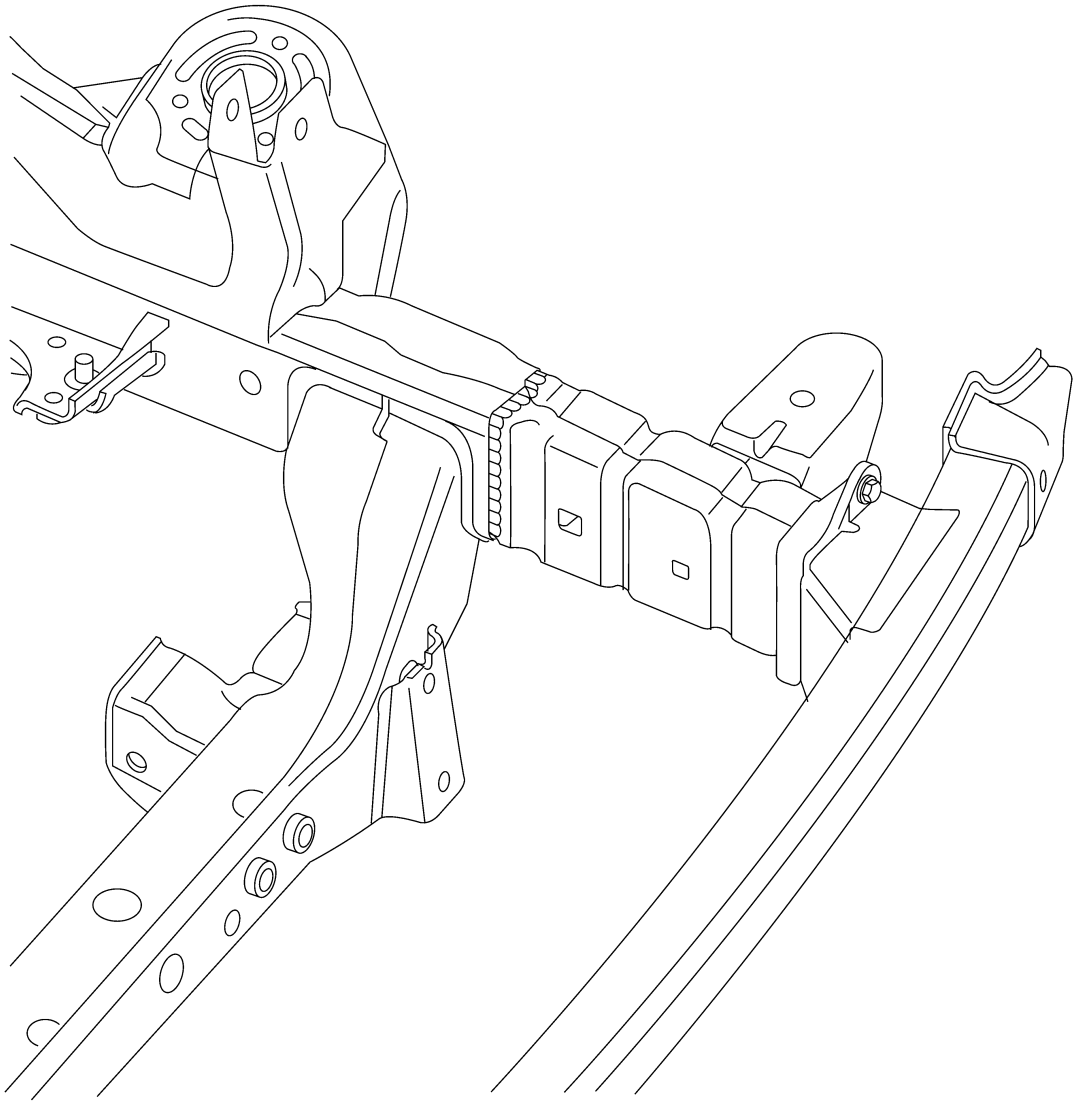
CRUSH HORN

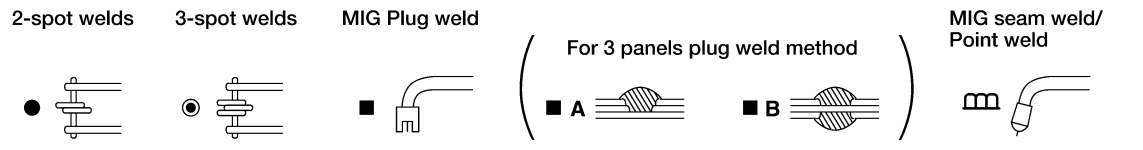
CAUTION:

When replacing a damaged crush horn on N50 model, do not choose partial replacement method, such as cutting and butt-joint welding the crush horn.

Be sure to replace the entire crush horn when the crush horn has damage at the back of the body mounting bracket.

Service Joint





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Foam Repair

INFOID:0000000003292777

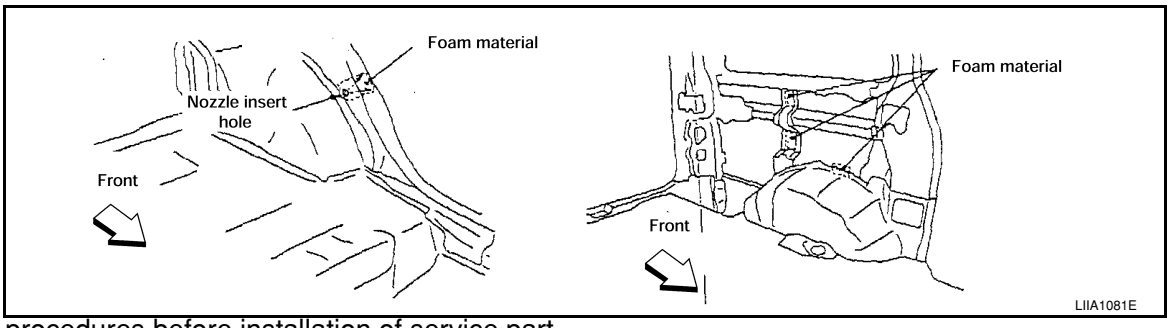
During factory body assembly, foam insulators are installed in certain body panels and locations around the vehicle. Use the following procedure(s) to replace any factory-installed foam insulators.

URETHANE FOAM APPLICATIONS

Use commercially available spray foam for sealant (foam material) repair of material used on vehicle. Read instructions on product for fill procedures.

FILL PROCEDURES

1. Fill procedures after installation of service part.
- Remove foam material remaining on vehicle side.
- Clean area in which foam was removed.
- Install service part.
- Insert nozzle into hole near fill area and fill foam material or fill in enough to close gap with the service part.



2. Fill procedures before installation of service part.
- Remove foam material remaining on vehicle side.
- Clean area in which foam was removed.
- Fill foam material on wheelhouse outer side.

NOTE:
Fill in enough to close gap with service part while avoiding flange area.

- Install service part.

NOTE:
Refer to label for information on working times.