

Instruction Manual



CHEVROLET
Camaro

Capgemini

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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It is not only the quality of the work but also the quantity of work that is important. The quality of the work is the most important factor in determining the quantity of work that can be done.

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CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTS

This list shows the location of the controls and instruments in the vehicle. The location of the controls and instruments is shown in the illustrations. The location of the controls and instruments is shown in the illustrations. The location of the controls and instruments is shown in the illustrations.

Instrument:	Instrument cluster	1
	Headlight	1
	Wiper/washer	1
	Turn signal	1
	Brake pedal	1
	Clutch pedal	1
	Accelerator pedal	1
	Handbrake	1

Foot pedal:	Headlight	1
	Wiper/washer	1
	Turn signal	1
	Brake pedal	1
	Clutch pedal	1
	Accelerator pedal	1

Handbrake:	Handbrake	1
	Wiper/washer	1
	Turn signal	1
	Brake pedal	1
	Clutch pedal	1
	Accelerator pedal	1
	Headlight	1
	Wiper/washer	1
	Turn signal	1
	Brake pedal	1
	Clutch pedal	1
	Accelerator pedal	1
	Headlight	1
	Wiper/washer	1
	Turn signal	1
	Brake pedal	1
	Clutch pedal	1
	Accelerator pedal	1

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Always use engine oil that meets the requirements and use the correct oil grade according to the engine type or manufacturer's oil chart and engine model. Use the oil type chart (Appendix) and consult the manufacturer's specifications for information on viscosity and SAE oil grade.



The Oil Filler Neck

It is located to the right of the power plant underneath the hood cover.



The Electric Water

It is located at the lower front underneath the water pump cover.



The Engine Water

It is located in the front of the engine.

Wash the Car

Wash the car with a mild detergent and water. Do not use a high-pressure water spray. Do not use a high-pressure water spray on the engine. Do not use a high-pressure water spray on the engine.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Always use correct oil grade and type.

1. Check oil level
2. Use correct oil
3. Operate at full rpm
4. Use correct
5. Allow cooling
6. Adjustment of air and water

Oil & Water separator

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Front

When driving at night, the headlights should be checked at the following intervals:

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi

Warning (parking) lamp

When driving at night, the parking lamp should be checked at the following intervals:

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi

Side (parking) lamp

When driving at night, the side (parking) lamp should be checked at the following intervals:

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi

Side (parking) lamp

When driving at night, the side (parking) lamp should be checked at the following intervals:

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi

Be Station

When driving at night, the station should be checked at the following intervals:

Check External Light

When driving at night, the external light should be checked at the following intervals:

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi
- 5. After 1000 mi
- 6. After 1000 mi
- 7. After 1000 mi
- 8. After 1000 mi
- 9. After 1000 mi
- 10. After 1000 mi

When driving at night, the external light should be checked at the following intervals:

Check the Light

When driving at night, the light should be checked at the following intervals:

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi

Warning (parking) lamp

When driving at night, the warning (parking) lamp should be checked at the following intervals:

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi

Side (parking) lamp

When driving at night, the side (parking) lamp should be checked at the following intervals:

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi

Side (parking) lamp

When driving at night, the side (parking) lamp should be checked at the following intervals:

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi



Warning

When driving at night, the warning should be checked at the following intervals:

Check the Light

When driving at night, the light should be checked at the following intervals:

Check the Light

- 1. Before use
- 2. After 1000 mi
- 3. After 1000 mi
- 4. After 1000 mi

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As you use the engine, clutch, brake and steering control mechanisms, feel what you can engage, release, and control. Do not let the clutch engage or disengage in order to compensate or push the vehicle unnecessarily in starting gear. Practice the position of the clutch control lever, pressure in hand, steering, all without any movement of the vehicle. Practice actions for about forty engine stops per stop so to engage, release, to move the clutch with the right position on the foot.

As the engine starts operating, immediately use full control of the clutch in the vehicle. Avoid to disengage the clutch until the engine has started. Avoid to disengage the clutch until the clutch pedal is fully depressed and the clutch lever is fully raised. Avoid to disengage the clutch until the engine has started.

It is essential that you test drive the vehicle, just before the procedure is over, allowing a short distance before you disengage the clutch, or the vehicle is being driven. Before the procedure is over, avoid disengage the clutch until the engine has started. It is essential that you test drive the vehicle, just before the procedure is over.

Clutch operation

As you use the clutch, remember:

Always disengage the clutch when you are starting the engine, or when you are driving the vehicle.

It is essential to know how to operate the clutch when you are starting the engine, or when you are driving the vehicle.

Clutch

As you use the clutch, remember the engine, clutch, and steering. This is to start the car and to drive the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car.

Clutch

1. Engage the clutch when you are starting the engine.

2. Disengage the clutch when you are driving the vehicle.

3. Avoid to disengage the clutch until the engine has started.

4. Engage the clutch when you are starting the engine, or when you are driving the vehicle.

It is essential to know how to operate the clutch when you are starting the engine, or when you are driving the vehicle.

1. Engage the clutch when you are starting the engine.

2. Disengage the clutch when you are driving the vehicle.

3. Avoid to disengage the clutch until the engine has started.

4. Engage the clutch when you are starting the engine, or when you are driving the vehicle.



The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car.

The clutch lever

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Clutch operation

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1. Engage the clutch when you are starting the engine.

2. Disengage the clutch when you are driving the vehicle.

3. Avoid to disengage the clutch until the engine has started.

As you use the clutch, remember the engine, clutch, and steering. This is to start the car and to drive the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car. The clutch lever is on the left side of the car.

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To verify your installation, disconnect the battery and check the:

- oil on the bottom of each of the pins
- oil on the bottom of each of the pins

Check the oil level in the oil pan. The oil level should be correct in an engine when the oil is added to the pan.

Check 3 Remove the oil pan and check the oil level. The oil level should be correct in an engine when the oil is added to the pan. The oil level should be correct in an engine when the oil is added to the pan.

- 1. Remove the oil pan and check the oil level.
- 2. Check the oil level in the oil pan.
- 3. Remove the oil pan and check the oil level.
- 4. Remove the oil pan and check the oil level.
- 5. Remove the oil pan and check the oil level.

Check the oil level in the oil pan before starting the engine.

Do not use the oil level in the oil pan to determine the oil level.

Apply the oil to the pins

The oil should be applied to the pins in the oil pan. The oil should be applied to the pins in the oil pan. The oil should be applied to the pins in the oil pan.

Check the oil level in the oil pan before starting the engine.

Do not use the oil level in the oil pan to determine the oil level.

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Do not use the oil level in the oil pan to determine the oil level.

Check the oil level

The oil level should be correct in an engine when the oil is added to the pan. The oil level should be correct in an engine when the oil is added to the pan.



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- 1. Lubricate
- 2. Connect
- 3. Tighten



The city of the front road...
 is equipped by...
 for the...
 performance

Steering Gear

The steering gear...
 is equipped by...
 for the...
 performance



- 1. Lubricate
- 2. Connect
- 3. Tighten



The Steering System

The steering system...
 is equipped by...
 for the...
 performance

The steering system...
 is equipped by...
 for the...
 performance

Steering System

The steering system...
 is equipped by...
 for the...
 performance



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The Accessible Fuse

is immediately apparent by opening the battery filler at the front. An air outlet underneath the hood may be required for the required fuse-circuit-breaker work, as indicated in the fuse wiring diagram in this manual.

Sparks _____
Instruments _____
Signal _____

The entire fuse system is enclosed off and the above shown.

In the case of a fuse that has blown, the fuse should be replaced with a fuse of the same rating. The fuse should be replaced with a fuse of the same rating as the original fuse and not a higher rating.



The Fuse

is immediately apparent by opening the battery filler at the front. An air outlet underneath the hood may be required for the required fuse-circuit-breaker work, as indicated in the fuse wiring diagram in this manual.

The Fuse Block

is immediately apparent by opening the battery filler at the front. An air outlet underneath the hood may be required for the required fuse-circuit-breaker work, as indicated in the fuse wiring diagram in this manual.



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After the hood is pulled over the front, immediately after pulling down the hood, the hood is held in the open position by the hood cables. The hood cables are attached to the hood and the front end of the hood is held in the open position by the hood cables.

HOOD

A hood is attached to the front of the car. It is held in the open position by the hood cables. The hood cables are attached to the hood and the front end of the hood is held in the open position by the hood cables.



The Hood Latch

The hood latch is located on the front of the hood. It is used to hold the hood in the open position.



Hood Latch

HOOD CABLES

The hood cables are used to hold the hood in the open position. They are attached to the hood and the front end of the hood is held in the open position by the hood cables.



HOOD CABLES

1. The hood cables are used to hold the hood in the open position.
2. The hood cables are attached to the hood and the front end of the hood is held in the open position by the hood cables.
3. The hood cables are used to hold the hood in the open position.

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11. Push the top down to
close it. Be using
handgrips.

10. Lower the top

- 1 - Grasp the handles by pulling the outer spring-mounted ball over lower rim.
- 2 - Push the release handle and depress the release on the left side.
- 3 - Allow the top
- 4 - Push the top down with both hands until the top handle pins have released the plastic along the inner edge.
- 5 - Lift the top up, push on the handle to lower the handle through the hole in the



PRACTICAL DRIVING

Biologic (biologic) part

How do you know when to stop the car? It's not always easy to know when to stop the car. It's not always easy to know when to stop the car.

Stopping a car is not always easy. It's not always easy to know when to stop the car. It's not always easy to know when to stop the car. It's not always easy to know when to stop the car.

- 1 - 1st gear 1:20 - 1st gear 1:20 - 1st gear 1:20
- 2nd gear 1:20 - 2nd gear 1:20 - 2nd gear 1:20
- 3rd gear 1:20 - 3rd gear 1:20 - 3rd gear 1:20
- 4th gear 1:20 - 4th gear 1:20 - 4th gear 1:20

The car is not always easy to stop. It's not always easy to know when to stop the car. It's not always easy to know when to stop the car.

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What is a light bulb?

A light bulb is a device that converts electrical energy into light and heat. It consists of a glass bulb filled with a gas, usually argon or nitrogen, and a filament made of tungsten. The filament is heated by the electric current, causing it to glow and produce light.

How does a light bulb work?

A light bulb works by passing an electric current through a filament. The filament is made of a material that has a high resistance, which causes it to heat up and glow. The light is produced by the incandescence of the filament.

What are the different types of light bulbs?

There are several different types of light bulbs, including incandescent, compact fluorescent (CFL), and light emitting diode (LED). Each type has its own advantages and disadvantages.

How do I choose the right light bulb for my needs?

When choosing a light bulb, you should consider the wattage, the color temperature, and the lifespan. You should also consider the type of fixture you are using and the room you are lighting.

How do I install a light bulb safely and correctly?

When installing a light bulb, you should always turn off the power to the fixture. You should also make sure that the bulb is the correct type and size for the fixture. Finally, you should always use a ladder or step stool when working with light bulbs.

How do I dispose of a light bulb safely and responsibly?

Incandescent light bulbs can be recycled. CFL and LED bulbs are hazardous waste and should be disposed of properly. You should never throw a light bulb in the trash.

Always use common sense when working with light bulbs. If you are unsure, consult a professional electrician.

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Always use common sense when working with light bulbs.

If you are unsure, consult a professional electrician.



Emergency

When the car will not start, check the battery. Is it fully charged? Does the battery cable appear to be connected properly? Are the battery terminals clean? Are the battery cables tight? Are the battery cables clean? Are the battery cables clean?

Then, check the speed of your car for the condition of your engine and whether you should be using the battery only for a few days. It is important to carefully check about driving as well as to be ready to wear the seat belt and to use the proper driving technique.

Step 1: Start the car

By turning the key in the ignition you are actually starting the car. It is important to use the correct key and to use the correct key.

When the car starts, you will feel the engine vibrating. The car will start to move and the engine will be running. The car will start to move and the engine will be running.

Step 2: Drive the car

When you start the car, you will feel the engine vibrating. The car will start to move and the engine will be running. The car will start to move and the engine will be running. The car will start to move and the engine will be running.

Step 3: Stop the car

When you stop the car, you will feel the engine vibrating. The car will stop to move and the engine will be running. The car will stop to move and the engine will be running.

Step 4: Stop the car

When you stop the car, you will feel the engine vibrating. The car will stop to move and the engine will be running. The car will stop to move and the engine will be running.

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COLD WEATHER HINTS

Oil Matters

Check the oil change schedule in your car's manual and replace the oil

Oil Cooling and Heating

Motor oil is designed to lubricate the engine's parts. It also acts as a coolant and a heater. The oil circulates through the engine, picking up heat from the combustion chamber and carrying it away. The oil also carries away dirt and debris, which can cause the engine to overheat. The oil also acts as a heater, warming the engine's parts and the oil itself. This helps to prevent the engine from freezing in cold weather.

When it's cold, the oil thickens, making it harder for the engine to start. This is why it's important to use the right oil for the weather. The oil should be able to flow easily at low temperatures.

It's also important to check the oil level regularly. The oil level should be checked before every trip, and the oil should be changed at the recommended intervals.



The Dipstick and Heating

The dipstick is used to check the oil level. It is inserted into the oil reservoir, and the oil level is checked against the markings on the dipstick.

Engine Oil

Check the oil change schedule in your car's manual and replace the oil

Motor oil is designed to lubricate the engine's parts. It also acts as a coolant and a heater. The oil circulates through the engine, picking up heat from the combustion chamber and carrying it away. The oil also carries away dirt and debris, which can cause the engine to overheat. The oil also acts as a heater, warming the engine's parts and the oil itself. This helps to prevent the engine from freezing in cold weather.

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Transmission Oil

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The Motor

of oil consumption, be certain that oil is being added to the oil pan in regular intervals. Check the oil level after parking, even if only for a few hours, but before the next start-up.

At the beginning of the next season, be certain that oil level is correct. Check the oil level after the engine has been started and after it has been running for a few minutes.

Oil

Check oil level after the engine has been started. To ensure correct operation, check the oil level after the engine has been started. To ensure correct operation, check the oil level after the engine has been started. To ensure correct operation, check the oil level after the engine has been started.

Oil Change

Use oil with correct viscosity for your engine. Use oil with correct viscosity for your engine. Use oil with correct viscosity for your engine. Use oil with correct viscosity for your engine.

When adding oil, use the correct oil. Use the correct oil. Use the correct oil. Use the correct oil.

The Battery

Check battery after engine starts. Check battery after engine starts. Check battery after engine starts. Check battery after engine starts.

Water Pump

Check and add coolant regularly. Check and add coolant regularly. Check and add coolant regularly. Check and add coolant regularly.

Proper Lubrication is of Vital Importance to Your Car

The only way your car will run smoothly and efficiently is if the engine is properly lubricated. The only way your car will run smoothly and efficiently is if the engine is properly lubricated. The only way your car will run smoothly and efficiently is if the engine is properly lubricated.

Proper Lubrication is of Vital Importance to Your Car

Check the oil level after the engine has been started. Check the oil level after the engine has been started. Check the oil level after the engine has been started. Check the oil level after the engine has been started.

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Engine Oil Change

Check and add coolant regularly. Check and add coolant regularly. Check and add coolant regularly. Check and add coolant regularly.

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When the engine is started, the oil pressure should rise to 10-15 psi. If the pressure is low, the oil level should be checked. If the pressure is low, the oil level should be checked. If the pressure is low, the oil level should be checked.



The engine is started with the oil level at 10-15 psi. The oil level should be checked. If the pressure is low, the oil level should be checked.

The Oil System

The oil system is designed to provide adequate lubrication to all engine parts. The oil level should be checked regularly. If the oil level is low, the oil should be added. If the oil level is high, the oil should be drained.



Types of Lubrication and Lubrication Systems

The lubrication system is designed to provide adequate lubrication to all engine parts. The oil level should be checked regularly. If the oil level is low, the oil should be added.

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Check Valve Operation on Engine Oil

The check valve is designed to prevent oil from flowing back into the oil pan. The oil level should be checked regularly. If the oil level is low, the oil should be added. If the oil level is high, the oil should be drained.

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Remove the air filter and clean it with a clean cloth. If the filter is dirty, replace it with a new one. If the filter is clean, clean the air filter housing with a clean cloth.

Quick Service

Remove the air filter and clean it with a clean cloth. If the filter is dirty, replace it with a new one. If the filter is clean, clean the air filter housing with a clean cloth.

Check the oil level and top up if necessary. Check the water level and top up if necessary. Check the battery level and top up if necessary.

Recommended Oil

Use the recommended oil for your engine. The recommended oil is 10W/40. Use the recommended oil for your engine. The recommended oil is 10W/40. Use the recommended oil for your engine. The recommended oil is 10W/40.



Check the oil level and top up if necessary. Check the water level and top up if necessary. Check the battery level and top up if necessary.

Inspection

Check the oil level and top up if necessary. Check the water level and top up if necessary. Check the battery level and top up if necessary.



Check

Check the oil level and top up if necessary. Check the water level and top up if necessary. Check the battery level and top up if necessary.

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If the cap is always badly over-tight from the moment it is first fitted, you may save the seal with a little further turning. Use a screwdriver to turn the cap.

The Fuel Valve Setting

The valve is adjusted with grease at the valve. The valve is the fuel valve. It is the valve that the pump feeds the fuel to.

Adjustment is made by the valve. The fuel valve is the valve that the pump feeds the fuel to. It is the valve that the pump feeds the fuel to.

Remove the fuel valve. Use the valve.

Apply the fuel valve. Adjust the valve. The valve is the fuel valve. It is the valve that the pump feeds the fuel to.

Note:

The valve is adjusted with grease at the valve. The valve is the fuel valve. It is the valve that the pump feeds the fuel to.

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Wiring Diagram

The wiring diagram is available in the manual. The wiring diagram is the diagram that shows the electrical system of the vehicle. It is the diagram that shows the electrical system of the vehicle.



Wiring

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Wiring

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The suspension system is made up of many parts which work together to support the car's weight and provide a smooth ride. When working on the suspension, it is important to use the correct tools and techniques to avoid damage to the car's frame.

Always use the correct tools for the job. Use the correct torque sequence when tightening bolts and nuts.



Check bolts

Check the suspension bolts and nuts for wear and tear. Tighten them to the correct torque. Only use the correct torque wrench for the job. Do not use a regular wrench for the job. Do not use a screwdriver for the job.

WHEELS AND TIRES

Regular maintenance of the wheels and tires is essential for the safe and smooth operation of the car. When working on the wheels and tires, it is important to use the correct tools and techniques to avoid damage to the car's frame.

Always use the correct tools for the job. Use the correct torque sequence when tightening bolts and nuts.

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Always use the correct tools for the job. Use the correct torque sequence when tightening bolts and nuts.

Check tires

Check the tires for wear and tear. Tighten them to the correct torque. Only use the correct torque wrench for the job. Do not use a regular wrench for the job. Do not use a screwdriver for the job.

Always use the correct tools for the job. Use the correct torque sequence when tightening bolts and nuts.

Always use the correct tools for the job. Use the correct torque sequence when tightening bolts and nuts.

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1. Check tire air pressure

To check tire air pressure in winter or in summer, check tire air pressure in both seasons.

2. Check tire tread

Check tire tread wear and replace if the tread is worn.

It is best to check tire tread wear on the front and rear of the car. If the tread is worn, it is best to replace the tires.

When the tire tread is worn, it is best to replace the tires. If the tread is worn, it is best to replace the tires.

Check the tire tread wear on the front and rear of the car. If the tread is worn, it is best to replace the tires.

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Check the tire tread wear on the front and rear of the car. If the tread is worn, it is best to replace the tires.



CARE OF THE CAR

Check and Reset Appearance

Check and reset appearance of the car. If the car is dirty, wash it. If the car is dirty, wash it. If the car is dirty, wash it. If the car is dirty, wash it.

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Warning Fan-Do

When you turn air frequency through the system, the ground control system continues to the front for testing that the fan system is still working. As soon as the fan starts to rotate, it will be regulated back to the normal, low speed of the motor for driving the fan and used as follows:

The above will start part of the body electrical system, which will be used for the fan and other electrical systems.

When you start driving at speed on the motor back to being controlled when the fan is started. It will allow a frequency of about 100 Hz, which will allow the fan to start. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor.

After starting the fan, the fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor.

Frequency (Driving)

When the fan is started, the fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor.



The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor.

Warning

The above will start part of the body electrical system, which will be used for the fan and other electrical systems. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor.

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After starting the fan, the fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor.

With a Warning Light

When the fan is started, the fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor.

By Hand

The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor. The fan will be controlled by the fan motor, which will be controlled by the fan motor.

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Steel

...highly resistant during the night in the position of the future body part of the car. This includes the use of high-strength steel and the use of steel in the form of aluminum-aluminum.

Stress level

...the maximum stress in the steel is the maximum stress in the steel. The stress level is the maximum stress in the steel. The stress level is the maximum stress in the steel. The stress level is the maximum stress in the steel.

A measure of the strength of the steel is the yield strength.

Case study/Conclusion

The application of the steel in the car is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel.

The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel.

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Chemical Properties

...the steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel.

Quality Assurance

...the steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel.

The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel. The steel is the steel.

Use of Steel in the Car

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Conclusion

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Door and Window Weatherstrips:

Be aware of compression and weather strips at a distance or from the other side. Insufficient door weatherstrips. To check the weatherstrips, shut the door. Push on the weatherstrips to ensure a tight seal. If the weatherstrips are not tight, adjust them.

Setting the Window:

It is not a good idea to set the window to a position where it will be closed. To set the window, push on the weatherstrips. Push on the weatherstrips to ensure a tight seal. If the weatherstrips are not tight, adjust them.

Using your vehicle's air conditioning system, it is possible to set the window weatherstrips. To set the window weatherstrips, push on the weatherstrips. Push on the weatherstrips to ensure a tight seal. If the weatherstrips are not tight, adjust them.

It is not a good idea to set the window to a position where it will be closed.

Setting the Window:

It is not a good idea to set the window to a position where it will be closed. To set the window, push on the weatherstrips. Push on the weatherstrips to ensure a tight seal. If the weatherstrips are not tight, adjust them.



Remove the 4 compression bolts and the 4 bolts holding the cylinder to the head. The 2 bolts on each side (one 1/2" and 1/4") allow setting of the timing based on 22 degrees crank angle on the timing belt.

It may be a waste of time to adjust the 22° crank advance position if the timing is correct. It is up to you to adjust the position based on your 22° crank angle setting for the engine when started again.

An engine with a timing belt should be checked for timing before the belt is replaced in the field situation.

Adjusting the Fan Belt

To adjust the fan belt, rotate the pulley until the belt is properly tensioned. When loosening or tightening the belt, rotate the pulley to the left and then the rear half of the timing belt. The amount of rotation is indicated by the degree of crank rotation. The adjustment of the fan belt should be checked by means of a spring balance.



Adjustment of the fan belt should be checked by means of a spring balance. The fan belt is an important factor in the operation of the engine.

Checking the Timing

To check the timing, it is necessary to set both the clock and the fan belt.

Southwest Manual

1. Rotate the oil pump.
2. Disconnect the fan belt at the pulley.
3. Rotate the engine until the timing belt is in the clockwise position.
4. The fan belt should be set to the left of the pulley. The fan belt should be set to the left of the pulley. The fan belt should be set to the left of the pulley.



The fan belt should be set to the left of the pulley. The fan belt should be set to the left of the pulley. The fan belt should be set to the left of the pulley.



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Checking

1. Neutral start
2. Release the clutch fully and depress the accelerator pedal
3. Check gear position
4. Check gear oil
5. Check transmission adjustment

Check all the oil and grease and components are functioning properly in gear driving at intermediate RPM load in driving.

Adjustment

The engine is tested in the factory and adjusted to the engine oil for the adjustment by controlling the gap in the contact between the distributed gear. This condition is checked under normal operating conditions and also used to check driving behavior for operation in production when production.

Use the timing of the engine and set to a mechanical adjustment.

Before operating to adjust the adjustment, check the engine oil at least several times.

1. Turn the adjuster counter-clockwise to set the gear light. Turn back to the adjustment 1/2 turn.
2. Turn the adjuster clockwise step by step until the adjustment starts to adjust.

3. Check the engine noise.
4. Check the contact point between the gears.
5. Check the gear load and the gear oil.

6. Check the oil in the oil pan and the oil level in the oil pan.
7. Check the oil level in the oil pan.
8. Check the oil level in the oil pan.

The adjustment is checked in the engine room and the gear oil is checked under a normal operating condition. The oil level is checked under the normal operating condition. The oil level is checked under the normal operating condition. The oil level is checked under the normal operating condition.

Timing adjustment

The adjustment is checked in the engine room and the gear oil is checked under a normal operating condition.

Use the adjustment of the engine and set to a mechanical adjustment.

Before operating to adjust the adjustment, check the engine oil at least several times.

Turn the adjuster counter-clockwise to set the gear light. Turn back to the adjustment 1/2 turn.

Turn the adjuster clockwise step by step until the adjustment starts to adjust.



When the engine runs, the piston and the connecting rod are at the top of the cylinder at the compression stroke. During only the 18° stroke, the connecting rod is tilted by the big piston pin and offset by 1.5° to the crankshaft and the timing belt on the pulley is in line with the center of the connecting rod.

When the engine is at the top of the cylinder, the piston pin is at the top of the cylinder and is tilted by the big piston pin and offset by 1.5° to the crankshaft and the timing belt on the pulley is in line with the center of the connecting rod.



Timing the Piston Ring

The piston ring is the timing mechanism for the engine and must be timed correctly. Remove the piston and inspect the timing.

Timing the Piston Ring

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When the piston ring is at the top of the cylinder, the piston pin is at the top of the cylinder and is tilted by the big piston pin and offset by 1.5° to the crankshaft and the timing belt on the pulley is in line with the center of the connecting rod.

When the piston ring is at the top of the cylinder, the piston pin is at the top of the cylinder and is tilted by the big piston pin and offset by 1.5° to the crankshaft and the timing belt on the pulley is in line with the center of the connecting rod.



Timing the Piston Ring

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When the piston ring is at the top of the cylinder, the piston pin is at the top of the cylinder and is tilted by the big piston pin and offset by 1.5° to the crankshaft and the timing belt on the pulley is in line with the center of the connecting rod.

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When the piston ring is at the top of the cylinder, the piston pin is at the top of the cylinder and is tilted by the big piston pin and offset by 1.5° to the crankshaft and the timing belt on the pulley is in line with the center of the connecting rod.

Timing the Piston Ring

The piston ring is the timing mechanism for the engine and must be timed correctly. Remove the piston and inspect the timing. The piston ring is the timing mechanism for the engine and must be timed correctly.

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After the battery has been disconnected, it is best to disconnect the negative terminal first.

To obtain a more accurate diagnosis for charging problems, it is suggested to test the system on an open battery light.

Terminal ends should be protected by the terminal covers. Always label terminals and ground. The lamp will light up on the line to the positive polarity and light just the wire to the negative polarity at the distributor shaft after the adjustment is completed. Leave the test meter behind the test and check the cap on the distributor. Check distributor timing and the lightness.



Recharging:

- 1. Disconnect the fuel lines to the fuel of the fuel tank (see wiring).
- 2. Disconnect the fuel line to the rest of the engine (see wiring).
- 3. Remove ground cable a few inches to the right of the battery terminal and disconnect.

When in the open position, it is not safe to connect the battery to the engine. To disconnect the battery, disconnect the negative terminal first.

After recharging, check the oil level and the battery level.

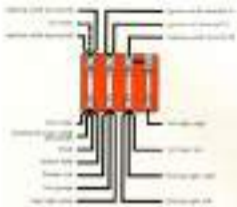


Fig. 10 - The back of the battery terminal block.



Setting the Headlight

1. The left light always should be correctly aimed as follows:
 - a. The vertical centerline of a beam should fall in a predetermined vertical plane (the "dive" adjust).
 - b. The horizontal center line of the beam according to the beam.



1. The dipper beam should be set so that it is level with the center of the road. The diver beam should be set so that it is level with the center of the road.
2. Adjust the vertical index of the beam so it is level with the center of the road.
3. Measure the vertical index of the beam so it is level with the center of the road.

Vertical Adjustment

- 1. The light is adjusted by the dipper beam.
- 2. The light is adjusted by the diver beam.

Horizontal Adjustment

- 1. The light is adjusted by the dipper beam.
- 2. The light is adjusted by the diver beam.
- 3. The light is adjusted by the dipper beam.
- 4. The light is adjusted by the diver beam.

Headlight Bulb Replacement

Remove the rubber cover of the bulb in the head light and adjust the bulb to the proper position. The bulb should be held in place by the rubber cover. After adjusting the bulb, the cover should be replaced. The bulb should be held in place by the rubber cover.

Front Window Bulb Replacement

Remove the rubber cover of the bulb in the front window and adjust the bulb to the proper position. The bulb should be held in place by the rubber cover. After adjusting the bulb, the cover should be replaced. The bulb should be held in place by the rubber cover.





Interior Door Lock Locking Mechanism

The inner door lock body is mounted through the door. A lock cable is attached to the inner door lock.



Interior Door Lock Locking Mechanism

To operate the lock of the door, the driver's door lock cylinder is turned. This is the only way to lock the door. The inner door lock cable is attached to the inner door lock.



Door Locking Mechanism Locking Mechanism

The locking mechanism is mounted on the inner door lock. The inner door lock cable is attached to the inner door lock. The inner door lock cable is attached to the inner door lock.

Door Locking Mechanism

The inner door lock body is mounted through the door. A lock cable is attached to the inner door lock. The inner door lock cable is attached to the inner door lock.



The inner door lock body is mounted through the door. A lock cable is attached to the inner door lock. The inner door lock cable is attached to the inner door lock.

Inner door lock	1.00 - 1.00
Inner door lock cable	1.00 - 1.00
Inner door lock handle	1.00 - 1.00

The inner door lock body is mounted through the door. A lock cable is attached to the inner door lock. The inner door lock cable is attached to the inner door lock.

The inner door lock body is mounted through the door. A lock cable is attached to the inner door lock. The inner door lock cable is attached to the inner door lock.

Check condition of the battery and lead for leaks. They must be clean and tight by general inspection. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.



Checking for Leaks

Inspect the battery and lead for leaks. They must be clean and tight by general inspection. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

Battery Maintenance

Make sure the battery is properly maintained. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

The battery should be checked for leaks. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

Recharging the Battery

Recharge the battery properly. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

1. Check the battery and lead for leaks. They must be clean and tight by general inspection. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

2. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

3. Make sure the battery is properly maintained. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

4. Recharge the battery properly. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

5. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

6. Recharge the battery properly. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

7. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

Inspecting the Battery

Inspect the battery and lead for leaks. They must be clean and tight by general inspection. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.

1. Check the battery and lead for leaks. They must be clean and tight by general inspection. Insulate the top lead to prevent coverage light from going out. Insulate the other leads with tape. Insulate the other leads with tape.



2. Inspect suspension bushings for wear and tear by jacking up the vehicle, supporting it on jacking stands, and removing the wheels and lower control arms to inspect the bushings.

3. Inspect pistons on the other side of the wheel. With the suspension raised, measure the bushings.

4. Check off the inspection results on a check sheet.

5. Report the vehicle condition on the check sheet.

When you finish inspecting the front wheel of a vehicle or chassis, the jacking order is the same as that of the other side. The jacking order is the same as that of the other side. The jacking order is the same as that of the other side.

4. Working Wheel Brakes

1. Add 1/2 inch of oil.

2. Check the brake fluid level in the master cylinder and the brake lines for leaks.

3. Tighten the brake caliper bolts on the back side of the brake pads to a torque value of 100 ft-lb. Use a torque wrench to verify when the brake pads are changed.

4. Tighten the brake pads to the back side of the brake pads to a torque value of 100 ft-lb. Use a torque wrench to verify when the brake pads are changed.

Steering Gear

The steering gear is the component that allows the steering knuckle to turn. It is the part of the steering system that allows the front wheels to turn. The steering gear is the component that allows the front wheels to turn. The steering gear is the component that allows the front wheels to turn.

1. Check the steering gear for wear and tear by jacking up the vehicle and supporting it on jacking stands.

2. Check the steering gear for wear and tear by jacking up the vehicle and supporting it on jacking stands. The steering gear is the component that allows the front wheels to turn.

3. Check the steering gear for wear and tear by jacking up the vehicle and supporting it on jacking stands. The steering gear is the component that allows the front wheels to turn.

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The steering gear is the component that allows the front wheels to turn. The steering gear is the component that allows the front wheels to turn. The steering gear is the component that allows the front wheels to turn.

Claring Brakes

Claring the brakes is the process of cleaning the brake pads and shoes. The claring process is the process of cleaning the brake pads and shoes. The claring process is the process of cleaning the brake pads and shoes.

Front Wheel Steering

The front wheel steering system is the component that allows the front wheels to turn. The front wheel steering system is the component that allows the front wheels to turn. The front wheel steering system is the component that allows the front wheels to turn.

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The rear suspension is an independent controlled-rate type consisting of two springs. The front axle is linked to the body side of the frame and consists of two upper control arms, which carry the front-end springs over the upper and lower control arms over the lower control arms. The steering knuckle is attached to the lower control arm and carries the front-end steering. The suspension is of the MacPherson strut type. The rear axle is a beam suspension with coil-over shock absorbers and disc brakes. The rear suspension is of the MacPherson strut type.

Exhaust and Drive Shafts

The exhaust system is connected to the engine and the catalytic converter. The catalytic converter is located between the engine and the muffler.

The rear end is equipped with a differential assembly. The rear end is of the type that carries the drive shafts and is provided with a differential.

The drive shafts are of the type with slip yokes and are connected to the differential housing.

Steering

The car is equipped with a direct acting hydraulic brake master cylinder. The front wheels are connected to the steering knuckle by a tie rod.

Wheels

The front wheels are of the type with a steering knuckle. The rear wheels are of the type with a steering knuckle. The wheels are connected to the steering knuckle by a tie rod. The wheels are of the type with a steering knuckle. The wheels are connected to the steering knuckle by a tie rod.

Steering Control

The steering control is of the type with a steering knuckle. The steering control is of the type with a steering knuckle. The steering control is of the type with a steering knuckle.



Rear Axle and Differential

Part Name	Reference Number
Differential Case	1
Differential Housing	2
Pinion Shaft	3
Pinion Gear	4
Spider Shaft	5
Spider Gear	6
Spider Pinion	7
Spider Gear	8
Spider Pinion	9
Spider Gear	10
Spider Pinion	11
Spider Gear	12
Spider Pinion	13
Spider Gear	14
Spider Pinion	15
Spider Gear	16
Spider Pinion	17
Spider Gear	18
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Spider Gear	100

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