







PT CRUISER CONVERTIBLE BODY REPAIR MANUAL



SAFETY NOTICE

CAUTION

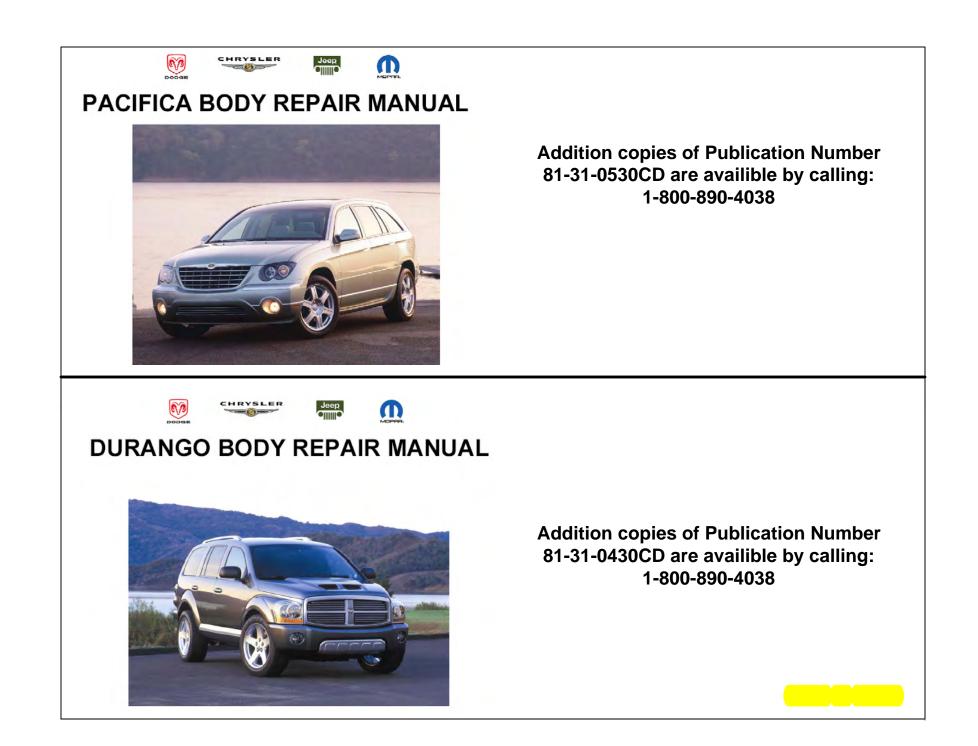
All SERVICE AND REBUILDING INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE APPLICABLE TO, AND FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF, THE AUTOMOTIVE TRADE ONLY. All test and repair procedures on components or assemblies in non-automotive applications should be repaired in accordance with instructions supplied by the manufacturer of the total product.

Proper service and repair is important to the safe, reliable operation of all motor vehicles. The service produces recommended and described in this publication were developed for professional service personnel, and are effective methods for performing vehicle repair. Following these procedures will help ensure efficient economical vehicle performance and service reliability. Some service procedures require the use of special tools designed for specific procedures. These special tools should be used as recommended throughout this publication.

Special attention should be exercised when working with spring-or tension-loaded fasteners and devices such as E-Clips, Circlips, Snap rings, etc., since careless removal may cause personal injury. Always wear safety goggles when working on vehicles or vehicle components.

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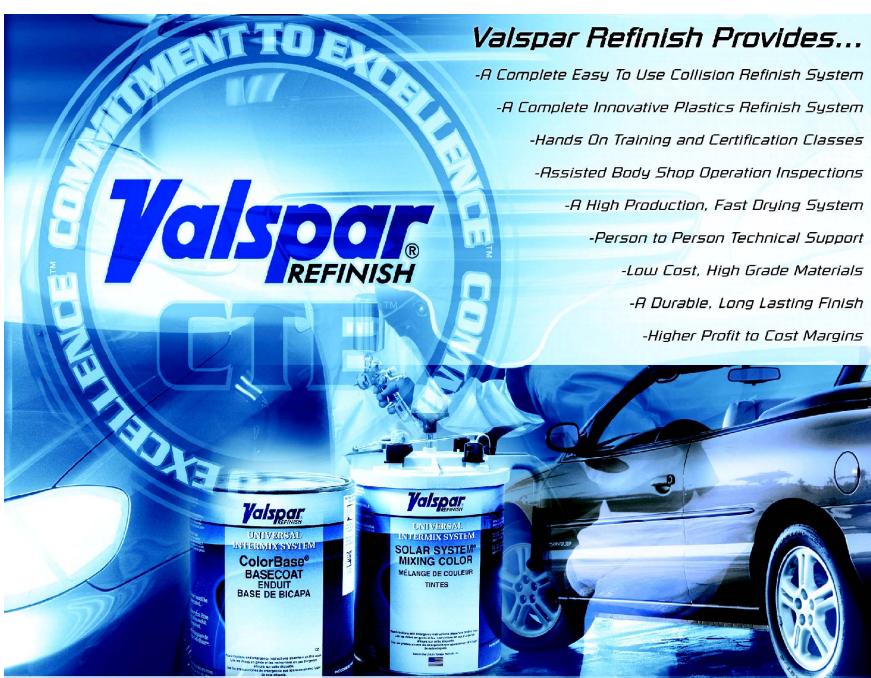


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INTRODUCTION Chrysler PT Cruiser Convertible



This manual has been prepared for use by all body technicians involved in the repair of the Chrysler PT Cruiser Convertible.

This manual shows:

- Typical unibody panels contained in these vehicles
- The weld locations for these panels

- The types of welds for the panel
- Proper sealer types and correct locations

Manufacturer Support/Information..... Body Construction Characteristics..... History of Collision Repair..... Body Code Plate Information..... Corrosion Protection..... Vehicle Identification Number Information..... Welded Panel Replacement..... Sealer Locations..... Sound Deadner Locations..... Structural Adhesive Locations..... Frame/Body Dimensions.....

DaimlerChrysler Motors Corporation reserves the right to make improvements in design or to change specifications to these vehicles without incurring any obligation upon itself.

BODY CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS

Definitions of Steels used in the Chrysler PT Crusier Convertible:

- MS 66 Represents an uncoated Hot Rolled Steel Sheet used mainly for interior braces and reinforcements.
- MS 67 Represents an uncoated Cold Rolled Sheet structural steel used in areas where structural integrity is critical. EG., the type of steel used for the "A" pillar.
- MS 264 Represents an uncoated high strength low alloy (HSLA) steel used in applications where structural integrity is critical.
- MS 6000-44A Low carbon, hot dipped galvanneal (or EGA) with 45 g/m² minimum coating weight on both sides. - Most common Sheet Steel product used by Chrysler

MS 6000-44VA - 50 ksi min. yield strength, HSLA, killed steel, with 44 g/m² minimum coating weight on both sides. -- Most common high strength coated steel product used by Chrysler

PARTIAL LIST OF STEEL APPLICATIONS Galvannealed Steel

Body Side Aperture Cowl Plenum Panel Cowl Side Panel Dash Panel Front Door - Inner Panel Front Door - Outer Panel Front Fender Front Floor Pan Front Floor Pan Front Hinge Pillar Front Rail Front Strut Mounting Tower Front Wheelhouse (Front and Rear) Lower Radiator Crossmember Rear Door - Inner Panel Rear Door - Outer Panel Rear Floor Pan Rear Floor Pan Front Crossmember Rear Floor Pan Side Rail Rear Suspension Crossmember Rear Quarter Panel - Inner Rear Quarter Panel - Outer Rear Wheelhouse - Inner Roof Panel UpperLoad Path beem Upper Radiator Crossmember

BODY CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS

The following measures have been implemented in order to provide maximum corrosion prevention and protection.

- 1. The use of galvannealed coatings throughout the body structure.
- 2. Ecoat is used on the complete body in all instances.
- 3. Body sealing.
- 4. Stone-chipping resistant primer application.
- 5. Underbody corrosion prevention.



HISTORY OF COLLISION REPAIR

Time was, if you had an accident, the call went out to the insurance company - to the collision shop - or several shops - get the lowest bid and in no time at all, the vehicle was repaired.

The facilities, training, and equipment were simple. Use a torch to cut, shape, and bend. Use something substantial as an anchoring point - maybe a tree and then just pull.

Use plenty of solder or body putty to make it look good. With the frame and body vehicle, the job was easy; first straighten the frame - then fix the mechanical components and the body work was cosmetic. This was all well and good until the mid - '70s.

Then, the designers, engineers, and manufacturers had to find ways to make the vehicles energy efficient - and that meant unibody cars. The unibody concept wasn't new - back in the '30s the Chrysler Air Flow had it - race cars have it - and now the driving public worldwide has it.

The change came quickly. Manufacturers devoted time, money, and talent to delvelop the unibody car.

The public was ready to buy and did!

But then came the problem! The collision repair industry wasn't given the luxury of taking their time to train people in the new technology - or take time to plan for new equipment.

The collision happened and the vehicle had to be fixed. Cars that were repairable were being totalled.

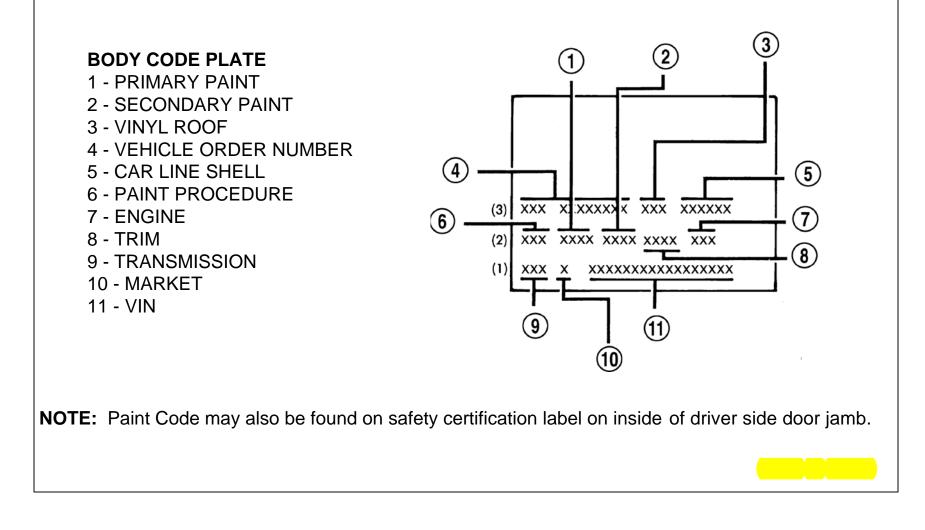
Cars that were repaired were not repaired correctly. Everybody was in a **quandary** - auto manufacturer - insurance company - repair equipment people - body shops - and repair technicians.

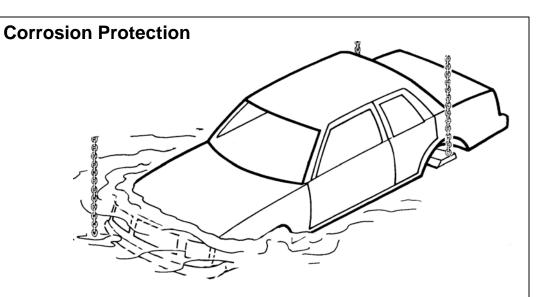
The problem started in the early '70s and body shops are still catching up today. Yesterday's "ding" is today's "crash". It takes trained technicians and sophisticated equipment to do the repair today.

That's why DaimlerChrysler is taking the time and effort to get the right information into the hands of the people that handle the repair job.

BODY CODE PLATE DESCRIPTION

The Body Code Plate is located in the engine compartment on the plenum behind the right side strut tower. There are seven lines of information on the body code plate. Lines 4, 5, 6, and 7 are not used to define service information. Information reads from left to right, starting with line 3 in the center of the plate to line 1 at the bottom of the plate.



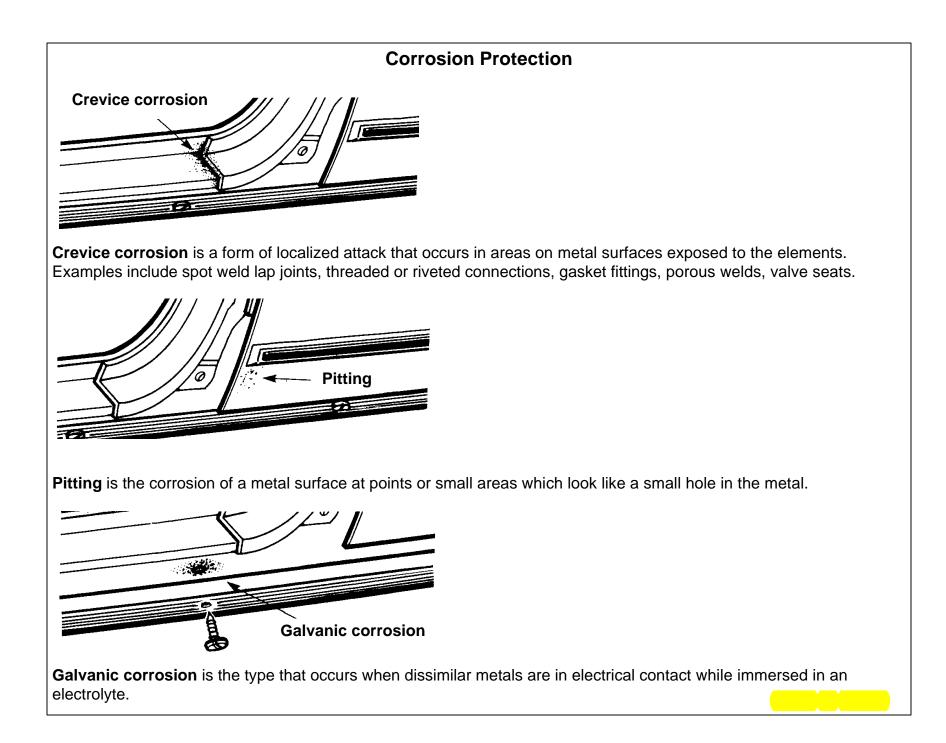


Factory Applied Corrosion Protection

During the manufacturing of the unibody car, the manufacturer applies "corrosion protection" using specialized manufacturing processes. This system is not duplicated in the collision repair body shop. However, the body shop still has a responsibility to apply corrosion protection to the unibody vehicle. So, the collision repair shop must use alternative materials to do the corrosion protection job after the repair.

This corrosion protection is required regardless of the environment and weather conditions the vehicle will be operated in. Corrosion protection is as important in the desert as it is at the seaside. Corrosion damage can literally destroy the structural integrity of a unibody vehicle from within. Many corrosion protection systems are destroyed during collision repair operations. Metal finishing, metal working and fatigue can cause the breakdown of many of the corrosion barriers installed at the factory. The use of heat for stress relief and welding also destroys factory installed corrosion barriers. These corrosion barriers and corrosion protection systems must be replaced after collision repair to ensure that the structural integrity of the unibody will remain intact throughout its life. In the past, only vehicles with aftermarket or after-delivery corrosion protection systems installed were serviced after collision repair to restore the corrosion protection system.

An understanding of the types of corrosion which affect the unibody vehicles will assist in understanding why the factory protection systems are important, how the factory protection systems consist of and how the systems' protection is replaced after collision and electrolytic corrosion. Some of the more common types of corrosion are **crevice corrosion**, **pitting**, **galvanic corrosion**, **stress corrosion**, **cracking**, **fretting**, and **erosion corrosion**.



The penetration of corrosive solutions into these small areas, with widths that are typically a few thousandths of an inch, can result in various types of failures: the metal surface may become rusty in appearance, operating components may seize when protective coatings may have been removed from the metal surface. The coating of zinc on steel, known as galvanized, is an example of sacrificial cathodic protection.

An example of galvanic corrosion on the automobile is a stainless steel trim molding on a painted mild steel. When the paint becomes damaged, a galvanic corrosion cell is formed between the passive stainless steel (cathode) and the steel (anode). The corrosion leads to what would look like a rust stain. Methods of reducing galvanic corrosion include the use of compatible materials, minimizing of cathode-to-anode areas, the insulation of dissimilar metal contacts and the use of thick, replaceable sections.

Stress corrosion, cracking, fretting, and erosion corrosion.

Corrosion cracking is the early cracking of metals produced by the combined action of tensile stress and a corrosive atmosphere.

Corrosion fatigue is cracking due to the action of stresses and corrosion. Methods of reducing corrosion fatigue include the reduction in stress and the use of coatings.

Fretting is the deterioration of a metal at contact surfaces due to the presence of a corrosive and relative motion between the surfaces. The two metal surfaces initially are covered with an oxide film that becomes abraded during vibration. The results are oxide particles that become corroded. During the collision repair process, the factory protection materials become damaged from working the metals, or from the use of heat in the repair operations. If these factory protection materials are not replaced with some similar protection material after repair, a corrosion hot spot is formed. A corrosion hot spot is a small unprotected area surrounded by a protected area throughout the rest of the vehicle. the hot spot effect causes rapid deterioration of the unprotected area. This deterioration takes place at a much faster rate, sometimes 10-12 times faster than if the entire car were unprotected. The hot spot effect is created because all the corrosive factors are channeled to the unprotected area much the same way all material flowing through a funnel is concentrated in a small area. This hot spot effect means that corrosion failures to the unibody structure could occur in a short period of time even in an atmosphere normally not subject to corrosion. The hot spot effect can cause rapid deterioration damage in a desert as well as seaside.

The types of materials used in rustproofing application include oil based materials, wax base materials, primers and color coats. The most important properties of rustproofing materials are adhesion, toughness, and the resistance to the environment. The best coating in the world is not effective unless it is present in the right place at the right time.

Corrosion Protection Information

When making the collision repair, refer to the manufacturer's information on where corrosion protection and sealants are applied. Be sure to follow the recommendations. The application process is usually included with the material manufacturer's information so be sure to read and understand it before proceeding with the repair.

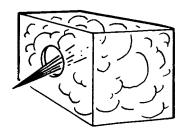
Collision Repair Corrosion Protection Materials

The materials must provide good **electrolyte barriers**. The material must also be able to penetrate **tiny crevices** and prevent **abrasive corrosion**. The material must be **compatible** with **paint systems** as many areas of the car must be treated before paint is applied.

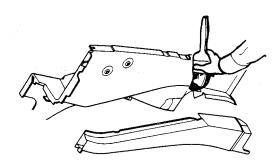
Materials containing silicones will cause paint conditions such as fish eyes if they are applied before the repaired vehicle is painted. So no silicone containing material is to be used. As many of the repair areas are more accessible before final assembly and painting, the non-silicone type materials are a must for this type of application.

When protecting an enclosed area, fog type properties for the corrosion protection material are a plus. The fog properties make the material much less susceptible to operator error or misapplication. With a fog type material, once the material is introduced inside of an enclosure, the fog spreads rapidly and evenly into all areas including tiny crevices. The fog type materials do not require direct spray application to be effective. Fog type materials are also very effective in coating over any existing rusted or corrosion damaged areas and preventing further corrosion of these areas. This is especially important on repairs of older vehicles.

Spray Accessibility to the Repair



Being able to achieve fog spray penetration into enclosed cavities as well as open areas requires application equipment, which includes an assortment of wands of various lengths and design.



Some areas are more effectively treated by brush application of corrosion protection material before they are assembled. A good example of this is an inner and outer engine compartment side rail area. Brush application to the inside of these areas as individual pieces is easy before assembly and can be followed by a light fog application to the weld areas and the crevices formed during assembly after the rails are assembled. Brush application keeps the foreign material from getting between welded joints during assembly yet gives good coverage to general areas with easy application. The material selected in addition to paint compatibility features and fog application features is also an excellent brush application material. Repaired areas, boxed in or closed in are more easily treated during assembly using fog and brush on techniques. Care must be taken to keep the corrosion materials away from the welding areas as welding contamination might take place. Brush-on applications are used before welding and fog in applications are used after welding assemblies together.

Desired Characteristics of Corrosion Protection Material

1. Corrosion prevention material- The material must displace water to prevent corrosion. This can be tested by spraying water on an open panel on the floor, then spraying the corrosion preventative material over the watered panel and observing if the material displaces the water.

2. Creepage of material- To insure thorough and complete protection coverage, the material should have a "creep" capability, approximately 1/4 inch per minute while drying. This assures protective penetration of pinch welds, cracks, etc.

3. Safe material- Material should be non-combustible when dried and when wet unable to support a fire after ignition.

4. Clean-up- The material should be of a viscosity which inhibits runs or drips. Overspray on a vehicle's painted surface should wipe off easily without solvent when wet, with solvent when dry. The material should also dry clean off clothing.

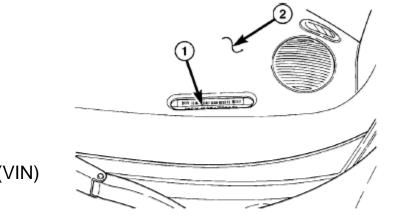
5. Guarantee/Warranty- The corrosion protection has to be done to maintain factory corrosion warranty. Manufacturer's recommendations must be followed.

Glossary:

Abrasion Corrosion - Rubbing or hitting of one material by another
Corrosion Protection - Material applied to deter corrosion (oxidation)
Crevice Corrosion - Oxidation when two metals are joined
Electrolytic Corrosion - Electrical action taking place between two materials in the presence of an electrolyte (liquid)
Fogging - Applying material in a mist form
Fretting - Deterioration of metal at contact surfaces due to motion and corrosive elements
Galvanic Corrosion - Electrical action (electrolysis) between two dissimilar metals in the presence of electrolyte (liquid)
Hot Spot - An unprotected area subject to corrosion
Pitting Corrosion - Corrosion on a surface the results in a small "specks" or "pinholes"
Stress of Fatigue, Cracking Corrosion - Cracking due to stress and atmospheric elements

PT CRUISER VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DESCRIPTION

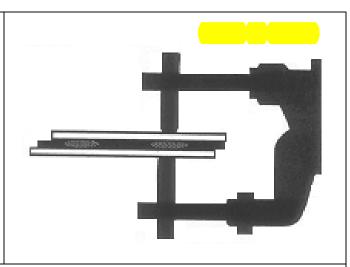
The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) can be viewed through the windshield at the upper left corner of the instrument panel, near the left windshield pillar. The VIN consists of 17 characters in a combination of letters and numbers that provide specific information about the vehicle. Refer to VIN Code Breakdown Chart for decoding information. To protect the consumer from theft and possible fraud the manufacturer is required to include a Check Digit at the ninth position of the vehicle identification number. The check digit is used by the manufacturer and government agencies to verify the authenticity of the vehicle and official documentation. The formula to use the check digit is not released to the general public.



VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN) 1 - VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN) 2 - INSTRUMENT PANEL

	VIN CODE B	REAKDOWN CHART
POSITION	INTERPRETATION	CODE = DESCRIPTION
1	Country of Origin	3 = Manufactured by DaimlerChrysler DeMexico
2	Make	C = Chrysler
3		3 = Passenger Car
	Vehicle Type	4 = Multi-purpose Passenger Vehicle Less Side Airbags
		8 = Multi-purpose Passenger Vehicle With Side Airbags
4	Restraint System	A = Restraint System Active Front And Side Air Bags
		E = Restraint System Active Driver And Passenger Air
		Bags Without Side Air Bags
	Weight / G.V.W.	F = 1815 - 2267 KG (4001 - 5000 lbs.)
5	Line	Y = Cruiser (LHD) U.S., Canada, Export
		2 = Cruiser(LHD) Mexico
		4 = Cruiser (RHD)
		4 = Cruiser - U.S. Canada
		4 = Cruiser Classic - Export
		5 = Cruiser Touring - U.S., Canada 5 = Cruiser Touring - U.S., Canada, Export
		6 = Cruiser Limited - U.S., Canada, Export
	Series	6 = Cruiser Carbrio Limited - Export
		* = Cruiser Carbrio Limited - Export
6		7 = Cruiser Carbrio GT - Export
		* = Cruiser Carbrio GT - Export
		7 = Cruiser GT U.S., Canada
		7 = Cruiser GT U.S., Canada, Export
		4 = Cruiser
	Series P5	5 = Cruiser Touring
		6 = Cruiser GT
		7 = Cruiser GT
	Transmission	B = 4 Speed Automatic
		N = 5 Speed Manual
7	Body Style	5 = 2 Door Convertible
		8 = Hatchback
		B = 2.4L I4 Cyl. 16 Valve DOHC Gasoline (SMPI)
		F = 1.6 L I4 Cyl. 16 Valve Gasoline (SMPI)
	Engine	G = 2.4 L I4 Cyl. 16 Valve DOHC High Output Turbo Gasoline
		E = 2.4 L I4 Cyl. 16 Valve DOHC Turbo Gasoline
		S = 2.4 L I4 Cyl. 16 Valve DOHC High Output Turbo Gasoline U = 2.2 L I4 Cyl. Turbo Diesel
		X = 2.4L I4 Cyl. 16 Valve DOHC Gasoline (SMPI)
		8 = 2.4 L I4 Cyl. 16 Valve DOHC Gasoline (SMF1) 8 = 2.4 L I4 Cyl. 16 Valve DOHC Turbo Gasoline
9	Check Digit	See explanation in this section.
10	Model Year	5 = 2005
11	Assembly Plant	T = Toluca Assembly
12 Though 17	Vehicle Build Sequence	6 digit number assigned by assembly plant.

WELDED PANEL REPLACEMENT Chrysler PT Crusier Convertible



The basic parts of the body structure are the welded panels. This section contains a brief description of the placement of some of the panels and their weld locations.

Note: To ensure the strongest, most durable and cleanest welds possible, perform testing before and during all weld procedures. Always follow American Weld Society specifications and procedures.

Note: Diagrams do not show all of the parts.

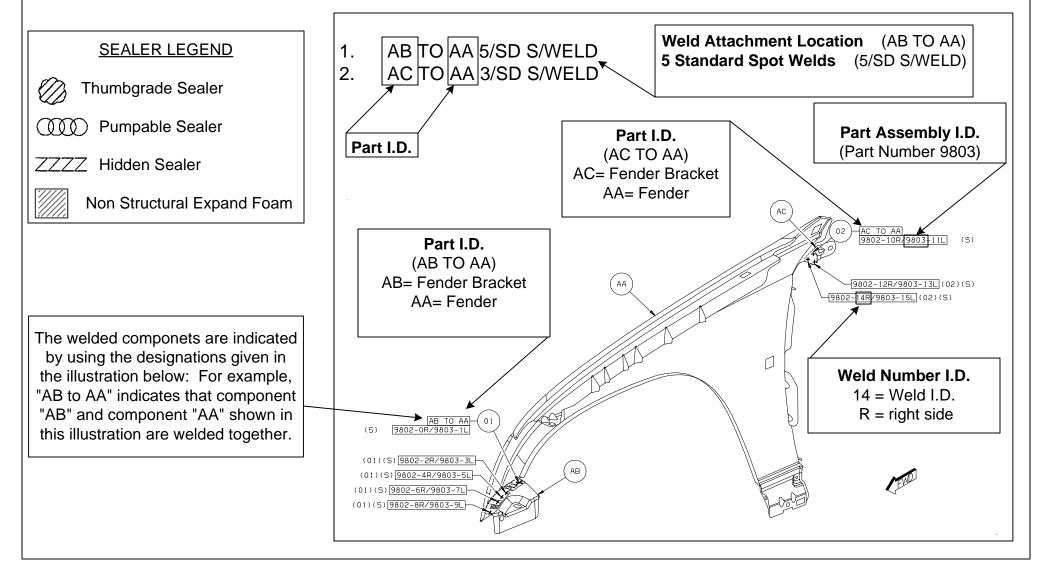
Explanation of Manual Contents			
Hinge to door			
Lift Gate Opening Lower Panel			
Framing Station			
Front Assembly			
Central Assembly			
Rear Assembly			
Lift Gate Housing Assembly			
Engine Comp. Assembly			
Panel Shelf to Body Install			
Toy Tab Complete			
Rear Support Seat Install			
Door to Body Install			

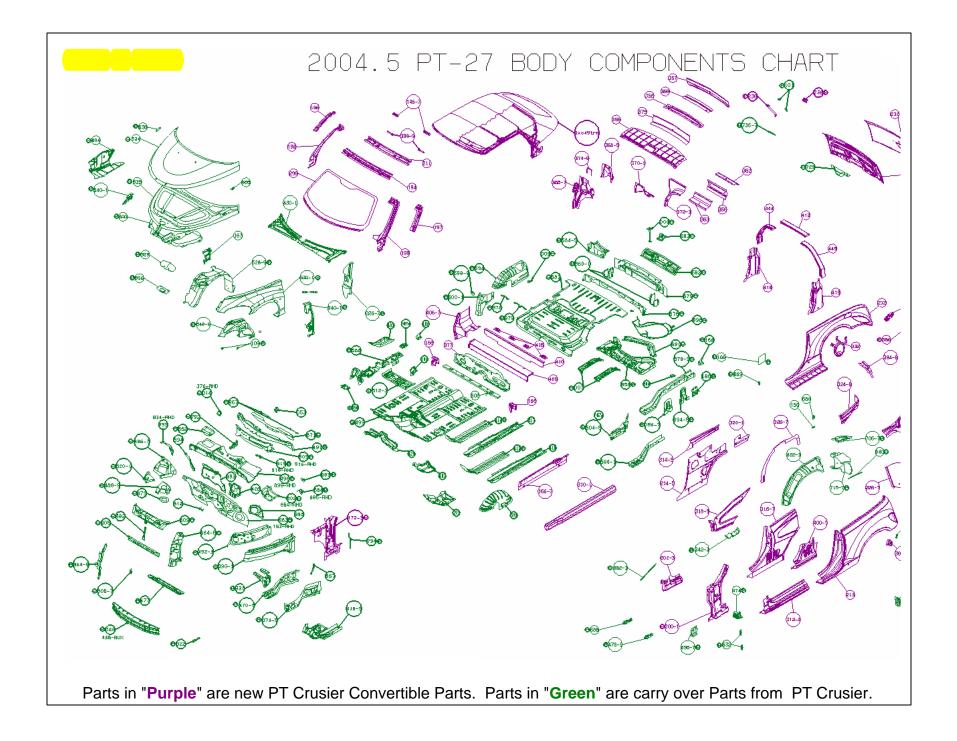
Sport Bar
Gusset RR FLR Pan
Side Impact Bar
RR L/G and Closure
EXT Rear Seat Back Panel
Rear QTR Inner Asembly
Gusset Rear Floor Pan Side
Body Side Inner Complete
Windsheild Header Assembly
Body Side Complete Weld
Panel QTR Inner Rear Assembly
Panel RR Wheel House QTR Assembly
Panel Qtr RR Inner Assembly

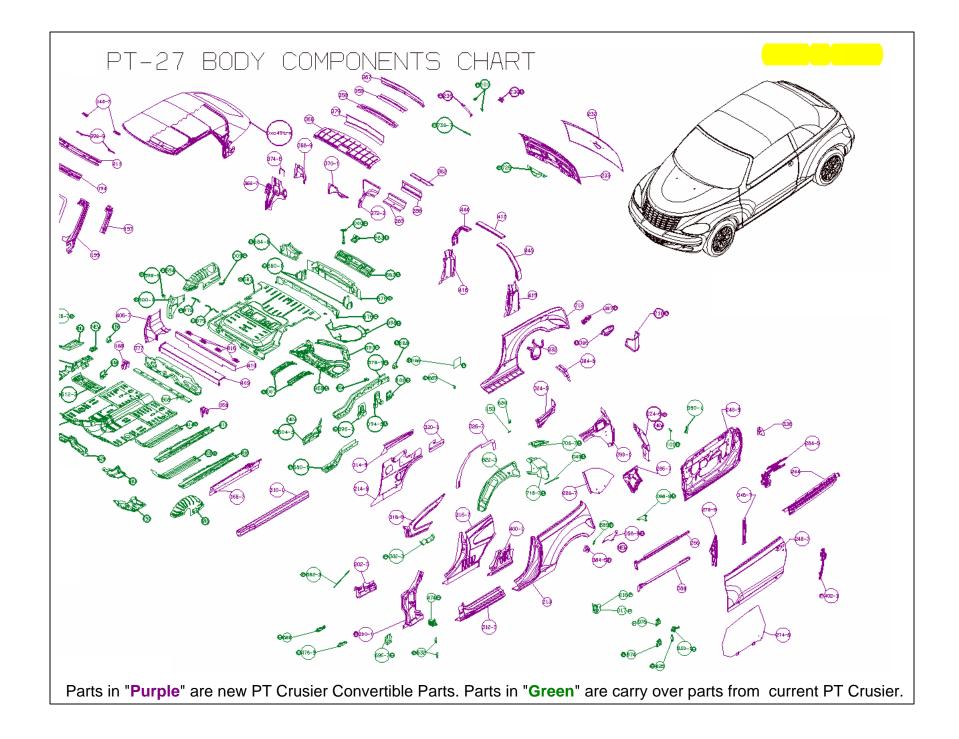
Explanation of Welding/Sealer Information

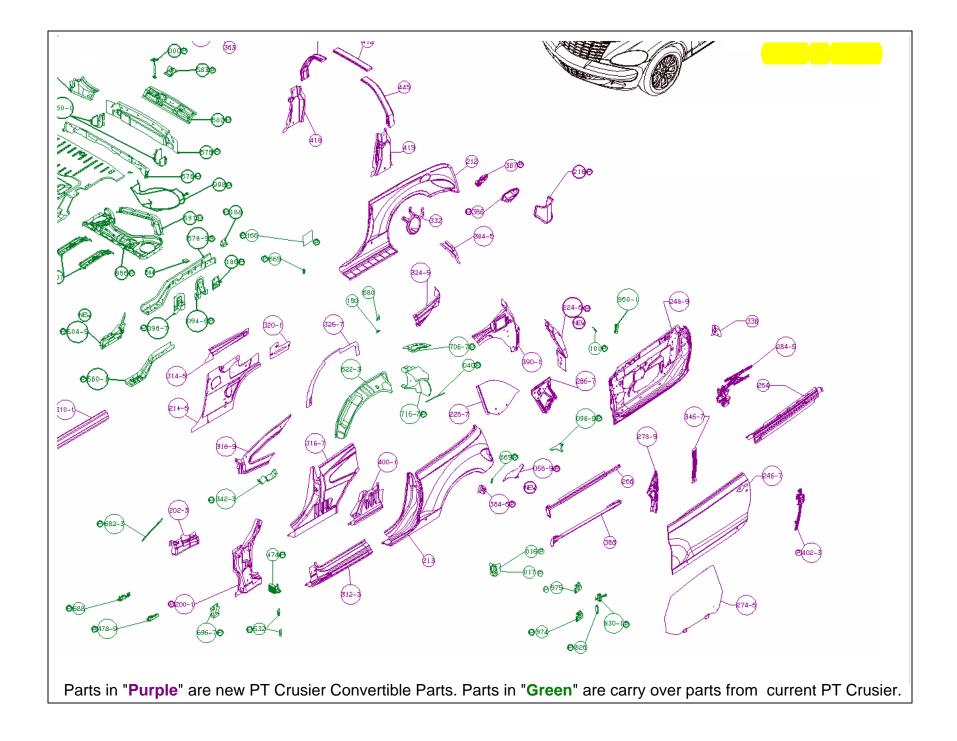
The major construction of a unibody vehicle consists of welded panels that create the supporting structure for all componets and assemblies of the vehicle. Here are some examples for replacement of these parts.

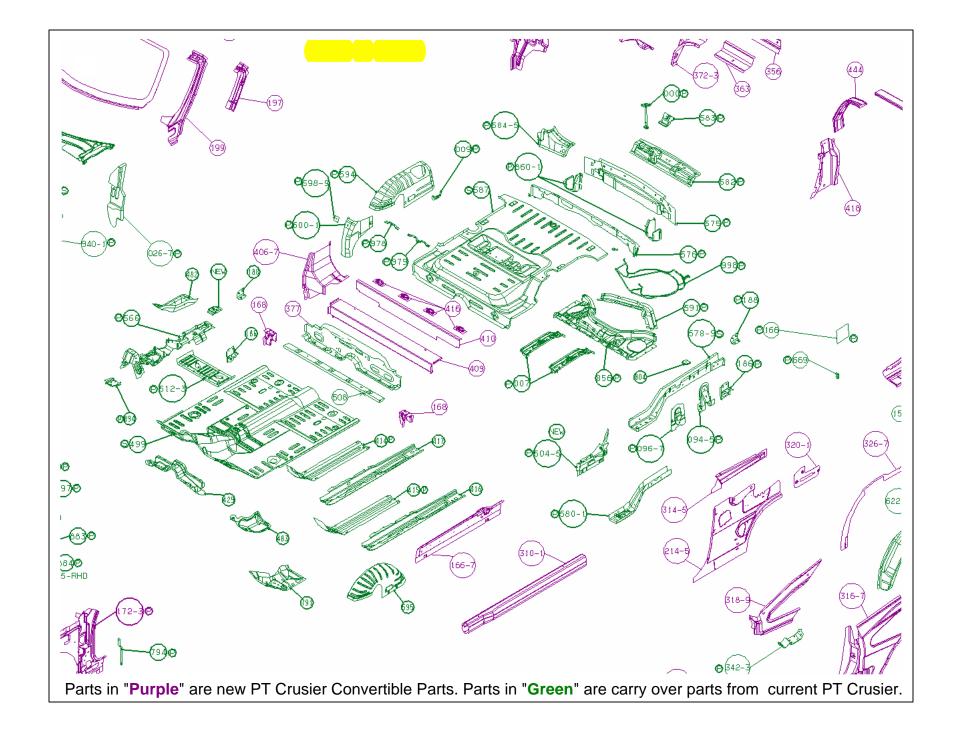
Certain body components must use sealers to ensure proper assembly. Be sure to check the **Body Sealing Locations** and **Structural Adhesive Sections** for location and sealer type.

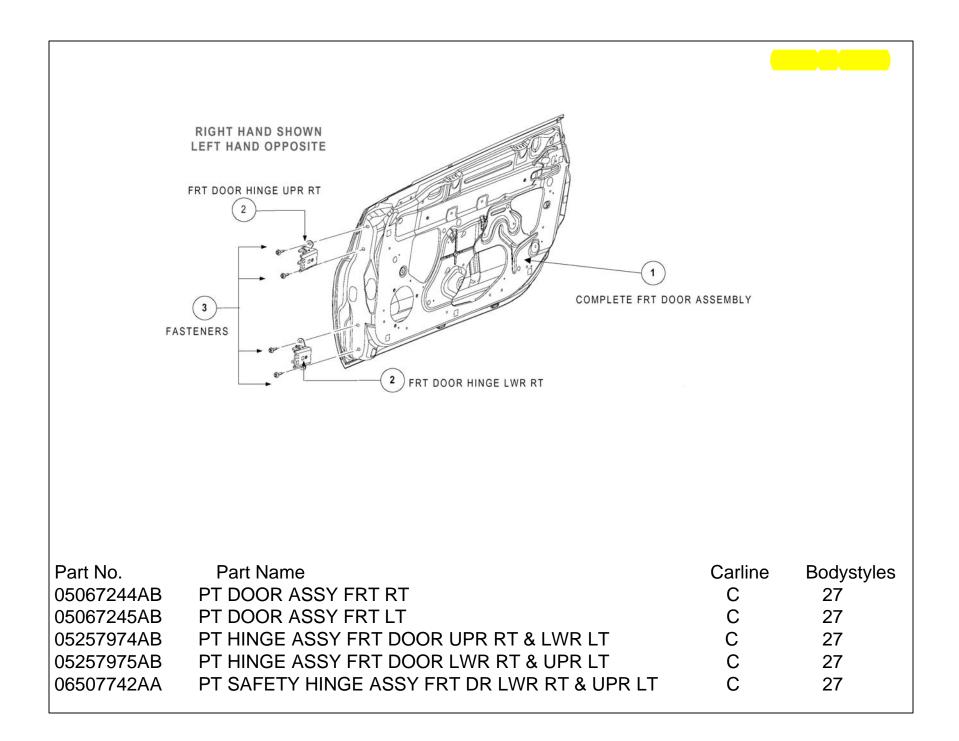


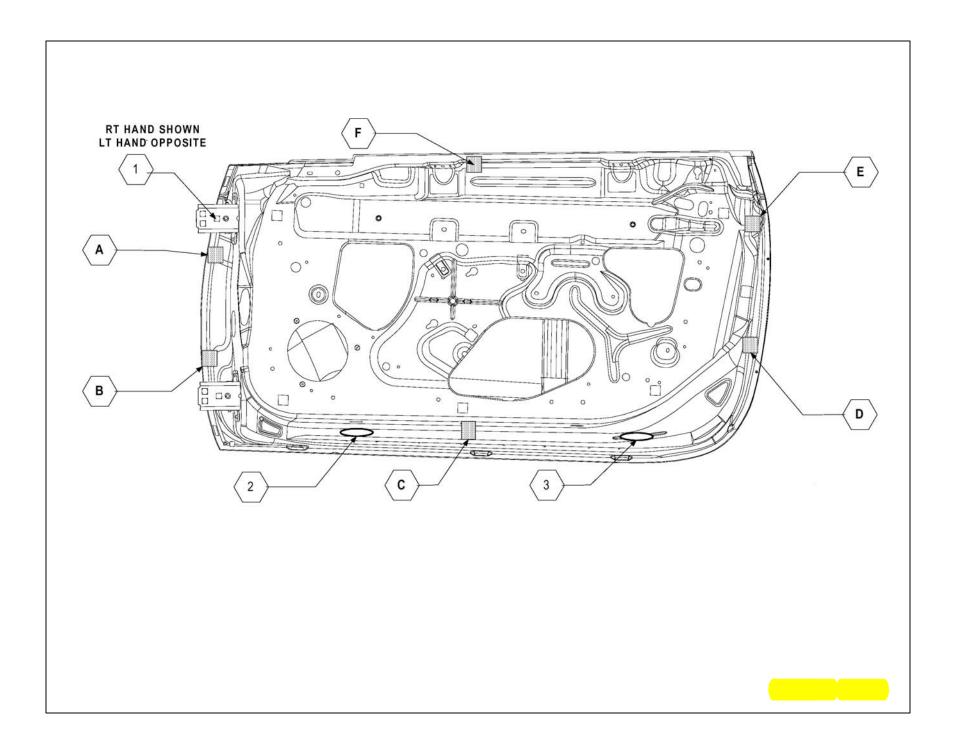


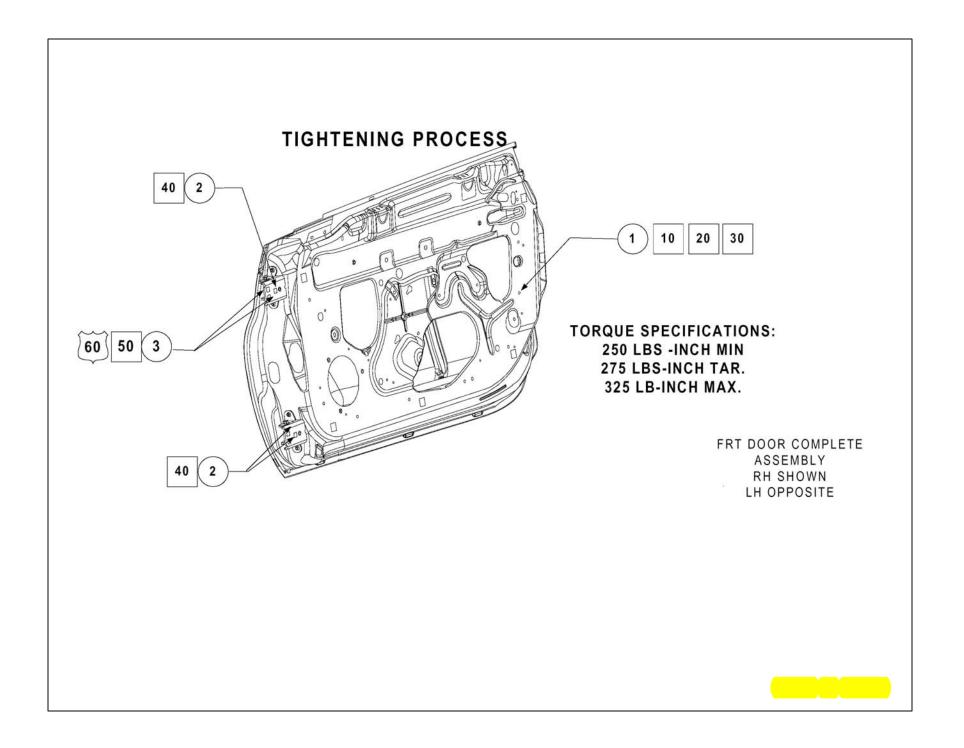


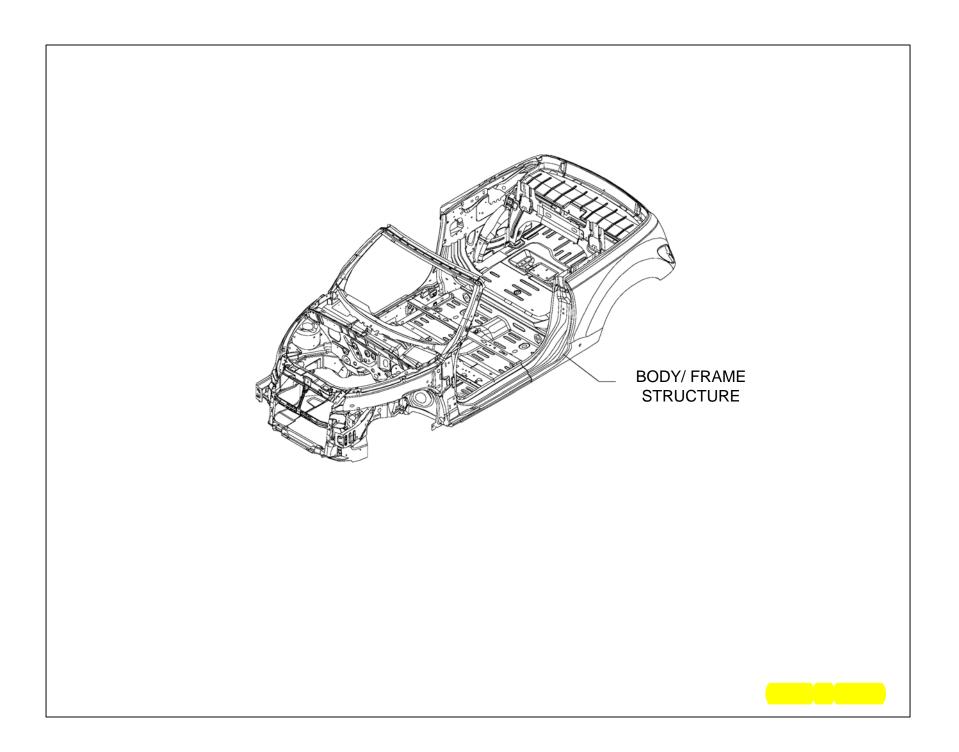


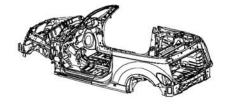


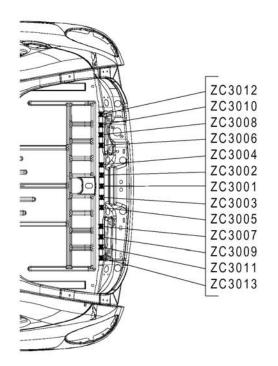




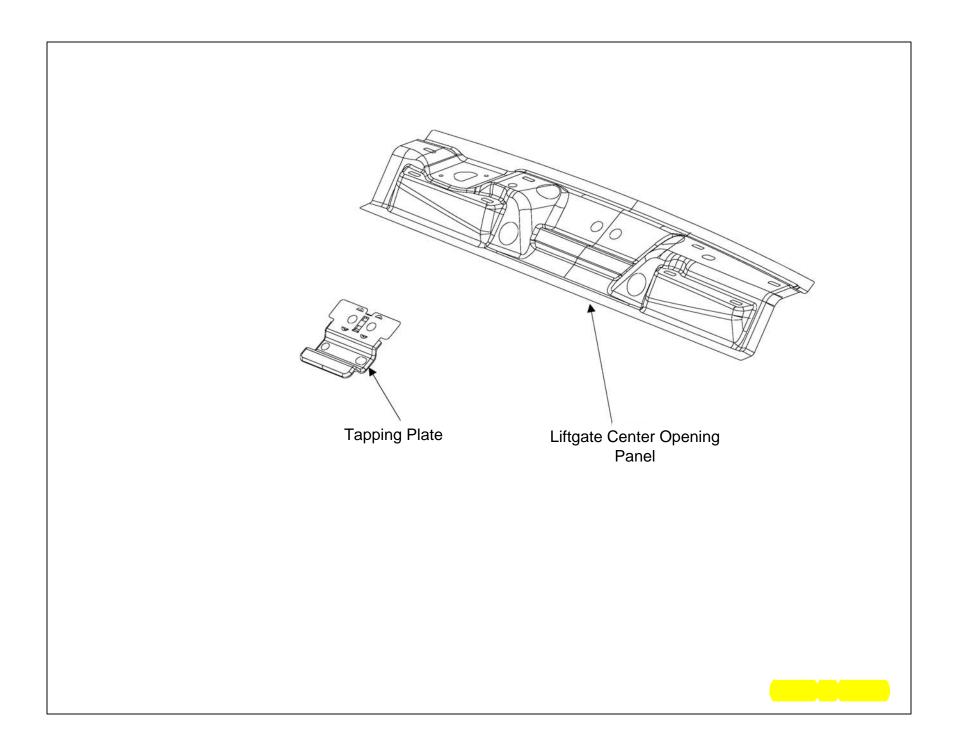


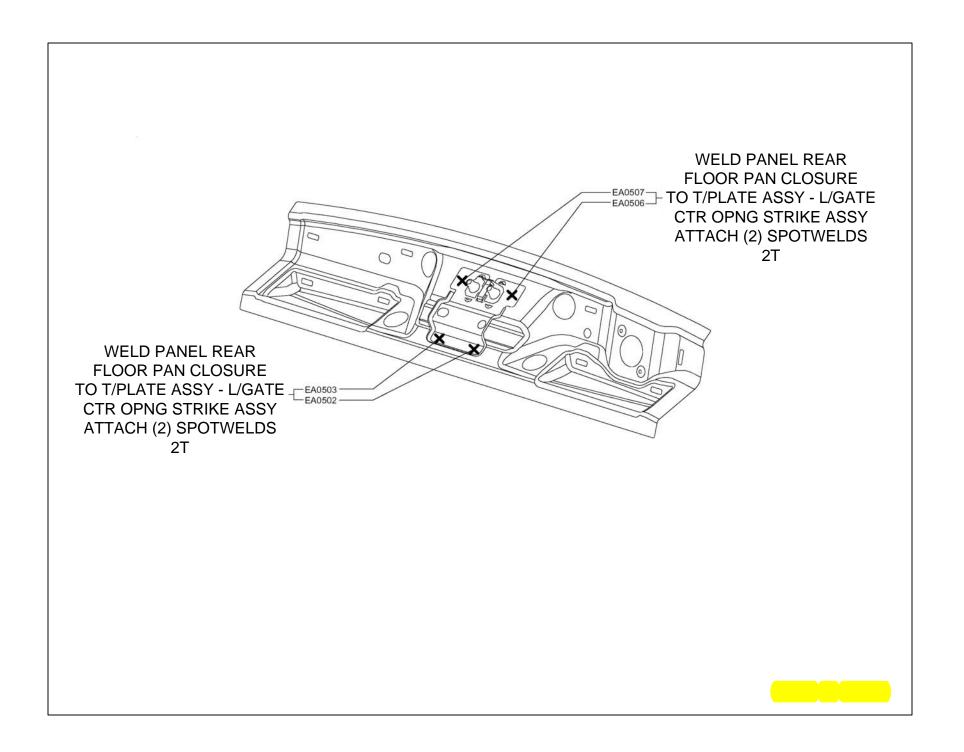


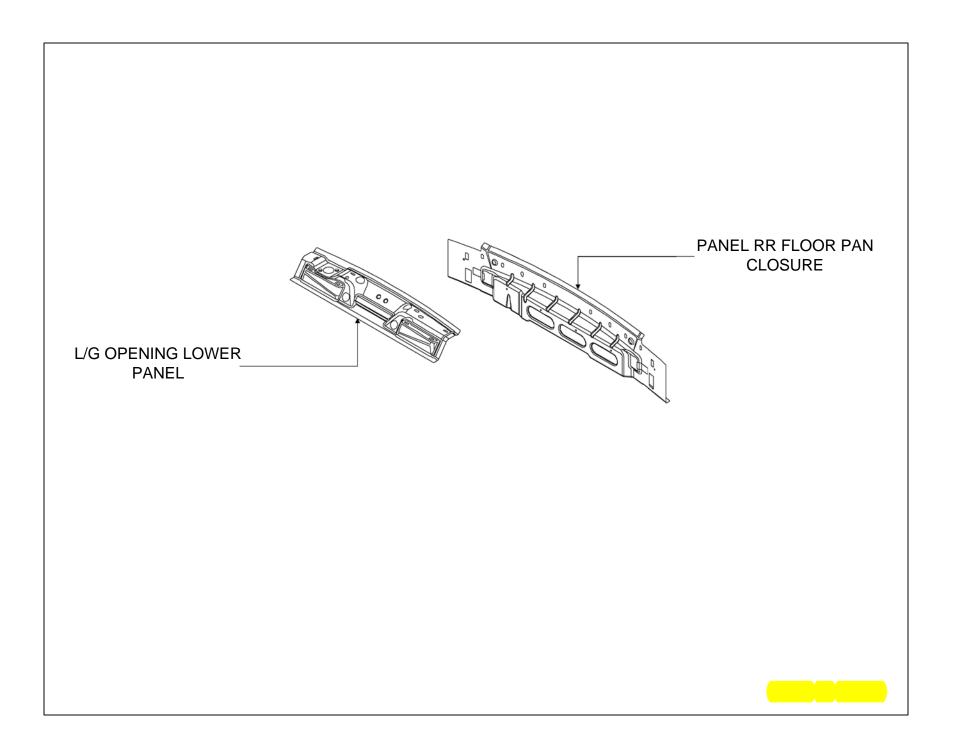


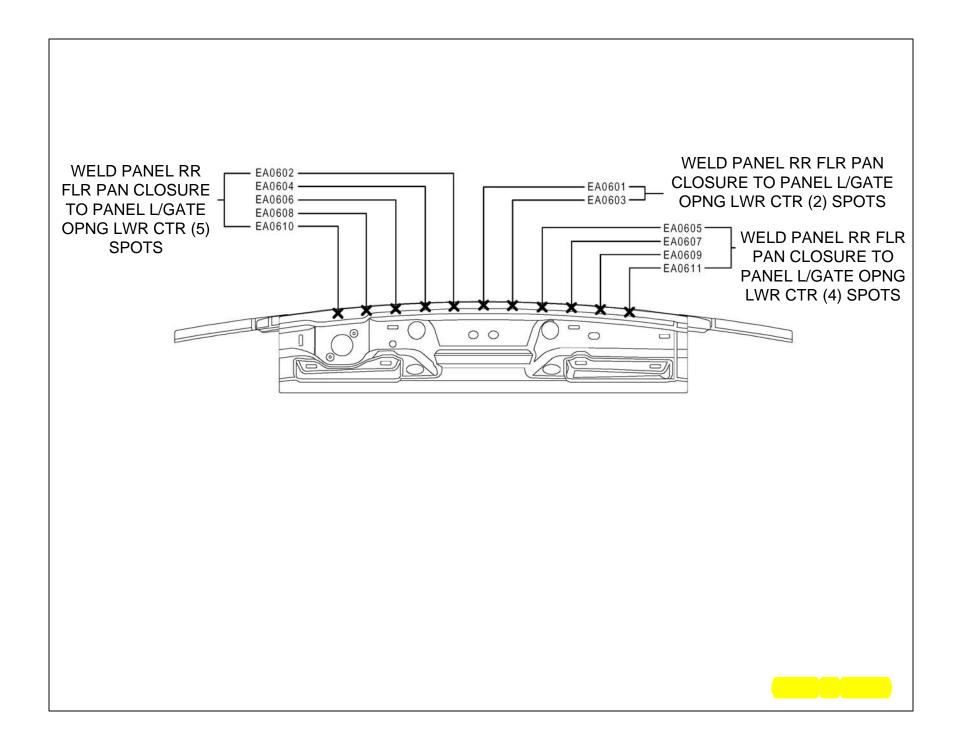


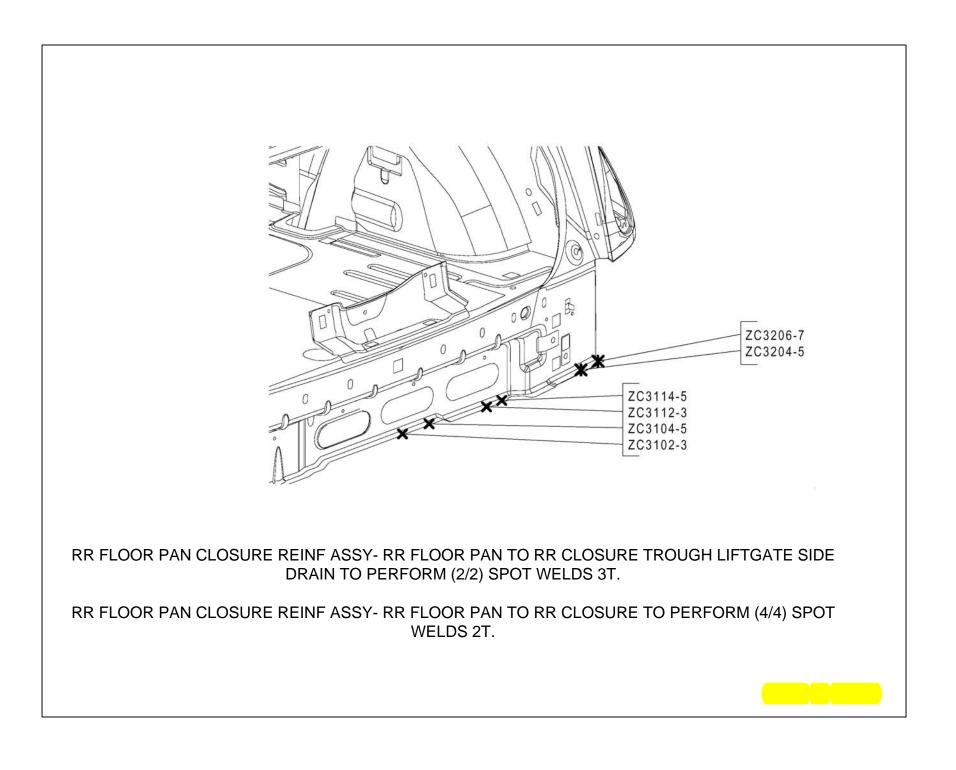
LIFTGATE OPENING CENTER LWR PAN REAR FLOOR & REINF ASSY-RR FLOOR PAN TO RR CLOSURE TO PERFORM (13) SPOT WELDS.

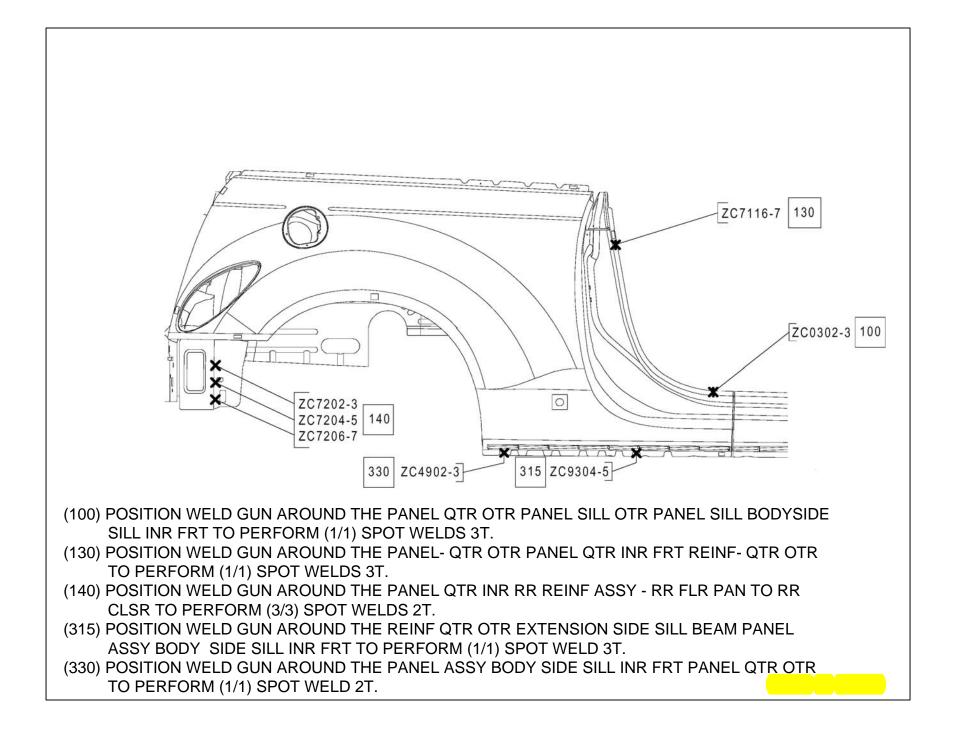


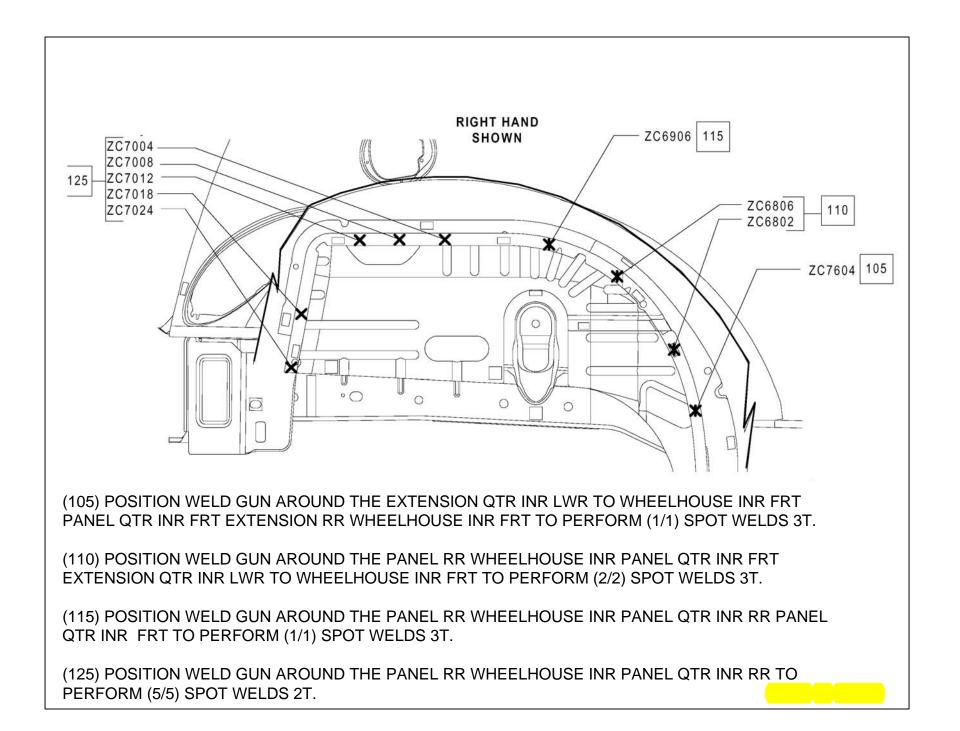


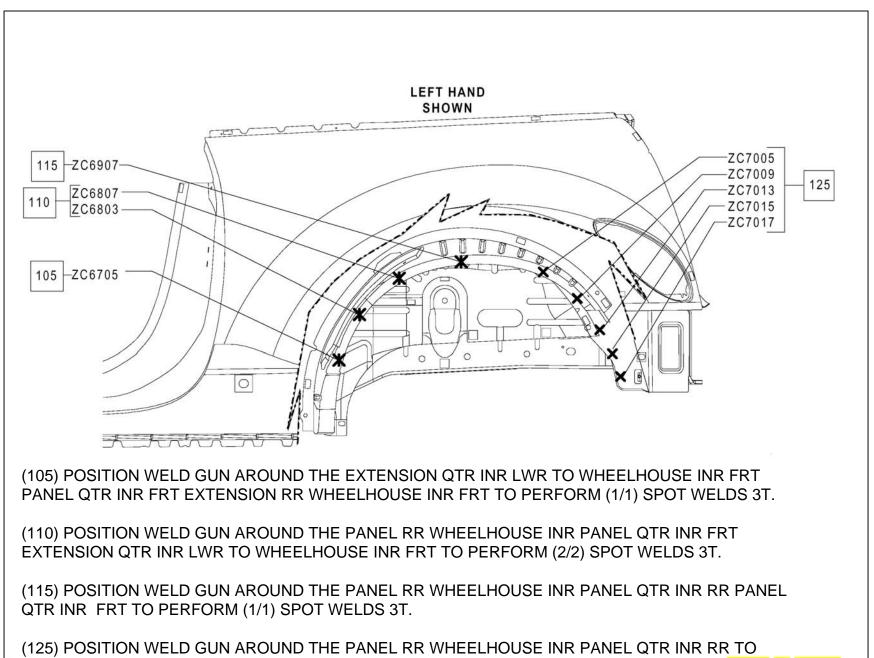




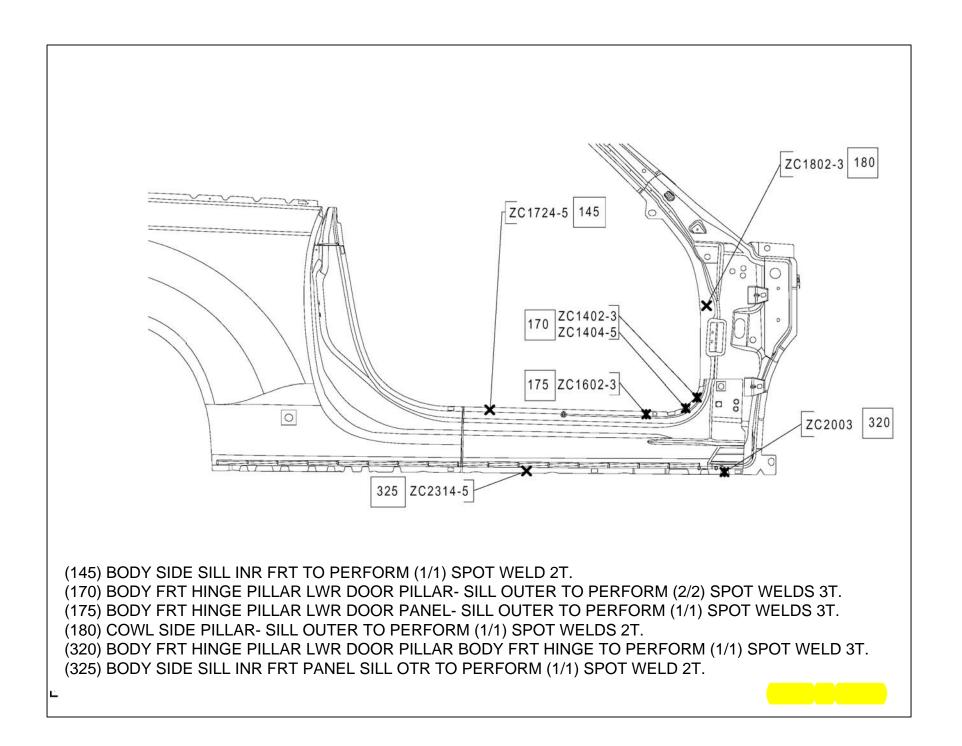


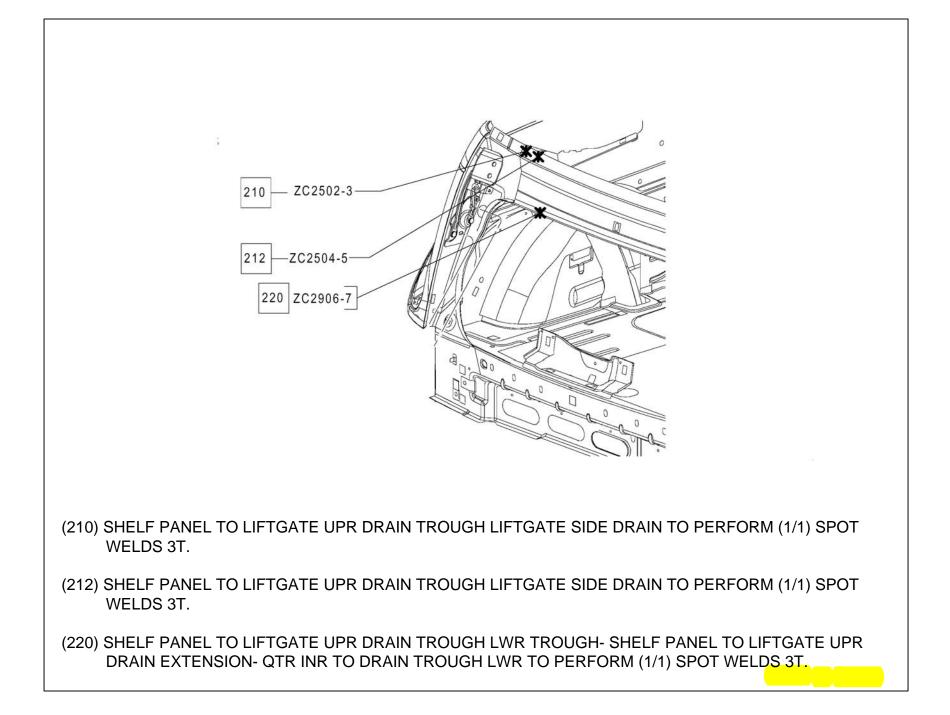


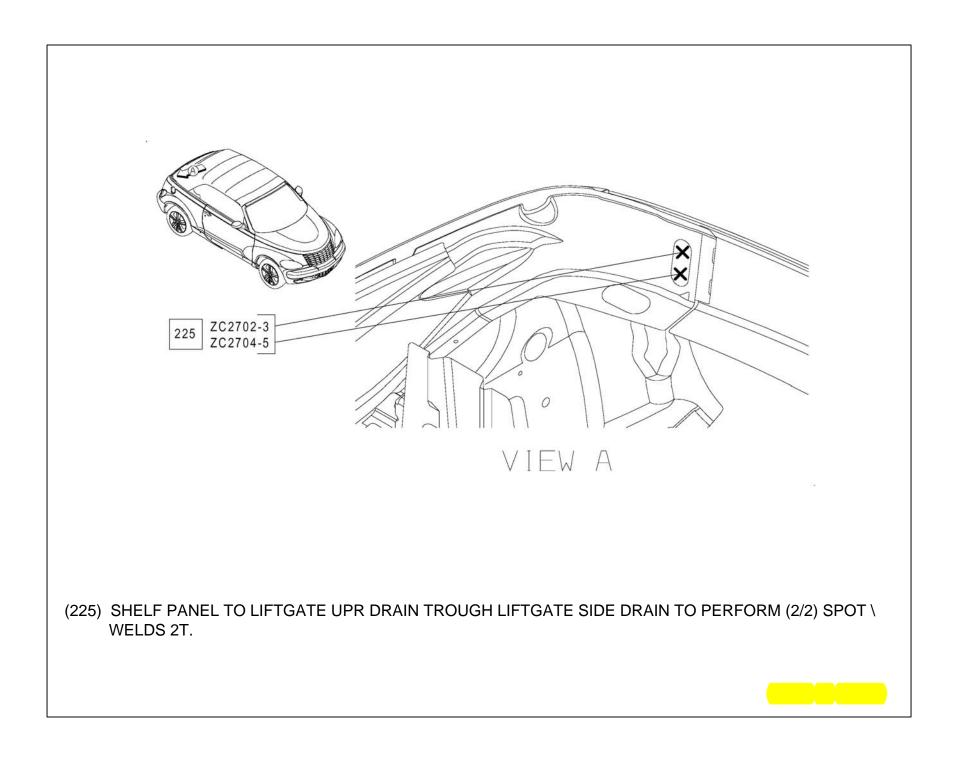


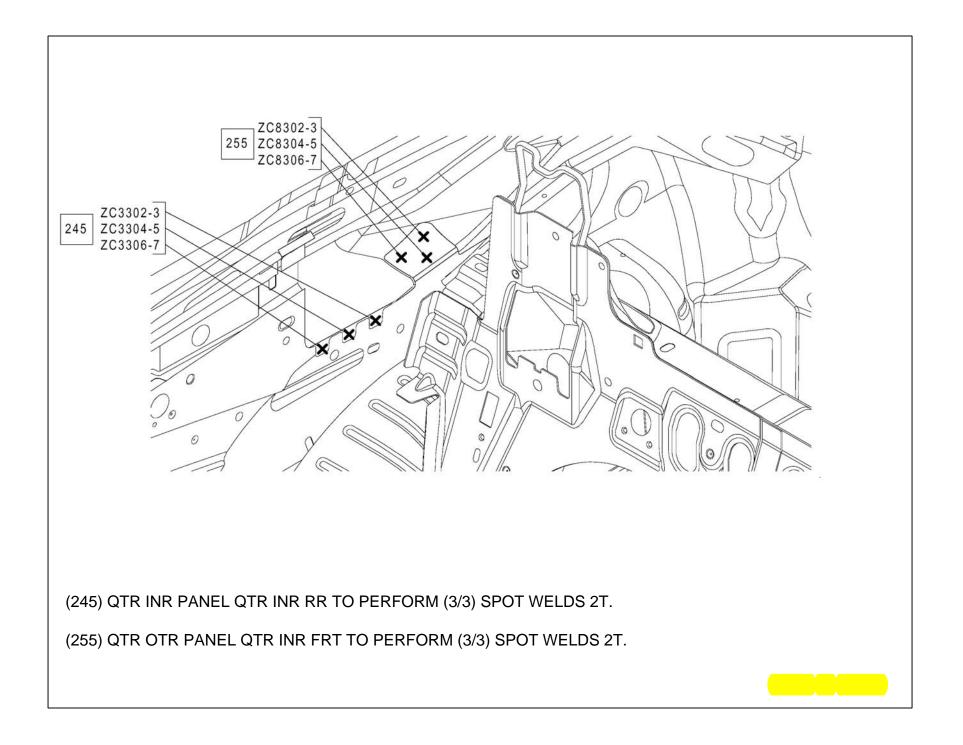


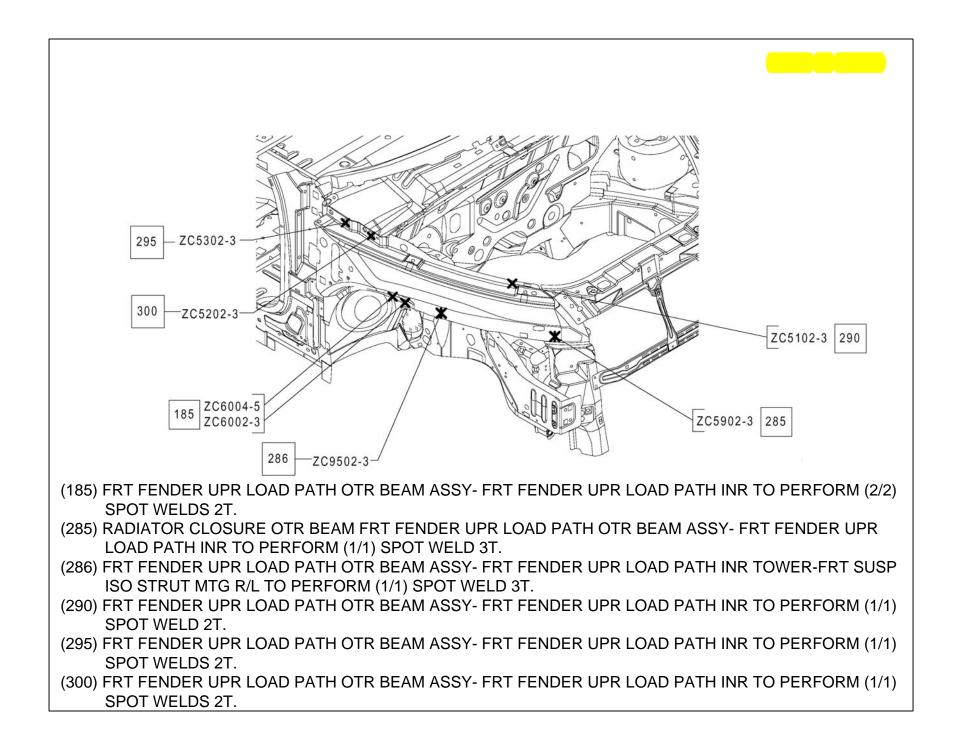
PERFORM (5/5) SPOT WELDS 2T.

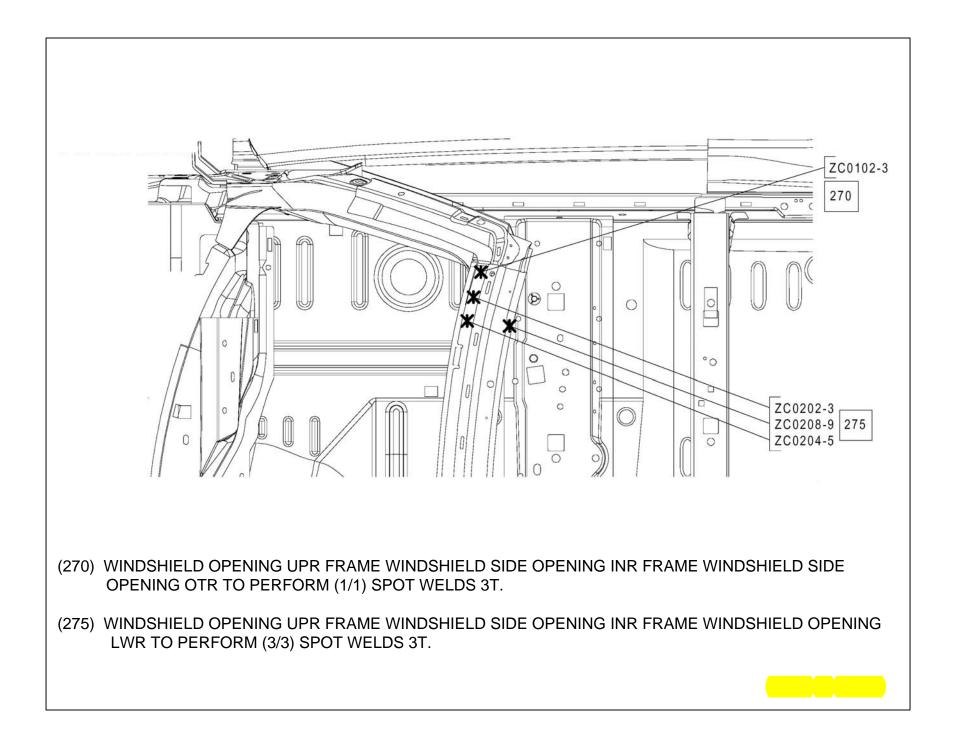


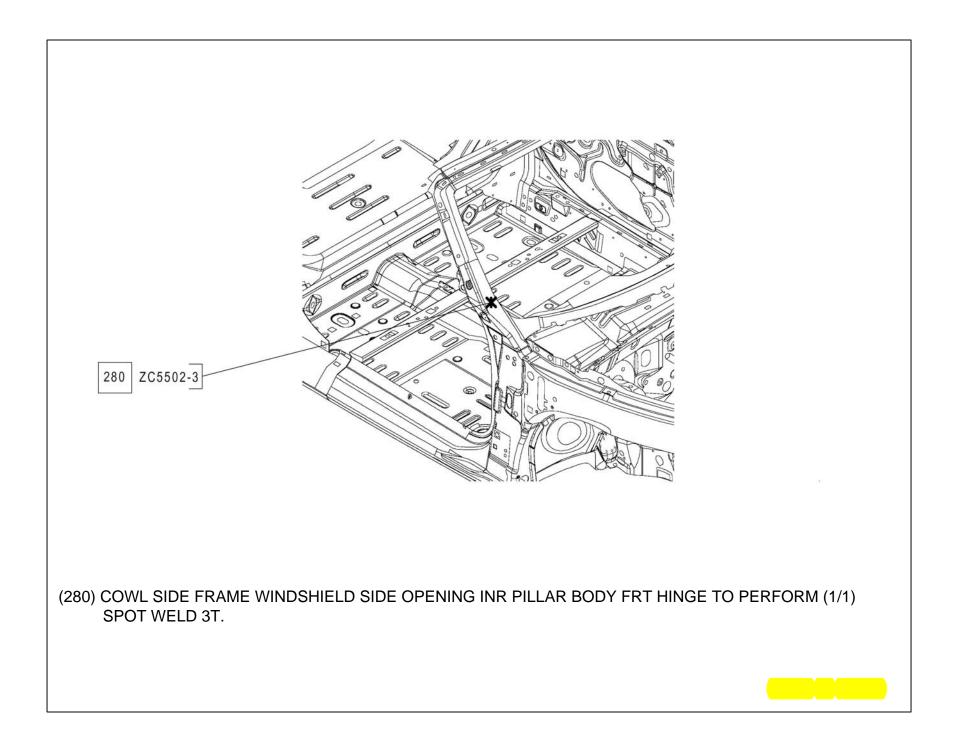


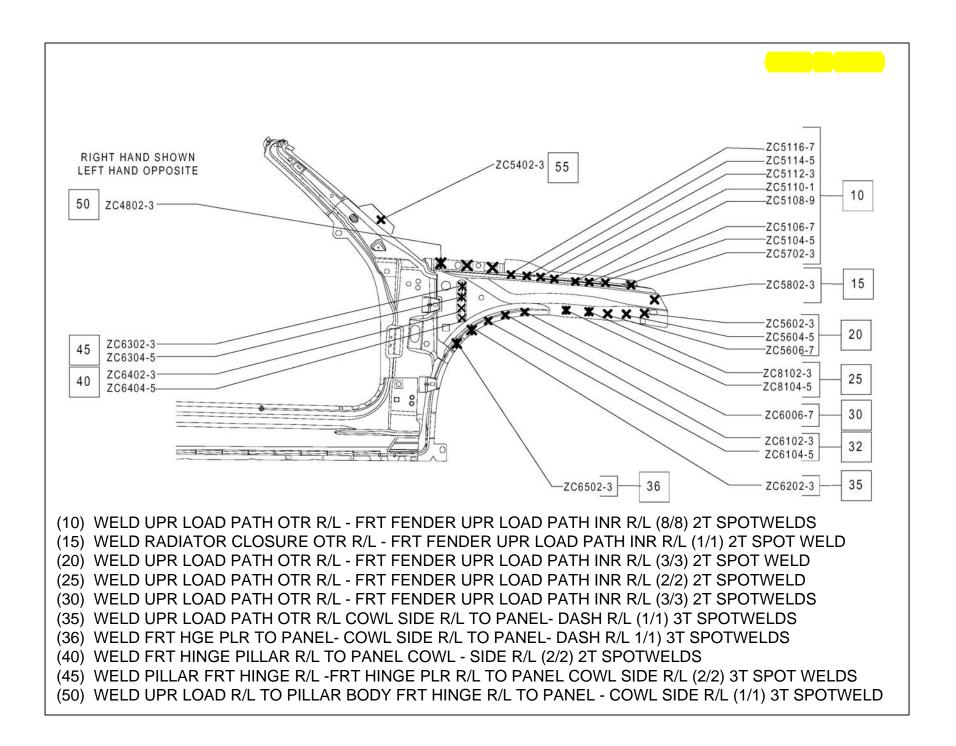


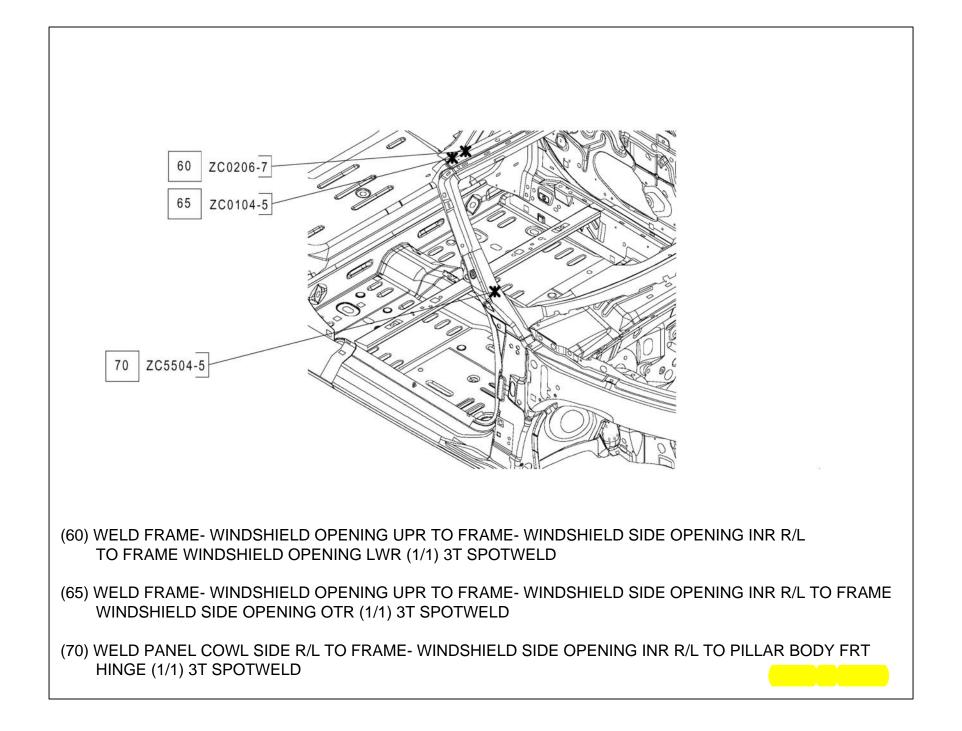


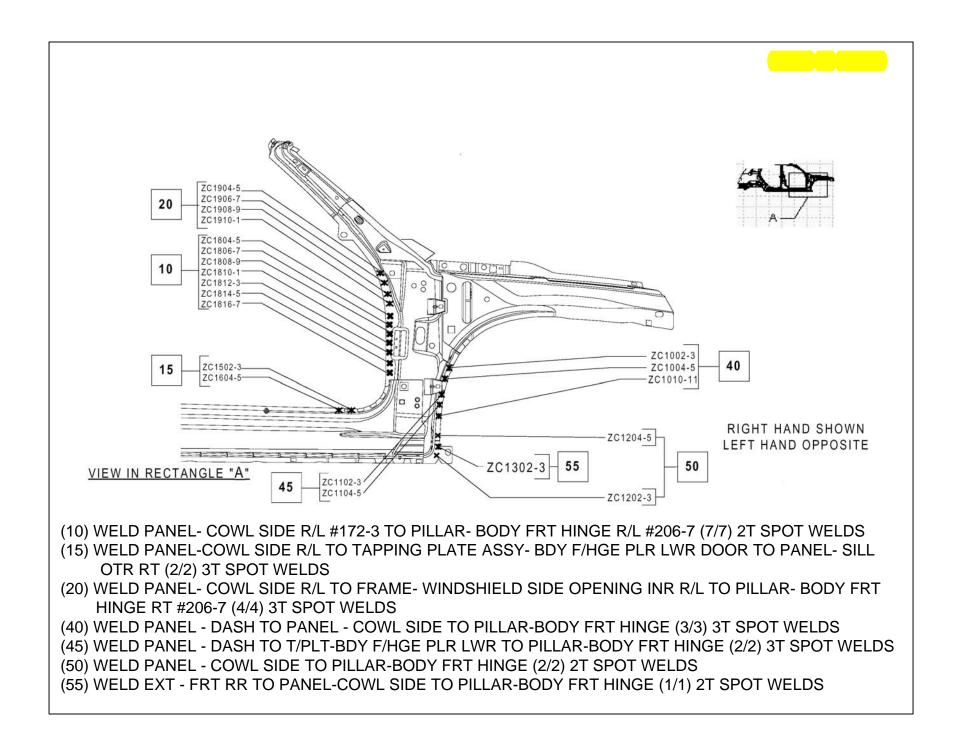


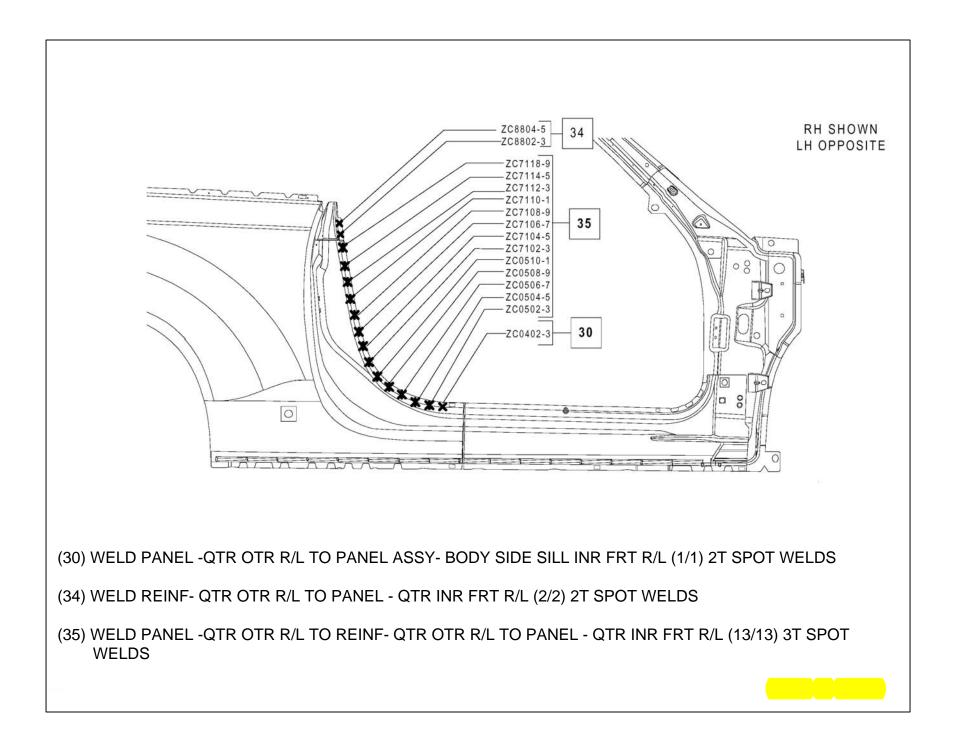


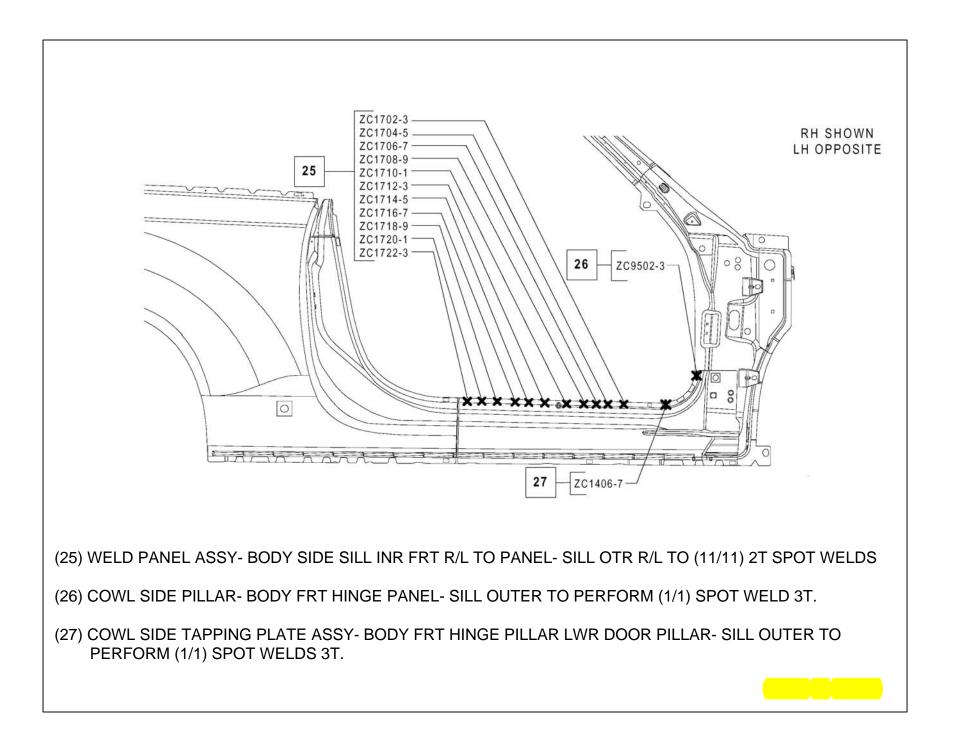


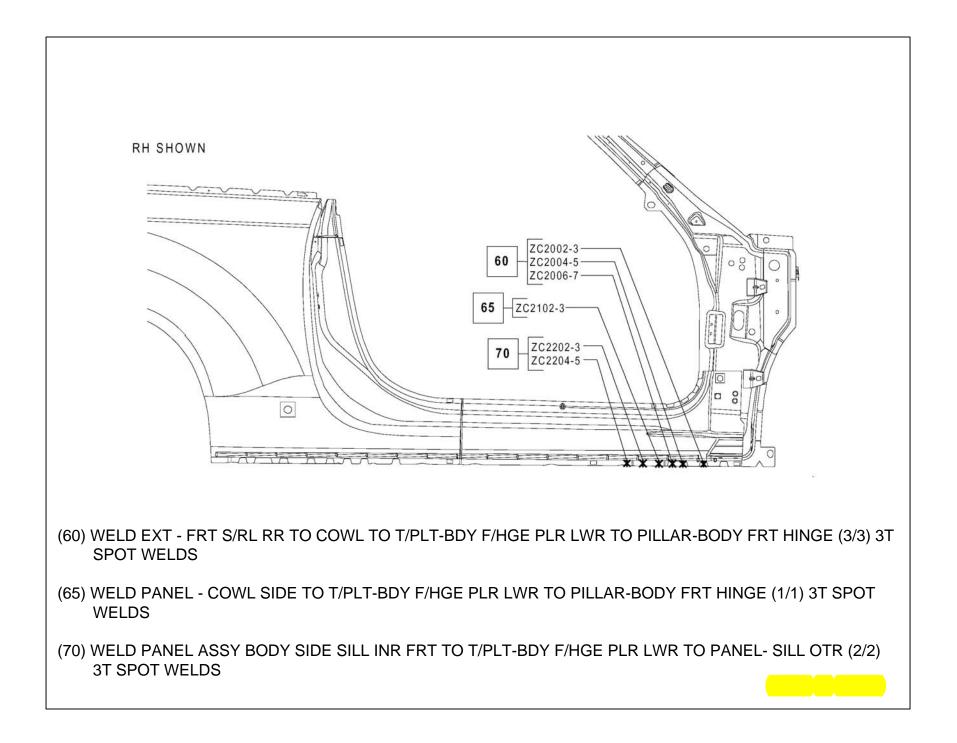


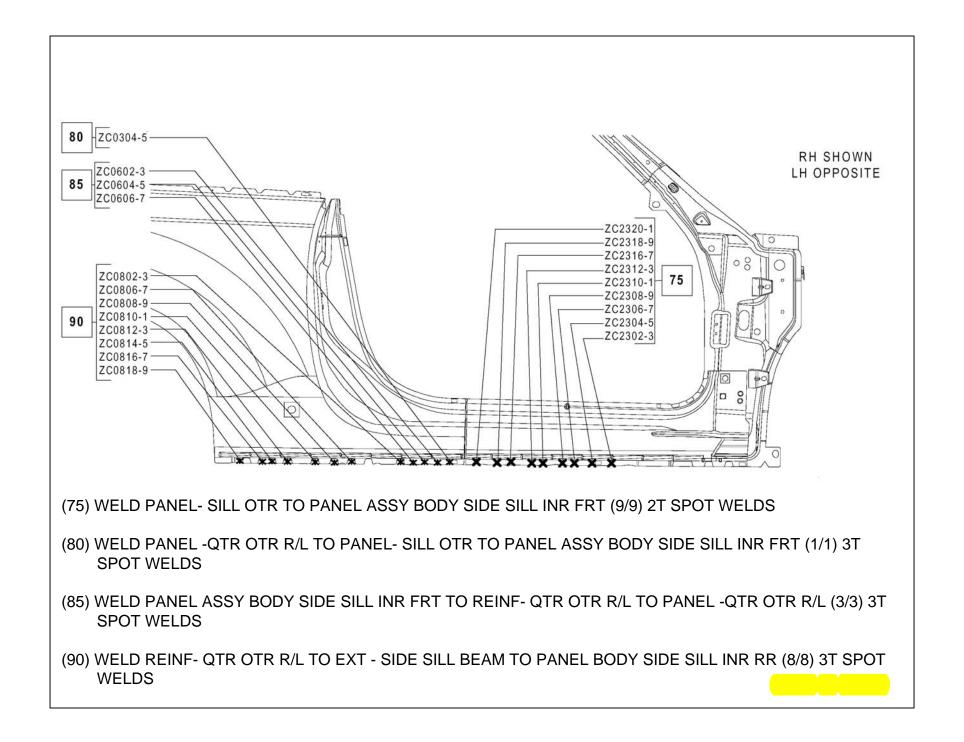


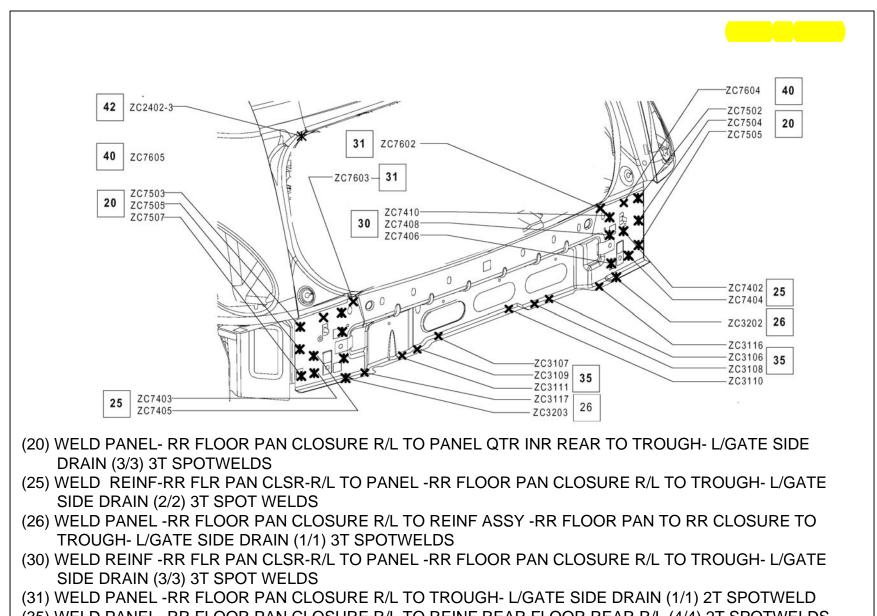








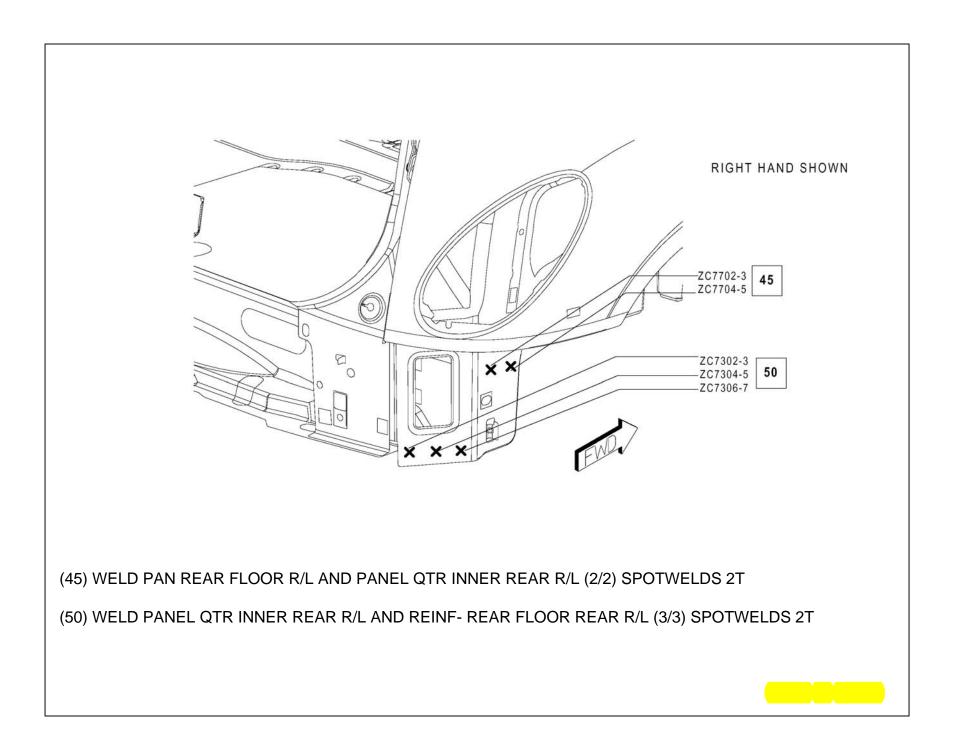


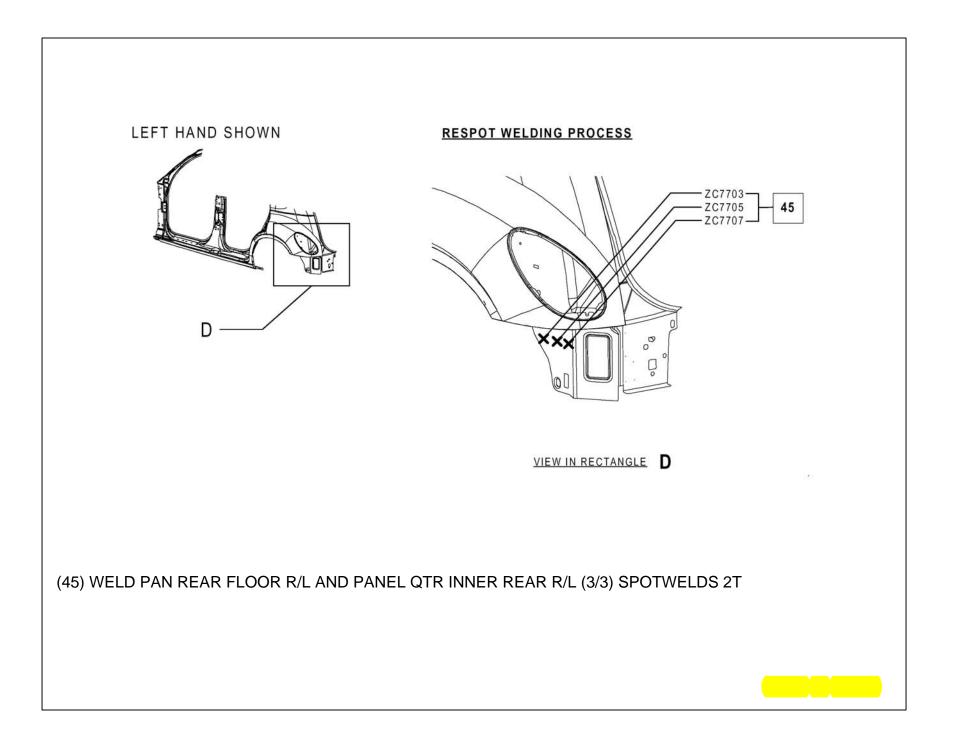


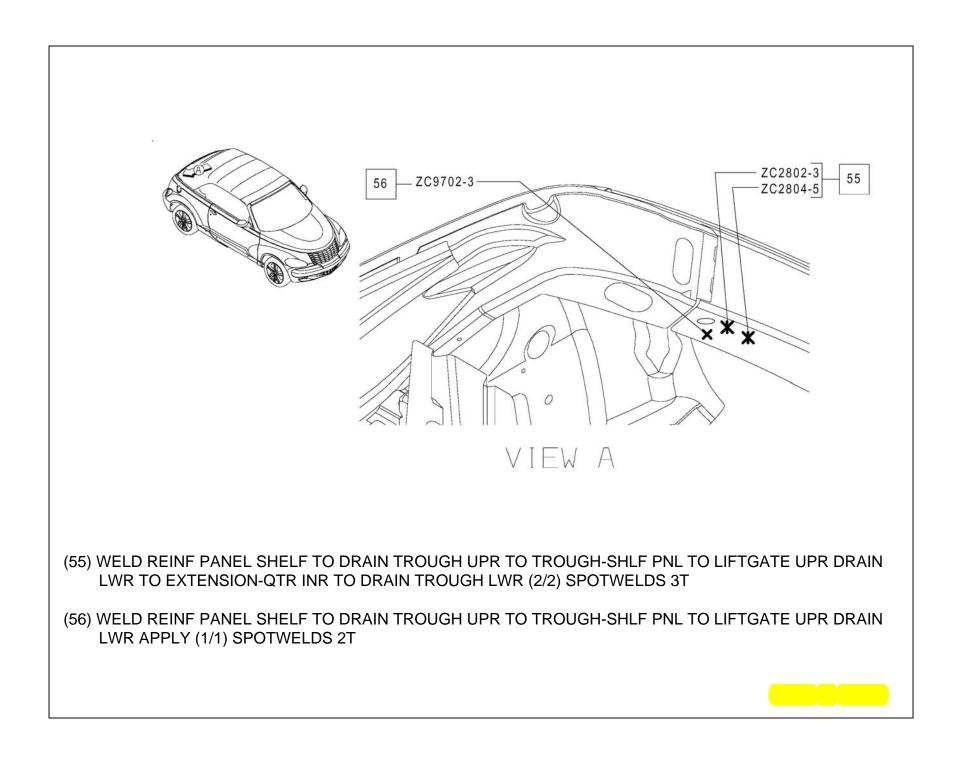
(35) WELD PANEL -RR FLOOR PAN CLOSURE R/L TO REINF REAR FLOOR REAR R/L (4/4) 2T SPOTWELDS

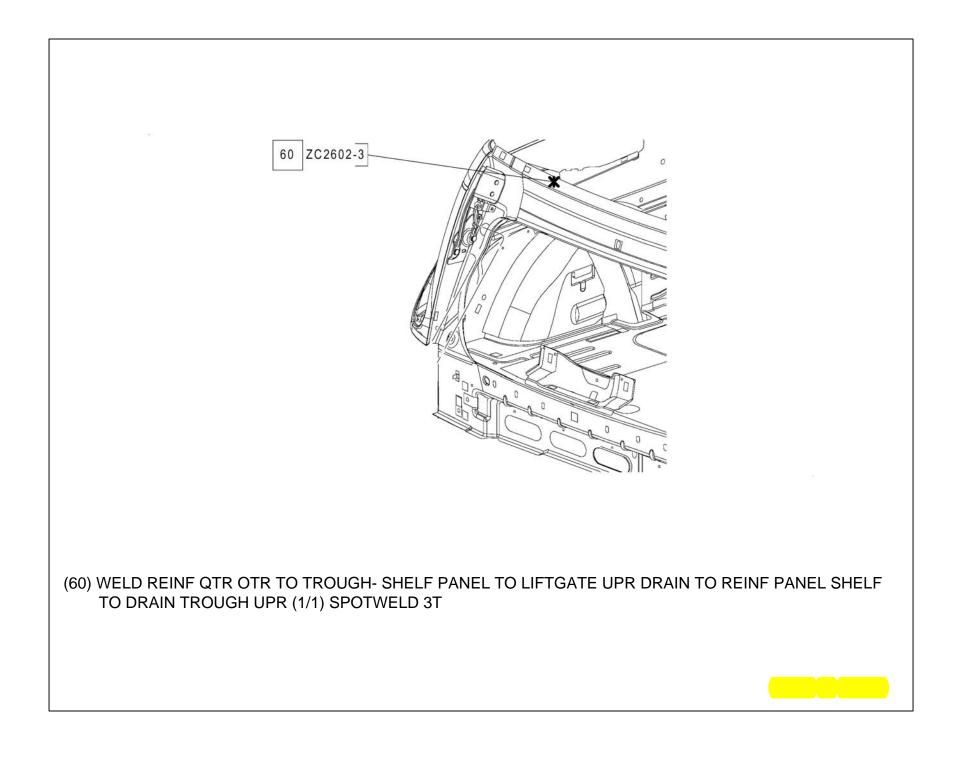
(40) WELD PANEL -RR FLOOR PAN CLOSURE R/L TO TROUGH-L/GATE SIDE DRAIN R/L (1/1) 2T SPOT WELD

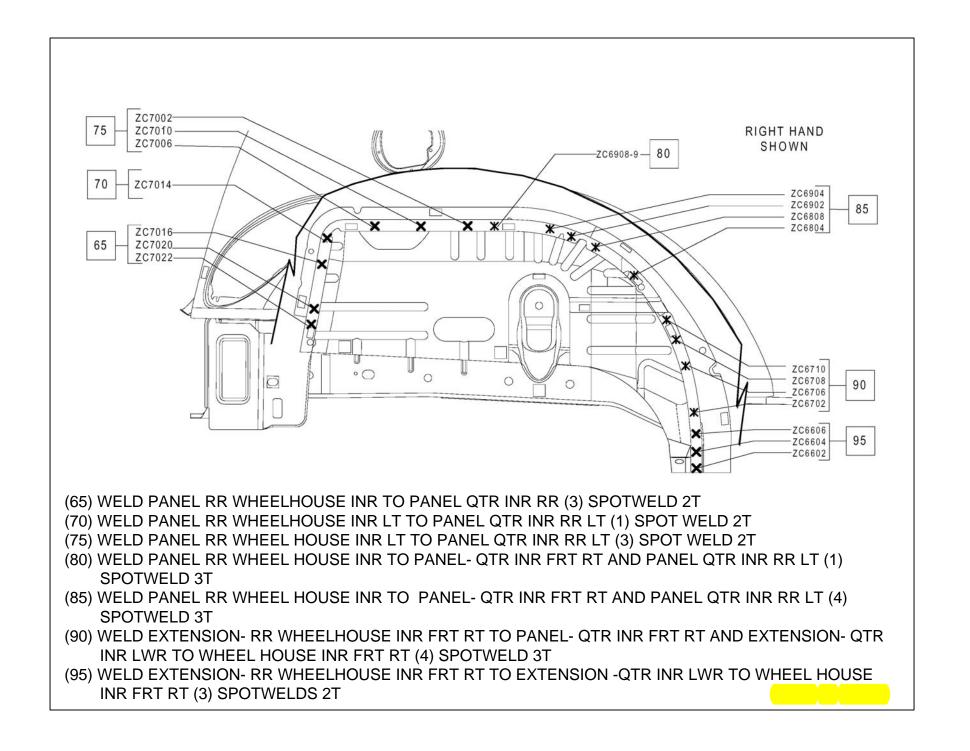
(42) WELD EXTENSION-QTR INR DRAIN TROUGH LWR TO TROUGH-SHELF PANEL TO LIFTGATE UPR DRAIN TO TROUGH LIFTGATE SIDE DRAIN (1/1) 3T SPOTWELD

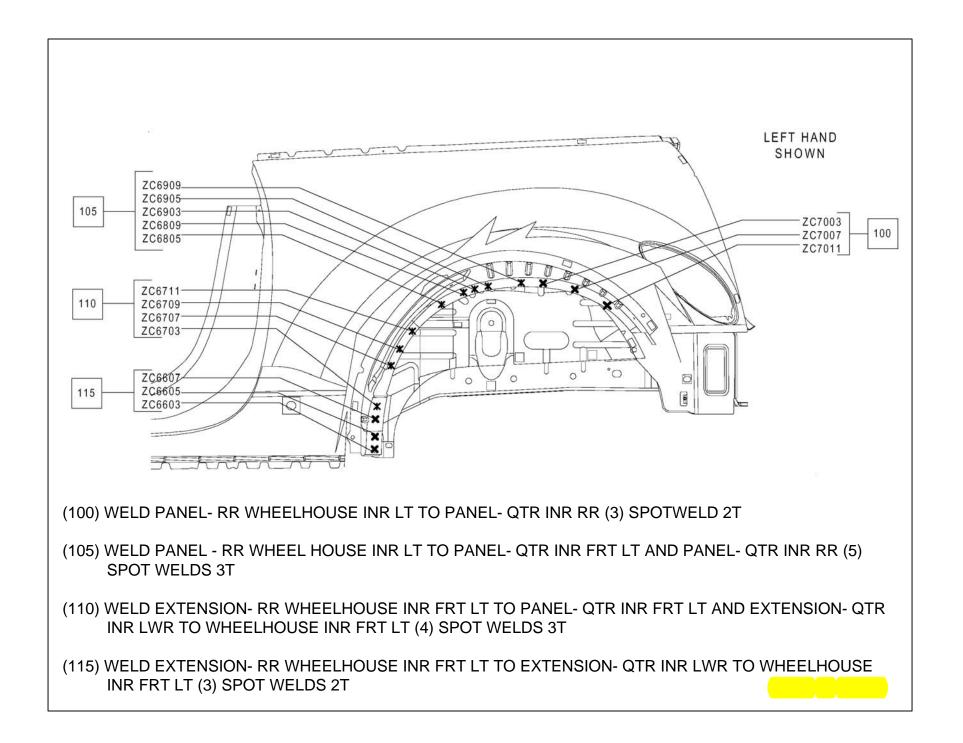


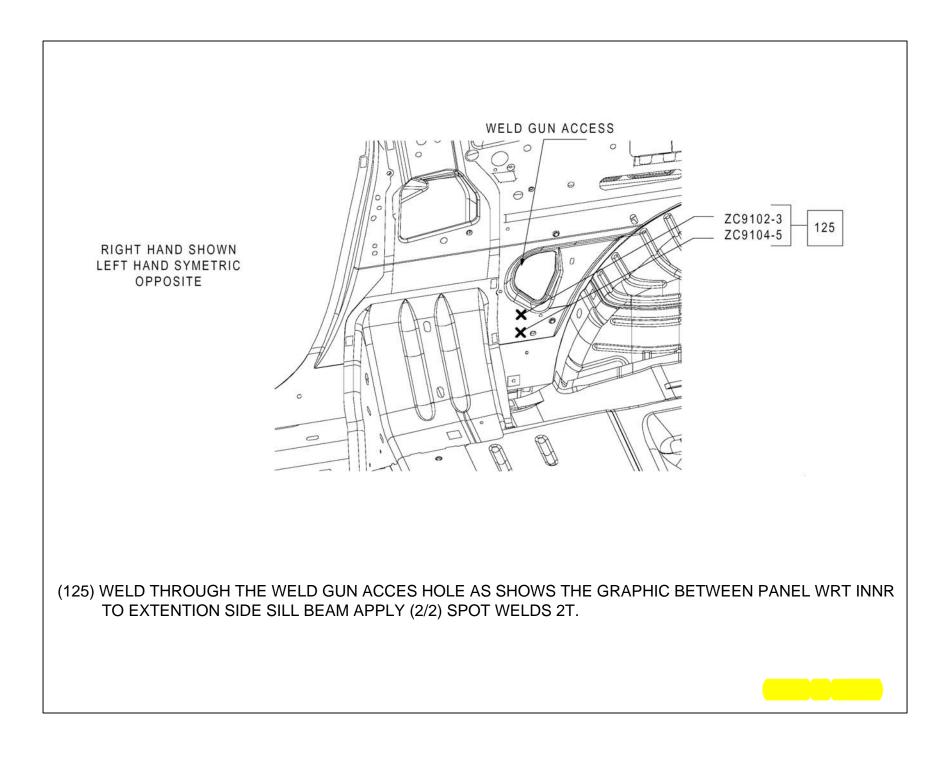


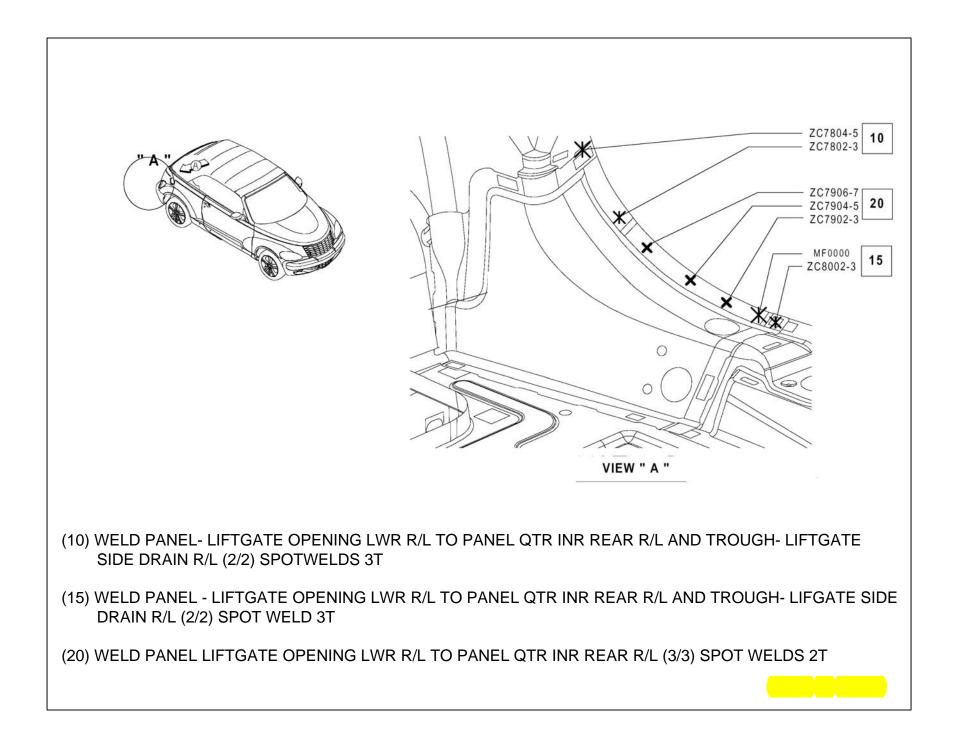


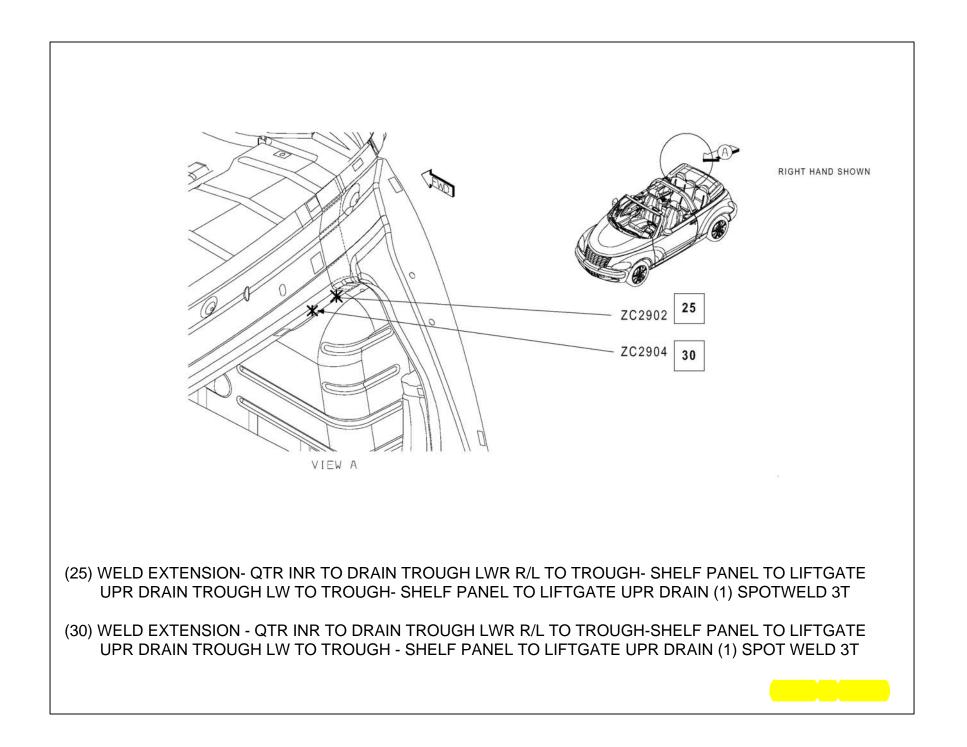


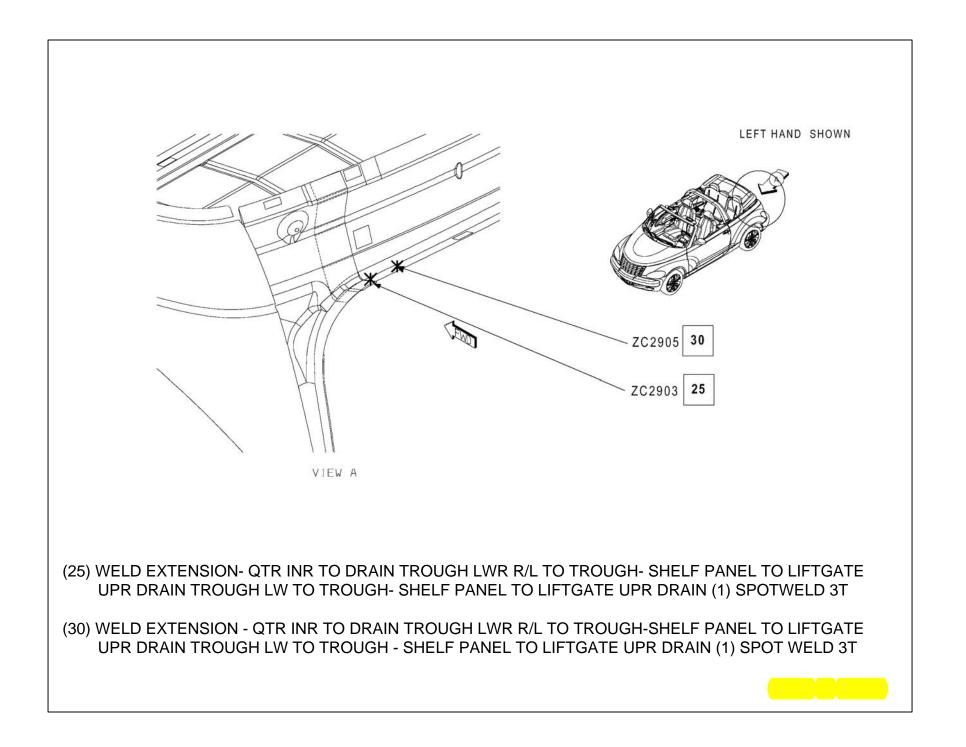


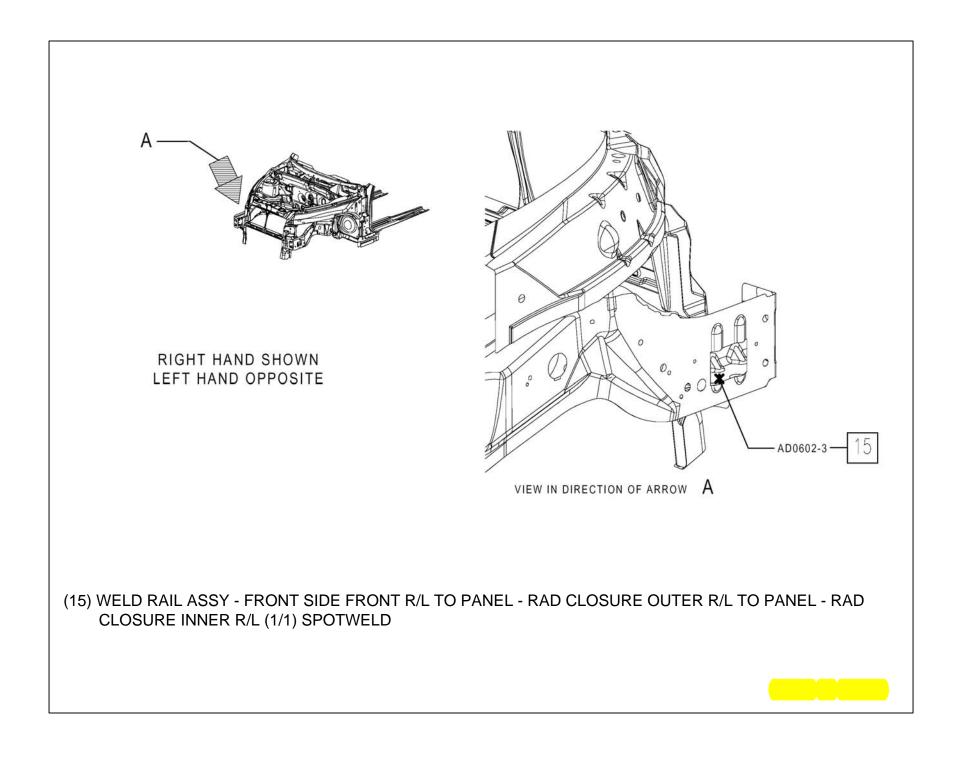


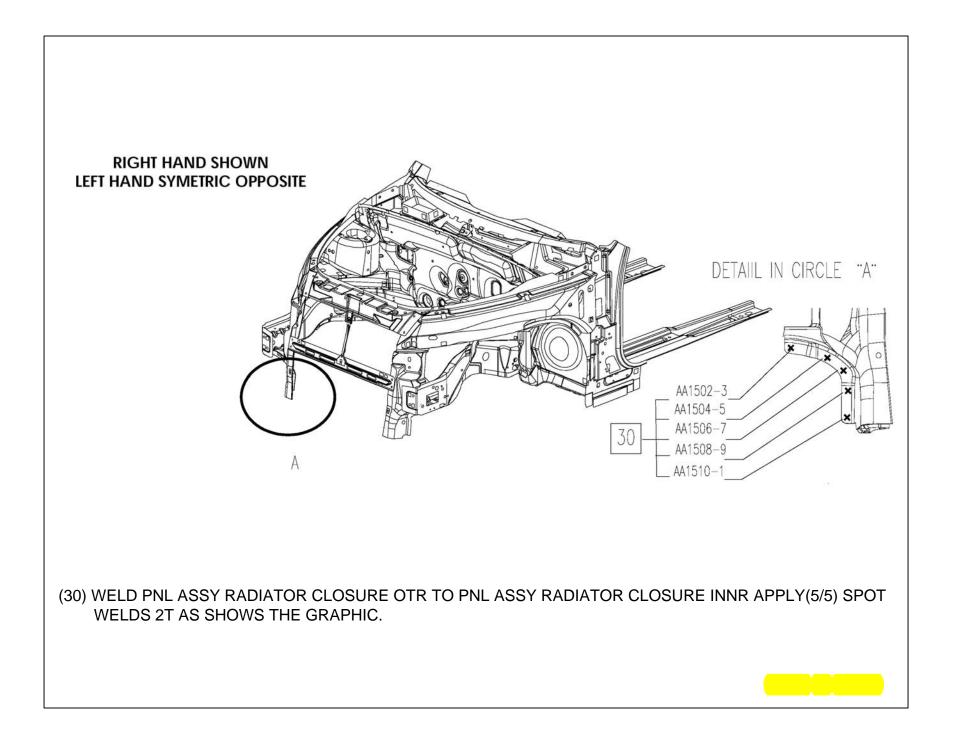


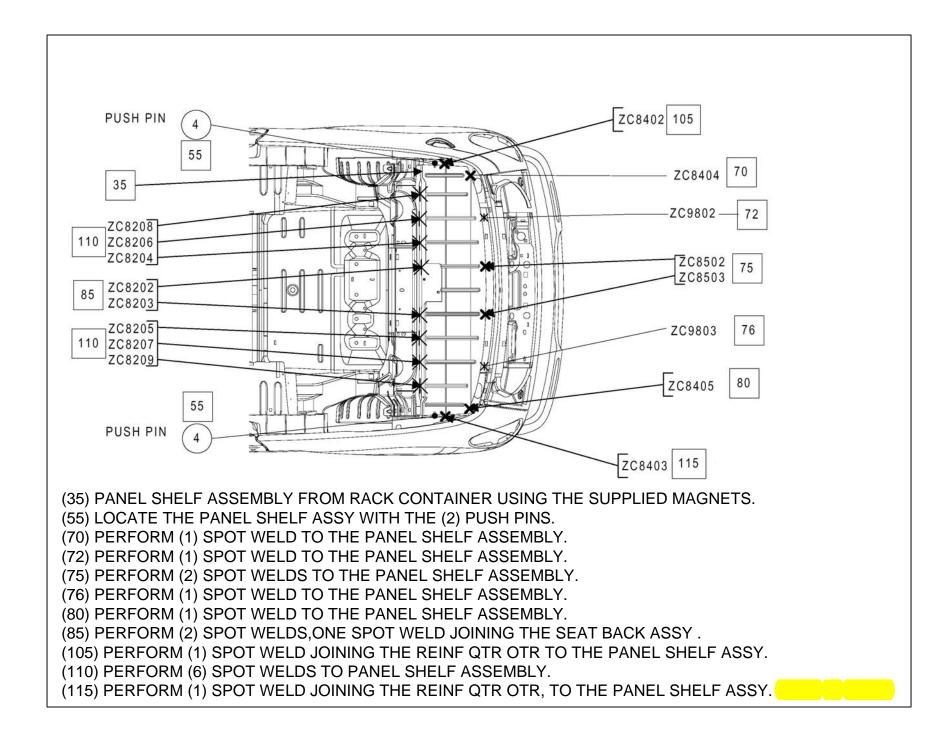


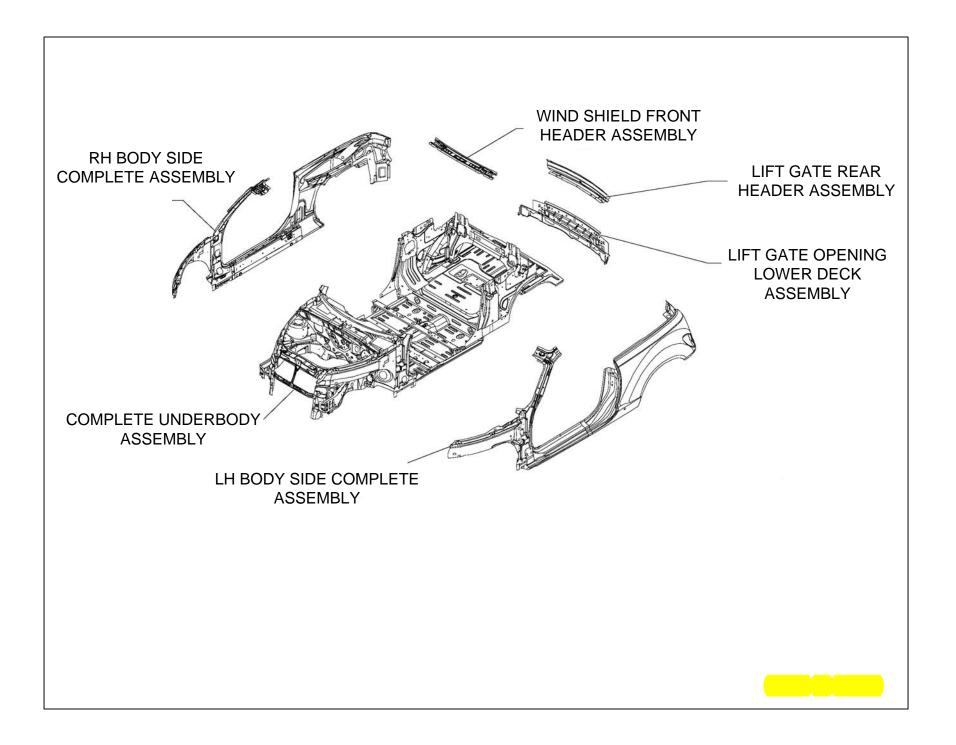


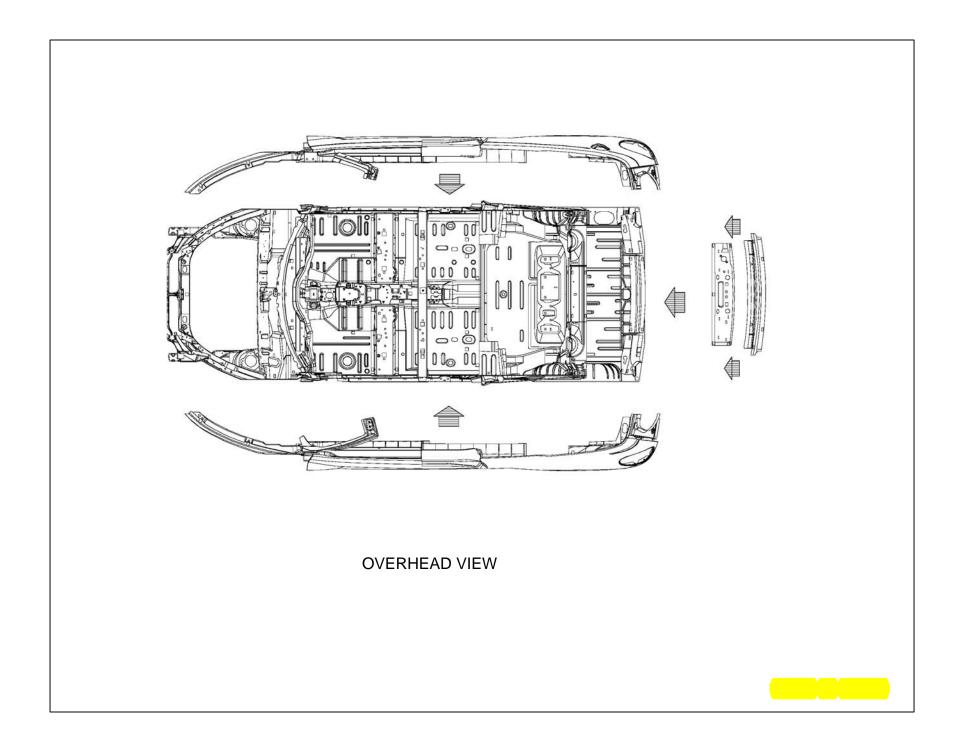


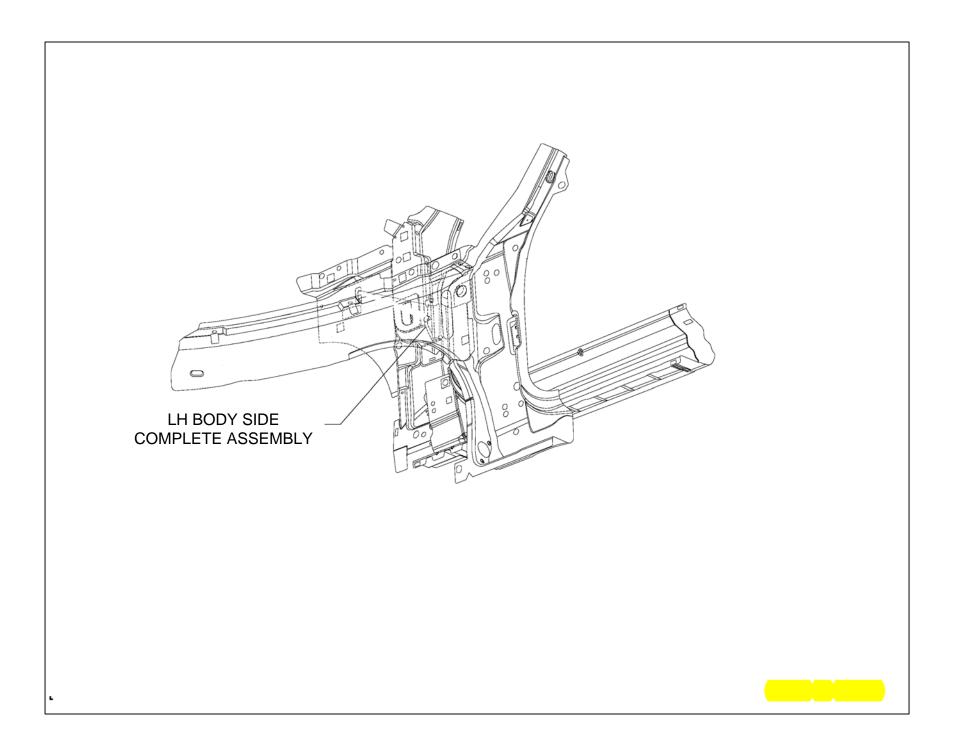


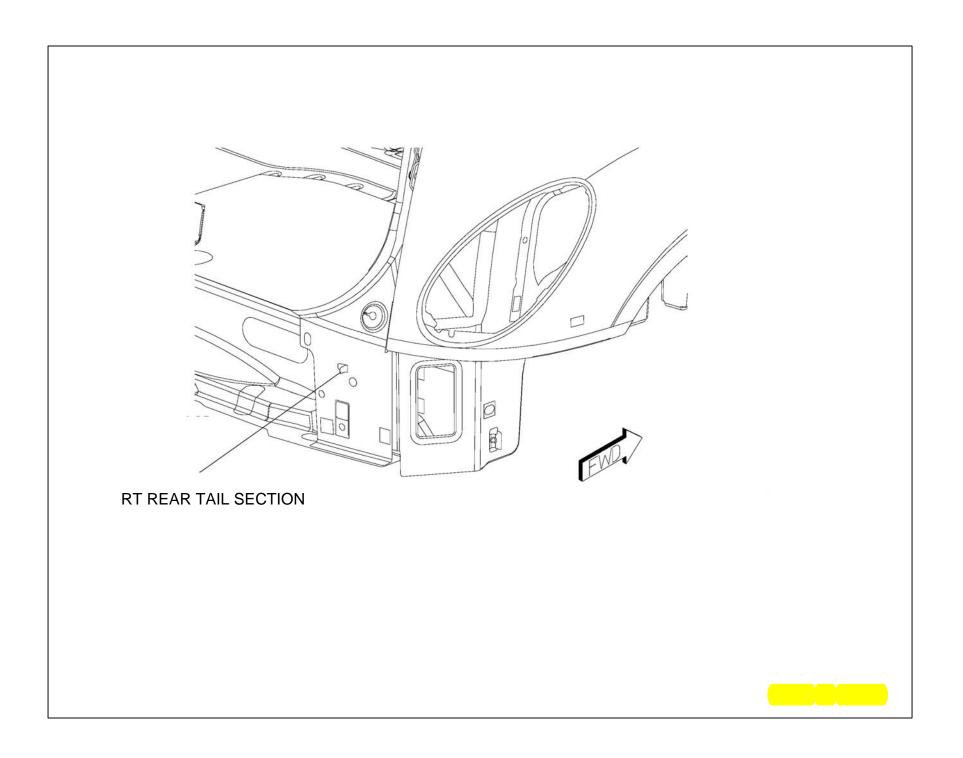


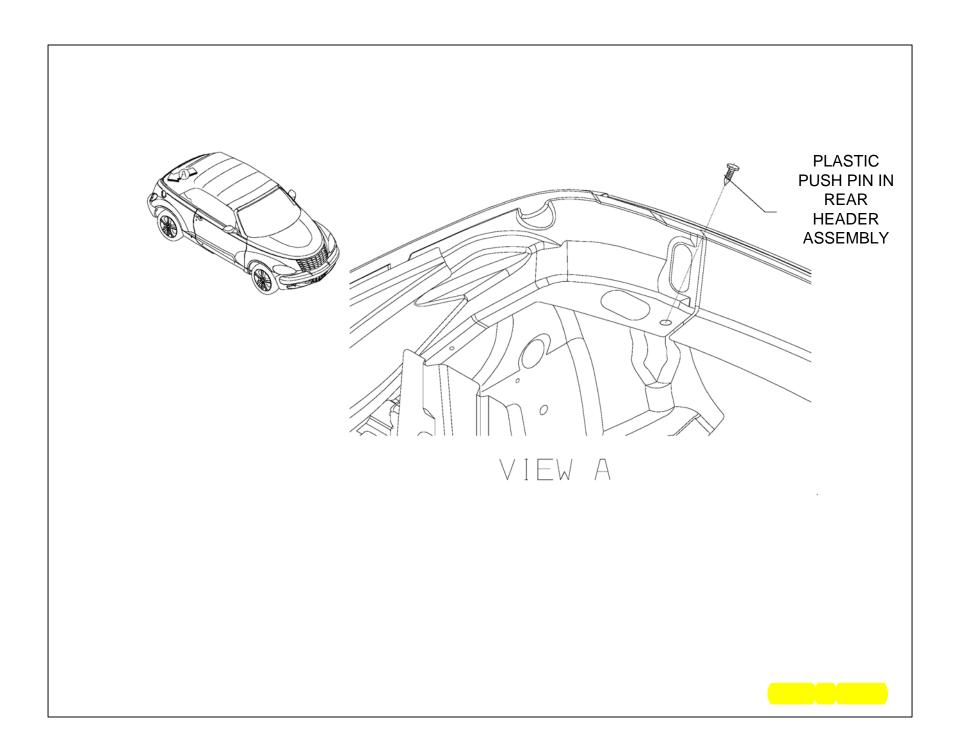


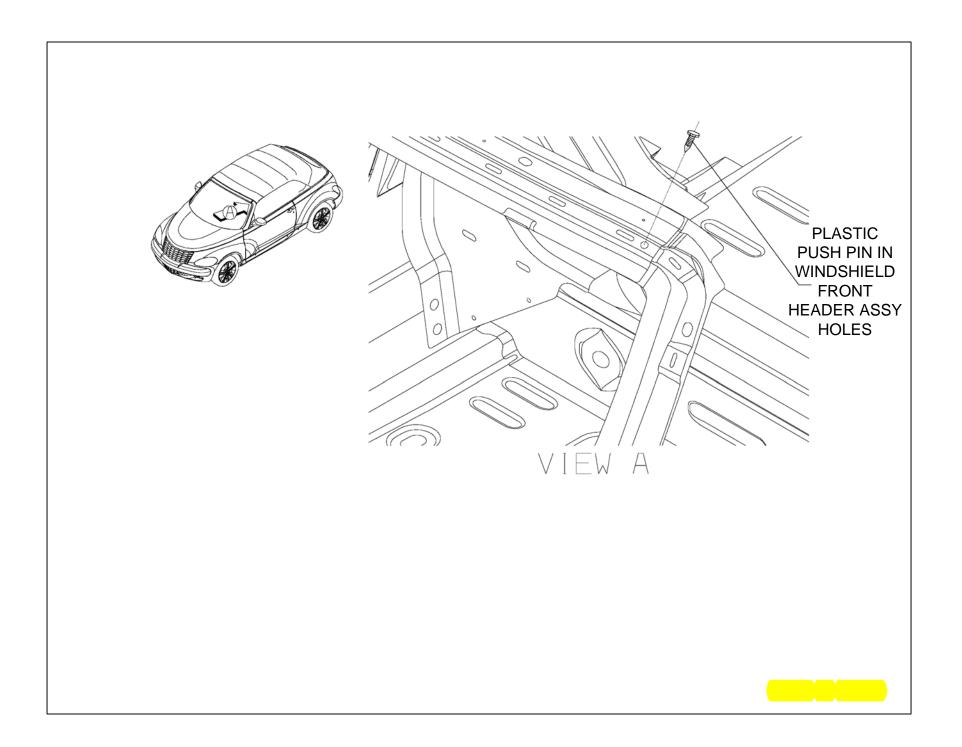


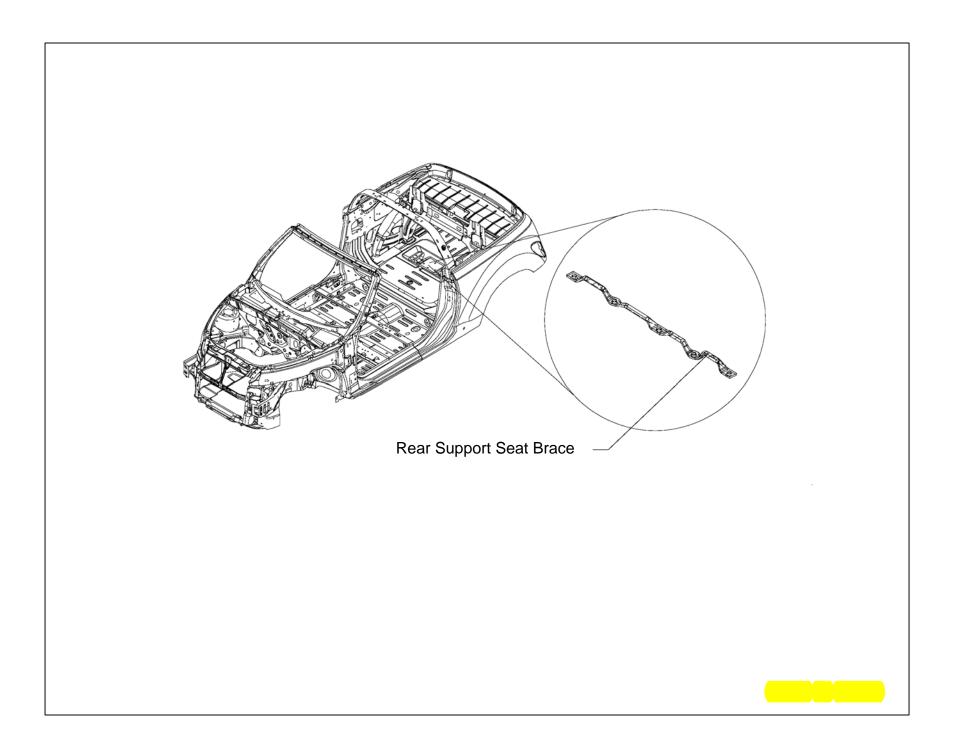


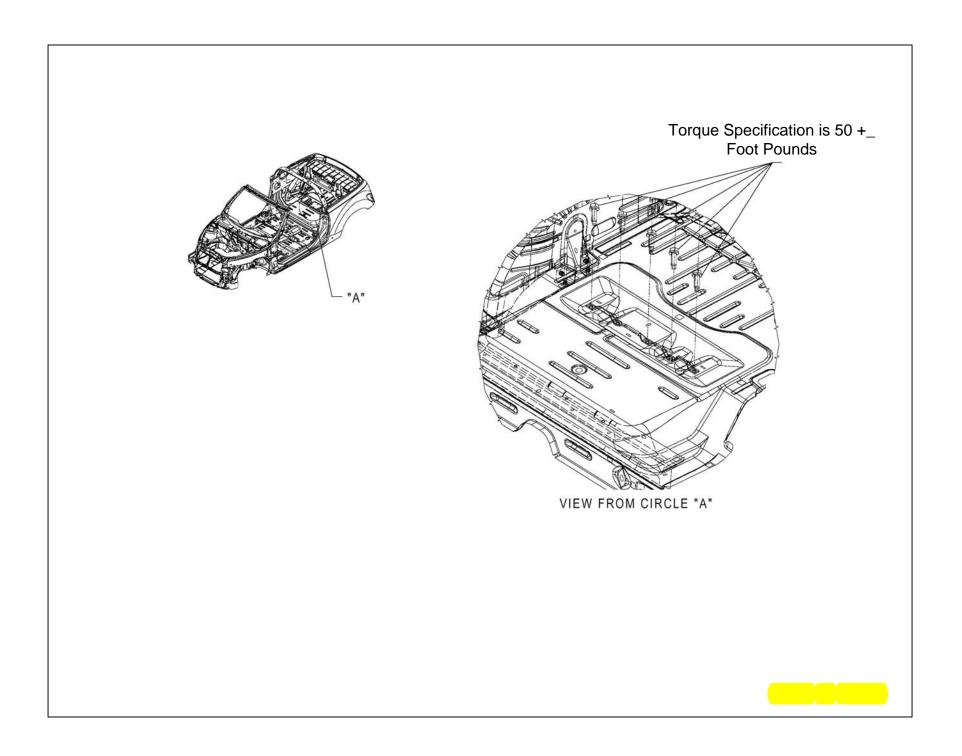


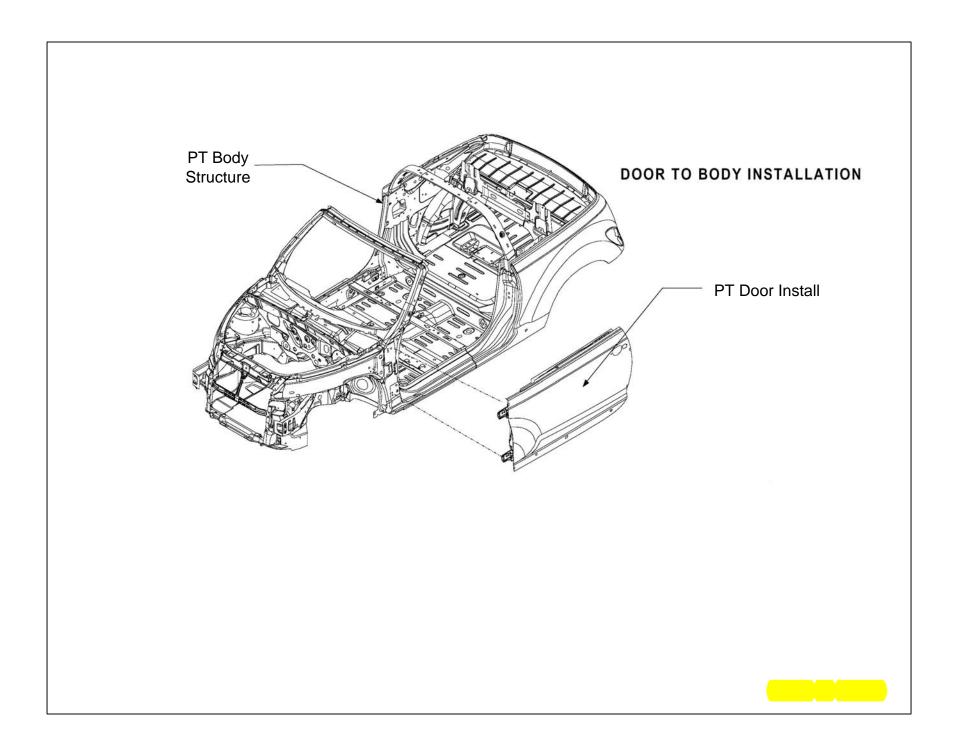


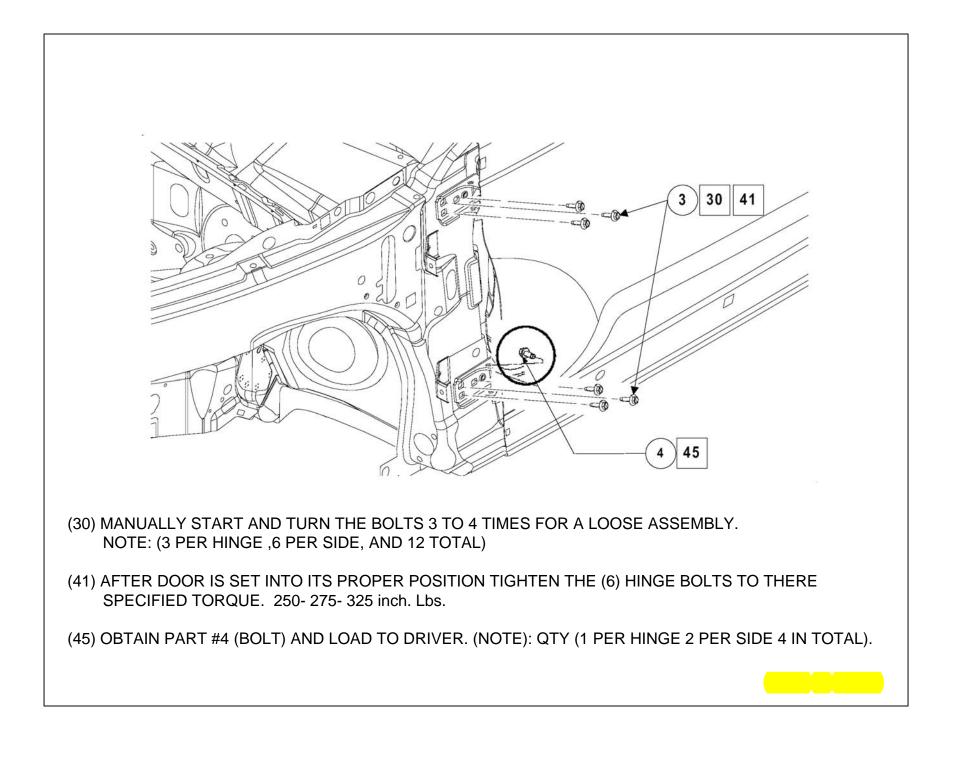


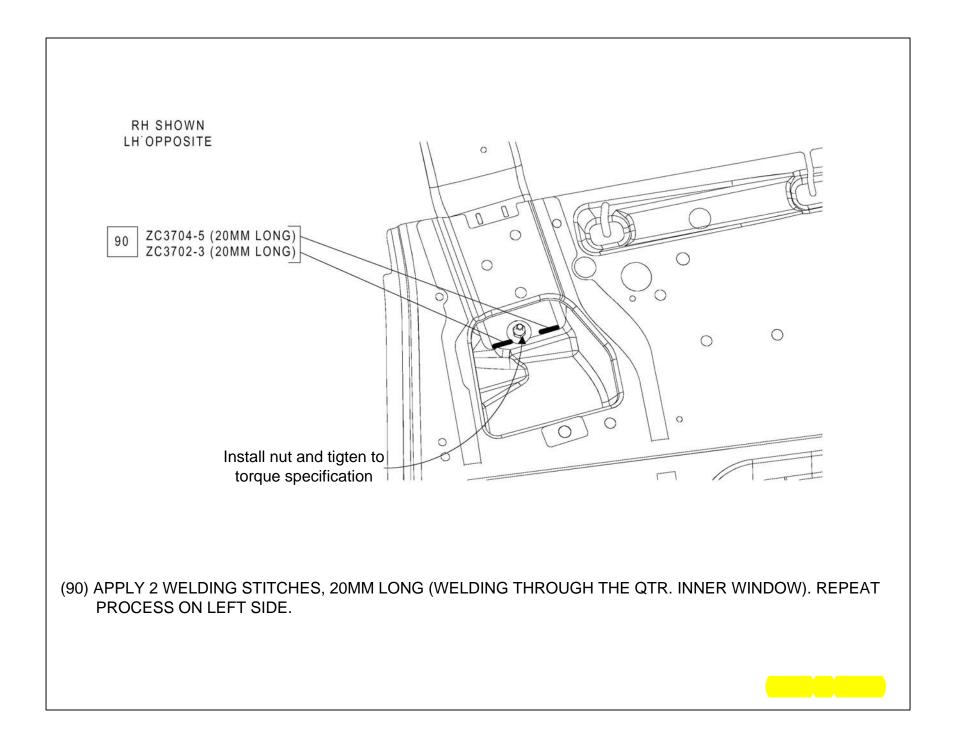


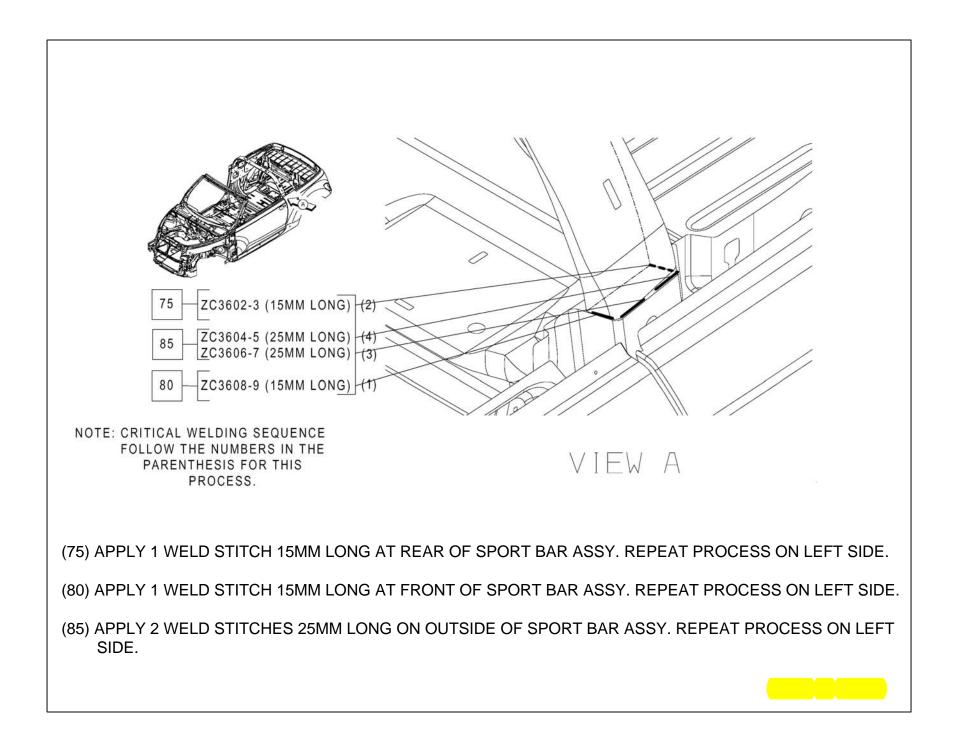


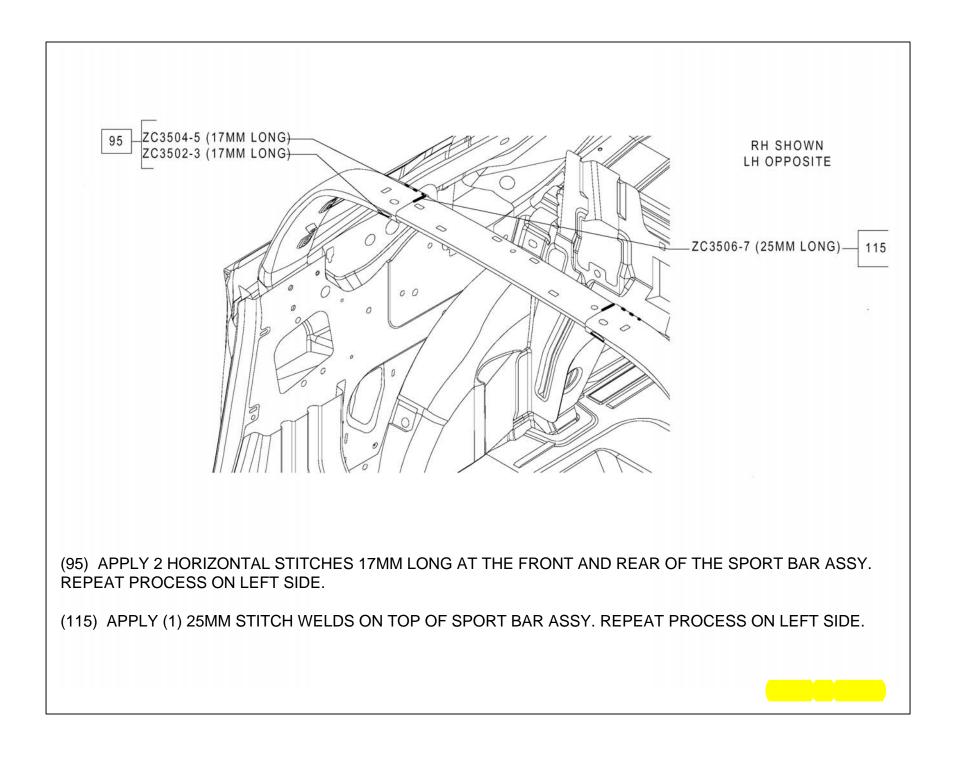


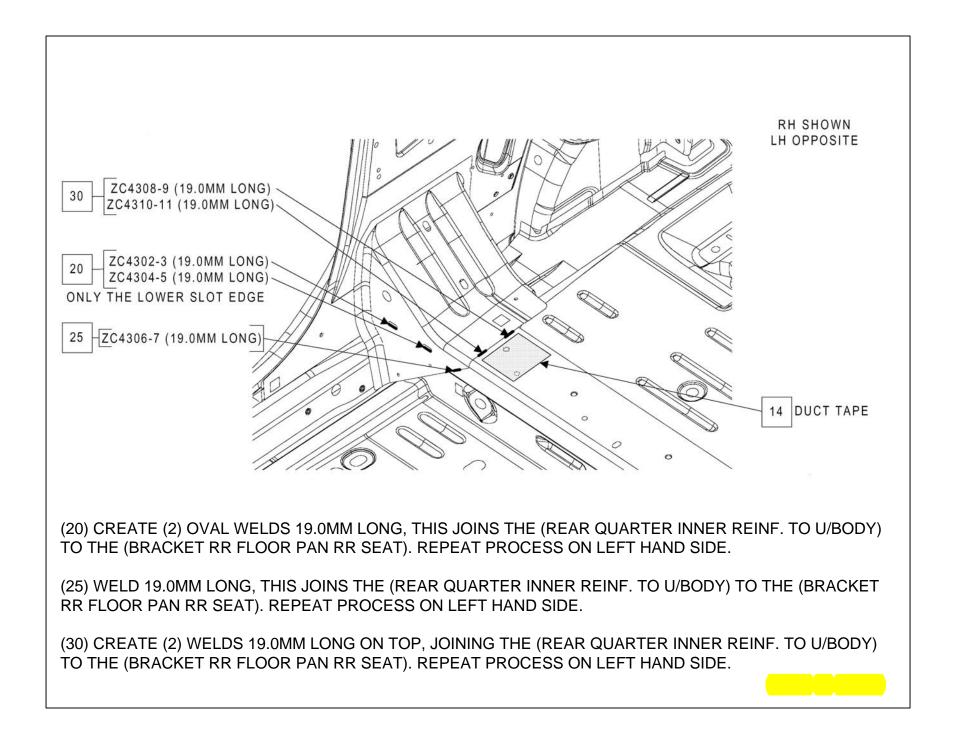


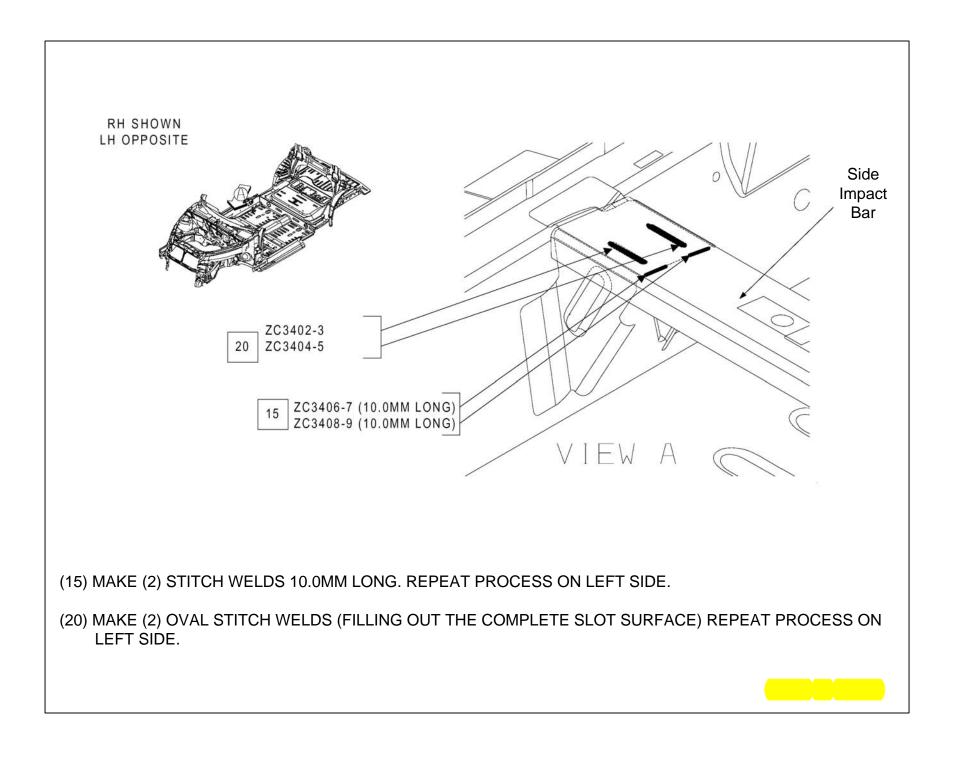


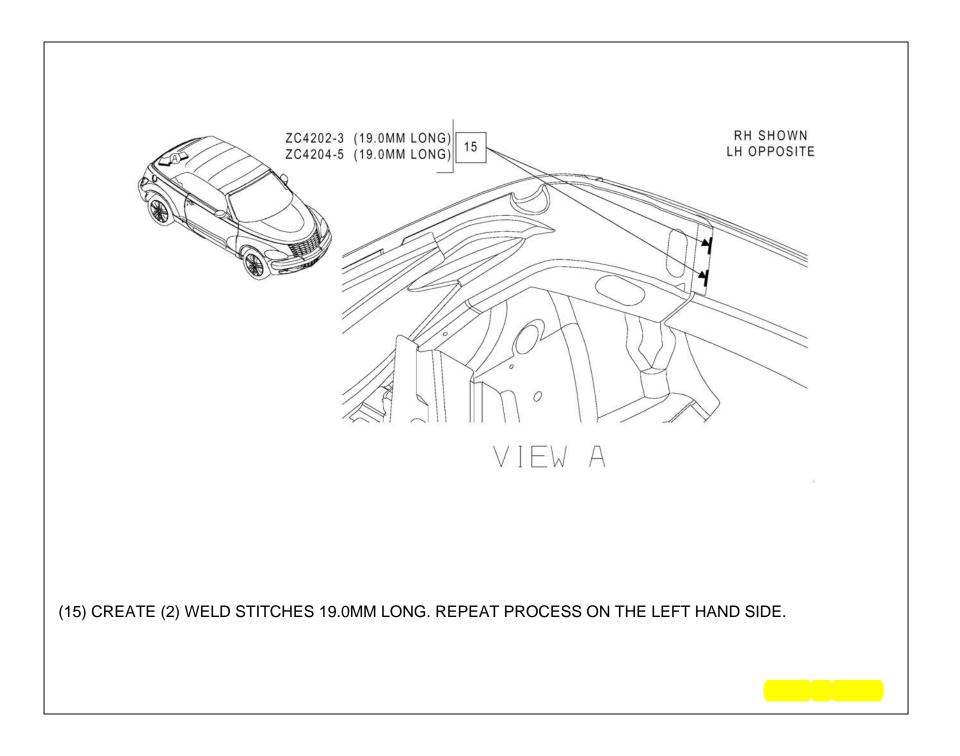


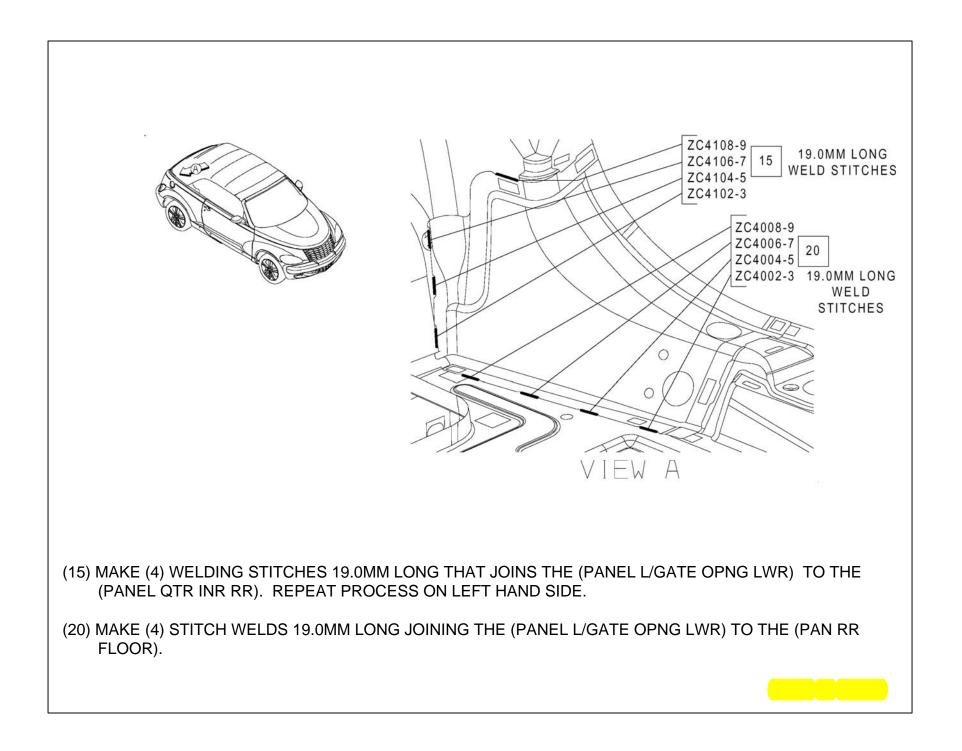


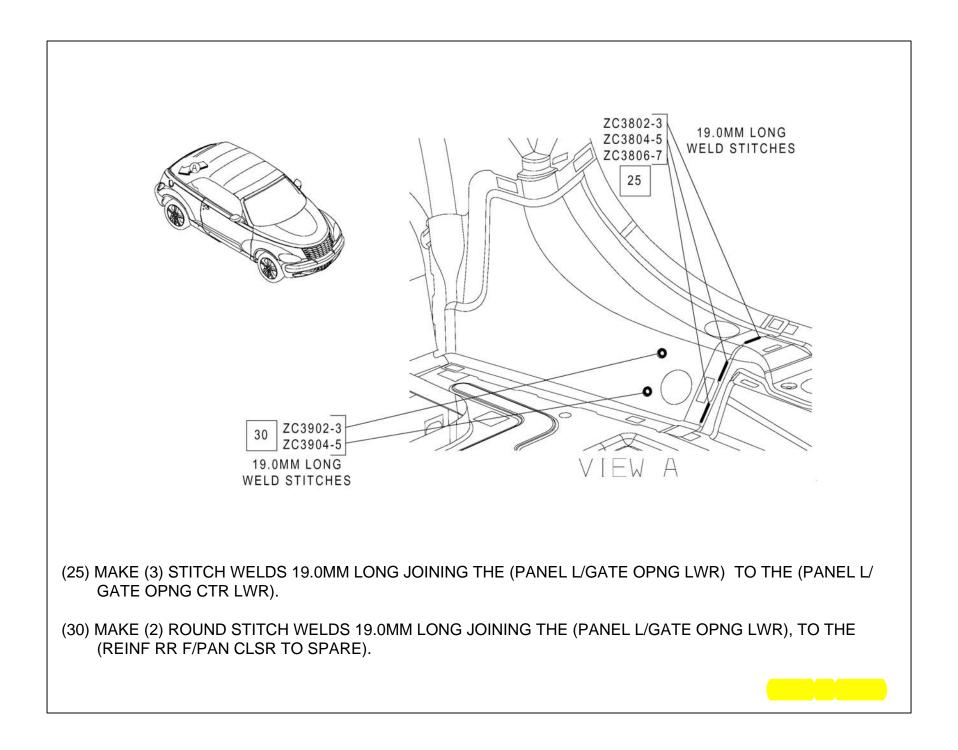


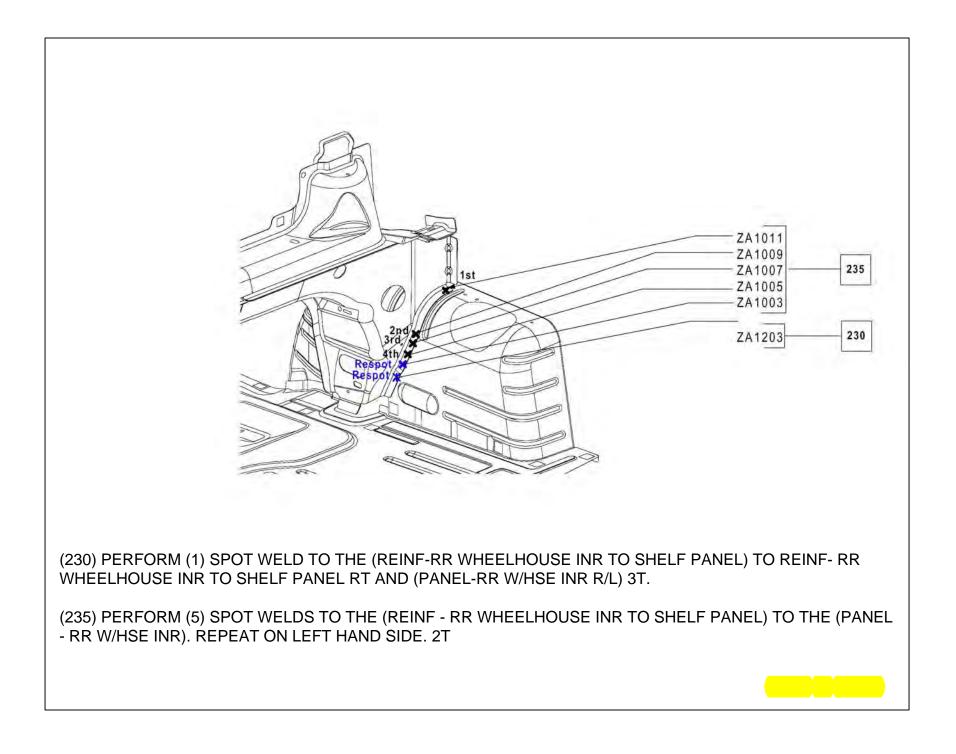


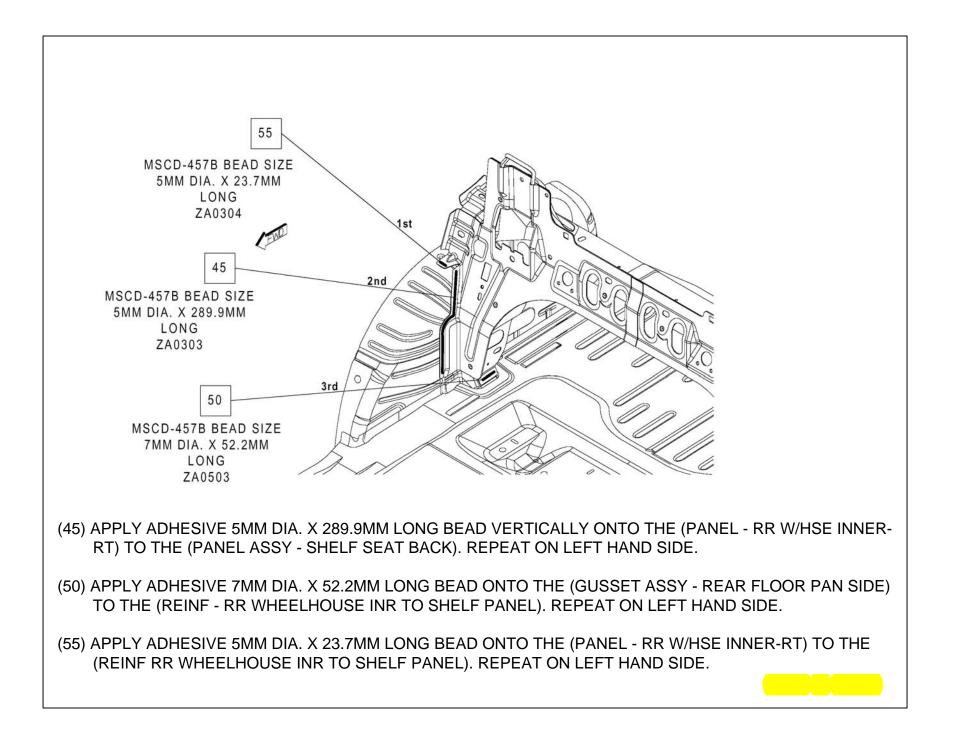


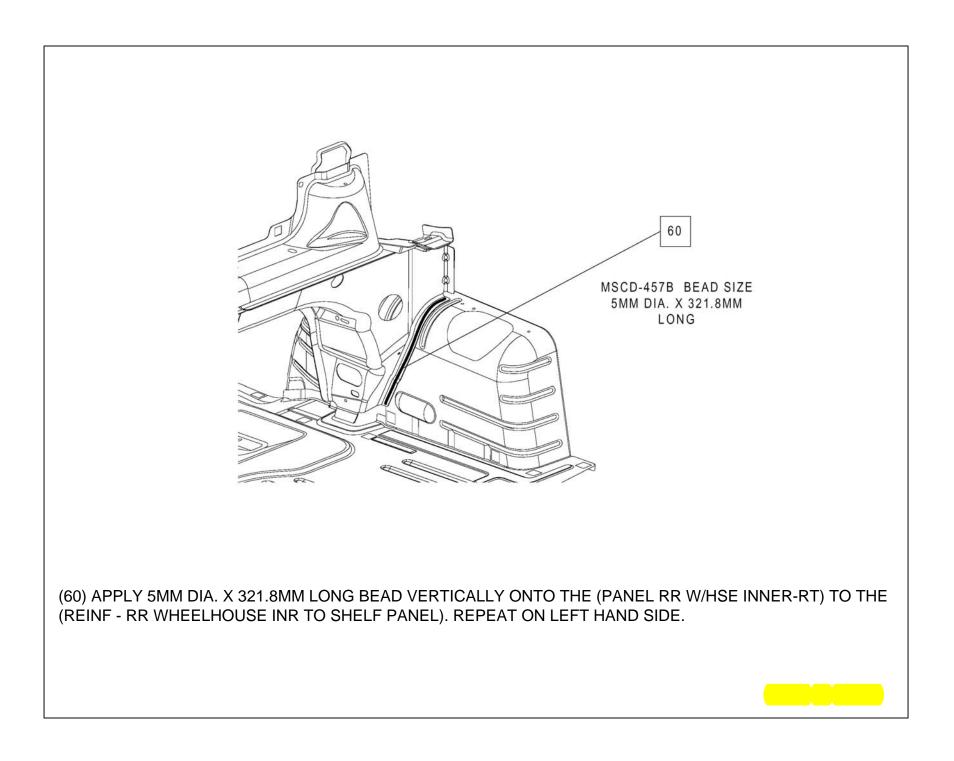


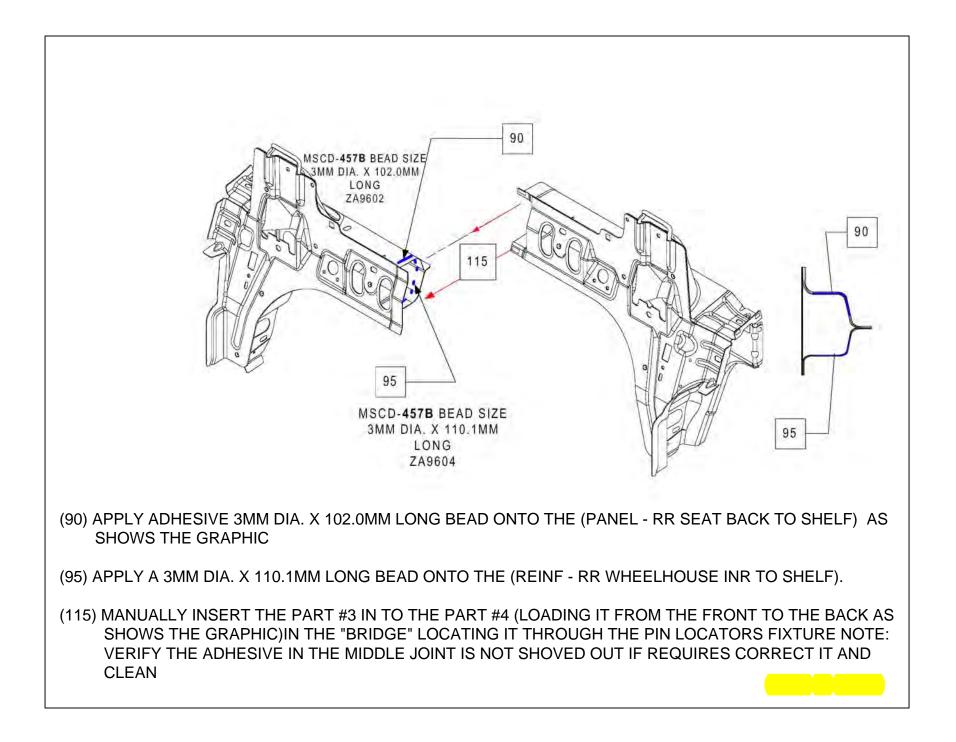


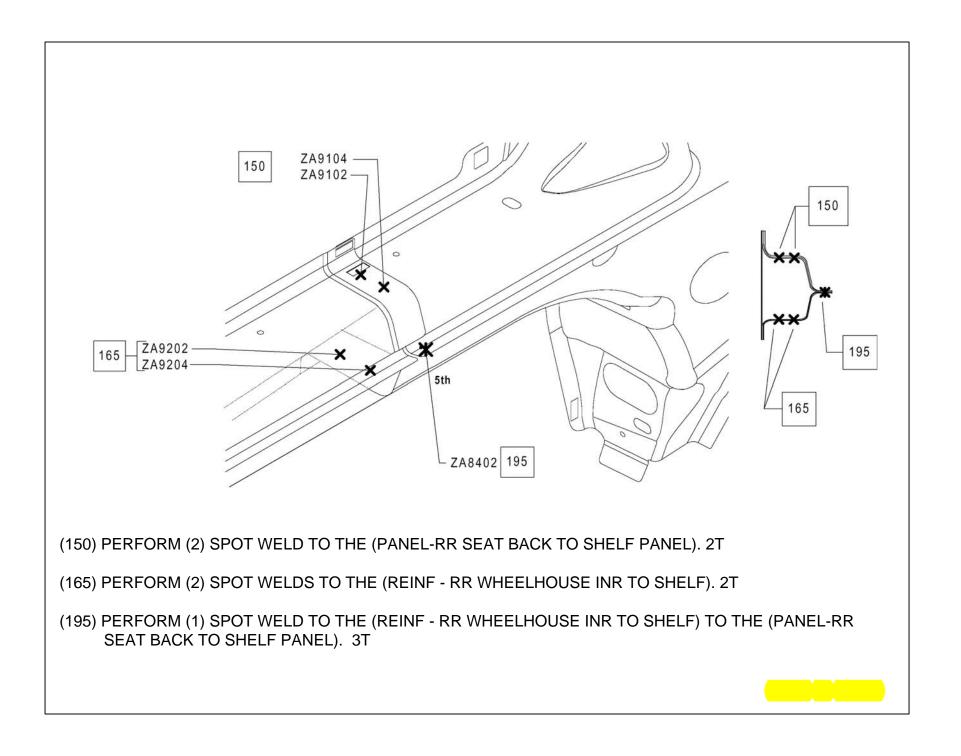


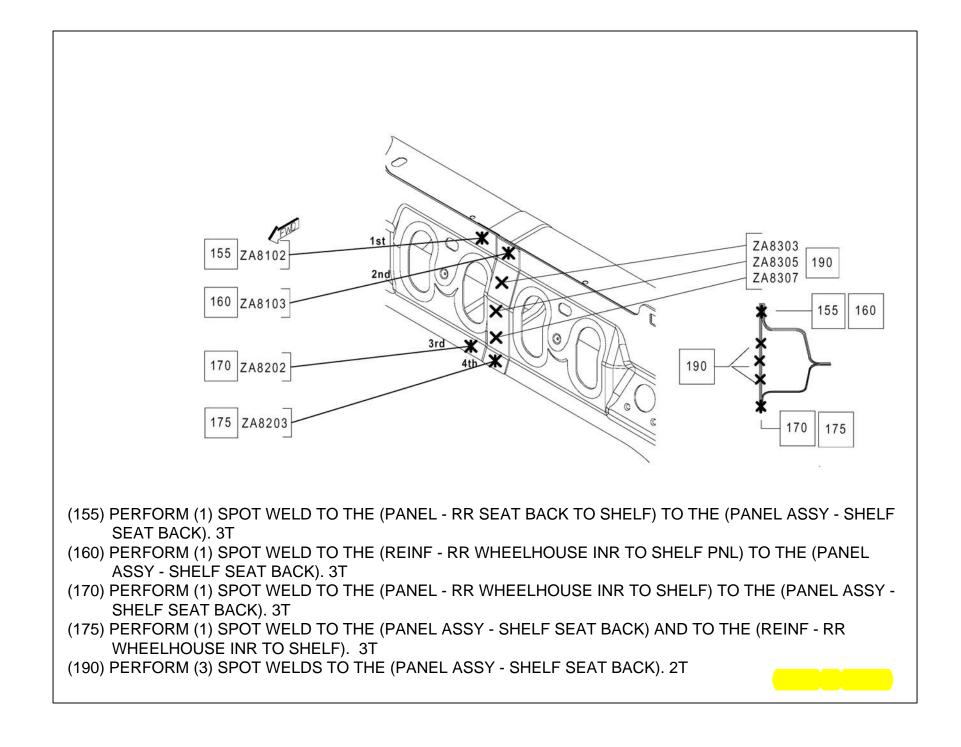


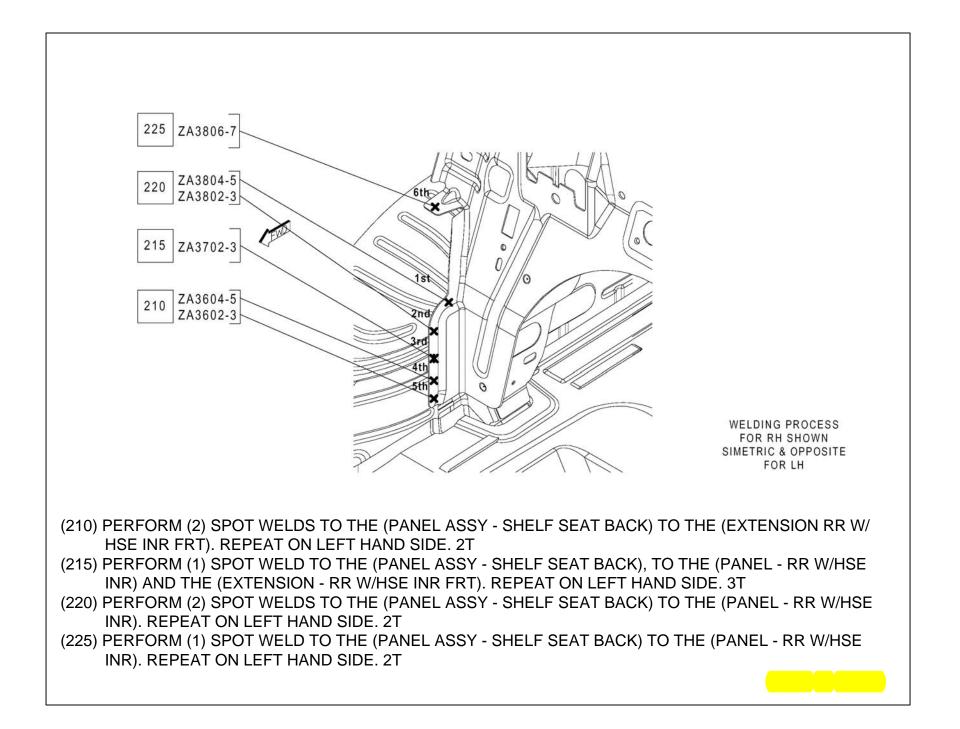


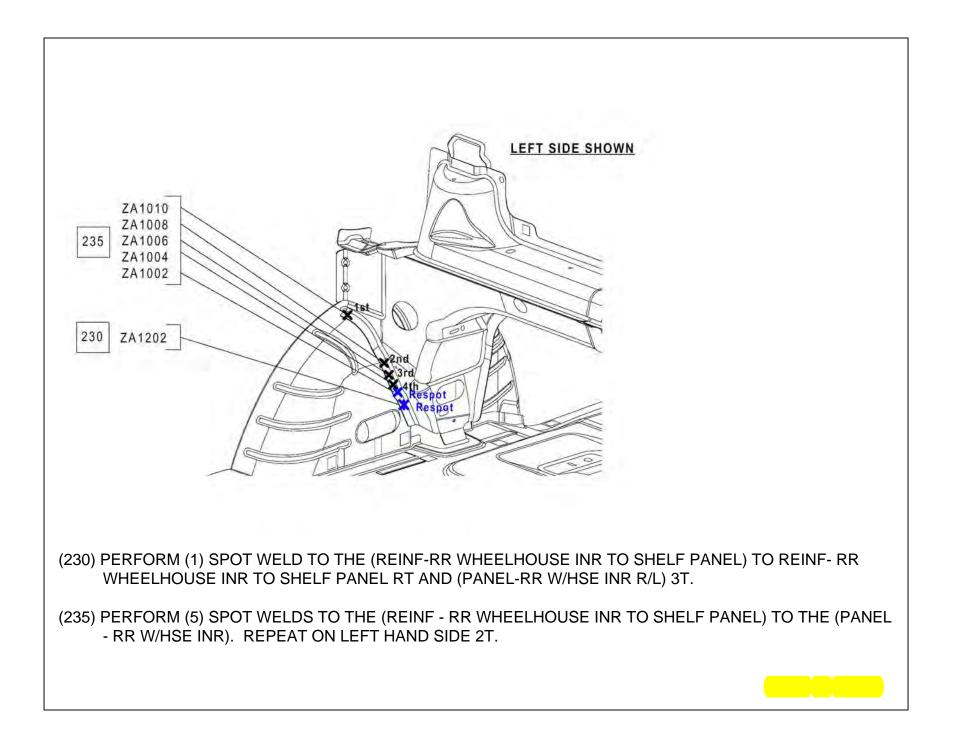


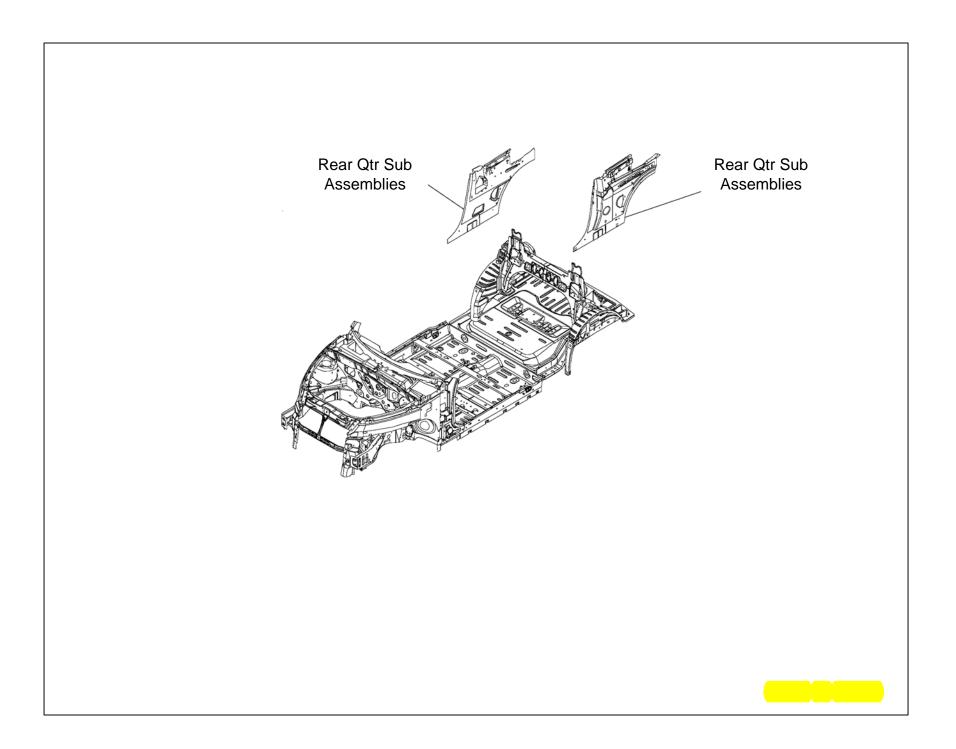


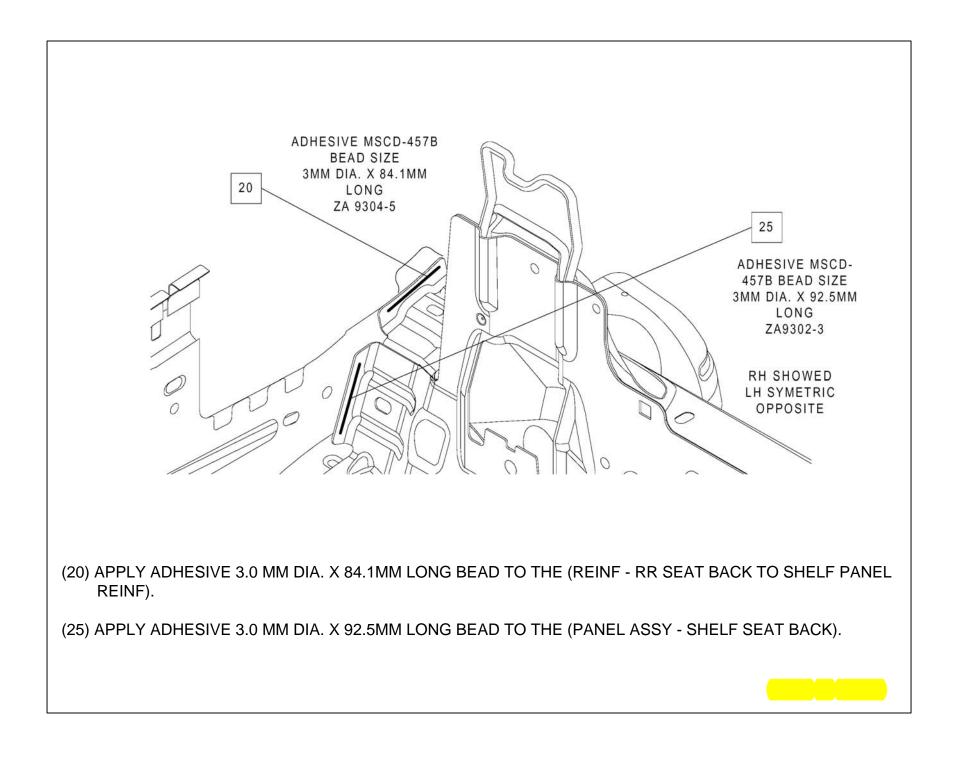


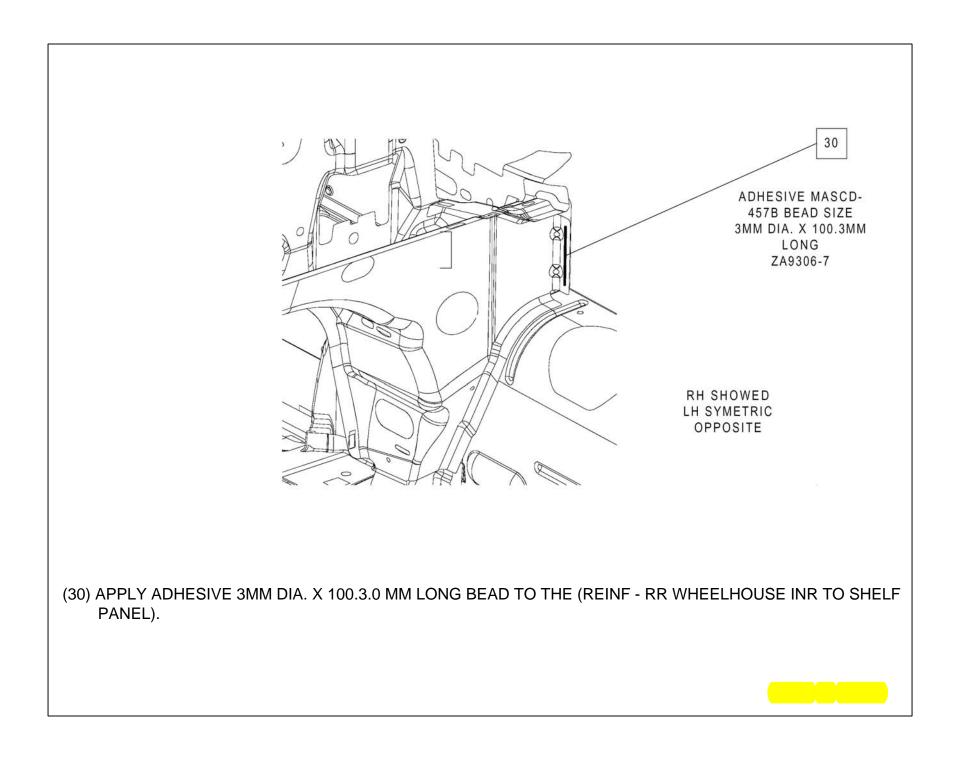


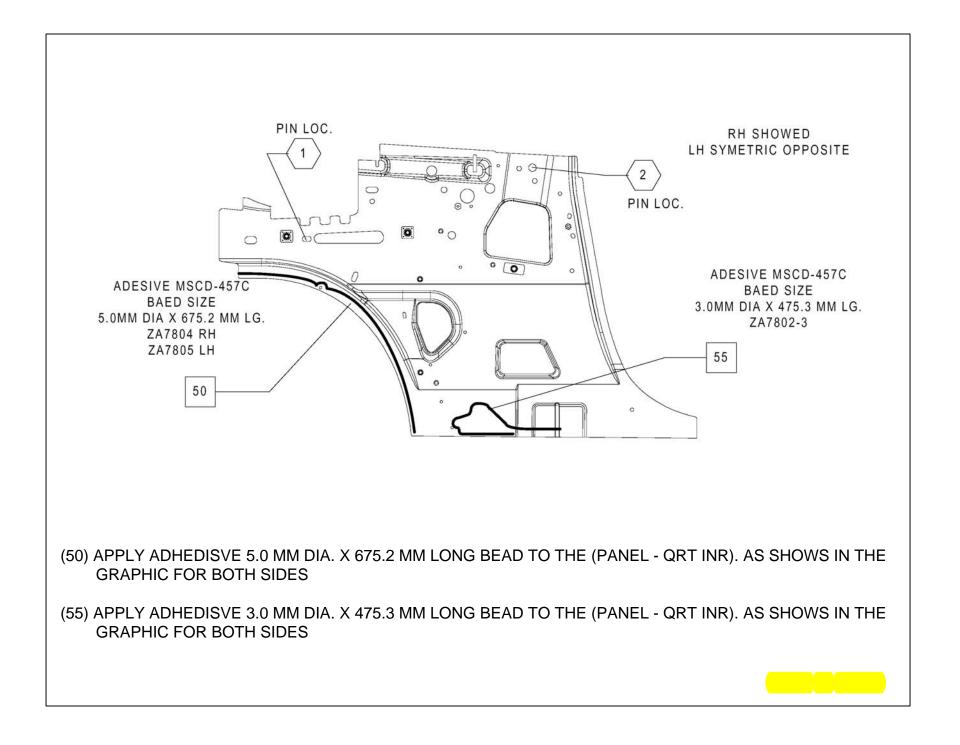


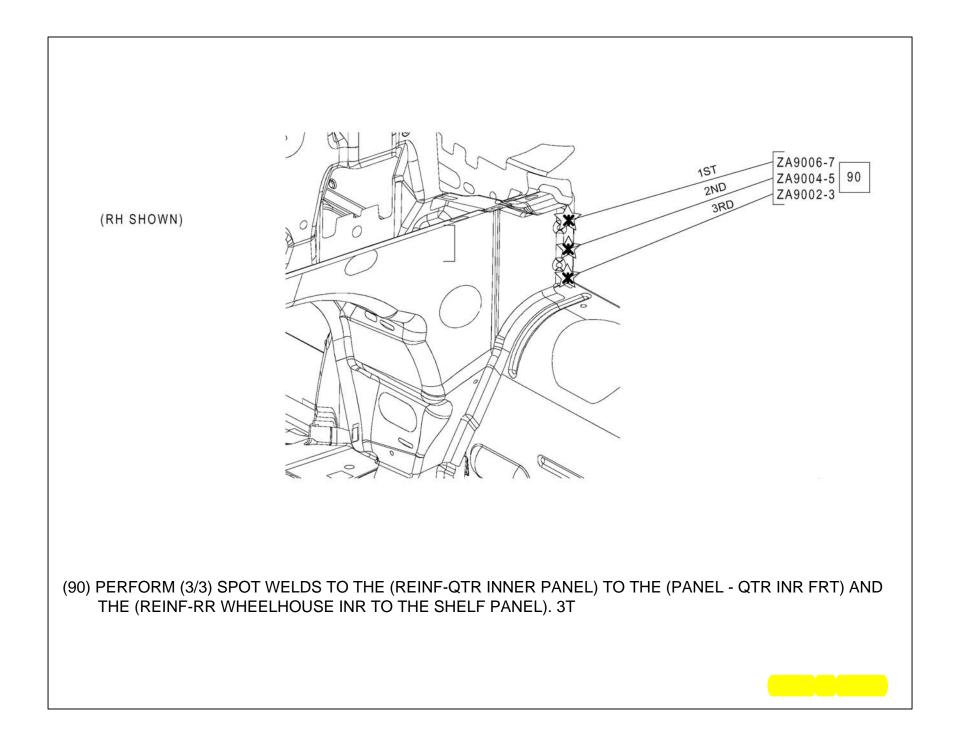


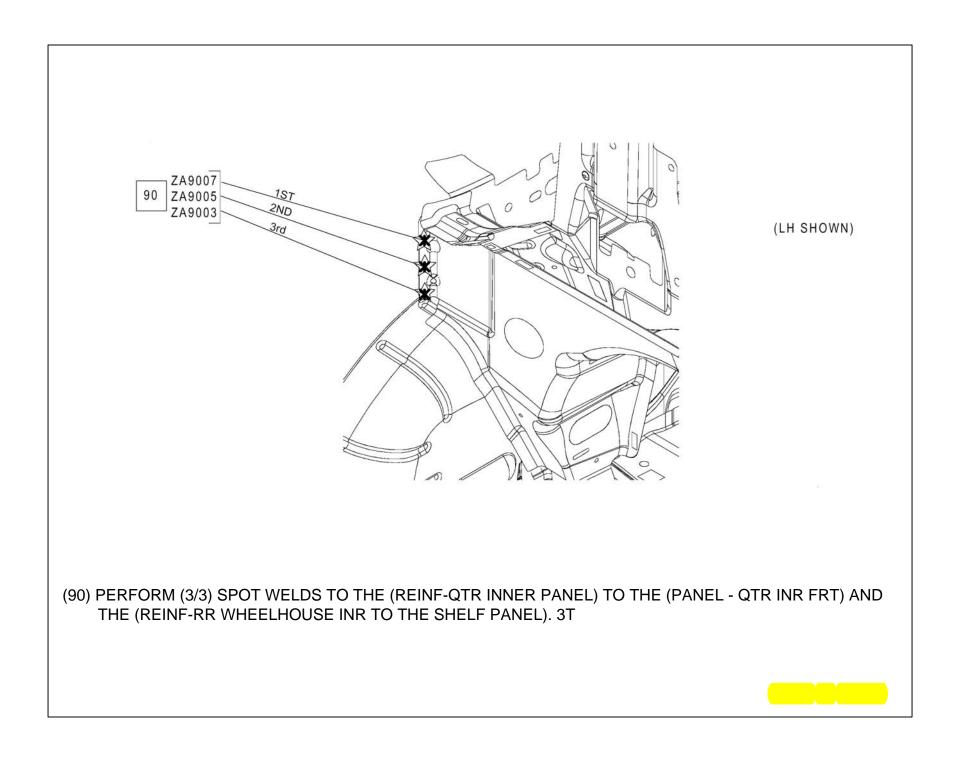


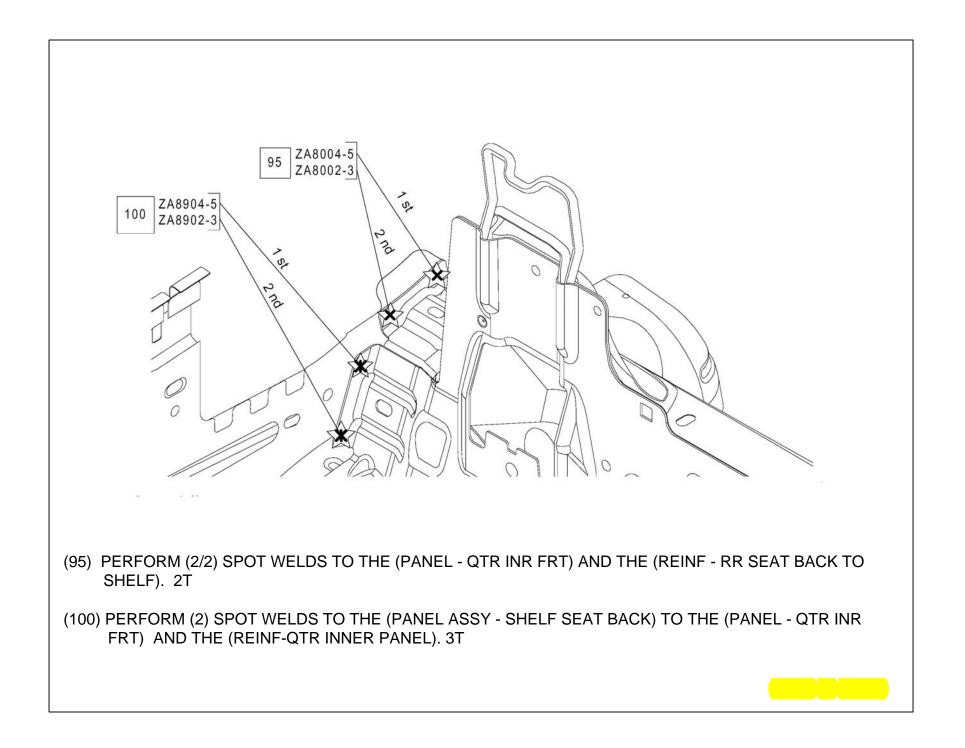


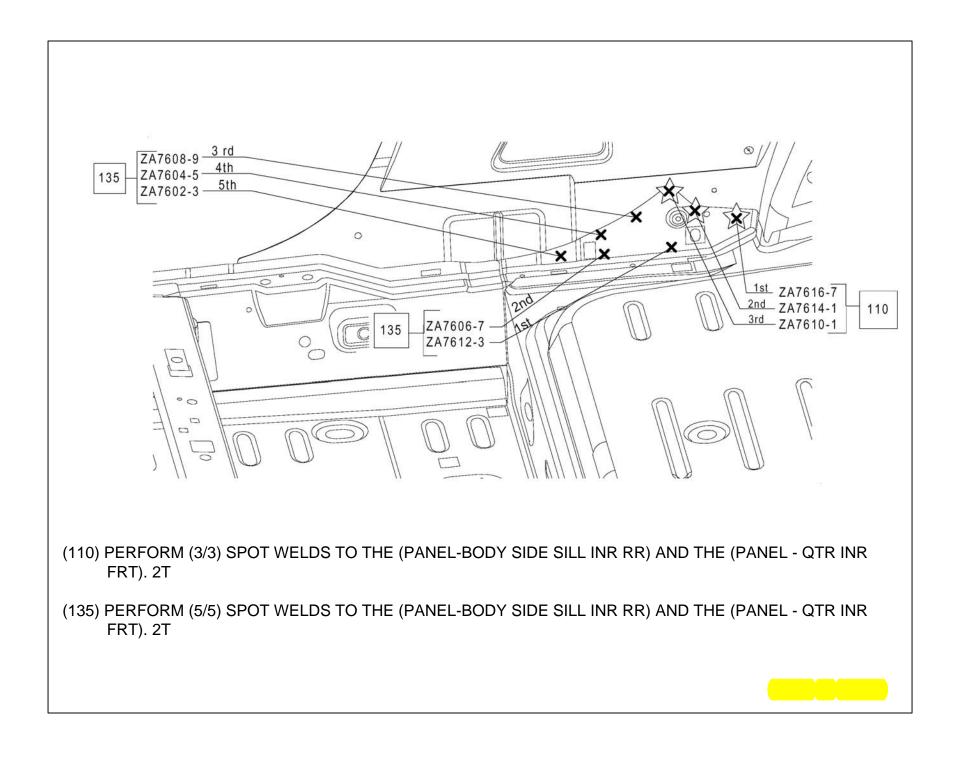


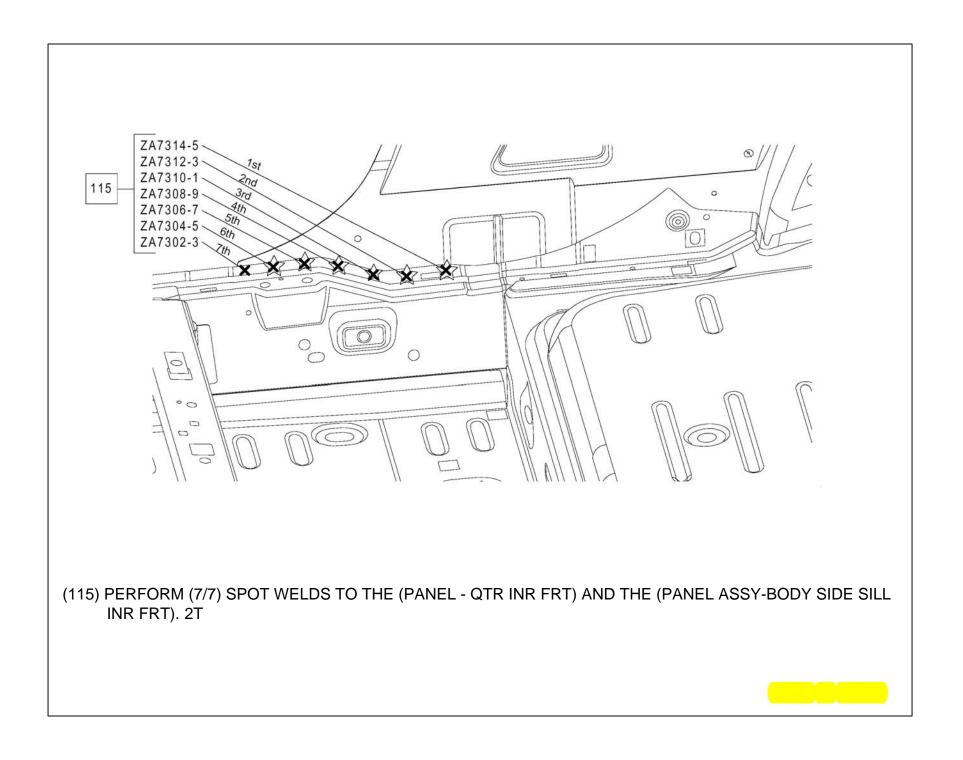


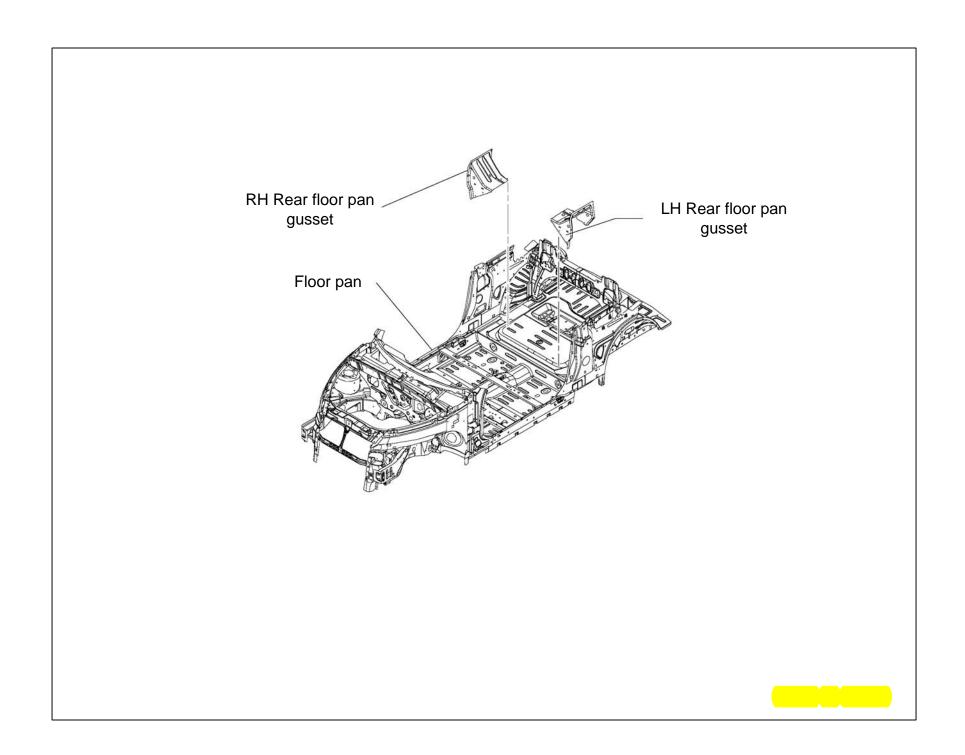


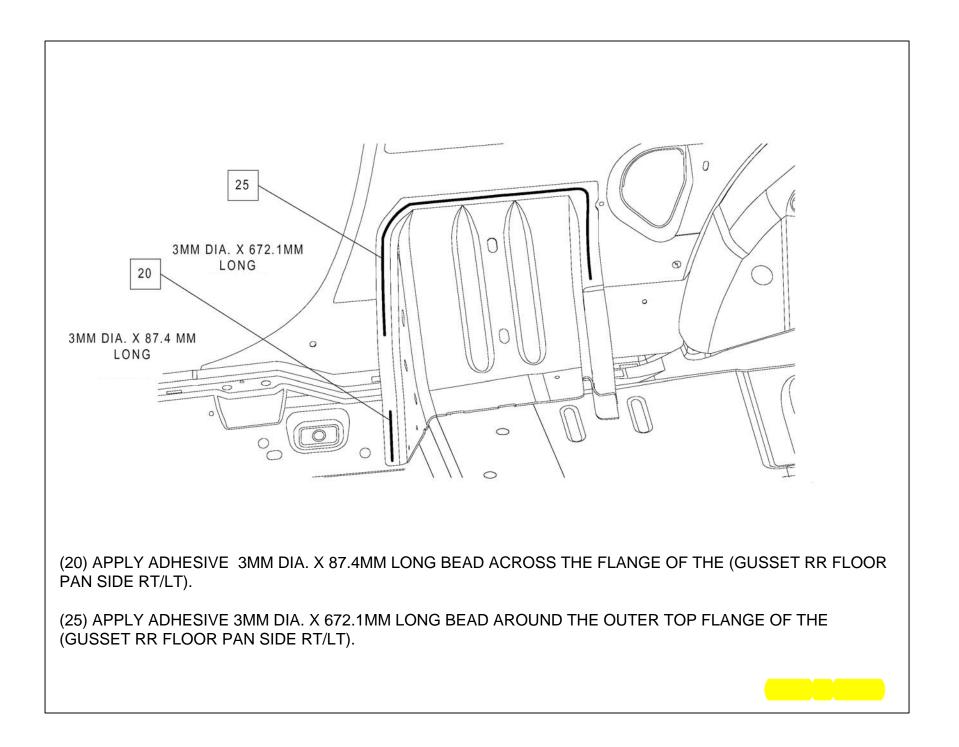


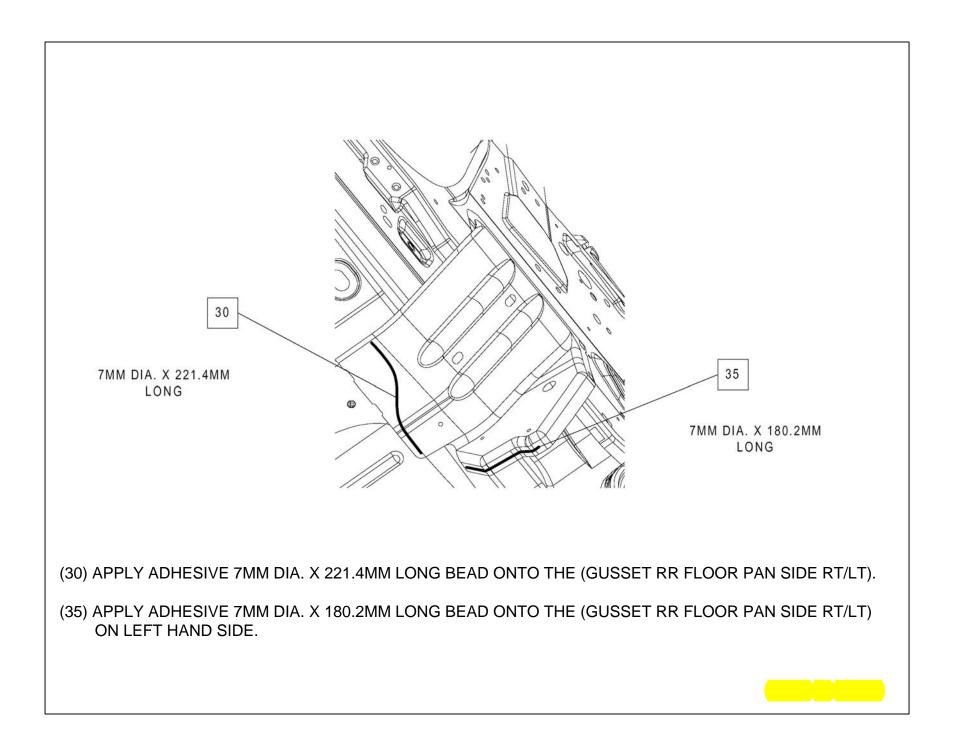


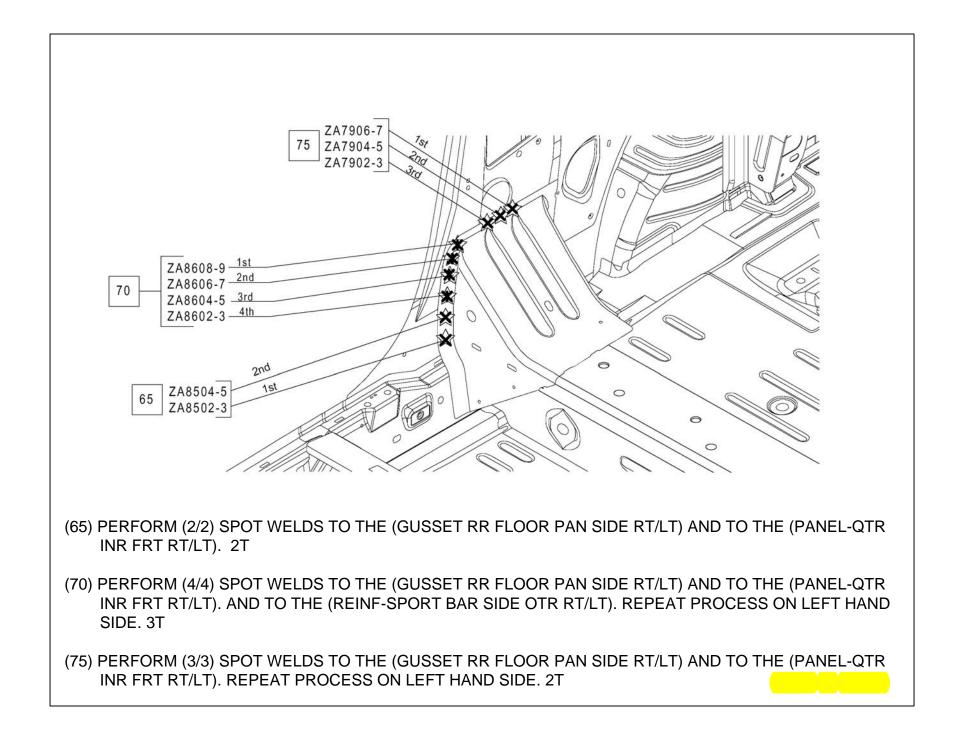


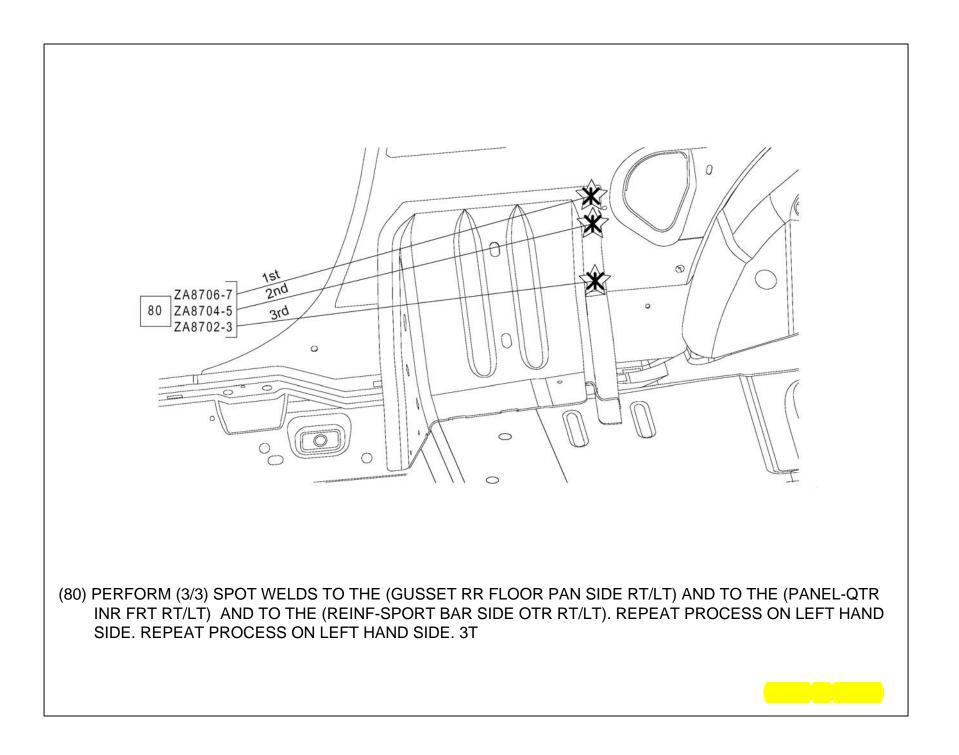


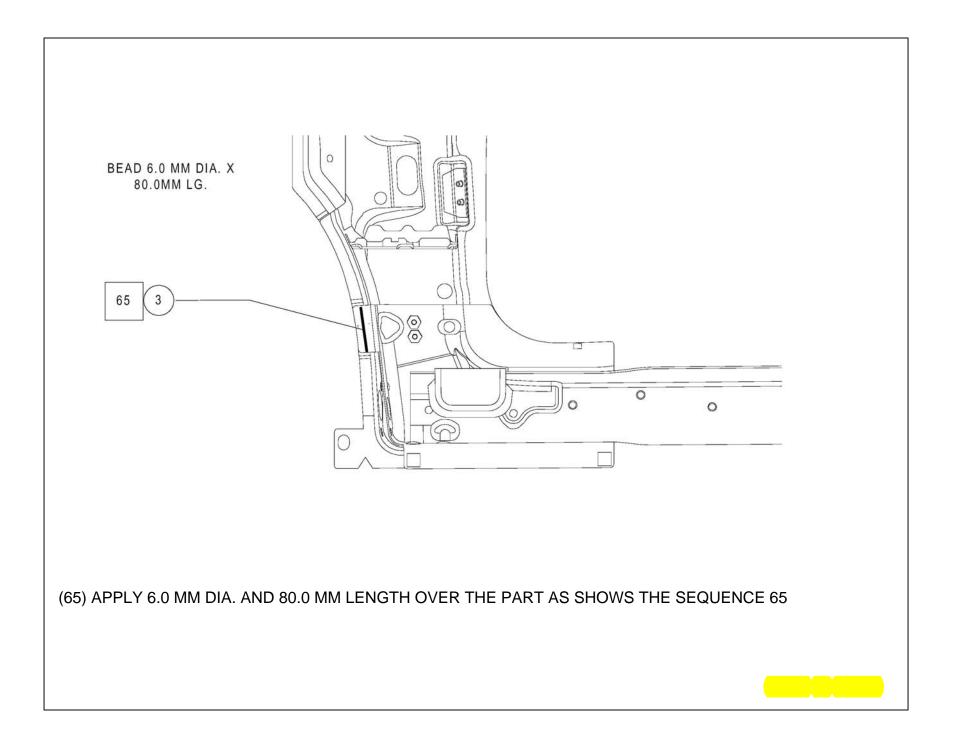


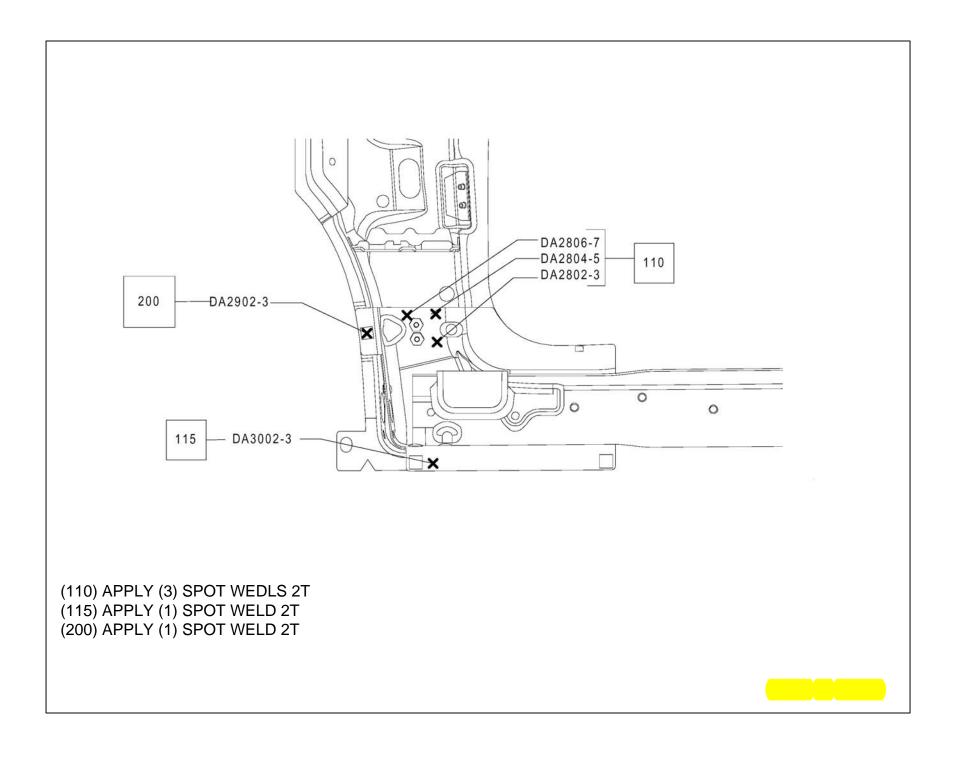


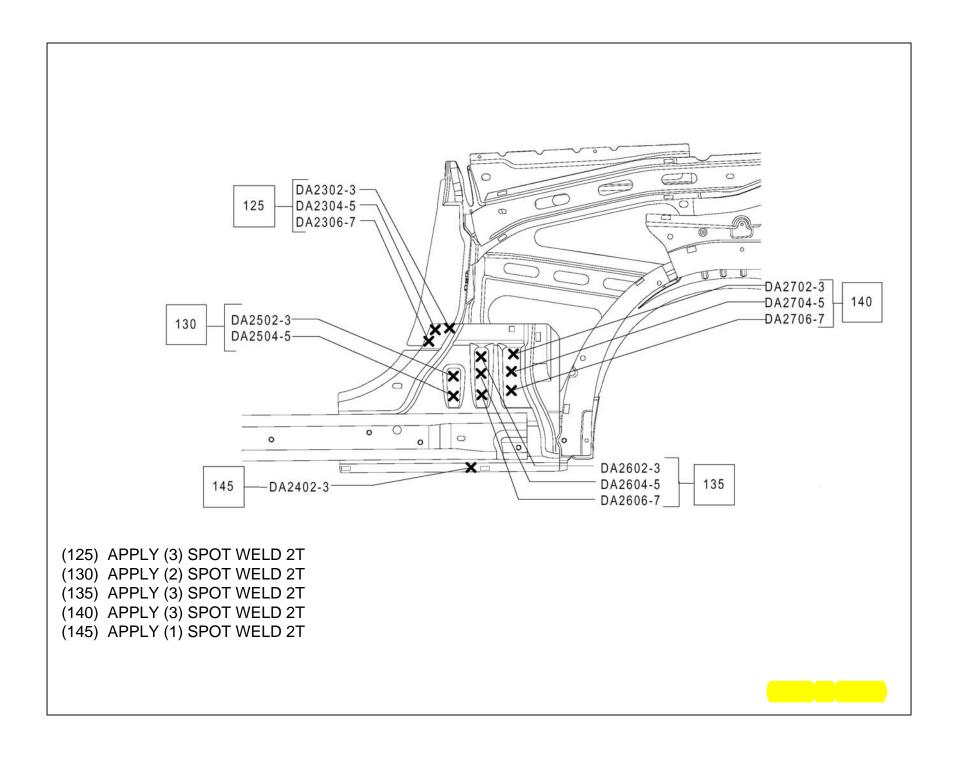


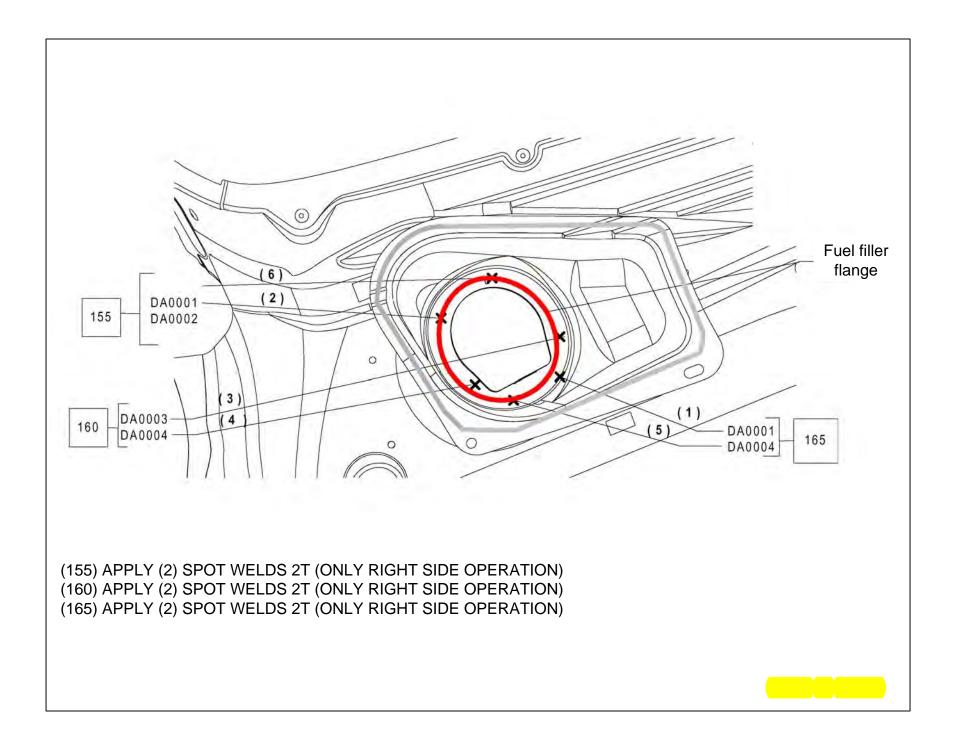


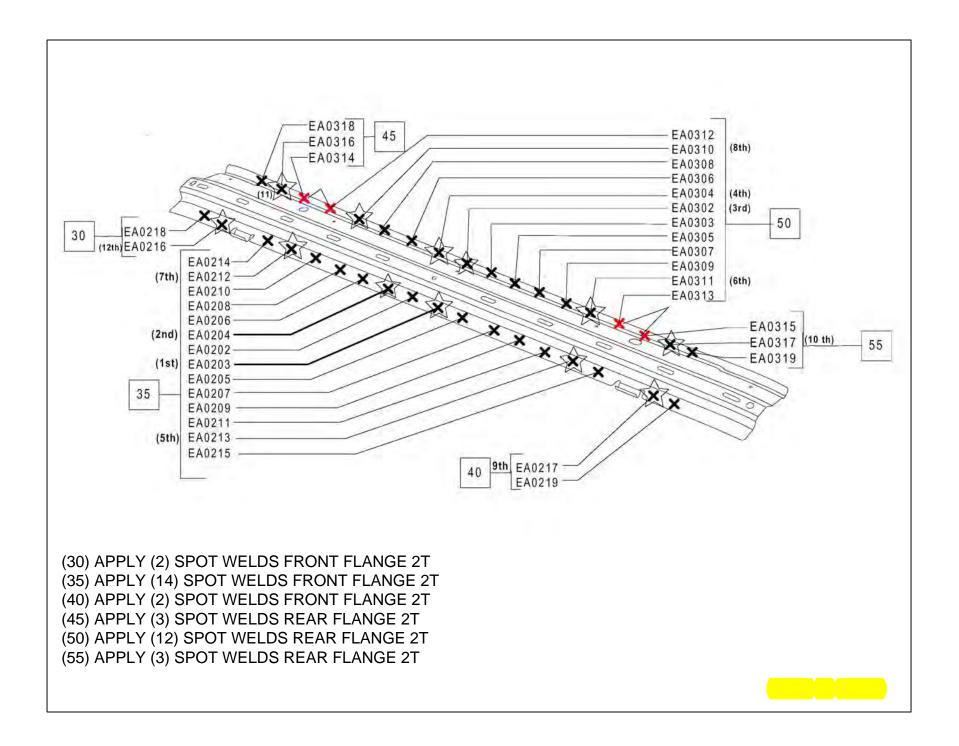


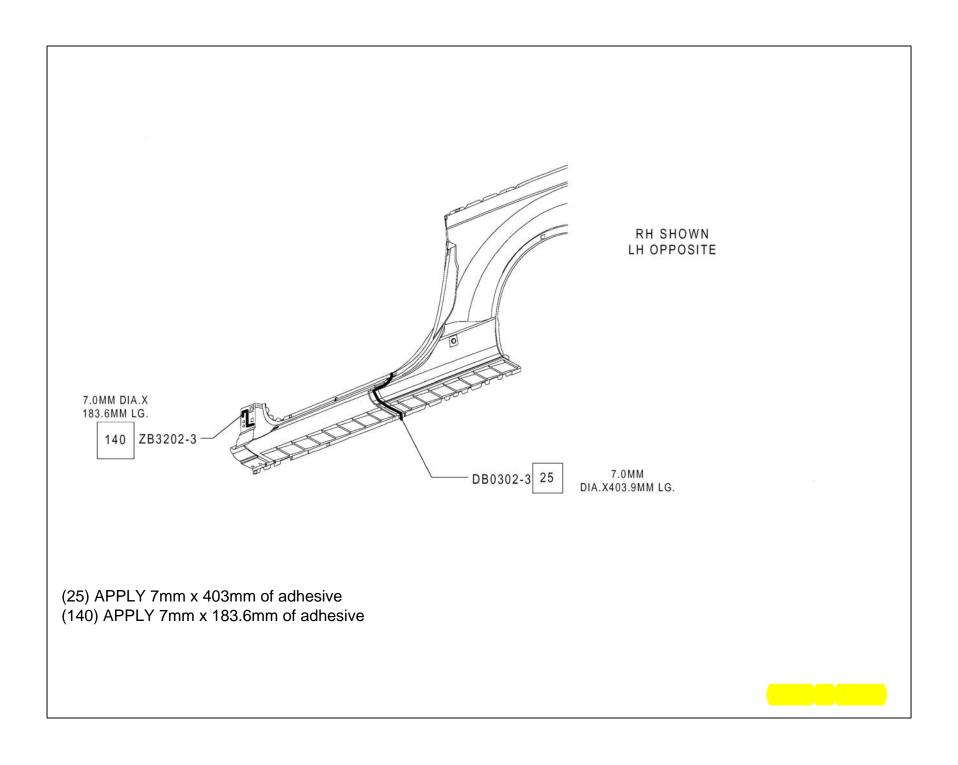


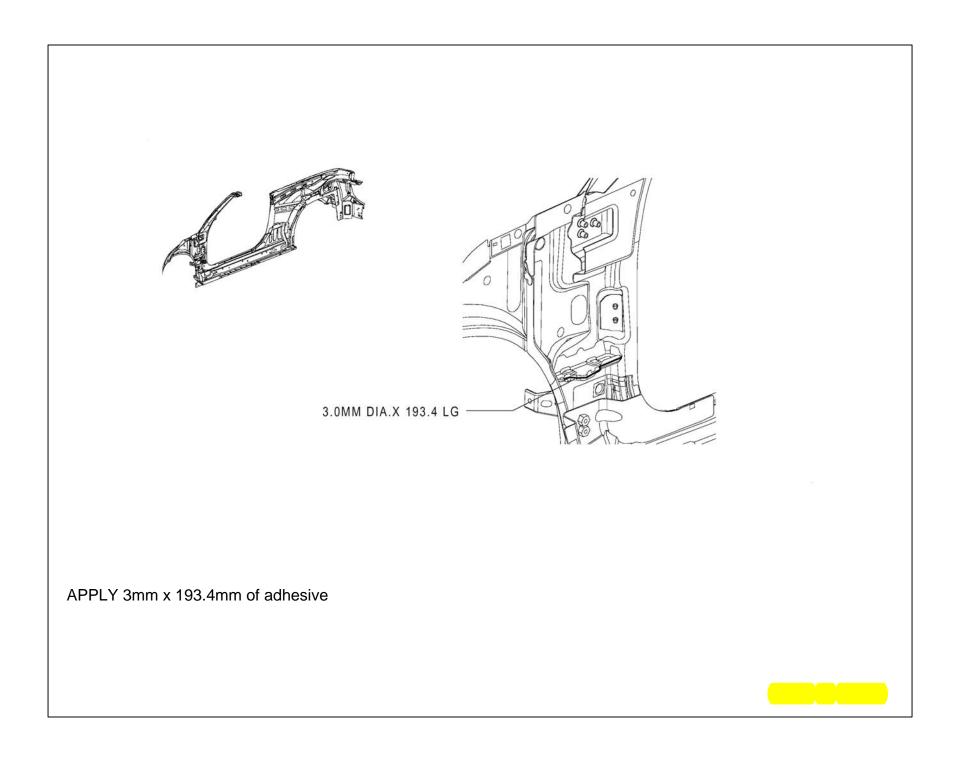


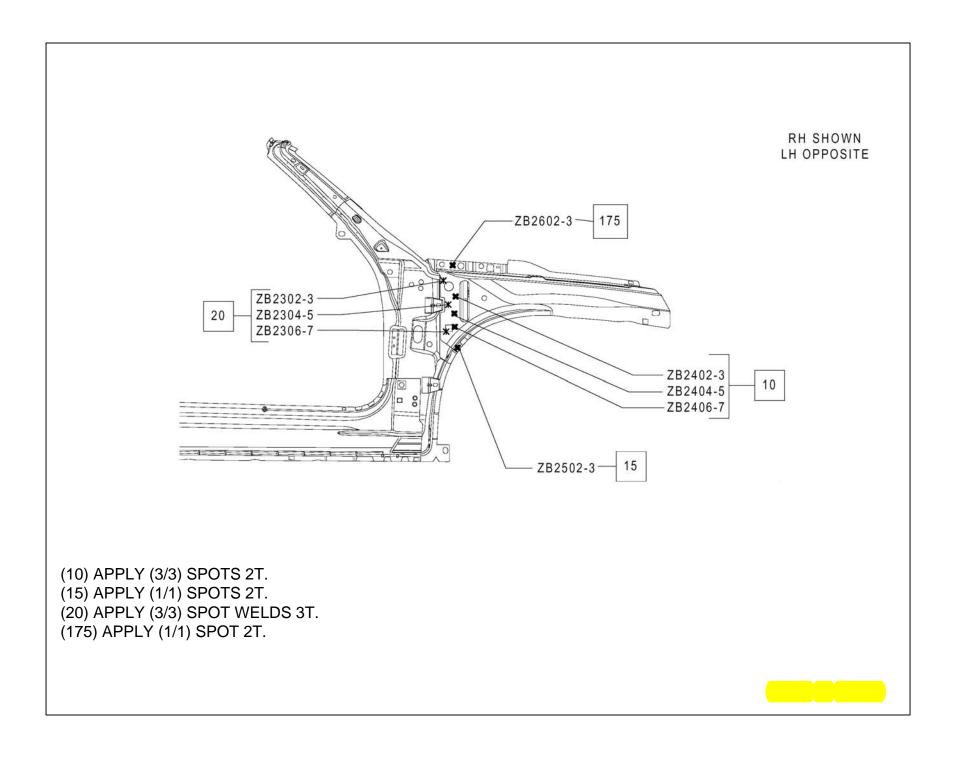


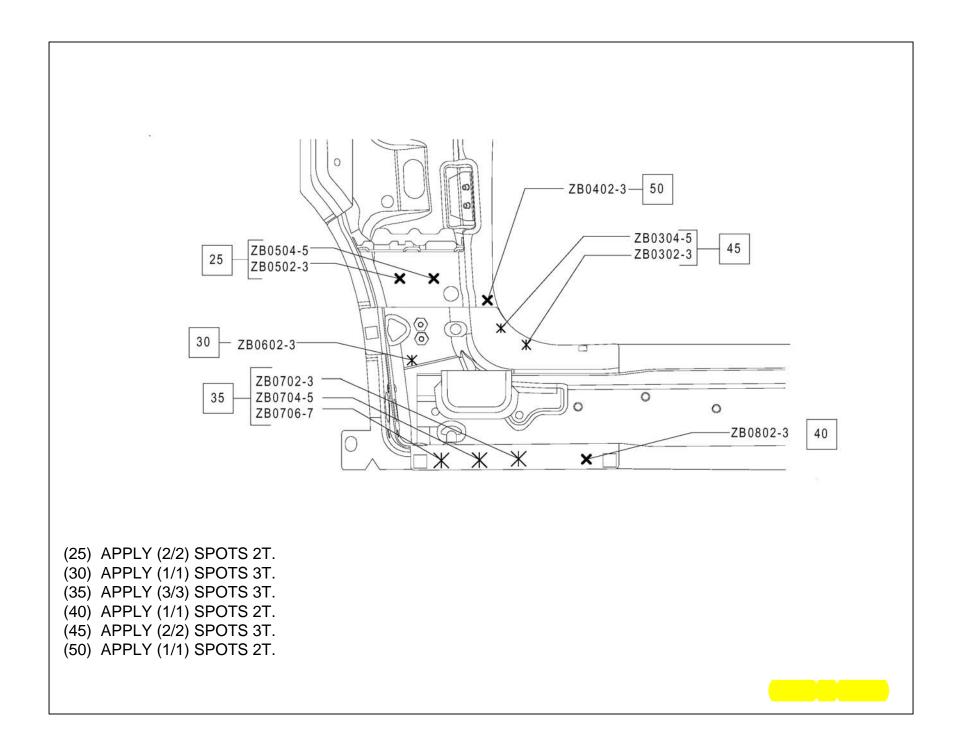


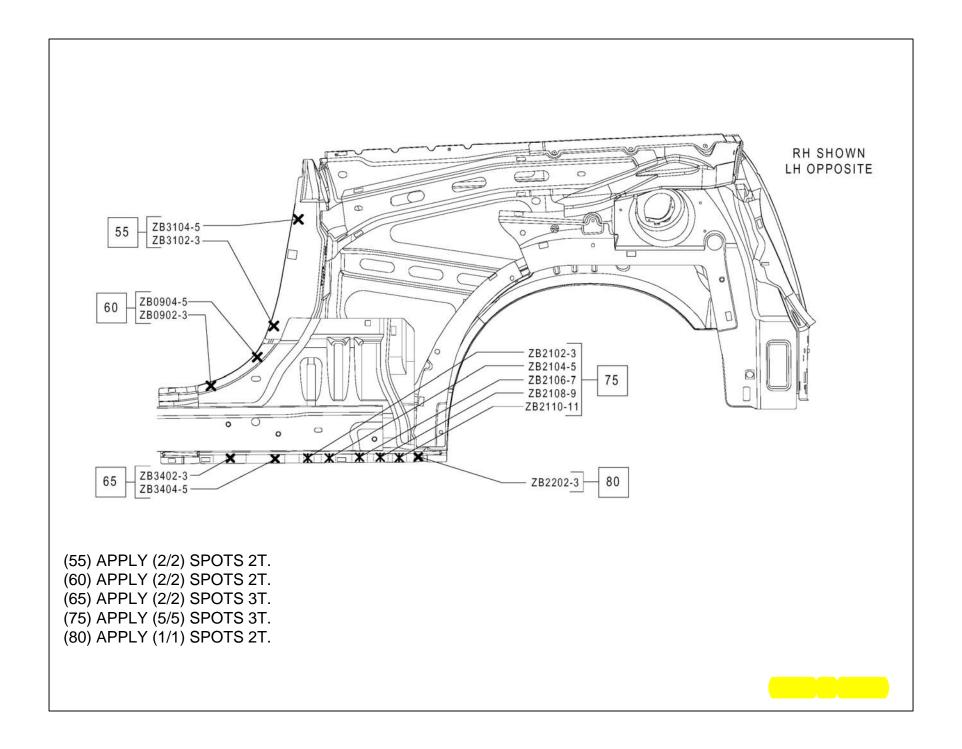


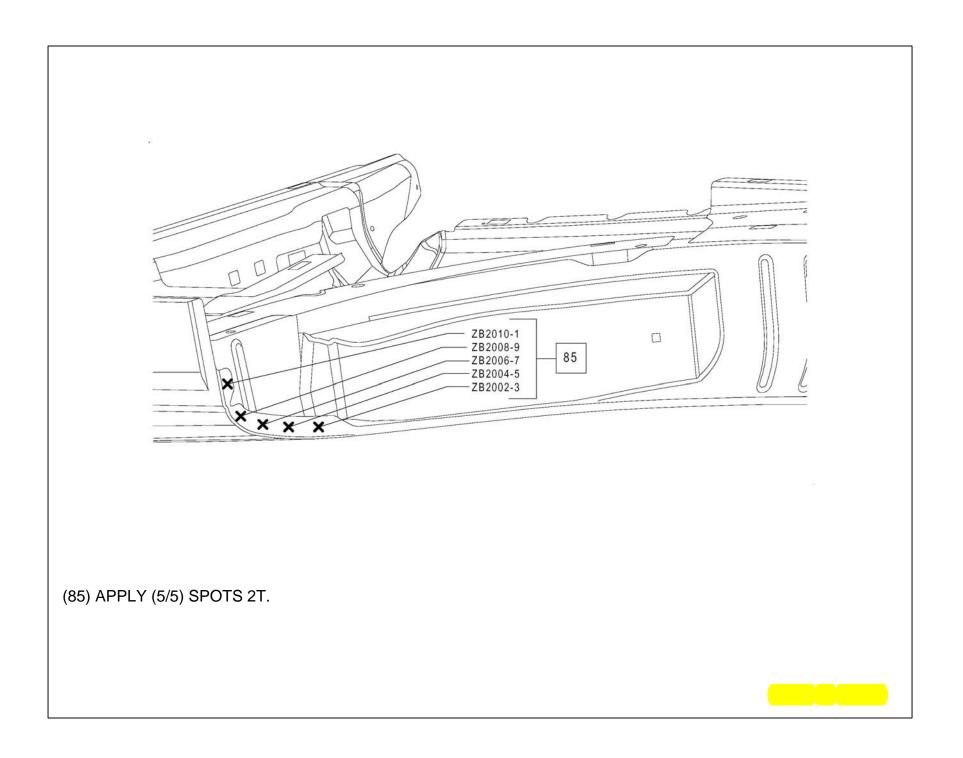


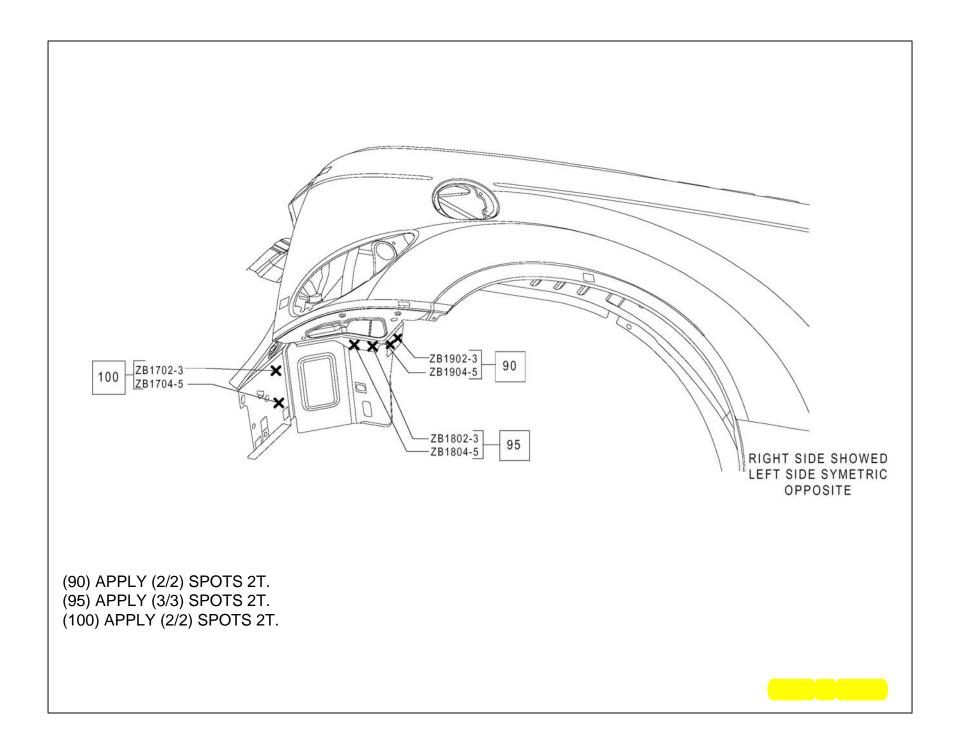


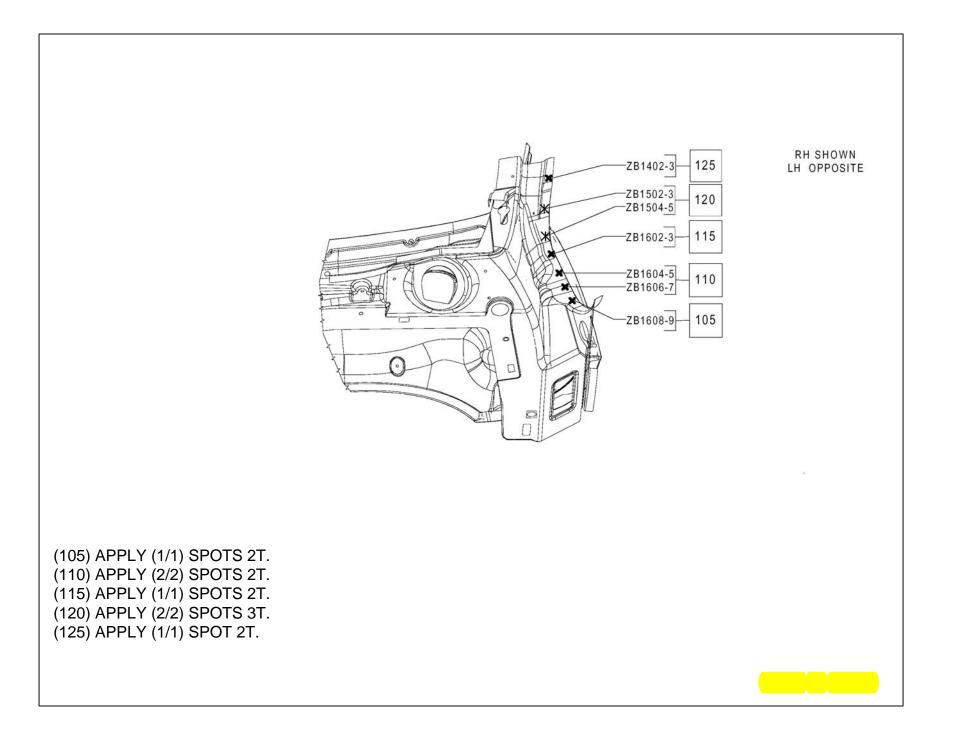


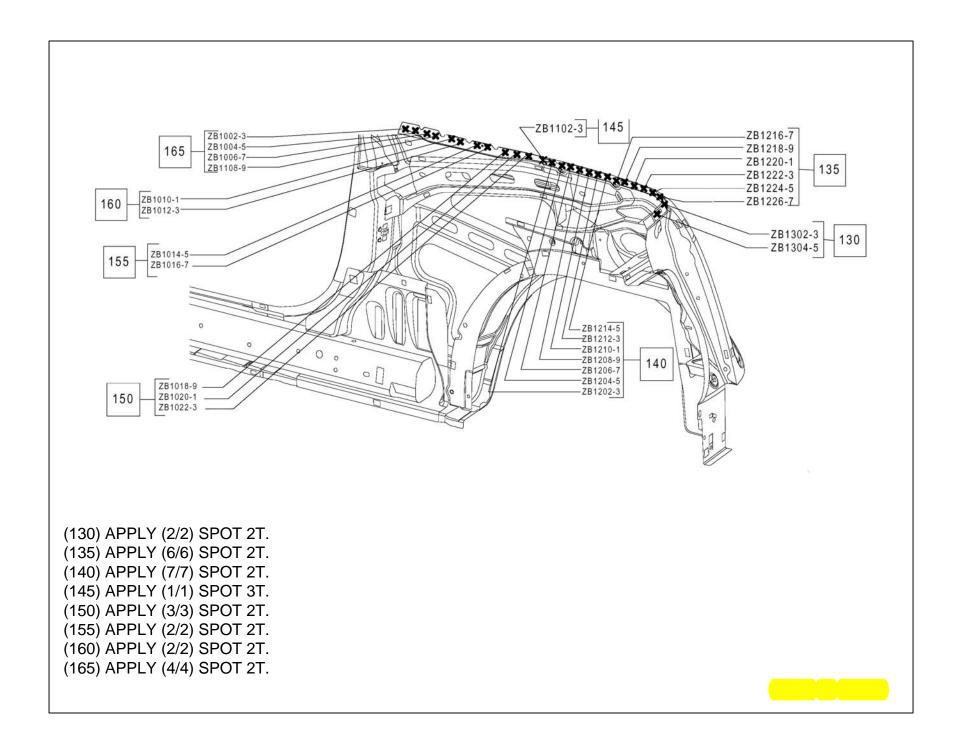


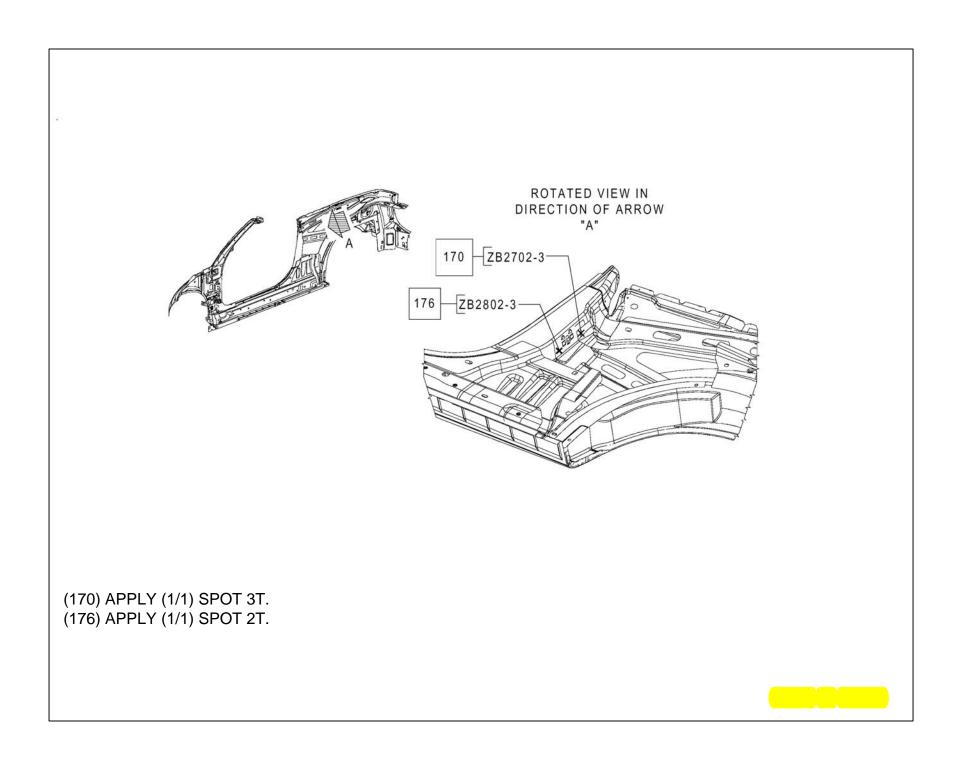


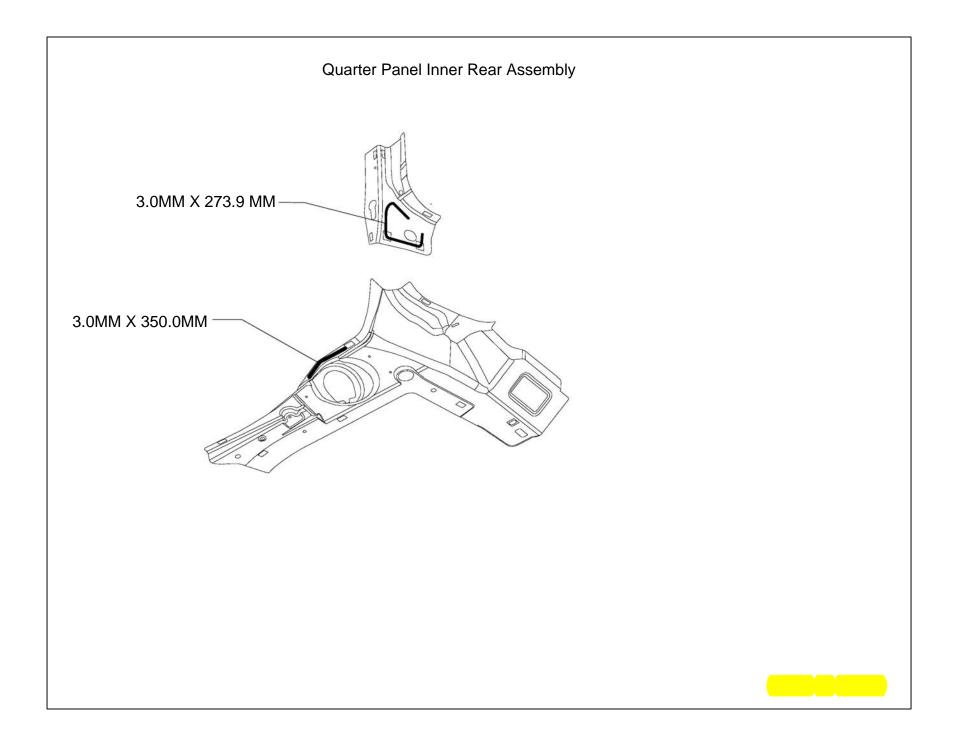


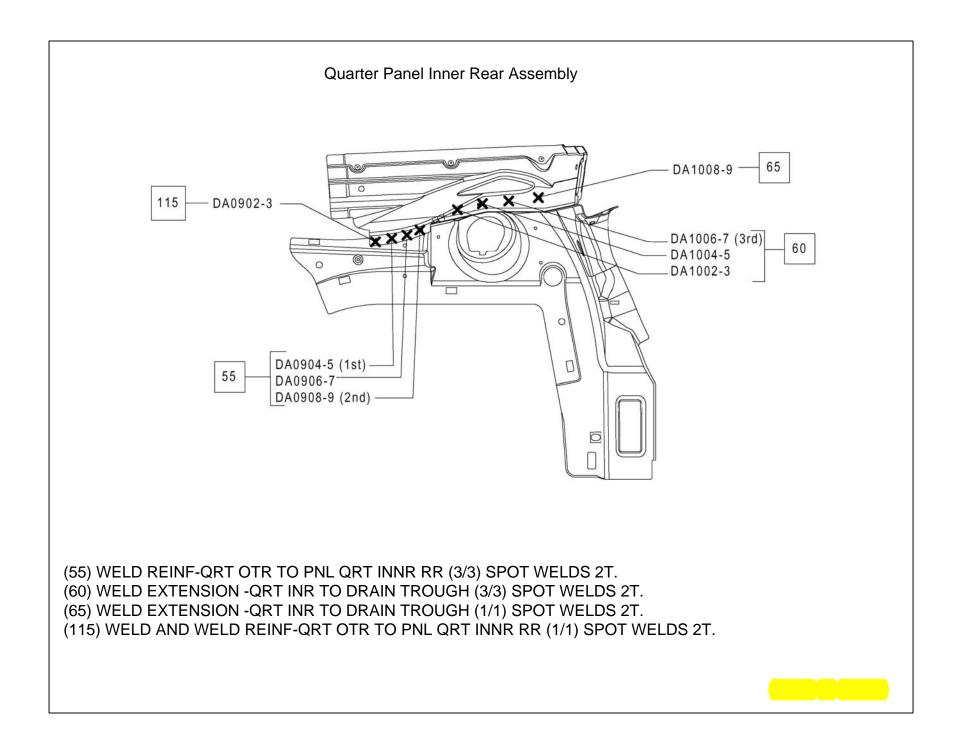


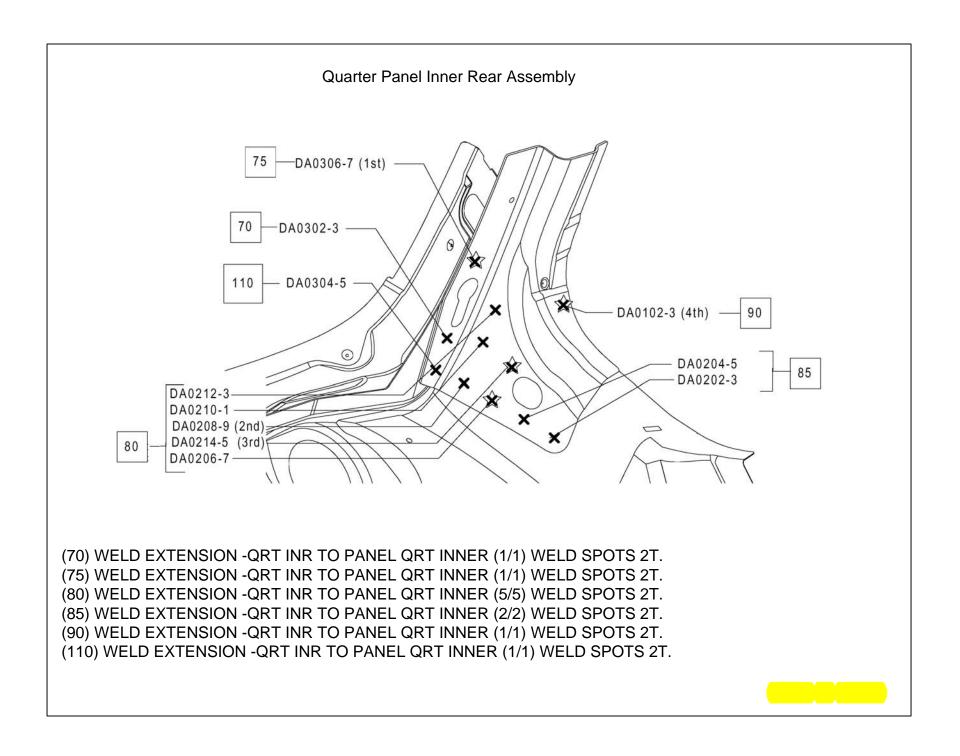


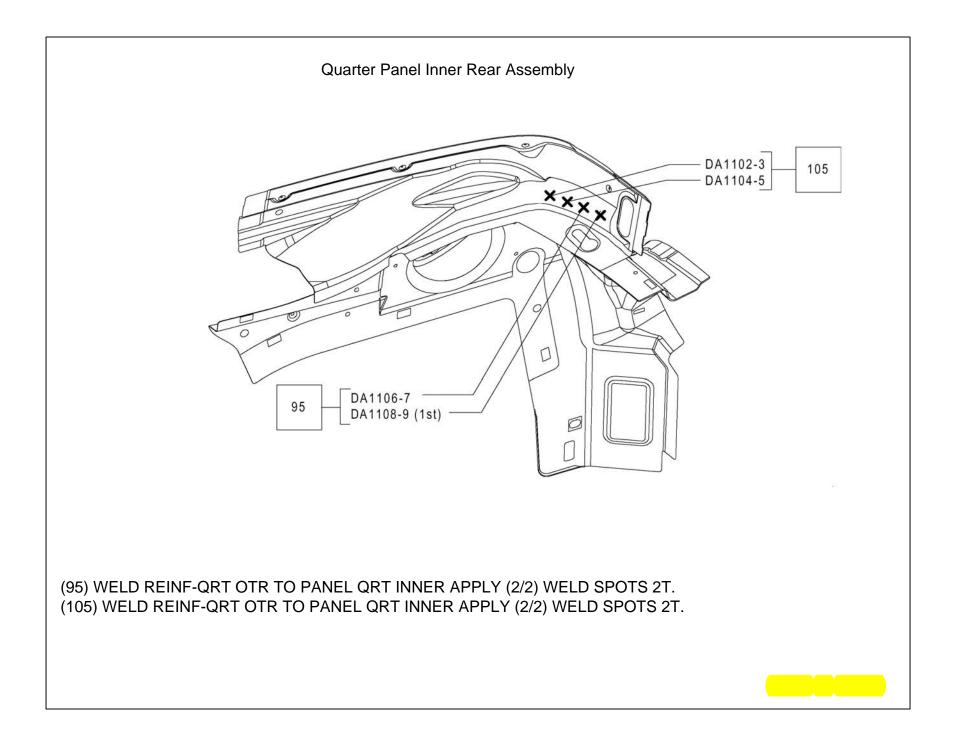


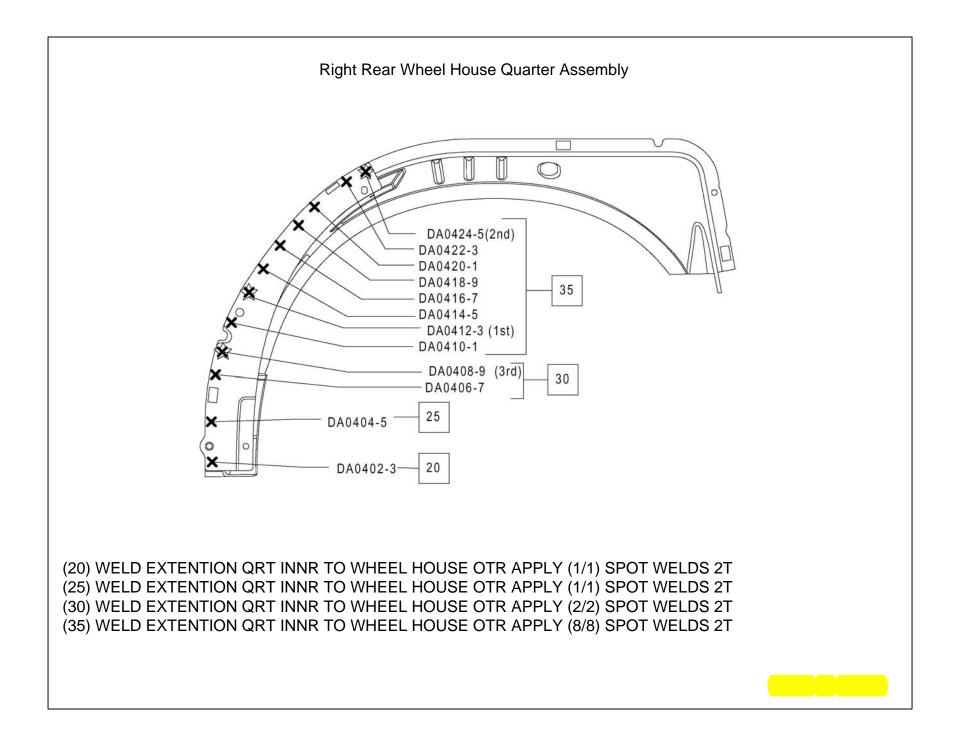


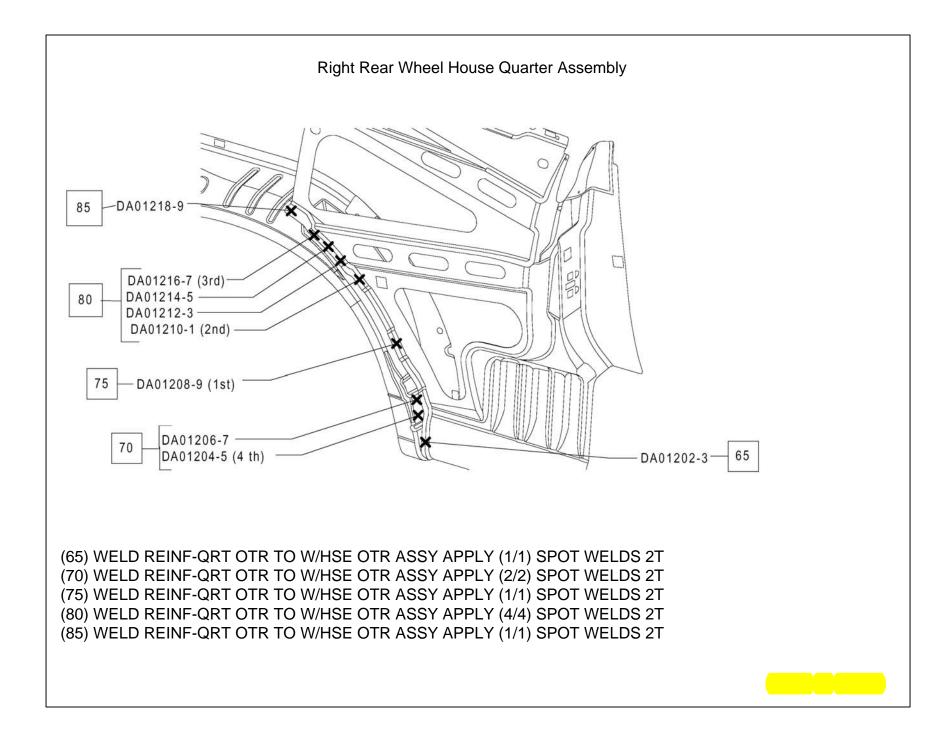


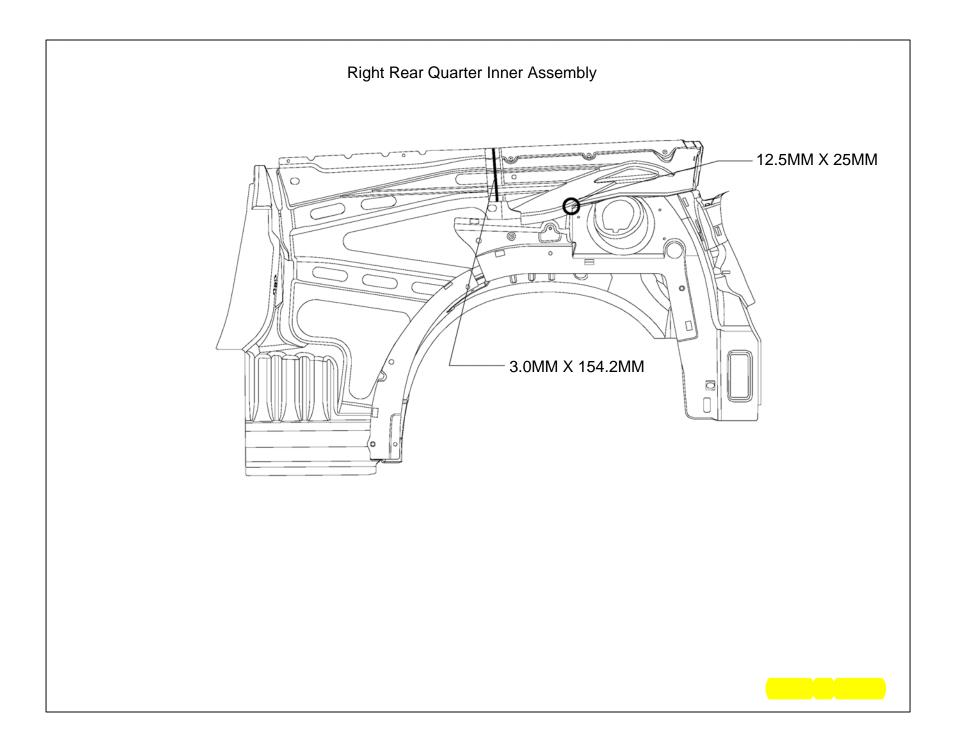


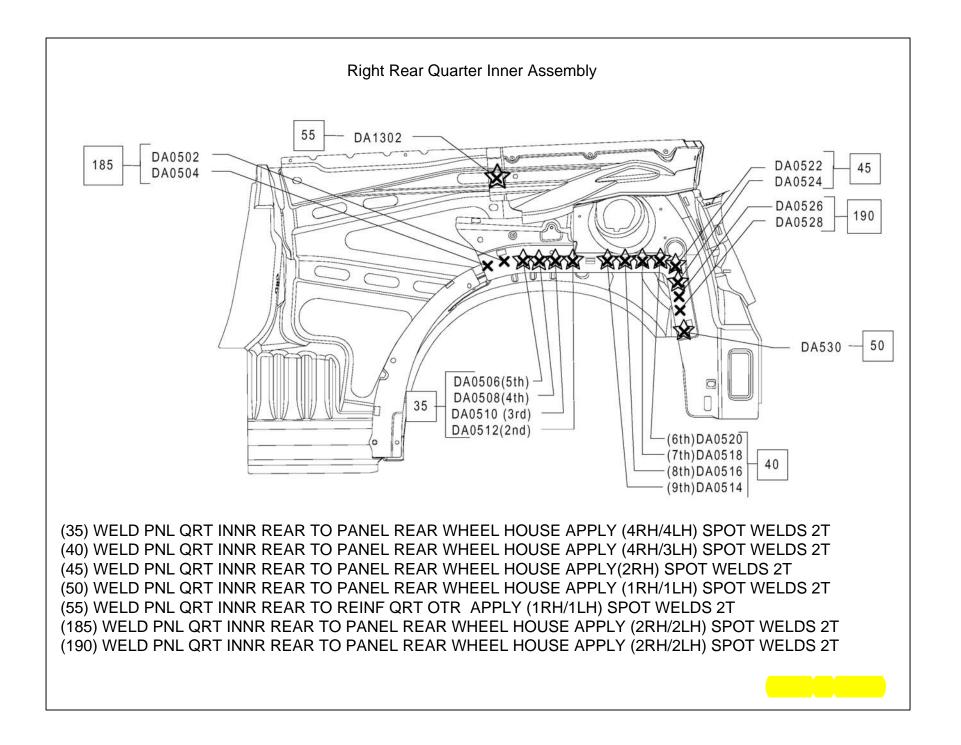


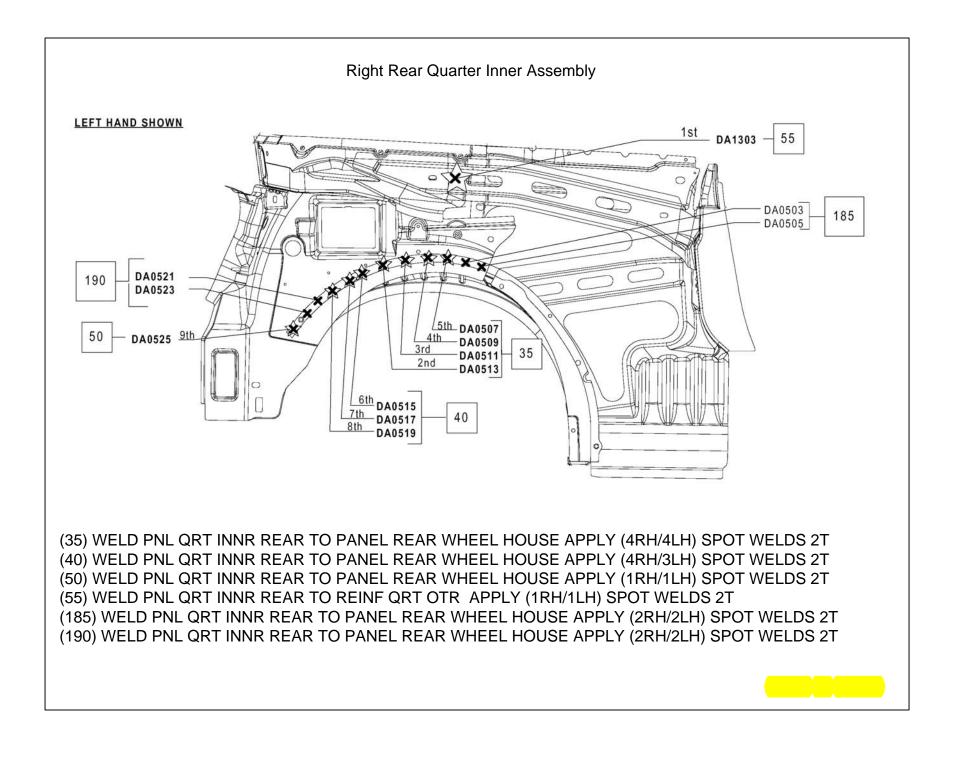


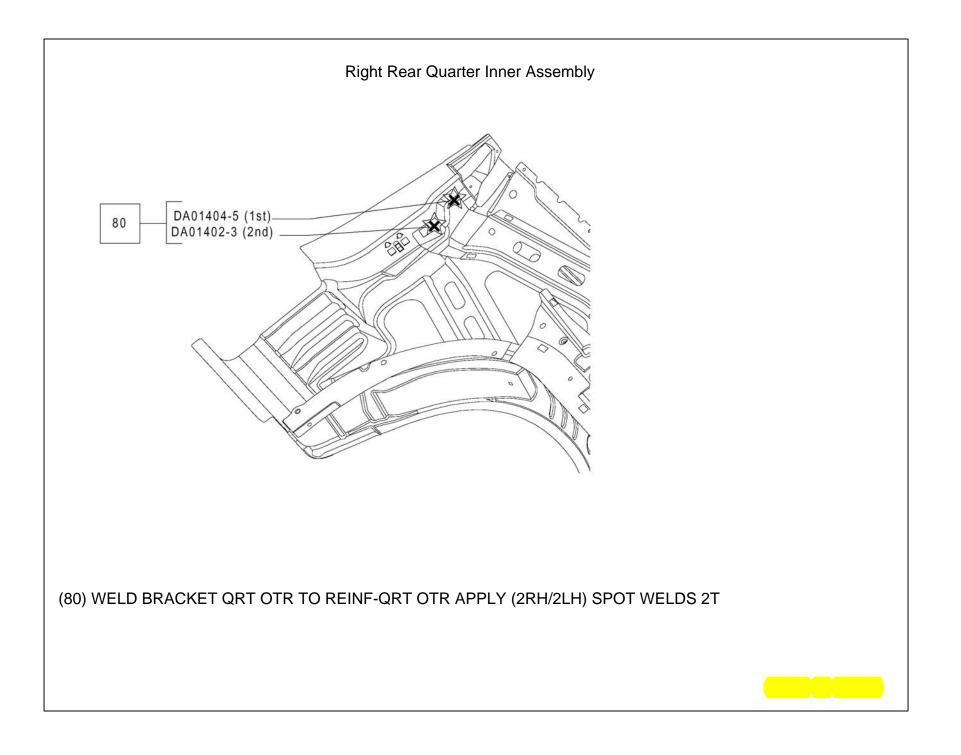


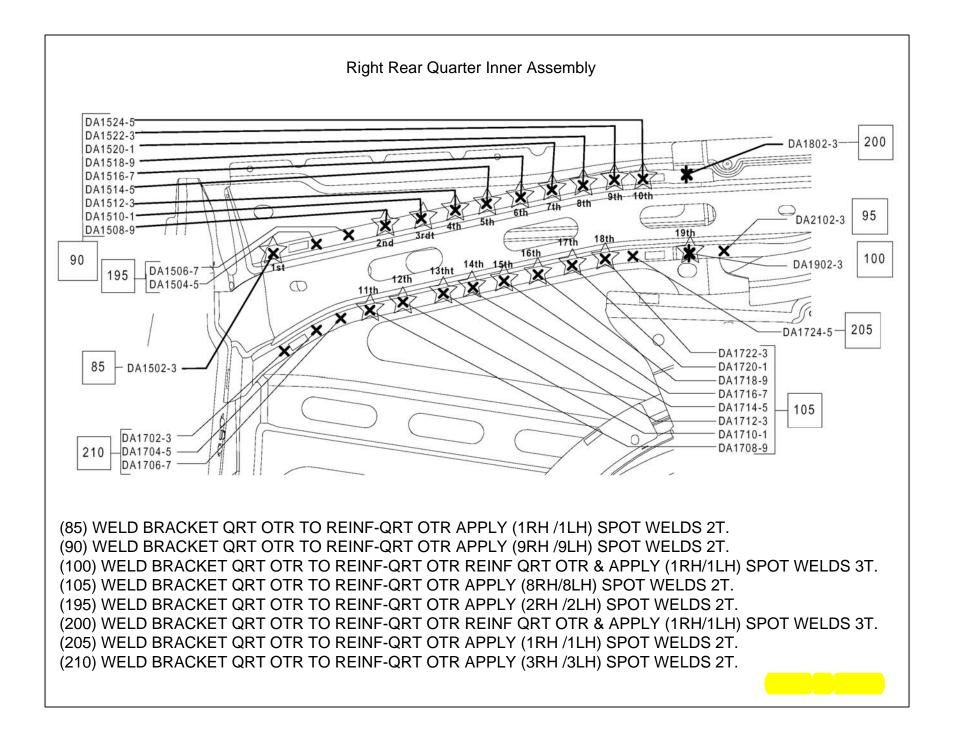


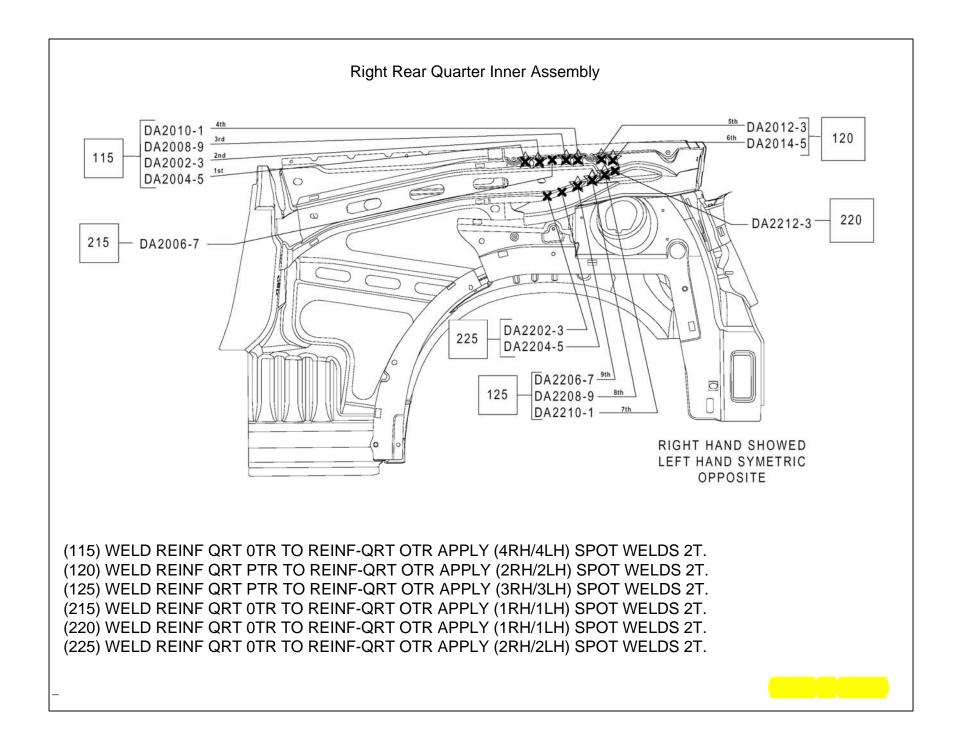


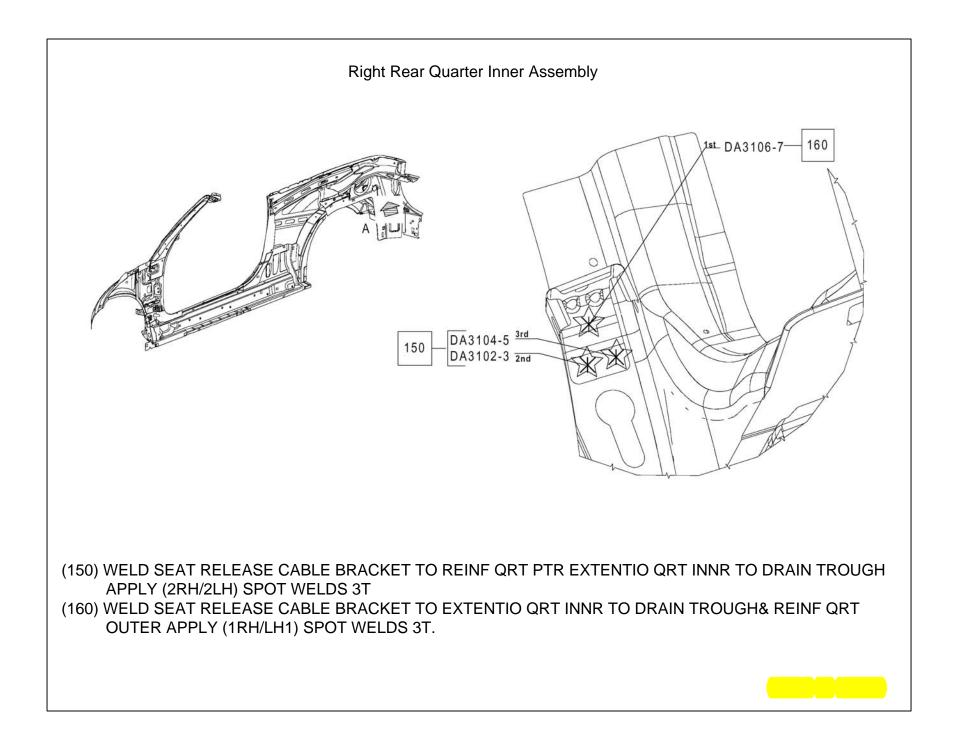




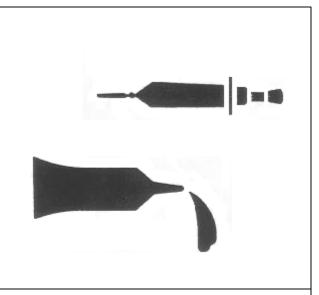








Sealer/Sound Deadner/ Structural Adhesive Locations: Chrysler PT Cruiser Convertible

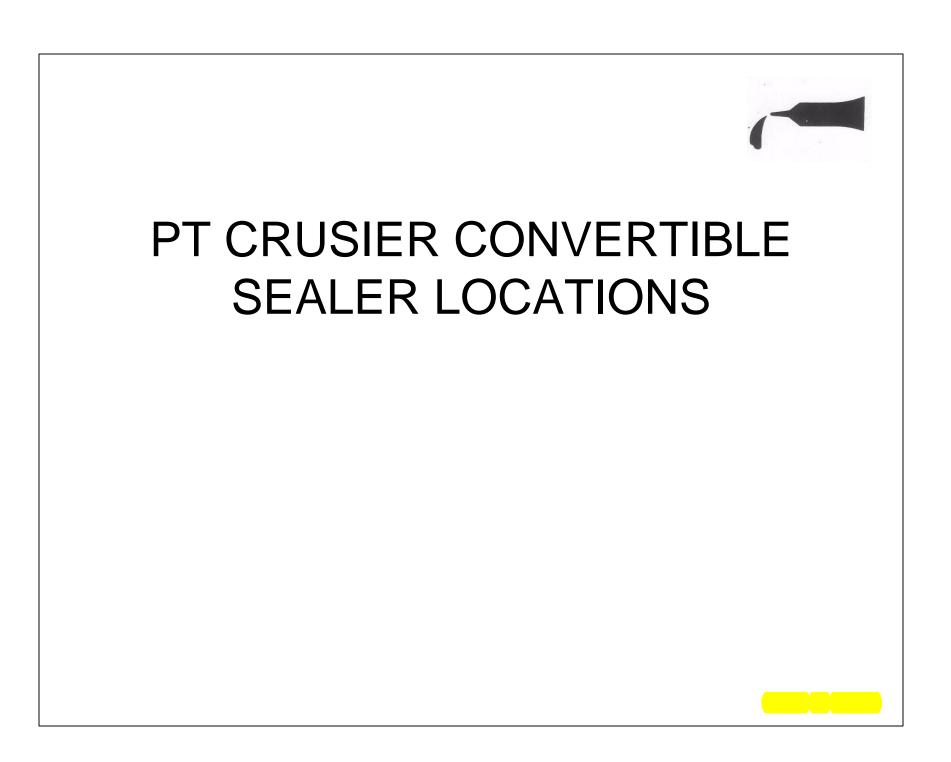


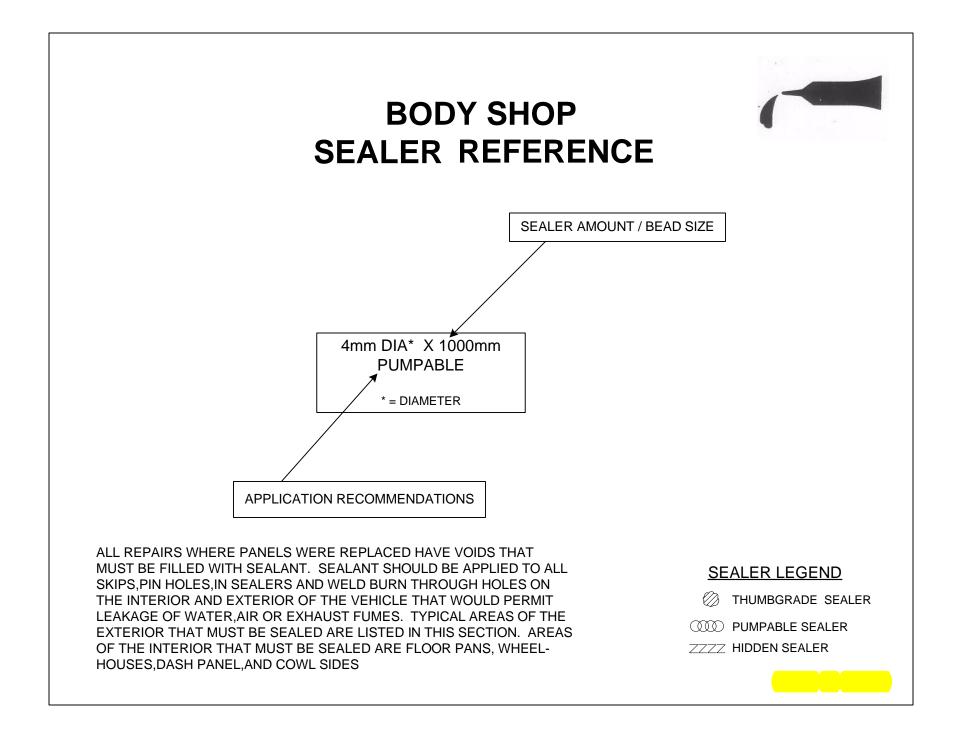
This section shows the different locations for Sealers, Sound Deadners and Strutural Adhesives and has been prepared for use by all body technicians involved in the repair of the Chrysler PT Cruiser Convertible.

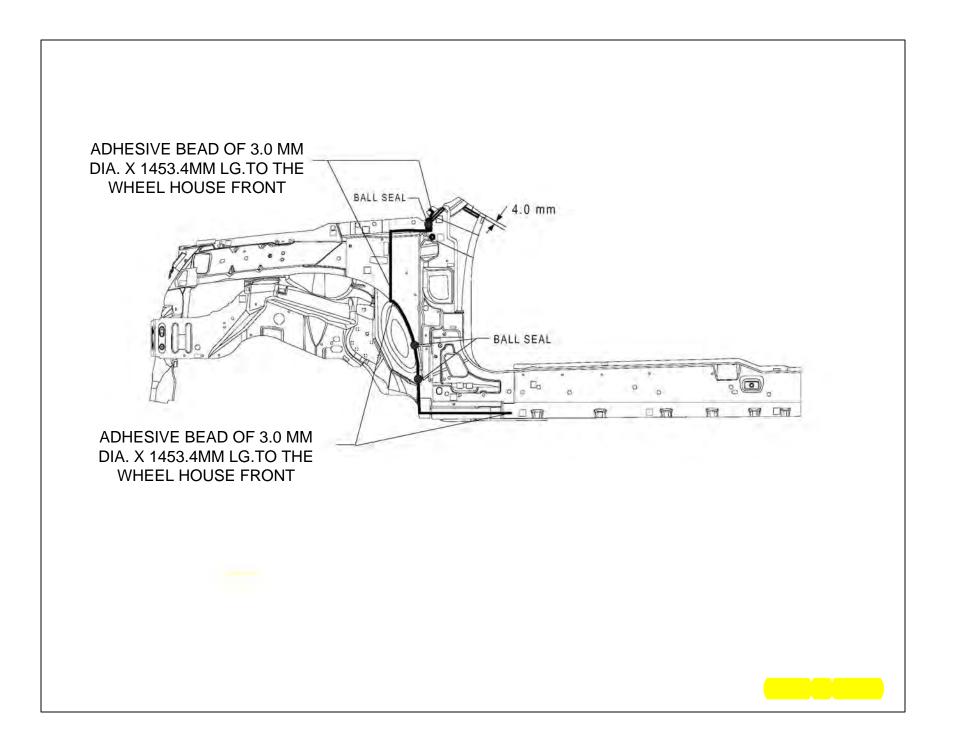
Sealer Locations.....

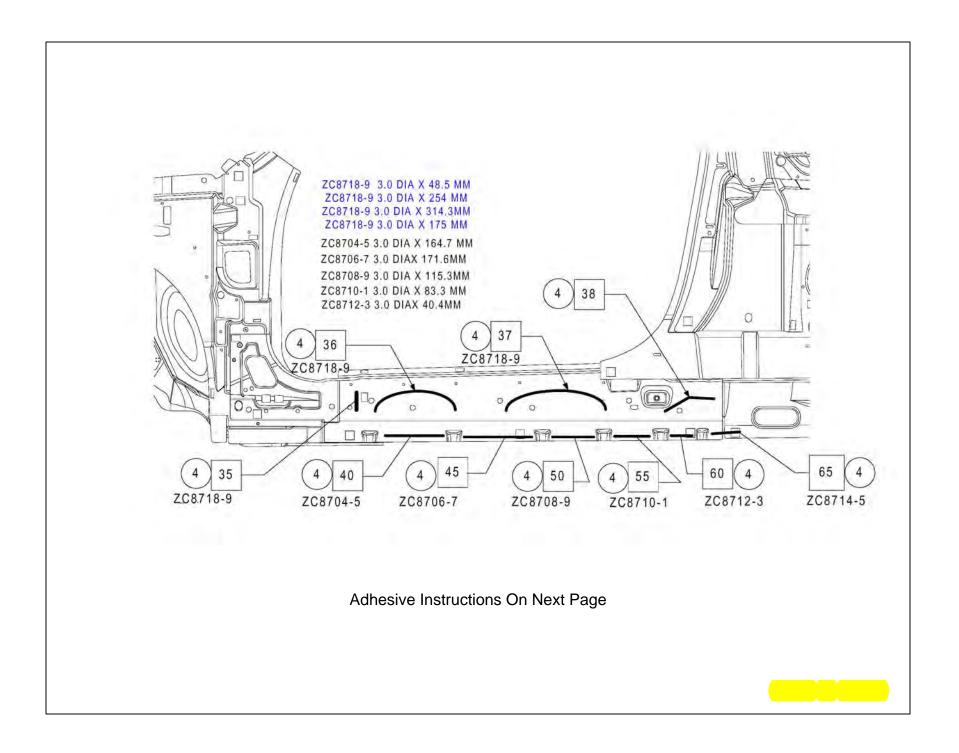
Sound Deadner Locations.....

DaimlerChrysler Motors Corporation reserves the right to make improvements in design or to change specifications to these vehicles without incurring any obligation upon itself.



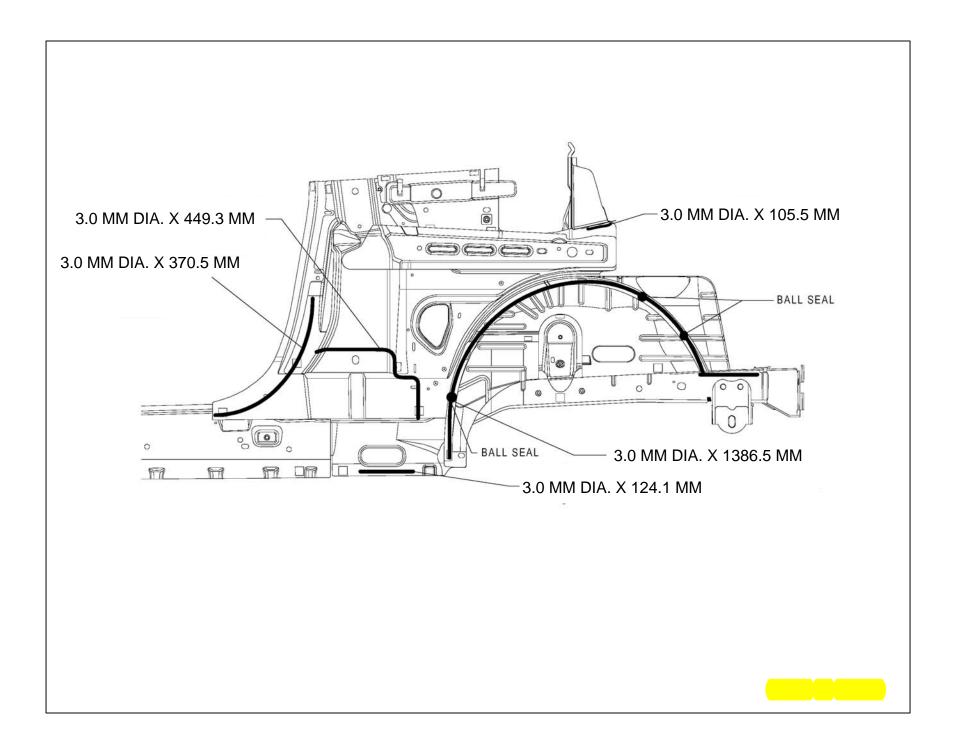


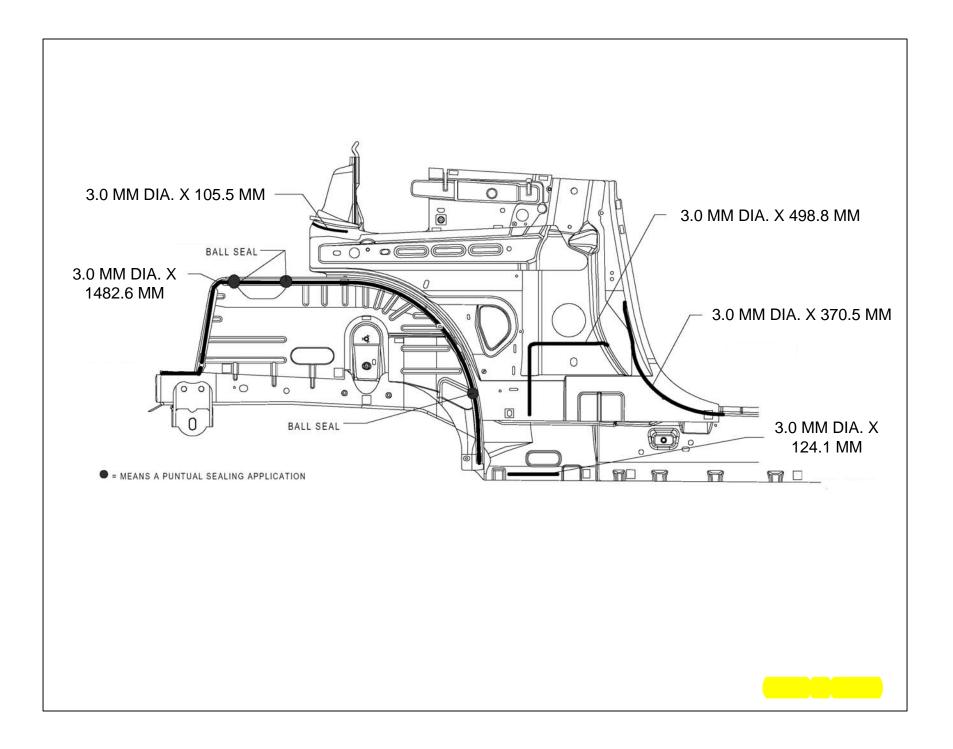


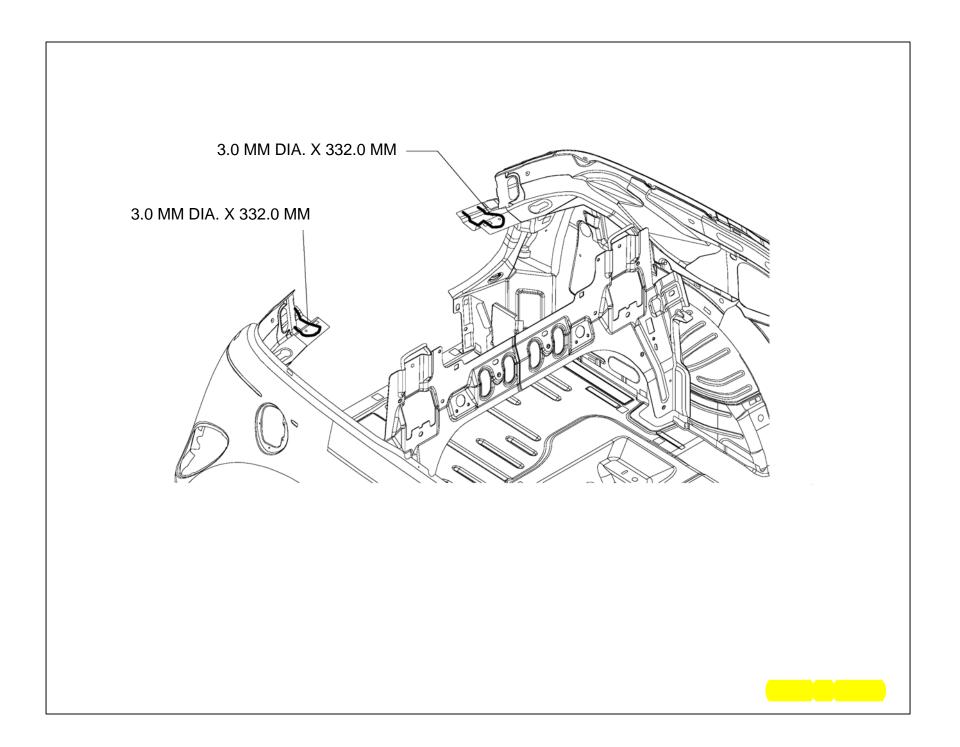


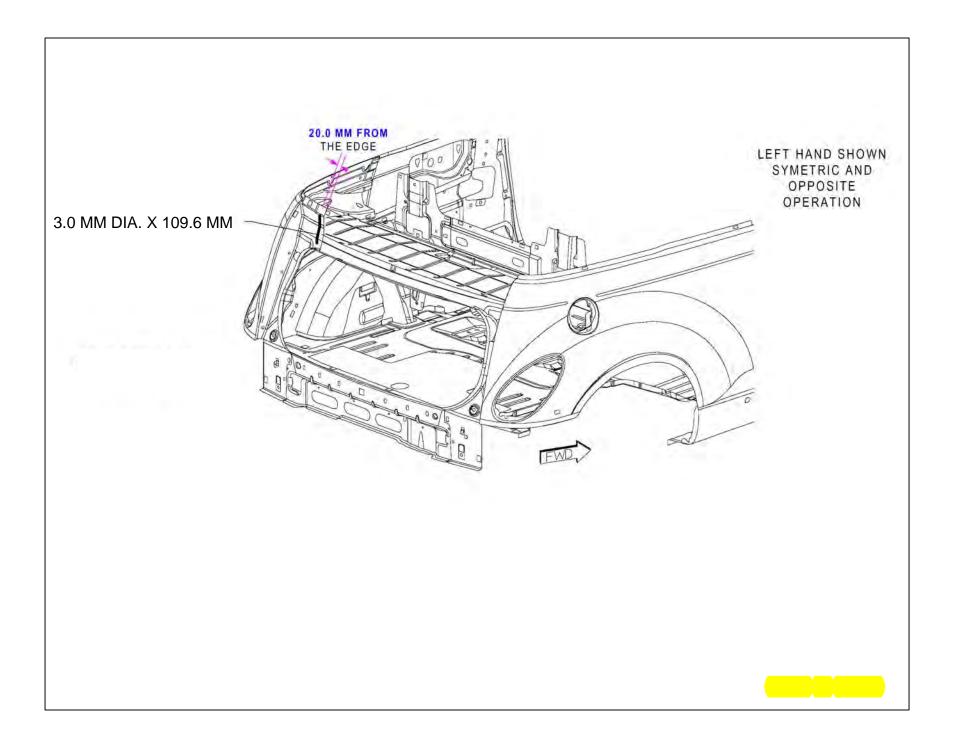
(35) APPLY ADHESIVE BEAD OF 3.0 MM DIA. X 48.5 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).

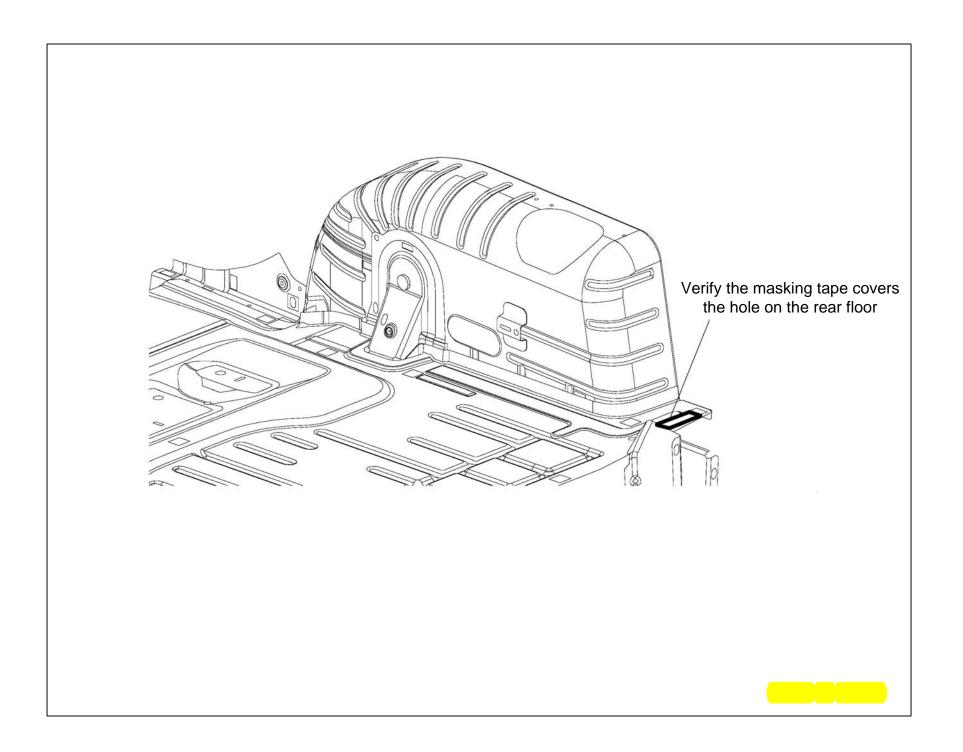
- (36) APPLY ADHESIVE BEAD OF 3.0 MM DIA 254 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).
- (37) APPLY ADHESIVE BEAD OF 3.0 MM DIA 314.3 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).
- (38) APPLY ADHESIVE BEAD 3.0 MM DIA 175 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).
- (40) APPLY ADHESIVE BEAD OF 3.0 MM DIA. X 164.7 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).
- (45) APPLY ADHESIVE BEAD OF 3.0 MM DIA. X 171.6 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).
- (50) APPLY ADHESIVE BEAD OF 3.0 MM DIA. X 115.3 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).
- (55) RELOCATE ADHESIVE GUN AND APPLY ADHESIVE BEAD OF 3.0 MM DIA. X 83.3 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).
- (60) RELOCATE ADHESIVE GUN AND APPLY ADHESIVE BEAD OF 3.0 MM DIA. X 40.4 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).
- (65) ADHESIVE BEAD OF 3.0 MM DIA. X 47.6 MM LENGTH TO THE PANEL SILL INNER AREA AS SHOWS IN THE GRAPHIC (THIS OPERATION IS FOR BOTH SIDES).

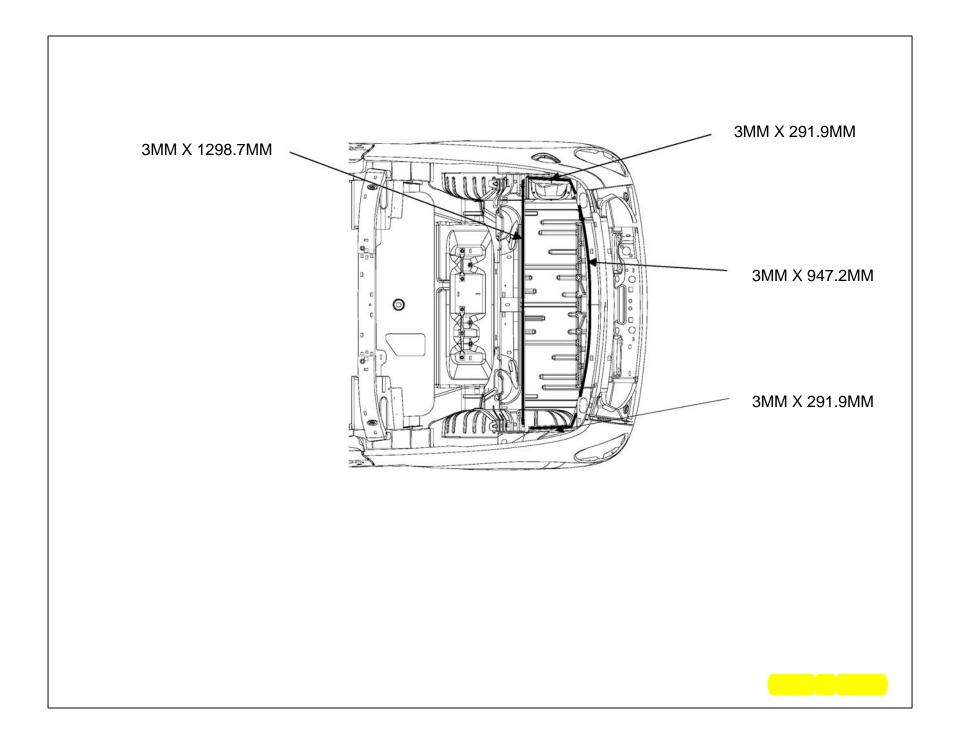


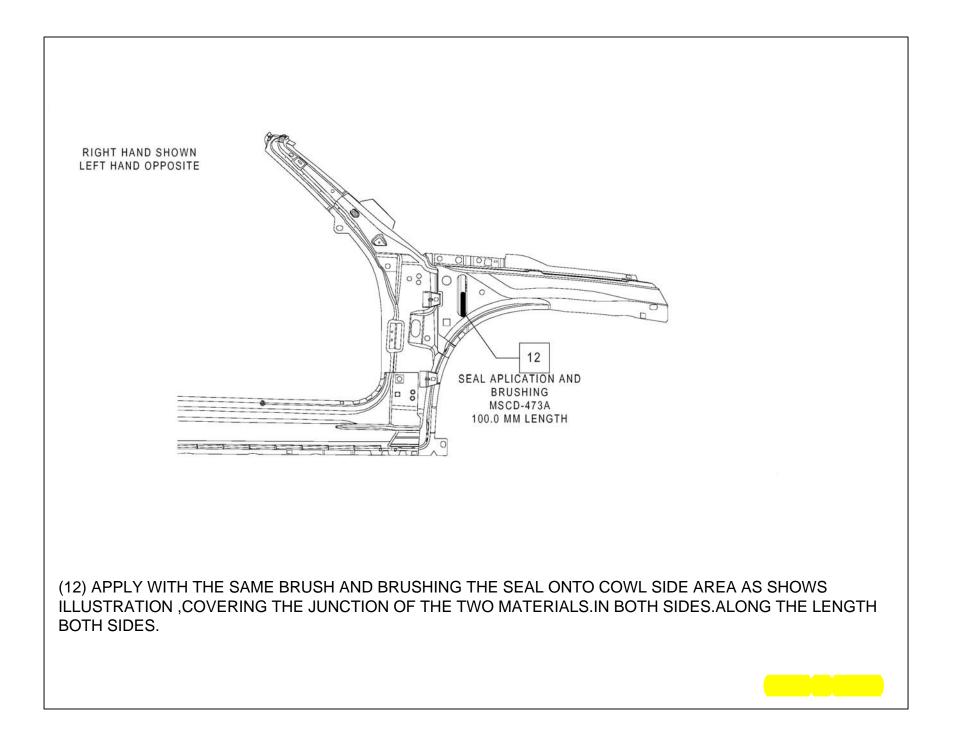


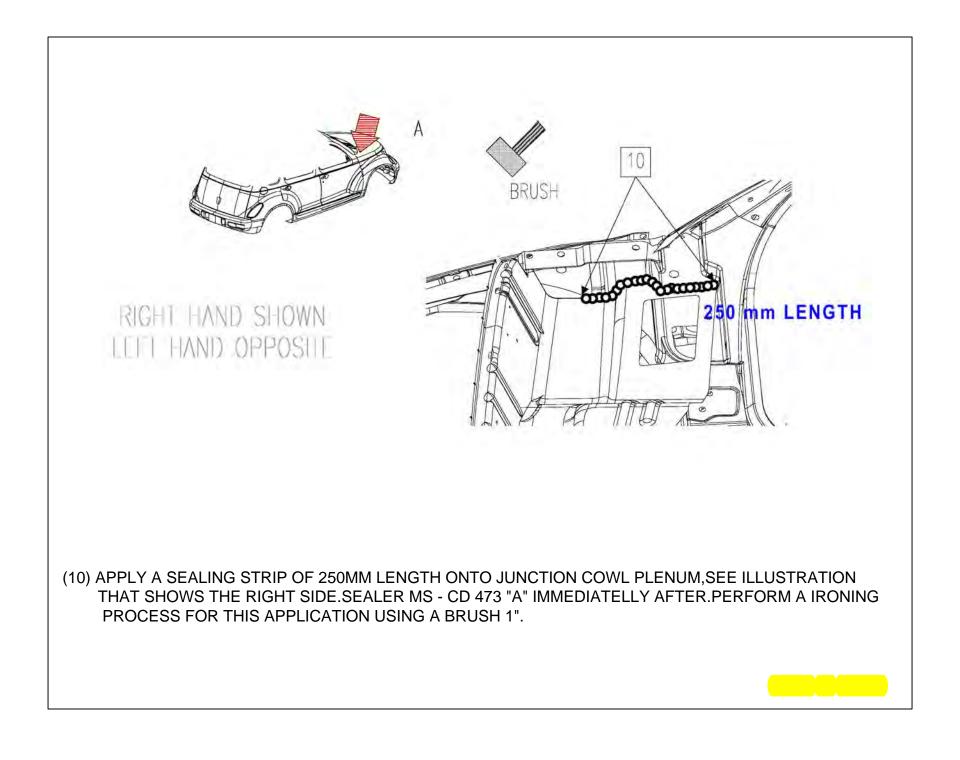


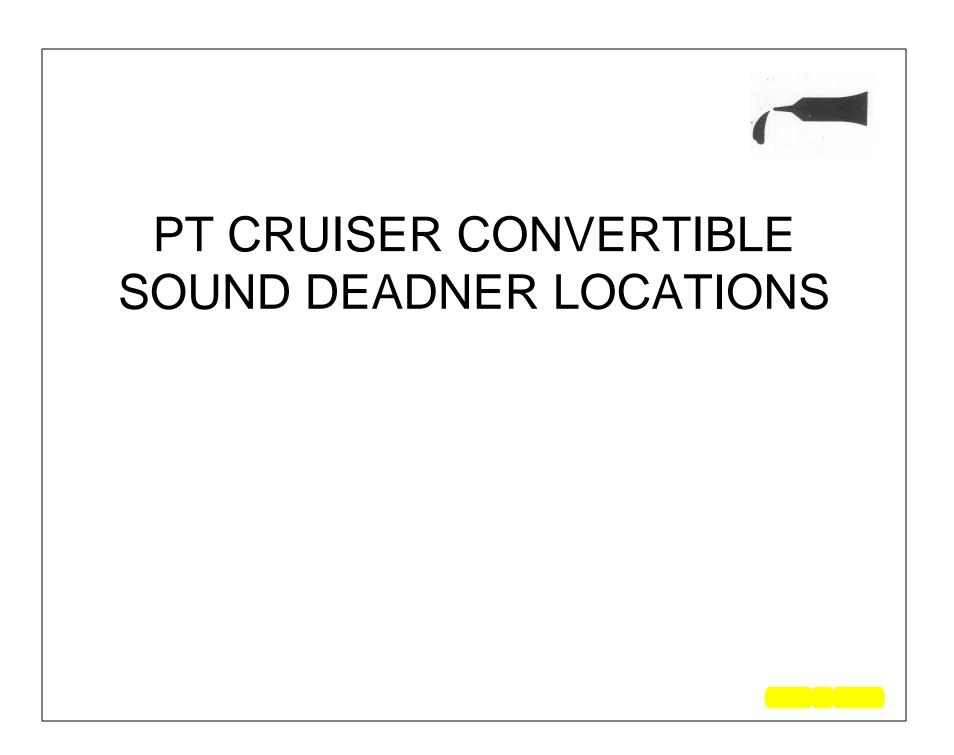


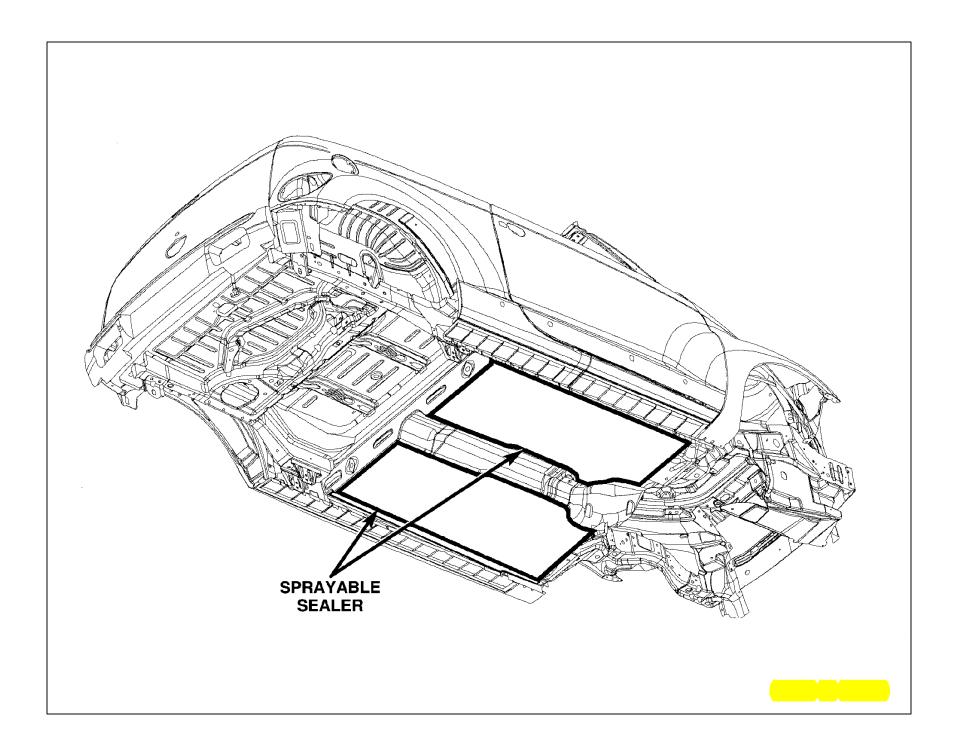


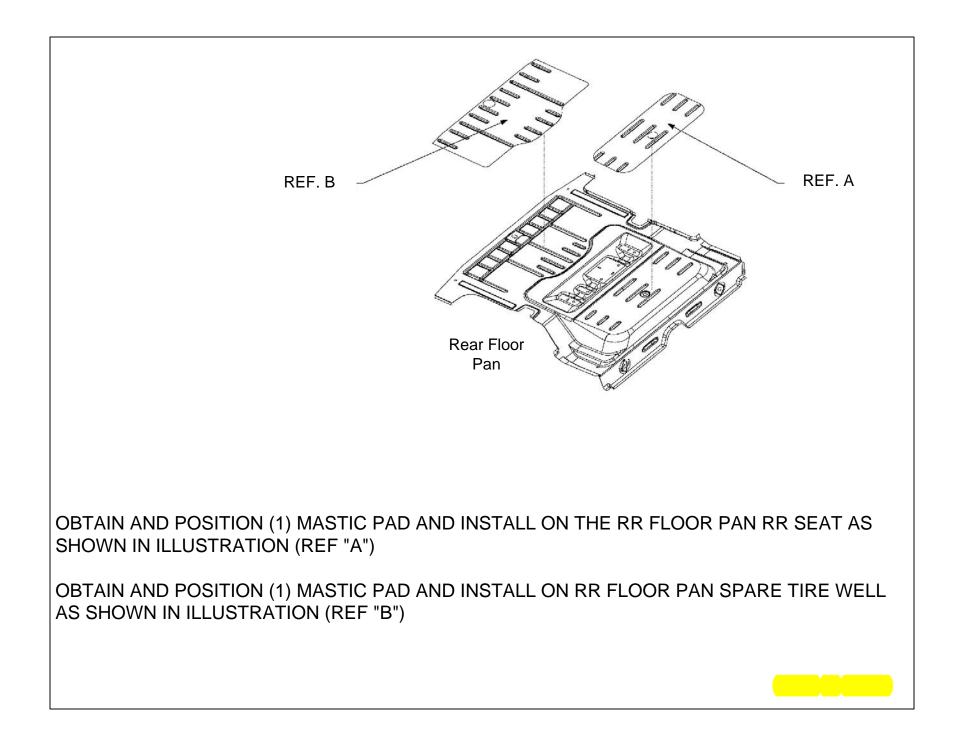


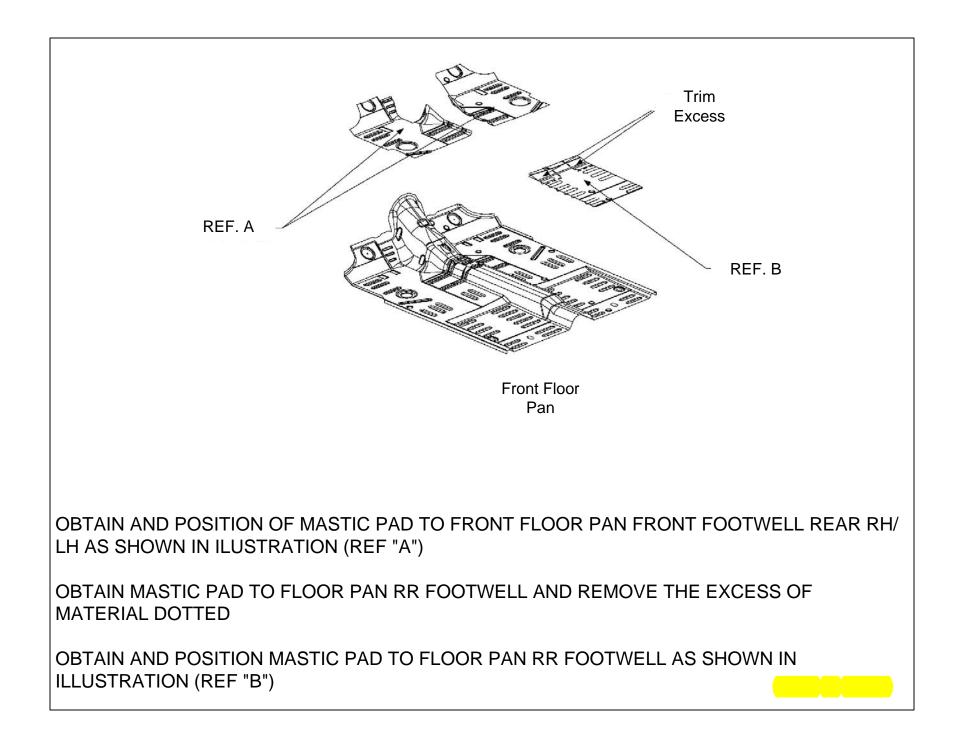


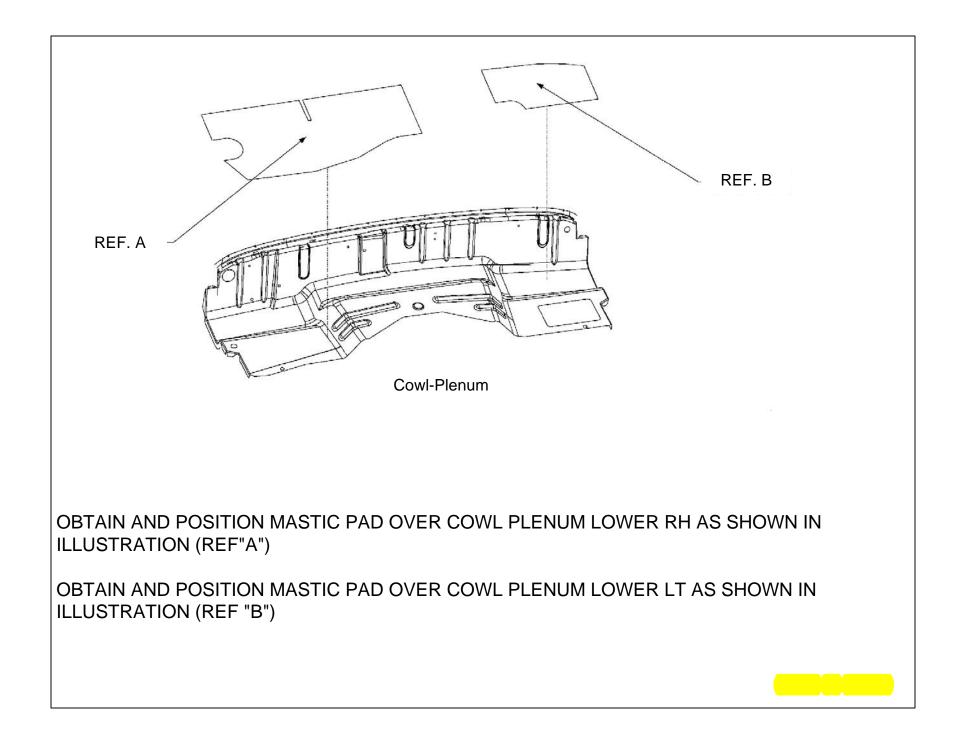


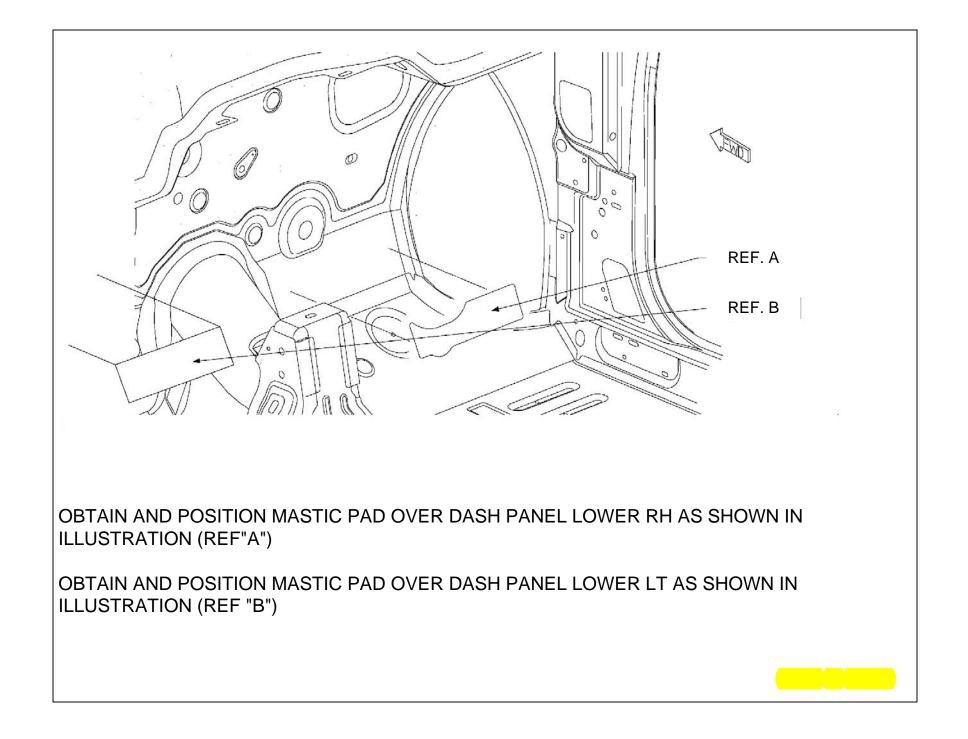






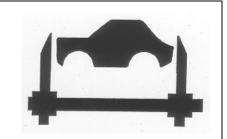




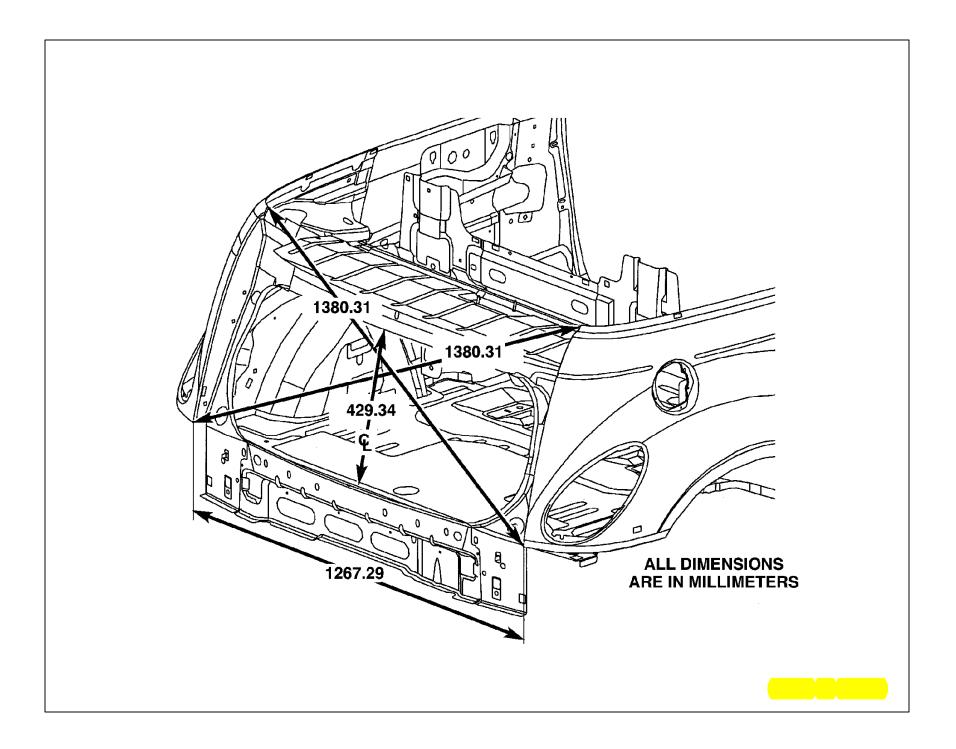


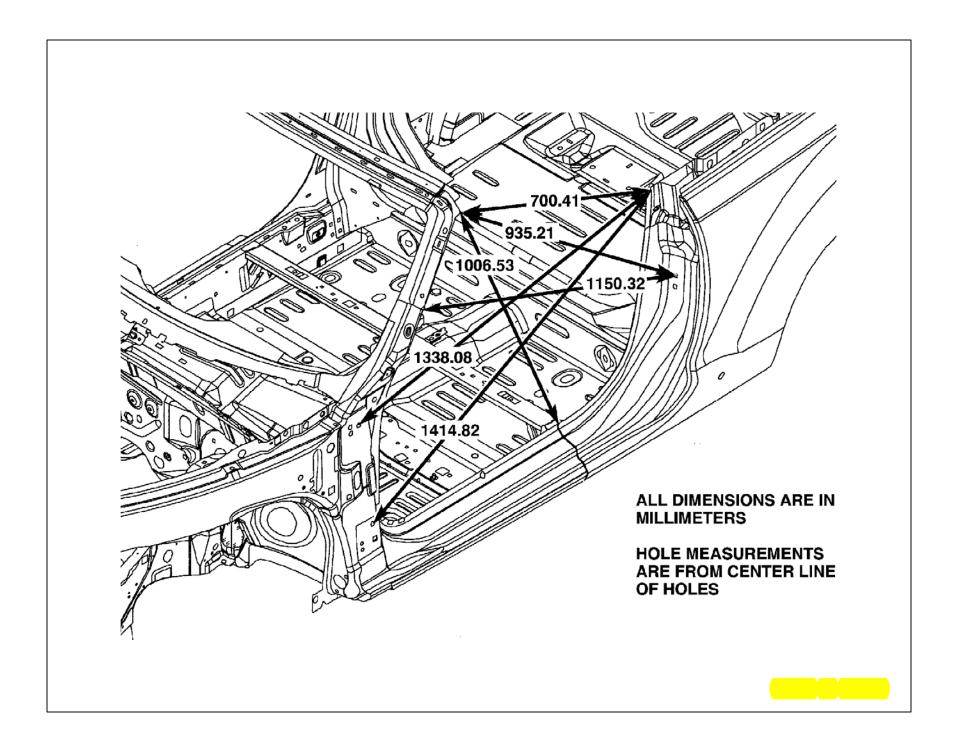
Additional Structural Adhesive locations may be found in the Welded Panel Replacement Location Sections. Below is a link.

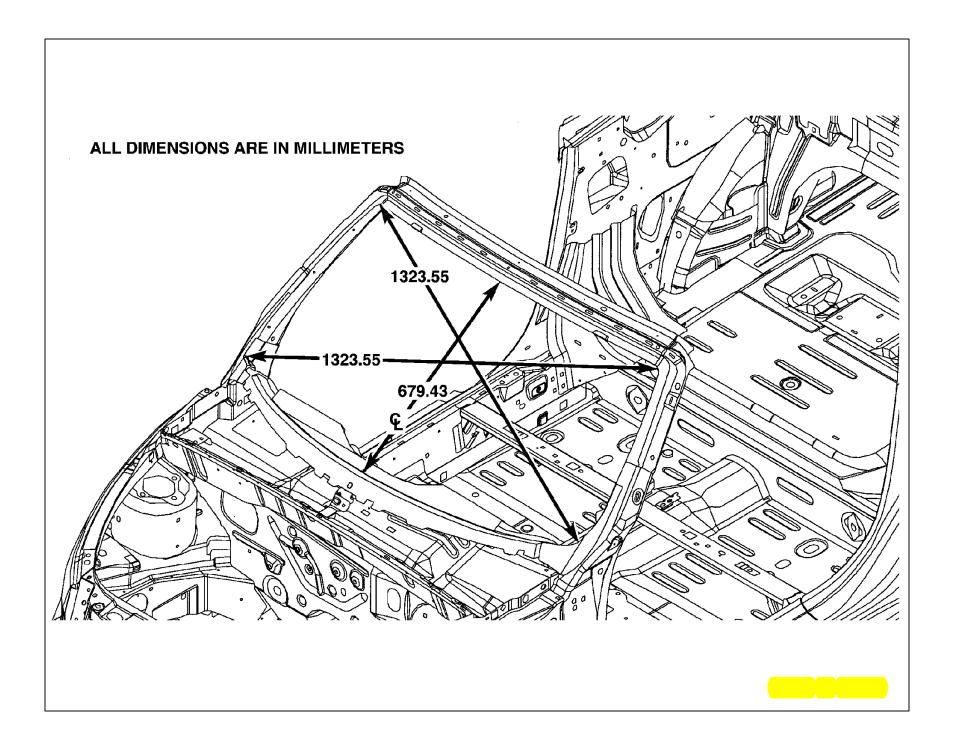
Welded Panel Replacement Location Sections

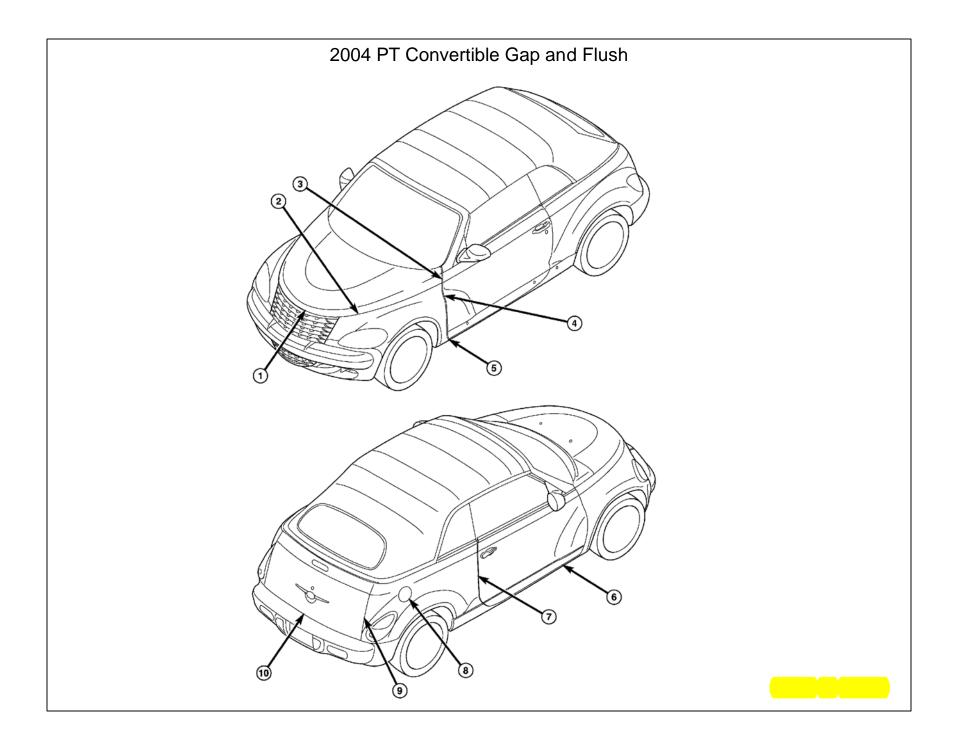


PT CRUSIER CONVERTIBLE FRAME/BODY DIMENSIONS









	LOCATION	GAP	FLUSH
1	Hood to Grille	Parallel within 2.0	Grille Ends 5.0
			Grille Center 7.0
			Underflush ± 1.0
2	Hood to Fender	6.0 ± 1.0 Parallel Within 1.0	Fender Front Oveflush 1.5 ± 1.0
			Fender Middle & Rear ± 1.0
			Consistent Within 1.0
3	Hood to Door	5.0 ± 1.0 Parallel Within 1.0	$1.5 \pm Consistent Within 1.0$
4	Front Door to Fender	5.2 ± 1.0 Parallel Within 1.0	$0.9 + Lower Area Underflush 1.0 \pm 1.0$
			Consistent Within 1.0
5	Fender to Sill	4.5 ± 1.5 Parallel Within 1.0	$2.0 \pm \text{Never Underflush}$
5	Front Door to Sill	6.0 ± 1.5 Parallel Within 1.0	Underflush 1.0 ± 1.0
7	Door to Bodyside	4.5 ± 1.0 Parallel Within 1.0	$1.0 \pm Consistent Within 1.0$
8	Bodyside to Fuel Filler	3.0 ± 1.0 Consistent Within 1.0	Bodyside 0.5
			Overflush ± 0.75

 7.0 ± 1.5 Parallel Within 1.0

10 Decklid to Rear Fascia

Consistent Within 1.0

N/A