

# THERMOSTAT FITTING

## 1. REMOVAL



- ☑ Caution: working on cooling systems can cause burns.
- ☑ Never open a cooling circuit unless it is cold and depressurised.
- ☑ Drain the coolant and dispose of it in accordance with regulations.
- ☑ Check the used cooling water for contamination and residue.
- ☑ When removing the old thermostat, note its precise location and position.
- ☑ The electrical connection of map-controlled thermostats must not be removed or dismantled. Removing it damages the wiring, preventing the thermostat from working properly.

## 2. TESTING



- ☑ Check that the cooling system is tightly sealed and there are no leaks.
- ☑ Check the filler cap on the expansion tank for leak tightness and the correct opening pressure. If the pressure in the cooling circuit is too low, the boiling temperature of the cooling water will decrease.
- ☑ The sealing surfaces of the flanges must be level and free of residue and corrosion.
- ☑ If the water pump is damaged, any fragments must be removed completely.
- ☑ If there is oil in the cooling water: locate and eliminate the leakage. The entire cooling system must then be flushed and cleaned.
- ☑ The entire cooling system must also be flushed and cleaned after using a temporary radiator sealant.
- ☑ Any amount of residue can jam the thermostat, resulting in the engine overheating.
- ☑ Perform a side-by-side inspection of the old and new thermostats.

## 3. FITTING



- ☑ For sealing purposes, only use the specified gasket.
- ☑ Any additional sealant applied can corrode the gasket and damage it.
- ☑ Check the gasket to ensure that it is installed and seated properly.
- ☑ Tighten the screws as per the manufacturer specification.
- ☑ Only use manufacturer-approved anti-freeze—unapproved additives can be chemically aggressive.
- ☑ Never fill with water only. Anti-freeze has a lubricating effect and raises the boiling temperature of the coolant.
- ☑ When filling, make sure to use the proper ratio of water to anti-freeze.
- ☑ Fill the cooling circuit with the specified amount.
- ☑ There must be no air in the cooling system—a vacuum filling device operates under negative pressure to remove bubbles.
- ☑ Check the leak tightness of the cooling circuit and that it is functioning properly.
- ☑ Then check the coolant level and adjust if necessary.