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31 - Collision Information

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Warning

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.

It is important to note that this publication contains various Cautions and Warnings. These should be read carefully in order to minimize risk of personal injury or the possibility that improper service methods may damage the vehicle or render it unsafe. It is important to note that these Cautions and Warnings cover only the situations and procedures FCA US LLC has encountered and recommended. FCA US LLC cannot possibly know, evaluate, and advise the service trade of all conceivable ways in which service may be performed, or of the possible hazards of each. Consequently, FCA US LLC has not undertaken any such broad service review. Accordingly, anyone uses a service procedure or tool that is not recommended in this publication must be certain that neither personal safety, nor vehicle safety, will be jeopardized by the service methods they select.

USE OF HEAT DURING REPAIR

WARNING: FCA US LLC engineering's position on the use of heat during collision repair is as follows:

- Any body panel or frame component damaged which is to be repaired and reused, must be repaired using the "cold straightening" method. No heat may be used during the straightening process.
- During rough straightening prior to panel replacement, damaged panels or frame components may be heated to assist in body/frame realignment. The application of heat must be constrained to the parts which will be replaced and not allowed to affect any other components.

This "no heat" recommendation is due to the extensive use of high strength and advanced high strength steels in FCA US LLC products. High-strength materials can be substantially and negatively affected from heat input which will not be obviously known to the repairer or consumer.

Ignoring these recommendations may lead to serious compromises in the ability to protect occupants in a future collision event, reduce the engineered qualities and attributes, or decrease the durability and reliability of the vehicle.

This statement supersedes any previously released information by the FCA US LLC.

Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious or fatal injury.

Standard Procedure

SERVICE AFTER A SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM DEPLOYMENT

Any vehicle which is to be returned to use following a Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) component deployment must have the deployed restraints replaced. In addition, the following guidelines MUST be observed.

- **Following ANY major vehicle impact damage in the vicinity of an impact sensor or the ORC** - It is critical that the mounting surfaces and mounting brackets for the Occupant Restraint Controller (ORC), front impact sensors and side impact sensors located within the proximity of the impact damage be closely inspected and restored to their original conditions. Because the ORC and each impact sensor are used by the SRS to monitor or confirm the direction and severity of a vehicle impact, improper orientation or insecure fastening of these components may cause airbags not to deploy when required, or to deploy when not required.
- **Following ANY airbag deployment event** - The Lower Anchors and Tethers for CHildren (LATCH) provisions, the upper tether anchors (if equipped) and all interior trim panels must also be inspected.
- **If an active head restraint is deployed** - An inertia-based Active Head Restraint (AHR) unit that is undamaged following a deployment automatically resets itself. These units are designed with the intention of reuse.
- **If the driver airbag is deployed** - If the Driver AirBag (DAB) has been deployed, the DAB, the clockspring, the steering column assembly, both front seat belt anchor buckle tensioners, both front seat belt retractor and tensioner assemblies, any front seat belt buckle in use and all rear seat belt retractors and buckles in use must be replaced. The front impact sensors and the steering wheel must also be inspected.
- **If the knee airbags are deployed** - If the Knee AirBags (KAB) have been deployed, the KAB, the instrument panel steering column opening cover (left side) and the glove box (right side) must be replaced. The instrument panel must also be inspected.
- **If the passenger airbag is deployed** - If the Passenger AirBag (PAB) has been deployed, the PAB and the instrument panel must be replaced.
- **If a front seat airbag is deployed** - If a front Seat AirBag (SAB) has been deployed, the front SAB, the front seat back frame, the front seat back foam and the front seat back trim cover on the same side of the vehicle as the deployed airbag must be replaced. Both front seat belt anchor buckle tensioners, both front seat belt retractor and tensioner assemblies, any front seat belt buckle in use and all rear seat belt retractors and buckles in use must be replaced. All interior trim panels must also be inspected.
- **If a rear seat airbag is deployed** - If a rear SAB has been deployed, the rear SAB, the rear seat cushion frame, the rear seat cushion foam and the rear seat cushion trim cover must be replaced. Both front seat belt anchor buckle tensioners, both front seat belt retractor and tensioner assemblies, any front seat belt buckle in use and all rear seat belt retractors and buckles in use must be replaced.
- **If a seat belt tensioner is deployed** - The seat belt retractor and anchor buckle tensioners as well as the adaptive load limiters are deployed in conjunction with the front airbags, but can also be deployed with a front or rear SAB or a side curtain airbags (SABIC). All seat belt tensioners must be replaced if any airbag in the vehicle except a KAB has been deployed.
- **If a side curtain airbag is deployed** - If a side curtain airbag (SABIC) has been deployed, the SABIC, the deploy brackets on the upper B and C-pillars, the trim on the upper A, B and C-pillars and the side impact sensors on the same side of the vehicle as the deployed airbag must be replaced. The headliner, both front seat belt anchor buckle tensioners, both front seat belt retractor and tensioner assemblies, any front seat belt buckle in use and all rear seat belt retractors and buckles in use must be replaced. For vehicles with an optional sunroof, the sunroof and the sunroof drain tubes and hoses must also be inspected.

The components identified with the deployed SRS components in the preceding list are not intended for reuse and will be damaged or weakened as a result of an airbag deployment, which may or may not be obvious during a visual inspection. All other vehicle components should be closely inspected following any SRS component deployment, but are to be replaced only as required by the extent of the visible damage incurred.

SQUIB CIRCUIT DAMAGE

In addition to the preceding guidelines, be aware that the heat created by the initiator during an airbag or tensioner deployment will cause collateral damage to the connected wiring (squib circuits) and connector insulators. There are two methods by which an airbag or seat belt tensioner may be connected to the vehicle electrical system. The first method involves a short pigtail harness and connector insulator that are integral to the airbag or tensioner unit and are replaced as a unit with the service replacement airbag or seat belt tensioner. This connection method typically requires no additional wiring repair following a deployment.

However, the second connection method involves a wire harness takeout and connector insulator that are connected directly to the airbag or tensioner initiator or squib. These direct-connect type take outs and connector

insulators **MUST** be repaired following an airbag or seat belt tensioner deployment using the approved Supplemental Restraint System Wiring Repairs procedure.

AIRBAG SQUIB STATUS

Multistage airbags with multiple initiators (squibs) which must be checked to determine that all squibs were used during the deployment event. The DAB and PAB in these vehicles are deployed by electrical signals generated by the ORC through the driver or passenger squib 1 and squib 2 circuits to the two initiators in the airbag inflators. Typically, both initiators are used and all potentially hazardous chemicals are burned during an airbag deployment event. However, it is possible for only one initiator to be used; therefore, it is always necessary to confirm that both initiators have been used in order to avoid the improper handling or disposal of potentially live pyrotechnic or hazardous materials. The following procedure should be performed using a diagnostic scan tool to verify the status of both airbag squibs before either deployed airbag is removed from the vehicle for disposal.

CAUTION: Deployed front airbags have initiators (squibs) in the airbag inflator may or may not have live pyrotechnic material within the inflator. Do not dispose of these airbags unless you are certain of complete deployment. Refer to the Hazardous Substance Control System for information regarding the potentially hazardous properties of the subject component and the proper safe handling procedures. Then dispose of all non-deployed and deployed airbags and seat belt tensioners in a manner consistent with state, provincial, local and federal regulations.

1. Be certain that the diagnostic scan tool contains the latest version of the proper diagnostic software. Connect the scan tool to the 16-way Data Link Connector (DLC). The DLC is located on the driver side lower edge of the instrument panel, outboard of the steering column.
2. Transition the ignition status to ON.
3. Using the scan tool, read and record the active (current) Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC) data.

Using the active DTC information, refer to the **Airbag Squib Status** table to determine the status of both DAB squibs and both PAB squibs.

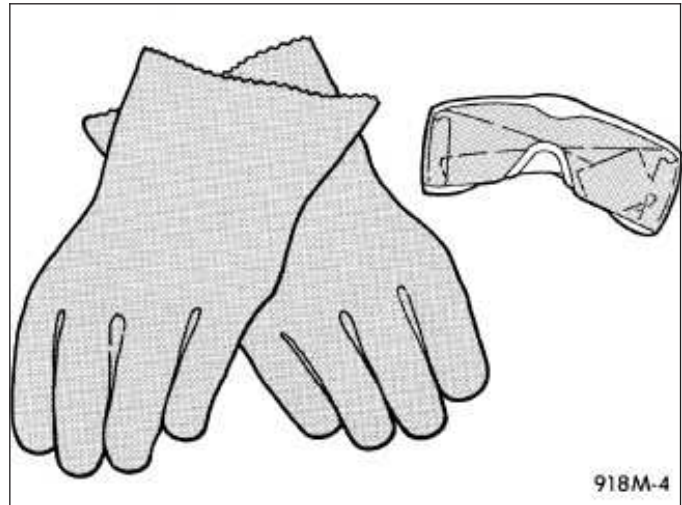
AIRBAG SQUIB STATUS		
IF THE ACTIVE DTC IS:	CONDITIONS	SQUIB STATUS
Driver or Passenger Squib 1 open	AND the stored DTC minutes for both Driver or Passenger squibs are within 15 minutes of each other	Both Squib 1 and 2 were used.
Driver or Passenger Squib 2 open		
Driver or Passenger Squib 1 open	AND the stored DTC minutes for Driver or Passenger Squib 2 open is GREATER than the stored DTC minutes for Driver or Passenger Squib 1 by 15 minutes or more	Squib 1 was used; Squib 2 is live.
Driver or Passenger Squib 2 open		
Driver or Passenger Squib 1 open	AND the stored DTC minutes for Driver or Passenger Squib 1 open is GREATER than the stored DTC minutes for Driver or Passenger Squib 2 by 15 minutes or more	Squib 1 is live; Squib 2 was used.
Driver or Passenger Squib 2 open		
Driver or Passenger Squib 1 open	AND Driver or Passenger Squib 2 open is NOT an active code	Squib 1 was used; Squib 2 is live.
Driver or Passenger Squib 2 open	AND Driver or Passenger Squib 1 open is NOT an active code	Squib 1 is live; Squib 2 was used.

NOTE: If none of the Driver or Passenger Squib 1 or 2 open are active codes, the status of the airbag squibs is unknown. In this case the airbag should be handled and disposed of as if the squibs were both live.

CLEANUP PROCEDURE

WARNING: To avoid serious or fatal injury, if you experience skin irritation during cleanup, run cool water over the affected area. Also, if you experience irritation of the nose or throat, exit the vehicle for fresh air until the irritation ceases. If irritation continues, see a physician.

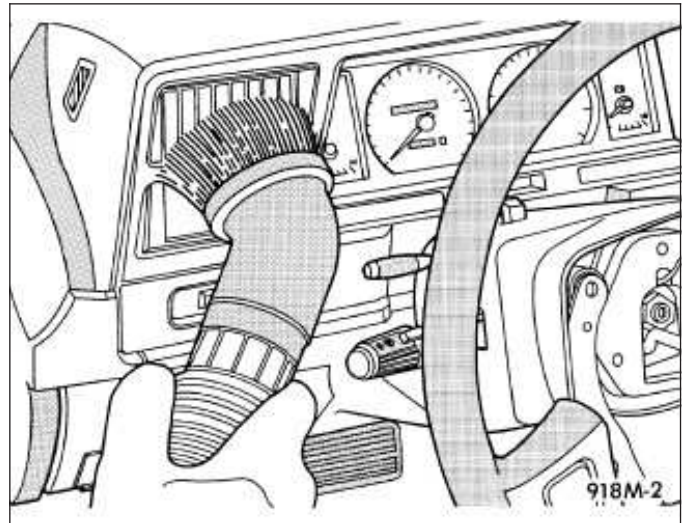
Following a SRS component deployment, the vehicle interior will contain a powdery residue. This residue consists primarily of harmless particulate by-products of the small pyrotechnic charge that initiates the propellant used to deploy a SRS component. However, this residue may also contain traces of sodium hydroxide powder, a chemical by-product of the propellant material that is used to generate the inert gas that inflates the airbag. Since sodium hydroxide powder can irritate the skin, eyes, nose, or throat, be certain to wear safety glasses, rubber gloves, and a long-sleeved shirt during cleanup.



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1. Begin the cleanup by using a vacuum cleaner to remove any residual powder from the vehicle interior. Clean from outside the vehicle and work toward the inside, in order to avoid kneeling or sitting on a non-cleaned area.
2. Be certain to vacuum the heater and air conditioning outlets as well. Run the heater and air conditioner blower on the lowest speed setting and vacuum any powder expelled from the outlets.

CAUTION: Deployed front airbags have initiators (squibs) in the airbag inflator may or may not have live pyrotechnic material within the inflator. Do not dispose of these airbags unless you are certain of complete deployment. Refer to the **AIRBAG SQUIB STATUS** heading within this information. All damaged, ineffective, or non-deployed Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) components which are replaced on vehicles are to be handled and disposed of properly. If an airbag or seat belt tensioner unit is ineffective or damaged and non-deployed, refer to the Hazardous Substance Control System for information regarding the potentially hazardous properties of the subject component and the proper safe handling procedures. Then dispose of all non-deployed and deployed airbags and seat belt tensioners in a manner consistent with state, provincial, local and federal regulations.



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3. Next, remove the deployed SRS components from the vehicle. Refer to the appropriate service removal procedures.
4. It may be necessary to vacuum the interior of the vehicle a second time to recover all of the powder.

BASECOAT/CLEARCOAT FINISH

CAUTION: Do not use abrasive chemicals, abrasive compounds or harsh alkaline based cleaning solvents on the painted surfaces of a vehicle. Failure to follow this caution can result in damage to vehicle finish.

The original equipment paint finish is a multi step process that involves multi step cleaning, applying electro deposition primer (E-coat), anti-chip primer, basecoat, and clearcoat steps.

On most vehicles a two-part paint application (basecoat/clearcoat) is used. The vehicle's "color" paint that is applied over primer is called basecoat. A clearcoat paint is then applied to protect the basecoat from ultraviolet light and provides a durable high-gloss finish.

FINESSE SANDING, BUFFING, AND POLISHING

CAUTION: Do not remove more than 0.5 mils of clearcoat finish when sanding, hand buffing or polishing. Basecoat paint must retain clearcoat for durability.

CAUTION: If the finish has been finesse sanded in the past, it cannot be repeated. Failure to follow this caution can result in damage to vehicle finish.

NOTE: Finesse sanding should only be performed by a trained automotive paint technician.

Minor acid etching, orange peel, or smudging in a clearcoat or single-stage finish can be reduced with light finesse sanding, hand buffing and polishing. Use a Paint Thickness Gauge #PR-ETG-2X or equivalent to determine clearcoat or single-stage paint thickness before and after the repair.

PAINT TOUCH-UP

If the painted metal surface of a vehicle becomes scratched or chipped to metal, it should be touched-up as soon as possible to avoid corrosion.

WARNING: Use an OSHA approved respirator and safety glasses when spraying paint or solvents. Failure to follow this warning may result in possible personal injury or death.

When repairing painted metal surfaces, for best results, use MOPAR® Scratch Filler/Primer, Touch-Up Paints and Clear Top Coat.

1. Scrape any loose paint and corrosion from inside the scratch or chip.

WARNING: Avoid prolonged skin contact with petroleum or alcohol-based cleaning solvents. Failure to follow this warning can result in possible personal injury or death.

NOTE: Skin contact with petroleum or alcohol-based cleaning solvents can be avoided by wearing nitrile gloves.

2. Clean affected area with MOPAR® Tar/Road Oil Remover or equivalent, and allow to dry.
3. Fill the inside of the scratch or chip with a coat of filler/primer. Do not overlap primer onto good surface finish. The applicator brush should be wet enough to puddle-fill the scratch or chip without running. Do not stroke brush applicator on body surface. Allow the filler/primer to dry hard.
4. Cover the filler/primer with color touch-up paint. Do not overlap touch-up color onto the original color coat around the scratch or chip. Butt the new color to the original color, if possible. Do not stroke applicator brush on body surface. Allow touch-up paint to dry hard.
5. On vehicles with clearcoat, apply clear top coat to touch-up paint with the same technique as described in step 4. Allow clear top coat to dry hard. If desired, the clearcoat can be lightly finesse sanded (1500 grit) and polished with rubbing compound.

NON-STRUCTURAL SHEET METAL REPAIR

Safety Notice

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It is important to note this publication contains various **Cautions** and **Warnings**. These should be read carefully in order to minimize risk of personal injury or the possibility that improper service may damage the vehicle or render it unsafe. It is important to note that these cautions and warnings cover only the situations and procedures FCA US LLC has encountered and recommended. FCA US LLC cannot possibly know, evaluate, and advise the service trade of all conceivable ways in which service may be performed, or the possible hazards of each. Consequently, FCA US LLC has not undertaken any broad service review. Accordingly, anyone that uses a service procedure or tool that is not recommended in this publication must be certain that neither personal safety, nor vehicle safety will be jeopardized by the service methods they select.

Safety Precautions

WARNING: Always wear an approved respirator, as well as skin and eye protection per adhesive manufacturer recommendations as stated in the product Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

Adhesives:

- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be available and understood before adhesives are handled
- All personnel should be instructed on the proper procedures to prevent skin contact with solvents, curing agents, and uncured base adhesives, which could cause allergic reactions or sensitization

Types of Structural Adhesives

Overview: There are three basic chemistries used in the collision repair industry. The types of adhesives used include Acrylic, Epoxy and Urethane. To achieve optimal results, it is best to use the chemistry that bonds best to the substrate being repaired, is easiest to use and offers the most permanent, non-detectable repair at the most economical repair cost. All three chemistries have their strengths and weaknesses.

NOTE: Structural adhesives that meet FCA US LLC's approved replacement materials specifications include - LORD Fusor 2098, LORD Fusor 112B and 3M 08116

Adhesive Types:

- **Acrylic Adhesives** - Bond all types of bare metals and are excellent for cross bonding aluminum to steel. They have good Noise Vibration Harshness (NVH) properties and offer anti-corrosion properties, so primers must be removed in the bond area. Most acrylics have a fast room temperature cure and respond well to force curing. They are stable with regards to temperature and moisture during cure. However, both of these can effect shelf life. Acrylics are the most forgiving of the three chemistries with regards to mix ratio accuracy.
- **Epoxy Adhesives** - Bond well to ridged and semi-ridged plastics, steel and aluminum and are generally easy to sand and feather edge. Some may be too ridged for flexible substrates and they often require primers on bare metal applications. Epoxies can be heat cured to increase strength and accelerate the curing process. They have a long and stable shelf life. Always purge the air out of the cartridges and use mix nozzles.
- **Urethane Adhesive** - Typically flexible and bond well to plastics. However, they usually require primers on metal surfaces to protect against corrosion. Urethanes have good seam sealing and NVH qualities and are frequently the optimal choice for seam sealers. They are sensitive to moisture during cure, packaging and storage. Single component urethanes usually have a much shorter shelf life than two component urethanes. Mix ratios are critical for urethanes. In most cases it cannot vary more than $\pm 5\%$. Therefore, hand mixing is not recommended. Urethanes are the most unforgiving of the three chemistries with regards to mix ratio accuracy.

LORD Fusor 2098 Curing Chart

Cure Time x Cure Temperature = Lap Shear Strength Pounds Per Square Inch (PSI)

CURE TIME	CURE TEMPERATURE		
	10°C (50°F)	21°C (70°F)	38°C (100°F)
30-minutes	X	X	X
1-hour	X	X	49 psi
2-hours	X	X	1369 psi
3-hours	X	X	1561 psi
3.5-hours	X	X	1752 psi
4-hours	X	24 psi	2713 psi
5-hours	X	90 psi	X
6-hours	X	292 psi	X
7-hours	X	646 psi	X
8-hours	39 psi	915 psi	X
16-hours	754 psi	1758 psi	X
1-day	1571 psi	2656 psi	X

LORD Fusor 112B Curing Chart

Cure Time x Cure Temperature = Lap Shear Strength Pounds Per Square Inch (PSI)

CURE TIME	CURE TEMPERATURE		
	10°C (50°F)	21°C (70°F)	38°C (100°F)
30-minutes	X	X	8 psi
1-hour	X	X	1039 psi
2-hours	X	X	1927 psi
3-hours	X	424 psi	2036 psi
3.5-hours	X	1610 psi	2024 psi
4-hours	X	1680 psi	2009 psi
5-hours	X	1854 psi	2079 psi
6-hours	X	1904 psi	1867 psi
7-hours	X	1760 psi	1750 psi
8-hours	24 psi	1686 psi	1746 psi
16-hours	1771 psi	2001 psi	1897 psi
1-day	1891 psi	1809 psi	1677 psi

JOINT AND REPAIR TYPES	REFERENCE
Backer Panel Joint	Backer Panel Joint
Door Skin	Door Skin Replacement
Body Side Aperture/Quarter Panel	Side Aperture Quarter Panel/Quarter Panel
Metal Fatigue/Stress Cracks	Metal Fatigue/Stress Crack

Backer Panel Joint

Overview: Backer panel procedures may be used to achieve a smooth joint between panel sections. The backer panel works well in areas where there is not enough room to smooth or feather in an overlap joint. The backer panel joint is a common repair for rocker panels, quarter panels and body side apertures.

NOTE: OEM panel replacement such as a quarter panel, side aperture and rocker panel will always require the weld bonding procedure at the pinch weld flange area(s).

Preparation:

NOTE: Be certain vehicle is evenly supported at normal suspension points.

1. Restore structural dimensions as well as all related mating flanges.

NOTE: It will be difficult to abrade the underside mating surface of the original panel, however this is an important step and should be done effectively.

2. Create a 50mm. (2in.) backer panel out of an unused portion of original or new sheet metal panel, whichever contains the appropriate shape. Be certain it has a precise fit to the back of the panels it will join.
3. All paint, primer, adhesive and any other corrosion protective coatings must be removed from the mating surfaces as well as the backer panels themselves, prior to application of adhesive. Grind a 25mm. (1in.) contact area on all panels where backer panel bonding will take place. The metal should be completely bare and shiny in appearance, if the metal appears pewter in color all of the galvanized coating has not been removed.
4. Pre-fit the backer panel to the panel(s) being joined, to ensure proper fit. If screws will be used to hold the panels in place during curing, dry fit them now to be certain of proper fit later. There should be a 0.8 - 1.6mm. (1/32 - 1/16in.) gap between the two outer panels, no gap on backer panels.
5. Without a mixing tip attached, purge a small amount of structural adhesive from the cartridge. This will ensure an even flow of both components.
6. Attach a mixing tip and dispense a mixing tube's length of adhesive from the cartridge.

Application:

NOTE: Refer to the structural adhesives manufacturer for information on work, handling and curing times.

7. Apply a 10 - 13mm. (3/8 - 1/2in.) bead of structural adhesive to the bare metal mating surfaces of the backer panels. Evenly apply the adhesive over the complete bonding surface. Apply a 10 - 13mm. (3/8 - 1/2 in.) bead of structural adhesive to bare metal mating surfaces. Use a body filler applicator to level the adhesive, making sure to cover all bare metal to protect against corrosion.
8. Position the new backer panel(s), making sure not to separate after contact. Lifting will create air bubbles and weaken the bond. **Adjustments must be made by sliding, not lifting the panel(s).**
9. Clamp tightly and evenly. Adhesive has glass beads that will prevent complete squeeze out. Install screws to the "hard to clamp areas".
10. Remove excess adhesive from all joints prior to adhesive cure.
11. Allow adhesive to cure, per manufacturer recommendations. When fully cured, expect the adhesive to be a little tacky, as this is a normal characteristic of the adhesive.
12. Remove clamps and screws.
13. Repeat procedure for installation of new panel.
14. Remove any remaining adhesive with a grinder or abrasive disc. All adhesive must be removed from the cosmetic repair area to ensure proper adhesion of further repair and refinish materials.
15. Bevel the center of the screw holes and apply fiber-reinforced waterproof body filler to the screw holes and section seam. When cured, sand and apply conventional body filler and block sand as necessary. Prime and paint per paint manufacturer recommendations.
16. Apply inner panel corrosion inhibiting materials (Mopar Cavity Wax part #6804292970 or equivalent).

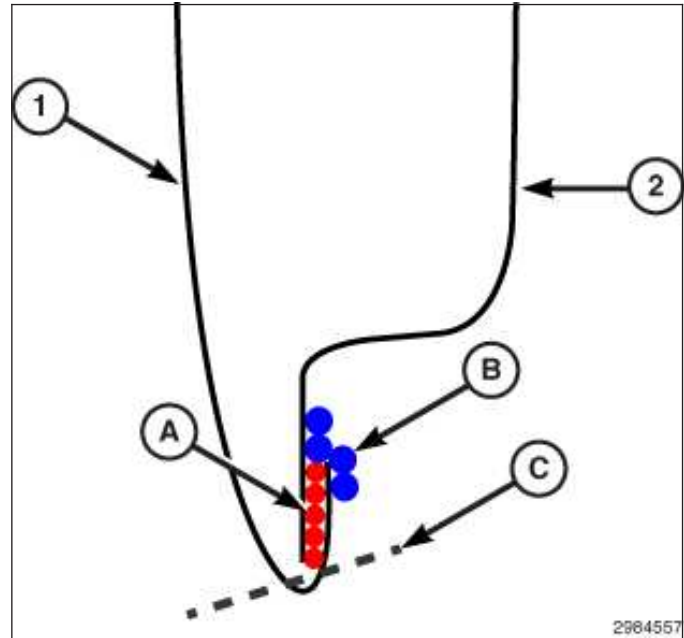
Door Skin Replacement

Overview: Depending on the type of door to be repaired, a full skin or a belt cut will be required. Belt cut replacement is necessary when a door with a full skin, around the window opening, has an angle that makes it to difficult to get tools into to do a quality hem flange installation. A butt-joint is used at this seam.

NOTE: Drain holes must remain clear of obstructions from adhesives and sealers.

Preparation:

1. Belt cut skins will require determining and cutting of the sectioning locations on the original panel and on the replacement panel.
2. Remove the door skin by grinding the outer edge (C) until the seam is perforated.
3. Cut around weld nuggets and spot welds with a spot weld cutting bit or similar weld removal tool.
4. If panel is attached with adhesive you may use heat, from a **non-flame** heat source, up to 204°C. (400F°). This will aid in loosening the bond.
5. With an air chisel and a flat bladed bit, remove outer skin and any remaining hem flange.
6. Grind any remaining weld nuggets flush with door frame, and remove all adhesive, paint, E-coating and corrosion protective coatings from the area where the **structural adhesive** will be applied, and where the 'butt-joint' is to take place. The metal should be completely bare and shiny in appearance, if the metal appears pewter in color all of the galvanized coating has not been removed.
7. Straighten door flange and any remaining damage on door shell using the hammer and dolly method.
8. The area of the new door skin that will make contact with the door shell will need to be scuffed with a course abrasive pad or ground with a 50 grit grinding disc. This will vary upon adhesive manufacturers, be certain to check adhesive manufacturer recommendations.
9. Dry fit the new panel. Determine where to place clamps to hold the panel in place, as necessary.



Door Skin

CAUTION: Be certain the fit is good from the skin to door and door to door opening. Cured adhesive is extremely strong and will not allow for "adjustments".

10. Without a mixing tip attached, purge a small amount of structural adhesive from the cartridge. This will ensure an even flow of both components.
11. Attach a mixing tip and dispense a mixing tube's length of adhesive from the cartridge.

NOTE: Refer to the structural adhesives manufacturer for information on work, handling and curing times.

Installation:

NOTE: Do not apply adhesive within 25mm. (1in.) of the belt cut location.

12. Apply a 10 - 13mm. (3/8 - 1/2 in.) bead of structural adhesive to bare metal mating surfaces. Use a body filler applicator to level the adhesive, making sure to cover all bare metal to protect against corrosion.

NOTE: When applying adhesives be certain any and all drain holes remain open and clear of obstructions.

13. Apply a second bead of adhesive to ensure proper bead thickness.
14. Position the new panel. If repositioning is necessary slide the panel, do not lift or separate panels.

Adjustments must be made by sliding, not lifting the panel(s). Apply clamps to hold panel in position, as necessary.

NOTE: There are many tools readily available to aid in the hem flange folding process.

15. Roll the hem flange over. Remove excess adhesive. This will save time, as compared to waiting until cured.
16. Re-check door gap and flushness to the vehicle opening and adjust as necessary.
17. Allow the adhesive to cure per manufacturer recommendations. When fully cured, expect the adhesive to be a little tacky, as this is a normal characteristic of the adhesive. Remove clamps, if used.
18. Remove any excess cured adhesive with a grinder or abrasive disc. All adhesive must be removed from the cosmetic repair area to ensure proper adhesion of repair and refinish materials.
19. Weld the butt-joint with GMAW (Gas Metal Arc Welding), if a belt cut was used. Clean and dress welds accordingly.
20. Apply fiber-reinforced waterproof body filler to the section seam, as necessary. When cured sand and apply conventional body filler and block sand.

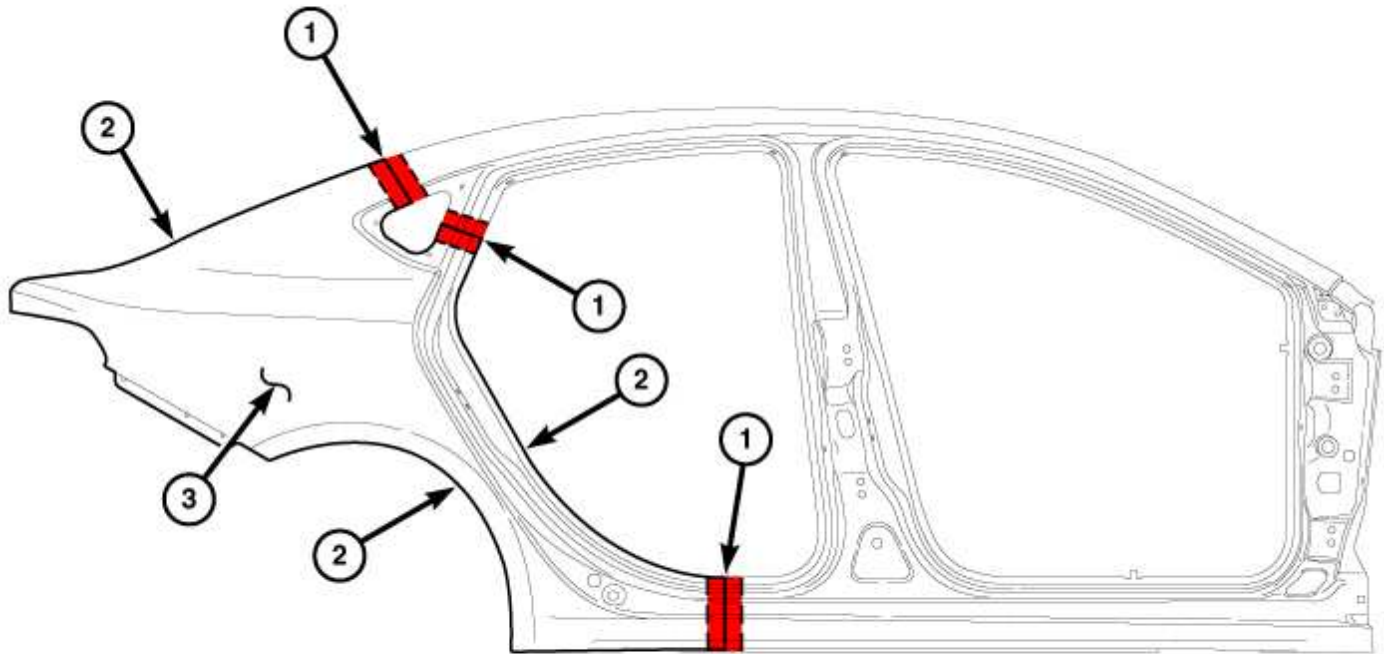
21. Apply an epoxy or anti-corrosion primer. When cured, lightly scuff.
22. Seam seal the entire door. Duplicate the factory seam sealer. Apply a discrete bead around the rest of the door to seal and protect, maintaining the original appearance.
23. Prime and paint per paint manufacturers recommendations.
24. Apply inner panel corrosion inhibiting materials (Mopar Cavity Wax part #68042970AA , or equivalent).

Side Aperture / Quarter Panel

Overview: FCA US LLC's recommended repair procedure for body side aperture / quarter panel replacement include butt joints using backer panels with structural adhesive at the sectioning joint, or a welded backer panel with a welded butt joint using GMAW (Gas Metal Arc Welding). Resistance spot welding with structural adhesive, referred to as weld bonding, should be used at all pinch welds and may be used at the drain trough and tail panel areas as well. With the exception of the sectioning joint, the rule to follow is "Re-assemble as it was built from the OEM". For further information on Weld / Weld Bonding, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Standard Procedure) GMAW (plug or puddle) welds may be used in place of STRSW (Squeeze Type Resistance Spot Welding) only in areas that specifically use spot welds and in areas that access limitations will not allow STRSW. GMAW cannot be used in the weld bonding process. Never weld with GMAW within 25mm. (1in.) of any area where structural adhesive is used. The weld "heat zone" will destroy the properties of the adhesive.

Vehicle design will determine if the sectioning location is to be in the pillar or the roof line area. For locations and warnings that may apply to body side aperture / quarter panel sectioning locations reference Sectioning Procedures,

(Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Standard Procedure).



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Body Side Aperture

- 1 - SECTION JOINT WITH BACKER PANEL
- 2 - WELD BONDING (AREAS WHERE ACCESSIBLE)
- 3 - BODY SIDE APERTURE

Preparation:

NOTE: Be certain vehicle is evenly supported at normal suspension points.

1. Restore structural dimensions as well as all related mating flanges.
2. Once sectioning locations have been established, cut original and replacement panels at the pre-determined locations. Remove spot welds within sectioned parameter.

NOTE: Be careful not to destroy any areas that may be able to be used as backer panels.

3. If panel is attached with adhesive, you may use heat, from a **non-flame** heat source, up to 204°C. (400F°). This will aid in loosening the bond.
4. Use an air chisel with a flat bladed bit to remove original panel.
5. Using a hammer and dolly, restore any and all damage to mating surfaces.
6. Create backer panels to be used at butt joints. Refer to Backer Panel Joint, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Standard Procedure).

NOTE: It will be difficult to abrade the underside mating surface of the original panel, where backer panel is to be used, however this is important step and should be done effectively.

7. Grind all mating surfaces with a 50 grit grinding disk. Remove all adhesive, sealers, paint, E-coating and corrosion protective coatings from the area where the structural adhesive and welds will be applied. The metal should be completely bare and shiny in appearance, if the metal appears pewter in color all of the galvanized coating has not been removed.
8. Pre- drill any GMAW plug / puddle weld holes that may be necessary, with a 8mm. (5/16in.) hole.
9. With the aid of an assistant, dry fit the panel. Apply clamps to hold panel in place, making note of locations. Install screws where accessibility prohibits the use of clamps. This will aid in proper alignment during installation.

10. Without a mixing tip installed, purge a small amount of structural adhesive from the cartridge. This will ensure an even flow of both components.
11. Attach a mixing tip and dispense a mixing tube's length of adhesive from the cartridge.

NOTE: Using scrap metal and adhesive, make test coupon samples and perform peel test to ensure your STRSW equipment is ready to apply welds as required. The Weld/Weld Bonding section will provide further information on peel testing and equipment set-up, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Standard Procedure).

NOTE: Refer to the structural adhesives manufacturer for information on work, handling and curing times.

Installation:

12. Install backer panels, refer to Backer Panel Joint, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Standard Procedure).
13. Apply 10 - 13 mm (3/8 - 1/2 in.) bead of structural adhesive to the area where the two panels are to be bonded and weld bonded. **Do not apply to areas that will only be STRSW or GMAW welded.**
14. Smooth the adhesive with a body filler spreader or equivalent, to cover all bare metal surfaces. Apply a second bead of adhesive to ensure proper adhesive thickness.
15. With the aid of an assistant place the panel to the vehicle. If the panel needs to be adjusted, slide the panel.

NOTE: Adjustments must be made by sliding, not lifting the panel(s). Lifting will cause air bubbles and weaken the bond.

16. Install clamps and screws to locations determined during the dry fit process.
17. Remove all squeeze out of adhesive, prior to curing.

NOTE: Structural adhesive manufacturers will vary on time allowed for completion of STRSW in weld bond zones. Check and follow adhesive manufacturer recommendations.

18. Apply STRSW to weld bond area immediately.
19. Once fully cured, remove clamps and screws. When fully cured, expect adhesive to remain a little tacky, as this is a normal characteristic of the adhesive.
20. Complete STRSW and / or GMAW (plug / puddle) welds.
21. Finish / Dress the welds as necessary. If screws were necessary bevel the screw holes. Prepare the joint and screw holes by grinding the area with 50 grit grinding disc. Get in seams as best as possible without thinning the metal.
22. Remove any excess cured adhesive with a grinder or abrasive disc. All adhesive must be removed from the cosmetic repair area to ensure proper adhesion of repair and refinish materials.
23. Apply fiber-reinforced waterproof body filler to screw holes and joint. Complete the repair using conventional body filler, and block sanding.
24. Apply an epoxy or anti-corrosion primer. When cured, lightly scuff and then apply seam sealer as necessary.
25. Prime and paint per paint manufacturer recommendations.
26. Apply inner panel corrosion inhibiting materials (Mopar Cavity Wax part #68042970AA, or equivalent).

Metal Fatigue/Stress Crack

Overview: On rare occasions you may encounter metal fatigue, also referred to as stress cracks. This will appear as a crack starting at an edge and trailing away. Follow these steps for a proper repair:

1. Locate the trailing end of the crack and drill a 3mm. (1/8in.) hole at the very point at which it stops. This is referred to as "Stop Drilling".
2. Remove all contaminants and coatings including primer, paint and anti-corrosion, from the repair area. Surface should be clean and shiny (if pewter in color then anti-corrosion has not been removed).
3. Stitch weld the seam/crack closed using GMAW. Follow welding guidelines as found in Weld/Weld Bonding section, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Standard Procedure).
4. Dress the welds as necessary. **Careful not to thin the base metal.**
5. Depending on the location and visibility of the repair surface refinishing will vary from body filler, finishing and painting to simply applying an epoxy or anticorrosion primer and rubberized undercoating, Mopar part #05093417AA or equivalent.
6. Apply inner panel corrosion inhibiting materials (Mopar Cavity Wax part #68042970AA , or equivalent).

WELDING AND WELD BONDING

Safety Notice

CAUTION: All Service and rebuilding instructions contained herein are applicable to, and for the convenience of, the automotive repair industry only

The service procedures recommended and described in this publication were developed for professional service personnel, and are effective methods for performing vehicle repair.

It is important to note this publication contains various **Cautions** and **Warnings**. These should be read carefully in order to minimize risk of personal injury or the possibility that improper service may damage the vehicle or render it unsafe. FCA US LLC cannot possibly know, evaluate and advise the service trade of all conceivable ways in which service may be performed, or the possible hazards of each. Consequently, FCA US LLC has not undertaken any broad service review. Accordingly, anyone that uses a service procedure or tool that is not recommended in this publication must be certain that neither personal safety, nor vehicle safety will be jeopardized by the service methods they select.

Safety Precautions

WARNING:

- When Welding or working with Adhesives always wear safety goggles and gloves to prevent contact with chemicals and to prevent weld spatter, sparks, and sharp metal from causing bodily injury.
- Wear an approved respirator while welding and during the application of adhesives to prevent inhalation of harmful vapors.
- Always remove NVH (Noise Vibration and Harshness) foam from welding repair area, as material is flammable.

WARNING: Failure to follow these instructions may result in possible serious or fatal injury

Welding

- Comply with all federal, state and local regulations to avoid any injuries due to shock, fires, fumes, sparks and liquids.
- All flammable materials or liquid should be stored in tightly sealed and labeled containers, and used only in well ventilated areas.
- No spark producing equipment should be permitted in any area where flammable materials are being handled or stored.

Adhesives:

- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be available and understood before adhesives are handled.
- All personnel should be instructed on the proper procedures to prevent skin contact with solvents, curing agents, and uncured base adhesives, which could cause allergic reactions or sensitization.

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to clearly explain the welding options available to the collision repair technician and how to determine that welding repairs are made properly. The primary types of welding covered in this section are Squeeze Type Resistant Spot Welding (STRSW), Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW), Metal Active Gas (MAG) Brazing and Weld Bonding (a combination of STRSW and structural adhesive). Proper training and weld testing are required to ensure that a safe, high quality, vehicle repair is made.

INDEX	REFERENCE
Panel Removal	Panel Removal
Key Points of a Welding Repair	Key Points of a Welding Repair
Requirements of a Welding Repair	Requirements of a Welding Repair
Modified Lap Joint	Modified Lap Joint
Types of Welding (STRSW, GMAW and Weld Bonding)	Types of Welding
Weld Processes (STRSW, GMAW and Weld Bonding)	Weld Processes
Minimum Weld Nugget Requirement Chart	Minimum Weld Nugget Chart

INDEX	REFERENCE
Training and Qualification	Training and Qualification

Panel Removal

WARNING: Always Wear Safety Goggles, Work Gloves, Hearing Protection and a Dust Mask when removing welded panels this way. Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious or fatal injury.

When removing panels and components for replacement, care must be taken not to damage the underlying component. On welded and "Weld Bonded" panels spot welds must be removed using a spot weld cutting type tool, or equivalent. On panels that are adhesive bonded or weld bonded it is acceptable to use heat up to **204°C. (400°F.)**, from a **Non-Open Flame** heat source such as a heat gun. This will loosen the bond, so less damage is inflicted to the mating surface. After panel is removed, any remaining weld nugget should be ground smooth. Cut-off wheels should not be used, as there is potential to remove material from the base material which would weaken the final repair. Place an air hammer with a flat bladed chisel bit (or equivalent) in between panels and remove the panel. Care should be taken as to not damage mating flanges and the surrounding components.

Key Points of a Welding Repair

- Poor fit up will adversely affect weld quality and may result in a weld failure due to excessive metal stretching around the nugget.
- Clamps/Clecos should be used to bring parts together and hold them in position.
- Clamps/Clecos should be insulated when using STRSW to control weld current shunting (This can be accomplished with specialized clamps or by placing a insulating material such as cardboard between the clamp jaws and the panels.)
- Number, size and location of welds should closely duplicate the original assembly. Do not place the new spot weld directly on the original spot weld location. Placement of a new weld over an original weld location may lead to metal fatigue or poor weld quality.
- Surface of the steel parts should be clean and free of scale, rust, paint, cured adhesives/sealers and any other contaminants that could adversely affect the quality of the weld joint. This includes the removal of any E-coat applied to the service part within 25 mm. (1 in.) of any welds.
- Proper corrosion protection must be installed when repairs are complete, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information/ Standard Procedure/Corrosion Protection).
- If the joint originally had adhesive, all E-coat must be removed where the adhesive is to be reapplied.
- "Weld-thru" primers are not recommended anywhere.
- Do not remove base material from the base panel when releasing welds.

NOTE: FCA US LLC recommends the same quantity of welds as the original panel, but placement of the new weld should NOT be put directly on the original spot weld location. Placement of a new weld over an original weld location may lead to metal fatigue or poor weld quality.

Requirements of a Welding Repair

The number one requirement of any welding repair is to restore the vehicle to its OEM condition. Materials and technologies should duplicate original OEM conditions as much as possible. To meet this requirement, the technician must ensure the following:

- Panel layering (shingling) is the same as original
- Part fit up is correct
- Equivalent sealers and/or adhesives are utilized
- Welds are replaced in the same size, quantity and location
- "Weld-thru" primers are NOT recommended
- Structural adhesives and sealers must be replaced where they were located

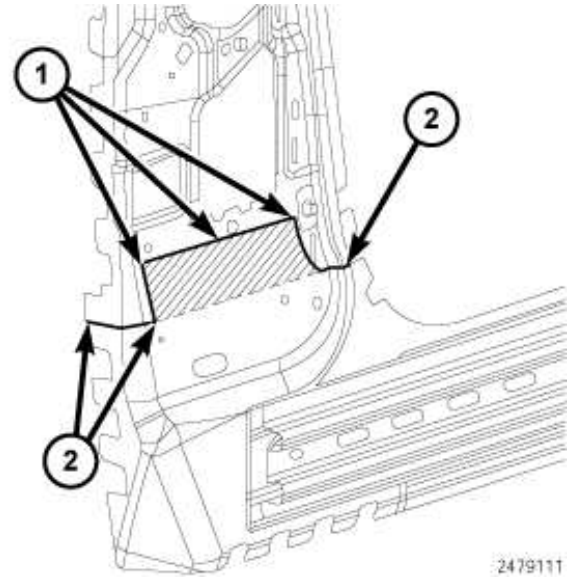
A significant amount of structural adhesive is used at the OEM to improve joint strength. It may be difficult to determine if the material between the panels is an adhesive or a sealer, and for this reason, the following guideline should be used: **If in doubt, use a two-component, corrosion inhibiting, structural adhesive.** GMAW welding is not recommended within 25 mm. (1 in.) of the adhesive as it creates heat that will destroy the adhesive. STRSW on the other hand, can weld through the adhesive and will not destroy its properties.

NOTE: Structural adhesives that meet FCA US LLC materials recommendations for adhesive strength and corrosion protection qualities include Lord Fusor #2098, Lord Fusor #112B and 3M #08116.

Modified Lap Joint

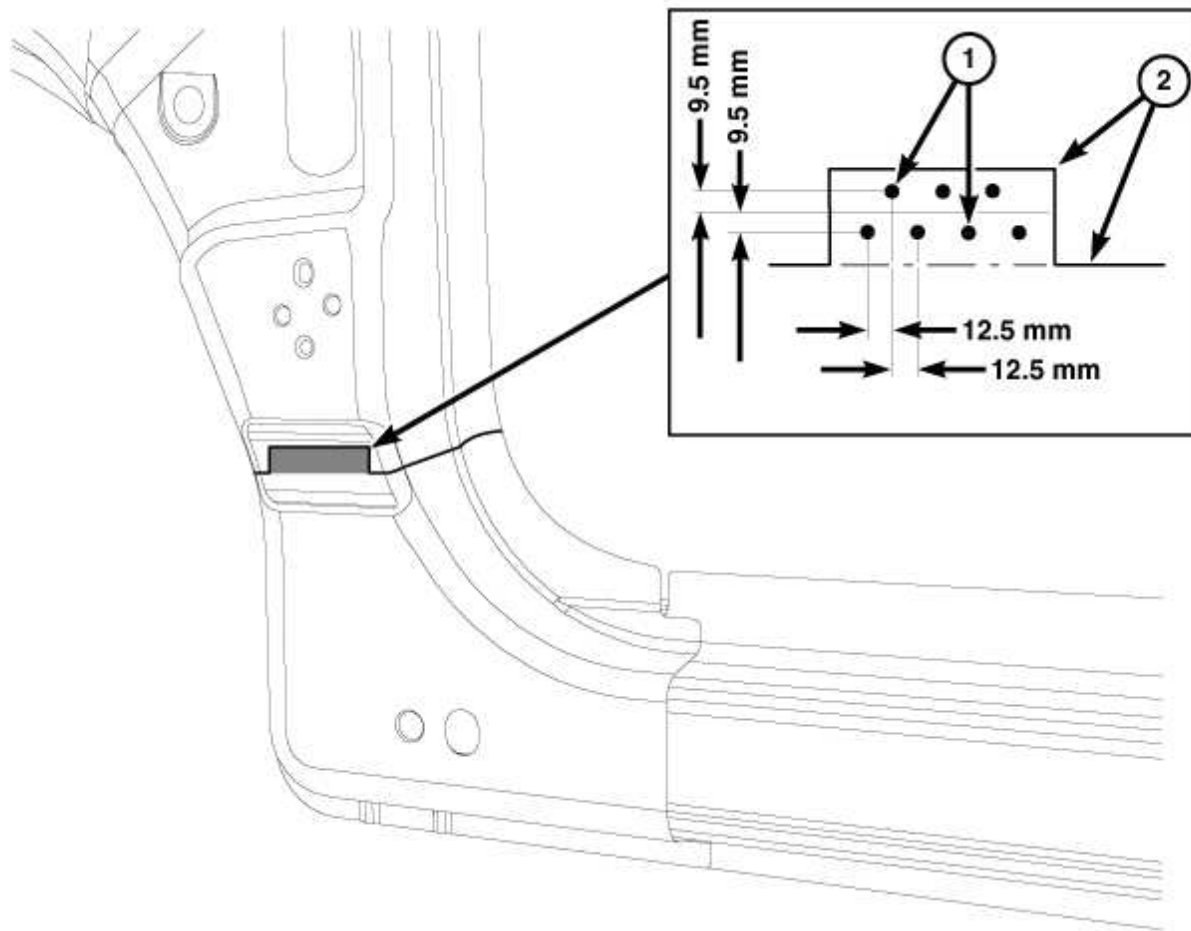
NOTE: Parts shown for example purposes only. Emphasis is on joint design and proper plug weld placement.

The repair joint is a combination lap-joint (1) and butt-joints (2) – the panels are lapped in the flat areas and butted in contoured locations and at weld flanges. The graphic better illustrates this process.



Modified Lap Joint

- 1 - LAP-JOINT WELDS
- 2 - BUTT-JOINT WELDS



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Plug Weld Layout

- 1 - MIG PLUG WELDS
2 - MIG SEAM WELD

The MIG plug welds, or "puddle welds" should be made after drilling 8 mm (5/16 in) holes and should be staggered 12.5 mm (0.5 in) apart following the centerline of the lap and should be alternating above and below the centerline 9.5 mm (3/8 in.).

In the lap-jointed area, staggered MIG plug welds (1) are used to augment the joint and **all edges** of the lapped panel seam (2) should be **completely** welded.

Types of Welding

Squeeze Type Resistant Spot Welding (STRSW)

- STRSW relies on the resistance of the material being welded to create heat as a current is passed through. The materials being welded are squeezed together, and as current passes through, resistance causes heat buildup. The force of the tips and the heat from the current allow the materials to fuse together. The current is removed and the force from the welding tips is held during a cool down cycle. When the cool down cycle is complete, the pressure is released and the next weld is positioned.
- Learning how to create weld coupons, refer to [Test Weld Coupon](#) and then performing a destructive test using these coupons, is the key to successfully using STRSW. FCA US LLC requires a physical test using test coupons and the methods outlined in this document to test welds prior to making repairs.
- Tip condition is very important for producing proper welds. Inspect tips often and either dress or change per equipment manufacturer recommendations.
- High-quality welding equipment must be used or welds may be inadequate. Also, the equipment must be able to produce repeatable welds from the beginning of the repair to the end.

Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW) or "MIG"

- GMAW is an arc welding process where the electrode wire is fed through a weld gun and is surrounded by a shielding gas. The term MIG comes from early uses on aluminum where argon was used as shielding gas and

the process was referred to as Metal Inert Gas welding. The GMAW process is currently the most common in the uni-body repair environment.

Flux Core Arc Welding (FCAW)

- FCAW is an arc welding process where electrode wire is fed through a weld gun and is not surrounded by a shielding gas.
- The welding zone is protected by the use of flux that is located in the center of electrode wire.
- The surface of the completed will have slag left behind from the flux that will need to be removed prior to any refinishing process.

Metal Active Gas (Mag) Brazing

- MAG brazing, also known as mig brazing is a brazing process where the electrode wire is fed through a weld gun and is surrounded by argon as shielding gas.
- The application of the process is similar to GMAW. However, it utilizes a different electrode and shielding gas and does not melt the base material.
- Due to the lower melting point of the electrode, it produces a much smaller heat affected zone than GMAW.

Weld Bonding

- A method of joining metals using STRSW in conjunction/combination with a structural adhesive.
- Weld bonding provides the customer with a superior repair as compared to the traditional plug/puddle welding process using GMAW. Structural adhesive should not be used in a joint that did not originally contain it.
- The repair joint or seam should duplicate the OE build as closely as possible, unless otherwise stated in the collision information.

NOTE: FCA US LLC DOES NOT approve or endorse the use of structural adhesives alone in the replacement of body panels.

Weld Processes

Squeeze Type Resistance Spot Welding (STRSW)

Applications

- With advancements in equipment technologies, such as computer program controlled and inverters, STRSW is not restricted to light gauge sheet metal any longer. Heavier gauges of high strength and coated steel, currently used in vehicle structures, can now be welded in the field, providing destructive testing is performed on each combination. This is to ensure quality welds are being maintained.

Equipment Requirements

- Equipment must produce two sided welds
- Equipment must have been tested to SAE J2667 with satisfactory results obtained
- Equipment must have the capability to create welds that comply with the Minimum Weld Nugget Requirement Chart
- Technician must have the appropriate sheet metal measuring equipment to ensure their welds meet the minimum weld nugget size for the actual panels being welded

Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW) or "MIG"

Applications

- Sheet metal repairs where STRSW is not available or practical, and truck frame repairs.
- The most common usage of GMAW on uncoated or galvaneal coated steel will utilize a 75% Argon - 25% CO2 shielding gas mix, and AWS specification ER70S6 wire. When welding galvanized material, Flux Core Arc Welding (FCAW) using AWS specification E71T-GS wire should be used to avoid weld porosity from the zinc in the galvanizing.

Weld Process

COMPONENT PARTS	TRUCK FRAME		BODYSHELL EXTERIOR & UNDERBODY PANELS			
	Zinc and Zinc Iron Alloy coated sheet steels					
WELDING PROCESS	GAS METAL ARC (Note: 1)	FLUX CORED ARC	GAS METAL ARC (Note: 1)	MAG BRAZE (Note: 2)	GAS METAL ARC (Note: 1)	FLUX CORED ARC
Material Type	High Strength and Structural Quality Steels which includes HSLA, Martensitic, and Dual Phase materials					

COMPONENT PARTS	TRUCK FRAME		BODYSHELL EXTERIOR & UNDERBODY PANELS			
Material Thickness Range	2 mm - 4 mm		0.6 mm - 1.02 mm		>1.02 mm - 3.0 mm	
ELECTRODE TYPE (AWS SPEC. A5.18)	AWS CLASS. ER70S-6	AWS CLASS. E71T-11	AWS CLASS. ER70S-6	AWS CLASS. ERCuAl-A2	AWS CLASS. ER70S-6	AWS CLASS. E71T-11
ELECTRODE SIZE	0.035	0.045	0.023 - 0.025	0.035	0.035	0.045
ELECTRODE MAKER	Lincoln®	Lincoln® NR-211-MP	Lincoln®		Lincoln®	Lincoln® NR-211-MP
WIRE FEED SPEED (in/min)	245-250 Vertical Down 70-90 Flat & Horizontal	110 Vertical Down 70-90 Flat & Horizontal	95-115 All Welds	150-155 Flat & Horizontal	245-250 Vertical Down 70-90 Flat & Horizontal	110 Vertical Down 70-90 Flat & Horizontal
TRAVEL SPEED (in/min)			10			
VOLTAGE	19-20	15-18	16-19	18-19	19-20	15-18
POLARITY	DCEP	DCEN	DCEP	DCEP	DCEP	DCEN
GAS FLOW (cfh)	25-35	N/A	25-35	25-35	25-35	N/A
ELECTRICAL STICKOUT (in)	1/2 - 5/8	3/8 - 1/2	1/2 - 5/8	5/8 - 3/4	1/2- 5/8	3/8 - 1/2
GAS TYPE	75% Ar 25% CO2	N/A	75% Ar 25% CO2	100% Ar	75% Ar 25% CO2	N/A
TYPE OF ARC TRANSFER	Short Circuit		Short Circuit	Pulse	Short Circuit	

These Procedure Specifications are appropriate as of this publication. Procedures may be superseded with new spec's at a later date.

Always process to the Thinner Material Thickness (TMT)

All persons performing welding must be qualified to weld in all positions.

NOTE:

1. Must remove Zinc Coating on both sides of metal at the weld zone.
2. MAG Braze welding process requires use of Pulse Arc® or STT® welding machine.

Equipment Requirements

- The preferred GMAW welder will be a 220V. unit with minimum output capacity of 150 amps (250 amps suggested to avoid equipment limitations).

Limitations

- Welds must be "dressed", or ground down before applying topcoats.
- GMAW cannot weld through paints, sealers, or adhesives. Additionally, the zinc used in coated steels can lead to reduced weld strength due to porosity. This porosity problem on materials with heavy coatings can be dealt with by using FCAW.
- Due to the heat affected zone, structural adhesives cannot be applied within 25mm. (1in.) of GMAW welds.

Testing

- Weld coupons identical to the repair situation need to be created to help set up the welding equipment and weld process. These coupons then should be destructively tested to ensure proper quality welds are being made.

Post Weld Procedures

- When welding has been completed, welds in cosmetic locations must be dressed.
- Welds will need to be smoothed down to the height of the surrounding panel without any thinning of the sheet metal. This can be accomplished using one of many sanding or grinding products available in the aftermarket.
- Slag must always be removed prior to refinishing to restore corrosion protection and appearance.

- Corrosion inhibiting materials must be applied to seal the weld zone from future corrosion.

Metal Active Gas (MAG) Brazing

Applications

- Is the recommended method for attaching steel that is greater than 600 MPa when accessibility to perform STRSW or weld bonding is not possible.
- It has a reduced heat affected zone as compared to GMAW.
- The lower heat involved will not affect the strength properties of the metal being welded

Flux Core Arc Welding (FCAW)

Applications

- Thicker gauge coated steels where the thickness of the metal is between 1.02 mm and 4 mm and tensile strength is below 600 MPa, such as truck frames.
- This type of welding is recommended for galvanized or zinc coated steels, due to porosity issues caused when welding with GMAW.
- AWS specification E71T-GS wire is recommended.

Minimum Weld Nugget Requirement Chart

*Governing Metal Thickness (GMT)	**Minimum Weld Nugget Diameter
0.64 mm. - 0.79 mm.	3.5 mm.
0.8 mm. - 0.99 mm.	4.0 mm.
1.0 mm. - 1.29 mm.	4.5 mm.
1.3 mm. - 1.59 mm.	5.0 mm.
1.6 mm. - 1.89 mm.	5.5 mm.
1.9 mm. - 2.29 mm.	6.0 mm.
2.3 mm. - 2.69 mm.	6.5 mm.
2.7 mm. - 3.04 mm.	7.0 mm.

*Governing Metal Thickness (GMT) = The minimum weld nugget for two thickness welds shall be based on the thinner of the two sheets being welded. The minimum weld nugget diameter for three thickness welds shall be based on the middle gauge of the three panels being welded (not necessarily the middle panel).

**Minimum nugget diameter should be measured with a vernier caliper. If the weld is not round, measure the major and minor diameter and average.

Equipment Limitations

- Each brand/model is limited to material capacity that can be welded.
- The facility power supply will impact equipment performance.

Access Limitations

- Due to the existing structure of the vehicle being repaired, each weld must be evaluated for feasibility. Due to power limitations of the equipment, tongs that are long and deep enough for certain welds may not be available, and the weld will need to be made by another method.

CAUTION: All NVH foam must be removed from the repair area of the vehicle, as material is flammable.

Preparation

- Prior to making repairs with STRSW, weld coupons must be created for testing. The test joint must be an exact duplicate of the original joint, including layering and adhesive application. The testing is required to ensure the repair restores the vehicle to its originally produced condition using the minimum weld nugget requirement chart.
- To correctly identify the material being welded or tested, the technician must possess an accurate material thickness gauge.
- No "improvements" to the vehicle design are allowed as this could have a negative impact on the vehicle as a whole. The repair should mirror what was used on the vehicle at the assembly plant.
- Note, the weld is affected by more than just the thickness or number of panels being welded, but also material coatings. Zinc based anti-corrosion coatings (i.e., galvannealing, galvanizing), sealers, adhesives, and E-coat will affect welder performance.
- When preparing an E-coated panel for STRSW the E-coat must be removed from both of the mating flanges

within 25 mm. (1 in.) of any flange. Corrosion protection is required anytime you remove E-coat. A scuffing disc should be used to remove the E-coat without damaging other sheet metal coatings

- With advancements in technology some STRSW welders now have computer controlled programs. These technologically advanced welders are capable of measuring the thickness and resistance of the panels being welded including multiple tiers and types of metal. The computer program is able to process the information to provide the proper spot weld consistently.
- If the panel originally had structural adhesives it should be reapplied prior to welding. The adhesive should have a corrosion inhibitor and cover all bare metal.
- Prior to creating weld coupons and the final body repairs, all coatings and dirt/road debris must be removed.

Testing

- Weld coupons identical to the repair situation need to be made prior to performing any repair. These coupons must be tested (peel test) to determine if the weld nugget meets the minimum size outlined above in the Minimum Weld Nugget Requirement Chart. Keep in mind that different material coatings, coating thickness, material thickness, and joint configurations have a direct impact on nugget size.

Weld Bonding

NOTE: Structural adhesive manufacturers will vary on time allowed for completion of STRSW in weld bond zones. Check and follow adhesive manufacturer recommendations.

Application

- Weld bonding is the STRSW welding process utilizing structural adhesive between the panels that are resistance welded together. The adhesive creates a very stiff structure, while the welding eliminates concerns of the adhesives' peel strength.
- Additionally, the adhesive acts as a sealer and provides a high level of corrosion protection.

Sealers and Adhesives

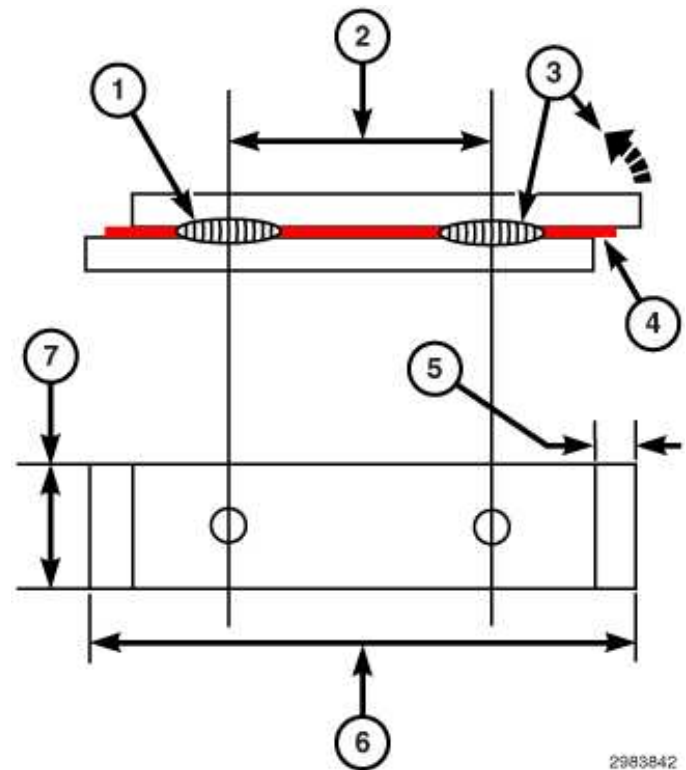
- Sealers are materials placed on top of a seam to control water and air intrusion.
- Adhesives, providing structural improvements, are found between panels welded together. Adhesives also provide the qualities of sealers when applied correctly.
- The FCA US LLC recommendation is to replace any suspected adhesive with a two-component, corrosion inhibiting structural adhesive when any repairs are made, providing the STRSW process is applicable.

Test Weld Coupon

NOTE: Periodically check the electrodes tips to determine whether the faces have been contaminated, damaged or increased in size. If any of these conditions have occurred, replace or re-face the electrode tips per equipment manufacturer recommendations.

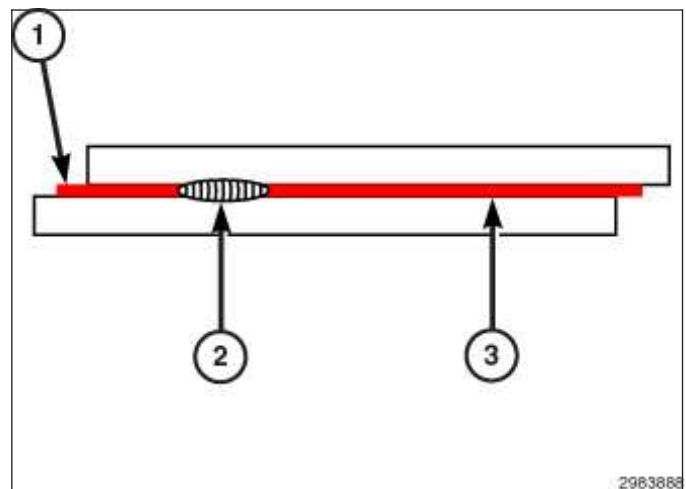
Weld Examples

Current Level Low for Both Welds



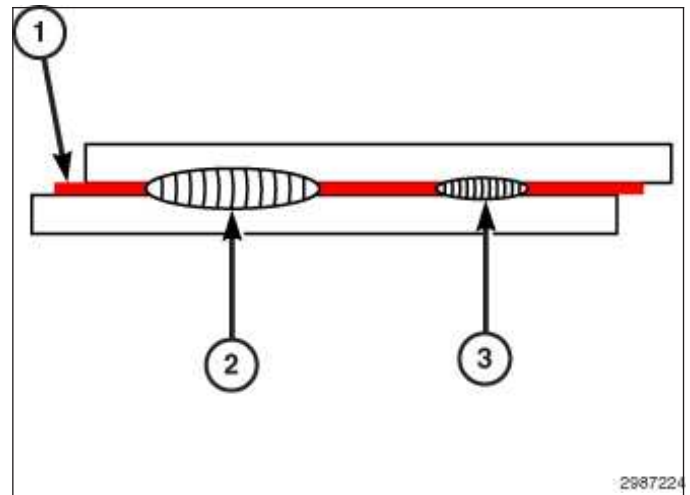
Weld Coupon

- 1 - FIRST WELD TOWARD END OF COUPON, AT LEAST 12.5 mm. (0.5 in.) FROM ANY EDGE
- 2 - DISTANCE MUST EQUAL THE SPACING FROM THE REPAIR WELD TO THE CLOSEST EXISTING WELD ON THE VEHICLE
- 3 - TEST THE SECOND WELD BY PEELING APART IN DIRECTION SHOWN (USING PLIERS OR EQUIVALENT)
- 4 - STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE
- 5 - APPROXIMATELY 13 mm. (0.5 in.)
- 6 - APPROXIMATELY 100 mm. (4 in.)
- 7 - APPROXIMATELY 25 mm. (1 in.)



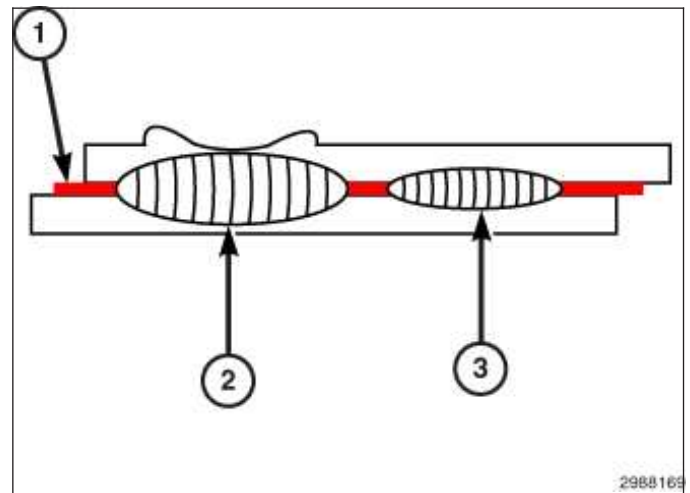
- 1 - STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE
- 2 - WELD TOO SMALL
- 3 - WELD NON-EXISTENT

Current Level Medium for Both Welds



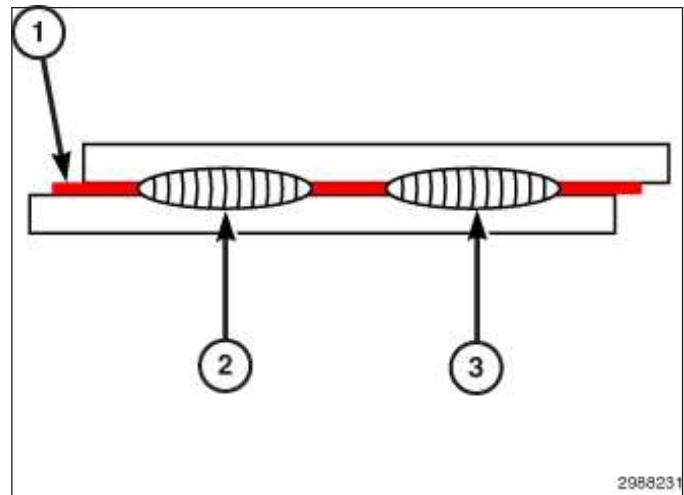
- 1 - STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE
- 2 - WELD CORRECT SIZE
- 3 - WELD TOO SMALL

Current Level High for Both Welds



- 1 - STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE
- 2 - WELD HAS HEAVY EXPULSION OF METAL AND SURFACE MARKINGS
- 3 - WELD CORRECT SIZE

Current Level Adjusted to Provide Acceptable Welds



- 1 - STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE
- 2 - WELD CORRECT SIZE
- 3 - WELD CORRECT SIZE

1. Select the proper spot welding tong/arm which provides the best access to the areas of the vehicles where the spot welds are to be made.
2. Obtain metal of the same thickness and coating (i.e., bare, galvaneal, or galvanized) to be welded. This metal will be used for spot welder set up. Damaged sheet metal taken from the vehicle being repaired may be used if it is from the area from which the work is to take place. The sheet metal must be flat, free of cracks, wrinkles and scored metal.
3. Using the procedure outlined in [Test Weld Coupon](#), prepare the test coupons.
4. Clean and prepare both mating coupons. If using adhesives, verify the recommendations of the adhesive manufacturer. All contaminants such as rust scale, dirt, paint, and existing sealers and adhesives must be removed. Remove any E-coat within 25 mm. (1 in.) of where the welds are to be placed.
5. If the panel joint originally contained structural adhesive, it should be applied to the coupon at this time.
6. Install the equipment manufacturers recommended electrode tips.
7. Adjust the welding electrode tip force, and clamp time per manufacturer recommendations.

NOTE: Galvaneal and galvanized coated steel will require more force

8. As shown in [Test Weld Coupon](#), place first weld at a position at least 12.5 mm. (0.5 in.) away from end weld coupons. Then make the second weld. The weld spacing should be the same distance as the original welds or the closest existing weld, whichever is the least on the vehicle being repaired.
9. Destructively test the **second** weld to determine the size of the resistance spot weld produced (see examples in [Test Weld Coupon](#). If the weld is insufficient, adjust the welder per the welder manufacturer recommendations and repeat steps 7, 8 and 9 until the proper weld size is achieved.

NOTE: If the first weld becomes too "hot" before the second weld reaches the correct size, reduce the current settings for the first weld and continue increasing the current setting for the second weld until the proper size for the second has been reached.

Final Weld Preparation

CAUTION: All NVH foam must be removed from the repair area of the vehicle, as material is flammable.

1. Visually verify that mating flanges are free of scale, rust, dirt, paint and cured adhesives/sealers, as well as wrinkles. If cracked, wrinkled or scored metal exists the condition needs to be corrected at this time.
2. E-coat within 25 mm. (1 in.) needs to be removed for STRSW. If Weld Bonding, E-coat should be ground off completely along seam.

NOTE: Corrosion resistance coating (i.e., galvaneal, galvanized) should not be removed during cleanup of components.

3. Verify that the welder control settings are the same required to produce the second weld on the test coupons.
4. If adhesive is to be used, apply it at this time. Clamp the component to the vehicle.

NOTE: Insulated clamps should be used, as not to shunt the weld current.

NOTE: During the welding of the component it will be necessary to visually verify that the weld being made is not placed directly over an existing weld.

5. Perform the welds on the vehicle.

NOTE: Structural adhesive manufacturers will vary on time allowed for completion of weld bond zones. Check and follow adhesive manufacturer recommendations. Reference the time temperature chart (Refer to Non-Structural Sheet Metal Repair/Types of Structural Adhesives).

6. If adhesive was used, clean up any excessive squeezeout prior to adhesive curing.

Training and Qualification

Training

As with any equipment, proper training is required, and in the case of welding equipment this is no exception. The goal of automobile facilities and technicians is to restore the vehicle to its OEM condition.

Training must be considered a two-fold process:

- The technician must be well versed in how the equipment operates, how adjustments are made and what effects those adjustments have on the weld. The technician must also clearly understand the maintenance of the equipment and the impact of poor maintenance on welds and equipment longevity.
- The second and most important, aspect of the training, is weld quality confirmation. Destructive testing of weld coupons must be performed to ensure the minimum weld size is created. Physical appearance of the weld is not enough to determine the quality of the weld. Additionally, poor welds may also reduce the durability, or quality, of the repaired vehicle in time.

It is required that technicians have received training regardless of the welding equipment or method they utilize. Both training in the specific field of welding, and the particular equipment, are necessary to ensure safe, durable, quality welds are obtained.

Qualification

To demonstrate welding skill, it is highly important that technicians obtain certification from an organization such as the American Welding Society (AWS) or a certificate from the Inter-Industry Conference on Auto Collision Repair (ICAR).

LASER BRAZE ROOF REPLACEMENT

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS-

WARNING: Always wear an approved respirator, as well as skin and eye protection per adhesive manufacturer recommendations as stated in the product Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

WARNING: Failure to follow these instructions may result in possible serious or fatal injury

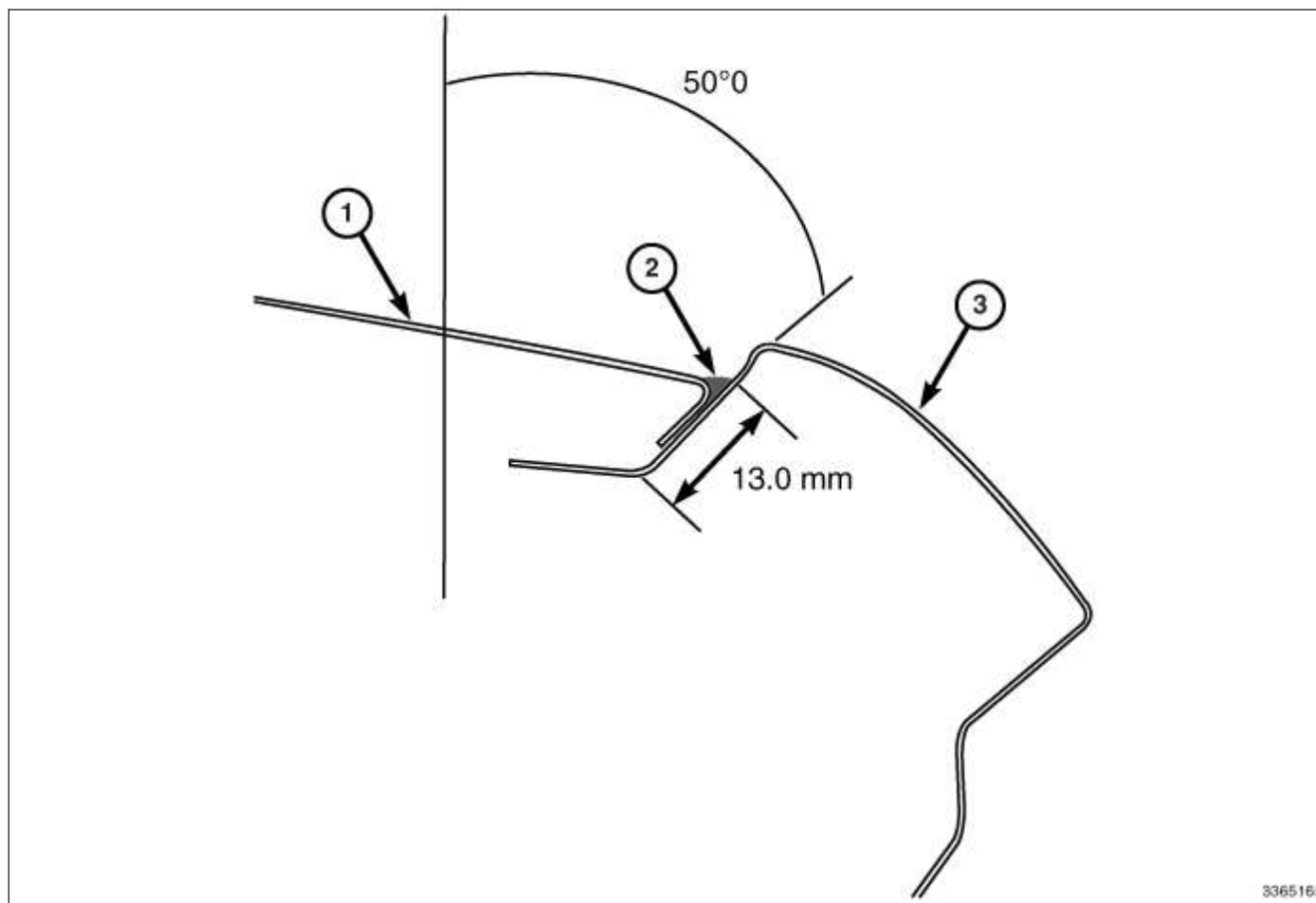
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be available and understood before adhesives are handled.
- All personnel should be instructed on the proper procedures to prevent skin contact with solvents, curing agents, and uncured base adhesives, which could cause allergic reactions and / or sensitization.

1. Be certain vehicle is setting level on its suspension.

NOTE: Interior removal is required due to physical positions required by the technician to perform the repair.

2. Remove windshield, backglass, headliner, seats, console and all necessary interior trim.
3. Cover any remaining interior, glass and painted surfaces with clean welding blankets to ensure complete protection against sparks and debris.

CAUTION: Proper angles and depths must be maintained throughout the entire cut to prevent damage to surrounding components

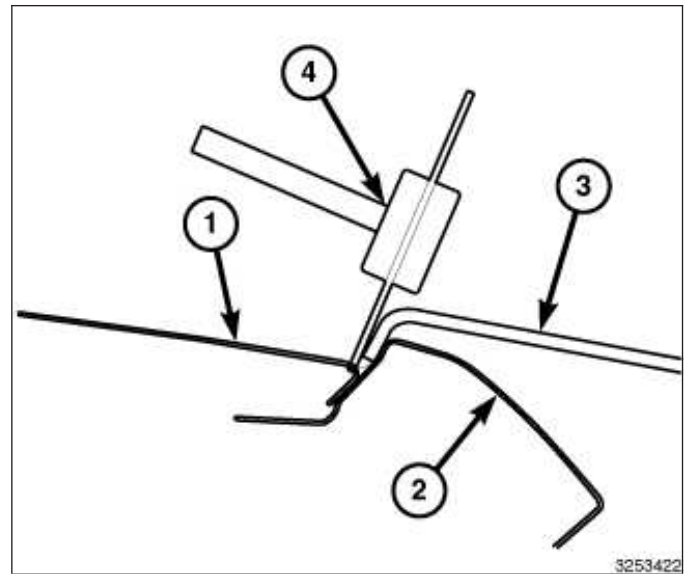


CAUTION: To prevent damage to the Body Side Aperture Do not reach full 13mm depth when cutting through the roof panel for removal.

- 1 - ROOF PANEL
- 2 - LASER BRAZE WELDMENT
- 3 - BODY SIDE APERTURE

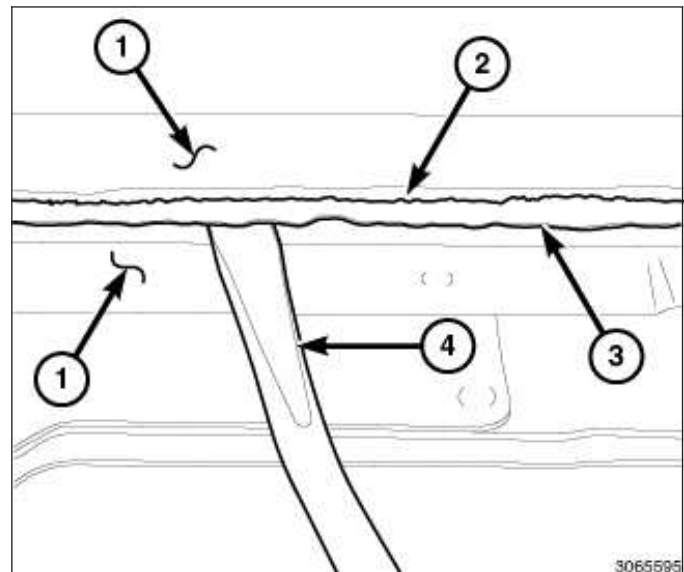
NOTE: The closer the cut is made to the laser braze joint, the less grinding involved in upcoming steps

4. Use a cut off wheel or equivalent, to make a **very shallow** cut the length of the roof. The cut should be approximately 5mm. inboard from the laser braze seam.
5. To aid in as close a cut as possible and minimize damage to body side, make a guide out of bent scrap stock (3) and slide along aperture (2) as the cut off wheel (4) cuts along the roof (1). This will allow the cutting wheel to get even closer to the laser braze and reduce the amount of filing and grinding.
6. Using a rotary broach spot weld cutter or equivalent, release the spot welds along the windshield and backlight headers.



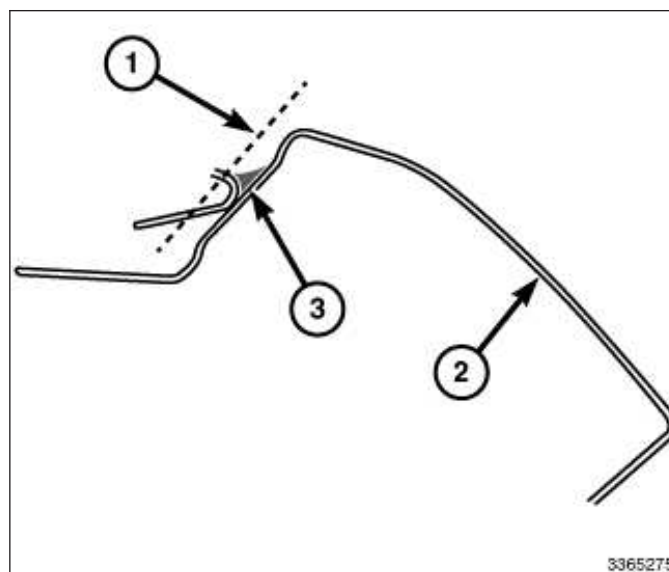
NOTE: Adhesive types and locations along headers, roof bows and sunroof supports (if equipped) can be found in Adhesive and Sealer Locations, (Refer to Collision Information - Locations).

7. Release the adhesive and anti-flutter material from the headers, roof bows and if equipped the sunroof supports.
8. To aid in the release of structural adhesive, use heat from a **non-flame** heat source, up to 204°C. (400F°) and an air chisel equipped with a flat bit.
9. To release anti-flutter adhesive, use a utility knife. Cut along bead until released.
10. Remove the roof panel and discard.
11. With the use of pry bar (4) or equivalent, pry up the remaining roof flange (3) located below the laser braze weldment (2).

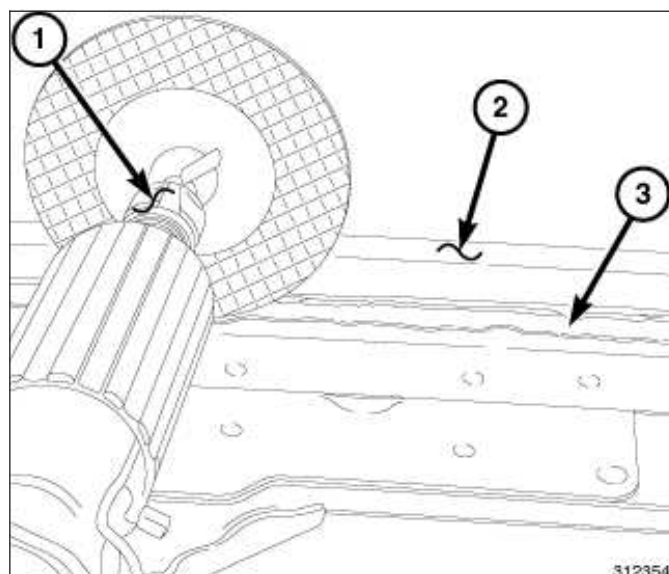


CAUTION: Proper angles and depths must be maintained throughout the entire cut to prevent damage to surrounding components

12. Care should be taken while cutting along cut-line (1) while trying to get as close as possible to laser braze weldment (3) yet protecting the body side (2) from damage. Re-use bent scrap stock from the initial roof cut.

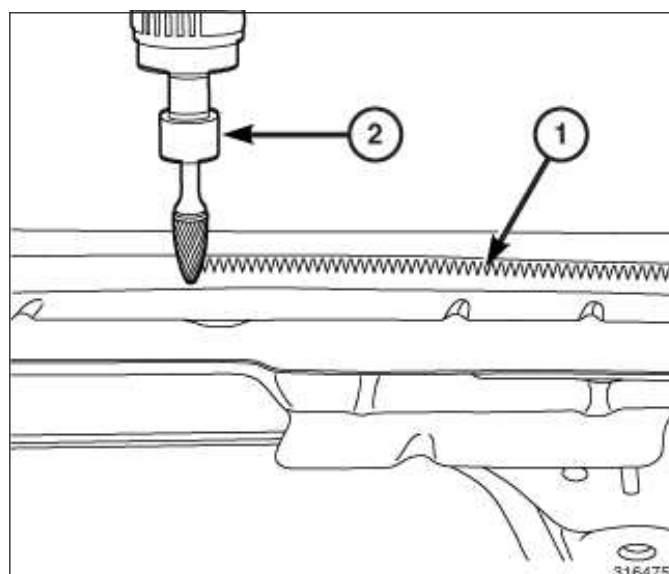


13. Cut off the flange (3) with a cut-off wheel (1) or equivalent.



NOTE: Use extreme care as to not as not to thin or cut through the outer aperture while removing the remaining roof flange and laser braze weldment.

14. Remove any remaining laser braze (1) and roof panel flange by using a die grinder (2) equipped with a 0.5 in. (12.7 mm.) carbide rotary file (tree shaped) to start with and finish with an angle grinder with 50 grit abrasive disc.
15. Using an angle grinder, remove any remaining weldment from the front and rear roof headers.
16. Remove debris from the mating surfaces with a vacuum or pressurized air to ensure proper fit and adhesion.



17. Trial fit the new roof panel (1) and determine what kind of clamping devices (2) will be used to hold in place during the adhesive curing process.
18. Adjust the replacement roof panel as necessary, so that it rests consistently from side to side, front to rear.

NOTE: If the replacement roof panel rests too high it will be necessary to add weight, such as a sand bag, to the area. Adjusting weight accordingly to ensure proper fit. If it rests too low, place temporary shims between inner body side aperture and roof panel

19. Once the replacement roof panel fits properly, scribe along the roof line to the body side aperture.
20. With the help of an assistant remove the roof panel.
21. From the scribe line outward, complete any remaining filling and feather edging that may be necessary.

22. Remove all paint, e-coat and corrosion protection from the aperture roof channel mating surfaces (scribe line inward), sunroof support pads (if equipped), and front and rear header mating surfaces. Use an abrasive disc as directed by the adhesive manufacture's recommendations. Prepare the mating surfaces on the replacement roof panel in the same manner.
23. Use pressurized air and a clean cloth to final clean all mating areas.

NOTE: Proper locations for placement of adhesives along headers, roof bows and sunroof supports (if equipped) can be found in Adhesive and Sealer Locations, (Refer to Collision Information - Locations).

NOTE: Refer to the structural adhesive manufacture for information on work, handling and curing times.

Approved structural adhesives are Fusor 112B, 3M 08116, or equivalent.

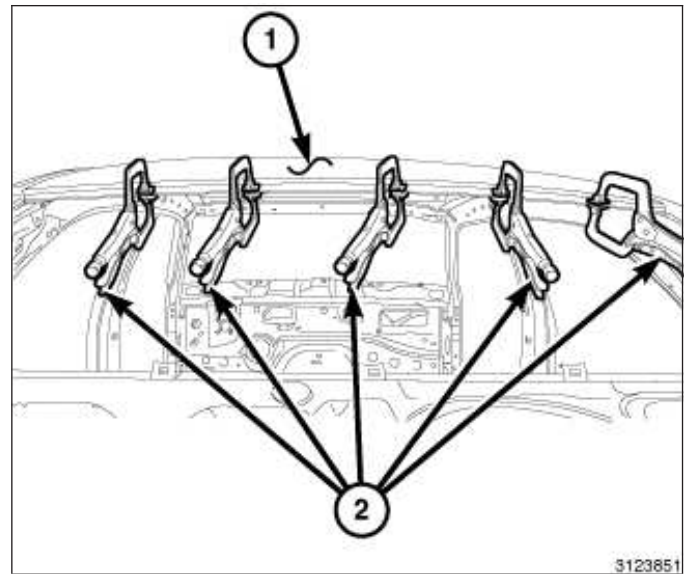
24. Without a mixing tip attached, purge a small amount of structural adhesive from the cartridge. This will ensure an even flow of both components.
25. Attach a mixing tip and dispense a mixing tube's length of adhesive from the cartridge.
26. Apply a 3/8 in. (10 mm.) bead of adhesive to the body side joints where sunroof reinforcement meets (if equipped).
27. Apply a 3/8 in. (10 mm.) bead of adhesive to the vehicle mating surfaces and replacement panel mating surfaces. Then with the use of a plastic spreader or acid brush, spread to completely coat the bonding area and any areas where the corrosion protective coatings have been removed.
28. Apply another 3/8 in. (10 mm.) bead to the front and rear header area outer flanges.
29. Apply a 3/8 in. (10 mm.) bead to the left and right edge of the replacement roof panel.
30. With one person in each of the four corners, carefully install the roof panel into position,

NOTE: Do not separate after contact. Lifting will create air bubbles and weaken the bond. Adjustments must be made by sliding, not lifting the panel

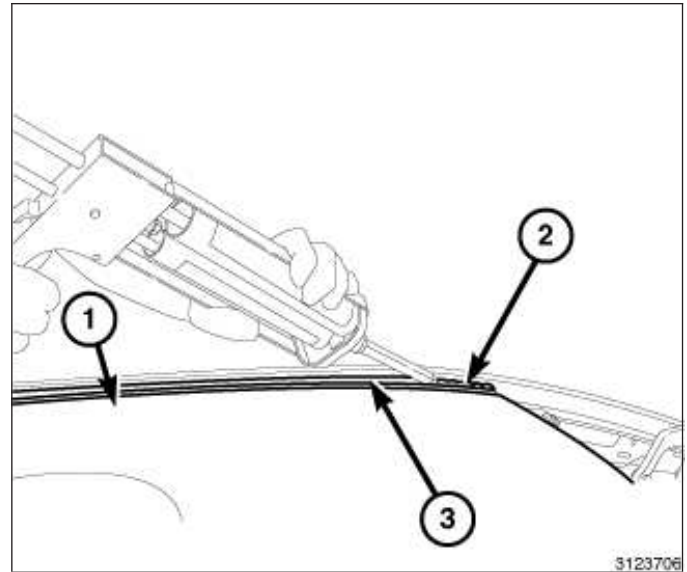
31. Once positioned, clamp the roof at the headers, as pre-determined in the trial fit.
32. Resistance spot welding, on header areas, should be performed at this point.

NOTE: Adhesive in roof joint must be cleaned down far enough to allow for sealer application.

33. Clean excessive adhesive from the roof joint and surrounding areas, before adhesive curing occurs.
34. Once adhesive has cured, apply anti-flutter adhesive to the roof bows and inner headers where anti-flutter adhesive was originally used. Recommended anti-flutter adhesives are Fusor #121 or #124 Flexible Foam, 3M 8463 Flexible Foam, Crest #CFF Flexi-Foam or equivalent.



35. Once adhesive has cured, apply masking tape (1) along the aperture top edge and then along the roof edge. This will provide a border where sealer is not desired.
36. Apply, bare metal approved, 2-K sealer (2) to the roof joint (3). Approved sealer is 2-K sealer Fusor #019 or equivalent.
37. Smooth sealer bead with a pre-formed rounded edge, such as an outer corner of a plastic spreader or equivalent.
38. Smooth and finesse each of the four corners joints to ensure sealer will not impede urethane bead thickness and glass fitment during glass installation.
39. Remove tape and clean any remaining sealer from undesired areas.
40. Once sealer is fully cured, complete the balance of repairs and refinishing as necessary.



SECTIONING LOCATIONS AND PROCEDURES

WARNING: Sectioning of components may only be performed in the described areas if damage to component does not extend past sectioning location. Should damage extend past sectioning location entire component replacement is the only acceptable repair

WARNING: FCA US LLC engineering's position on the use of heat during collision repair is as follows:

- Any body panel or frame component damaged which is to be repaired and reused, must be repaired using the "cold straightening" method. No heat may be used during the straightening process.
- During rough straightening prior to panel replacement, damaged panels or frame components may be heated to assist in body/frame realignment. The application of heat must be constrained to the parts which will be replaced and not allowed to affect any other components.

This "no heat" recommendation is due to the extensive use of advanced high strength steels in FCA US LLC products. High-strength materials can be substantially and negatively affected from heat input which will not be obviously known to the repairer or consumer.

Ignoring these recommendations may lead to serious compromises in the ability to protect occupants in a future collision event, reduce the engineered qualities and attributes, or decrease the durability and reliability of the vehicle.

This statement supersedes any previously released information by the FCA US LLC.

Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious or fatal injury.

CAUTION:

- All restraint systems should be disabled before beginning repairs.
- Electronic modules located within 305 mm (12 in.) of any welding should be isolated.
- Protect vehicle from weld spatter damage.
- Vehicle service manual should be referenced for guidelines and warnings.

Service assemblies for body components may be disassembled if utilization of the subcomponents is more appropriate to the repair or to reduce vehicle disruption. The structural and non-structural metal on the PF may be sectioned in several areas providing the prescribed methods below are adhered to.

The joint should whenever possible be performed in as "flat" an area as possible to simplify the repair. While the joint may include "holes" and formations, it is suggested they be avoided but where this is not possible, the technician must ensure that the additional material thickness does not impede installation of fasteners, etc. that the hole exists for.

All dimensions are to be restored to factory specifications prior to full or partial component replacement.

CAUTION: NVH foam should be removed from the weld area, as material may be flammable.

CAUTION: Do not apply any corrosion protection or NVH foam prior to completion of welding, as materials are flammable.

The described sectioning locations only explain joint location and type. All other welds along the sectioned portion of the component must be replaced. Squeeze Type Resistance Spot Welding (STRSW) is the method to be used. If accessibility prevents application of spot welds MIG plug welds are to be used. Welding of structural panels through 3 or more tiers of panel stack ups will require 9.5 mm. plug welds. Exterior panels should be installed using 8 mm. plug welds. For further information, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Specifications).

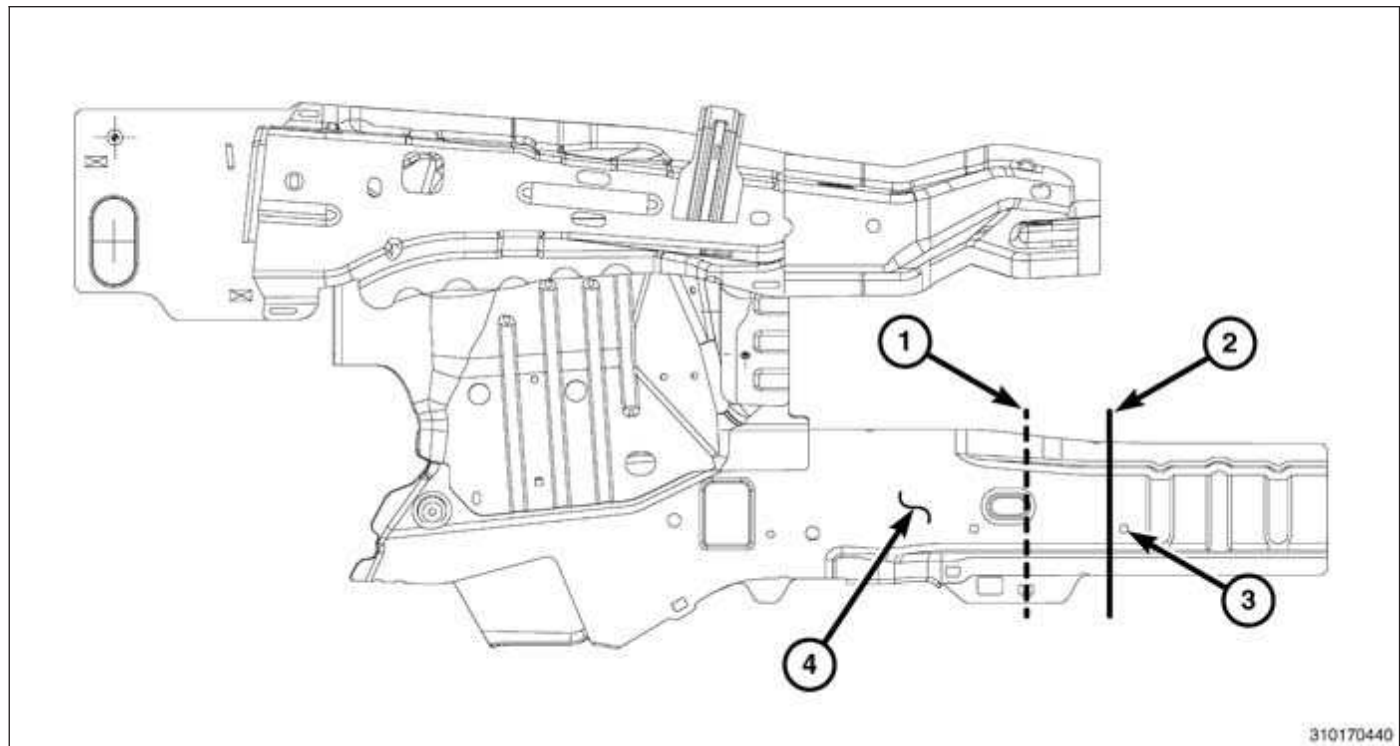
When welding is completed apply inner panel rust proofing, such as Mopar Cavity Wax Kit (part #68042969AA), Mopar Wax Refill (part #68042970AA), or equivalent. Apply to the inner cavity areas in two applications with a 30-minute flash period between the applications. Pay particular attention to areas which have been welded. Corrosion protection should always be restored to manufacturer specifications. For further information on Corrosion Protection, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Standard Procedure).

Finish, sealers, adhesives and silencers should be reapplied or replaced to OEM locations and specifications, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Specifications).

DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
Right Front Lower Rail	Right Front Frame Rail

DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
Left Front Lower Rail	Left Front Frame Rail
Body Side Aperture	Body Side Aperture
Inner Body Side Components DO NOT SECTION	Inner Body Side Components-DO-NOT-SECTION
Rear Floor	Rear Floor Pan
Rear Rails	Rear Frame Rail

Right Front Frame Rail



- 1 - MEASURE FROM FRONT EDGE OF PRINCIPLE LOCATION POINT (PLP)
- 2 - SECTIONING CUT LINE
- 3 - DRAWN ARC WELD STUD
- 4- RIGHT FRONT FRAME RAIL LOWER

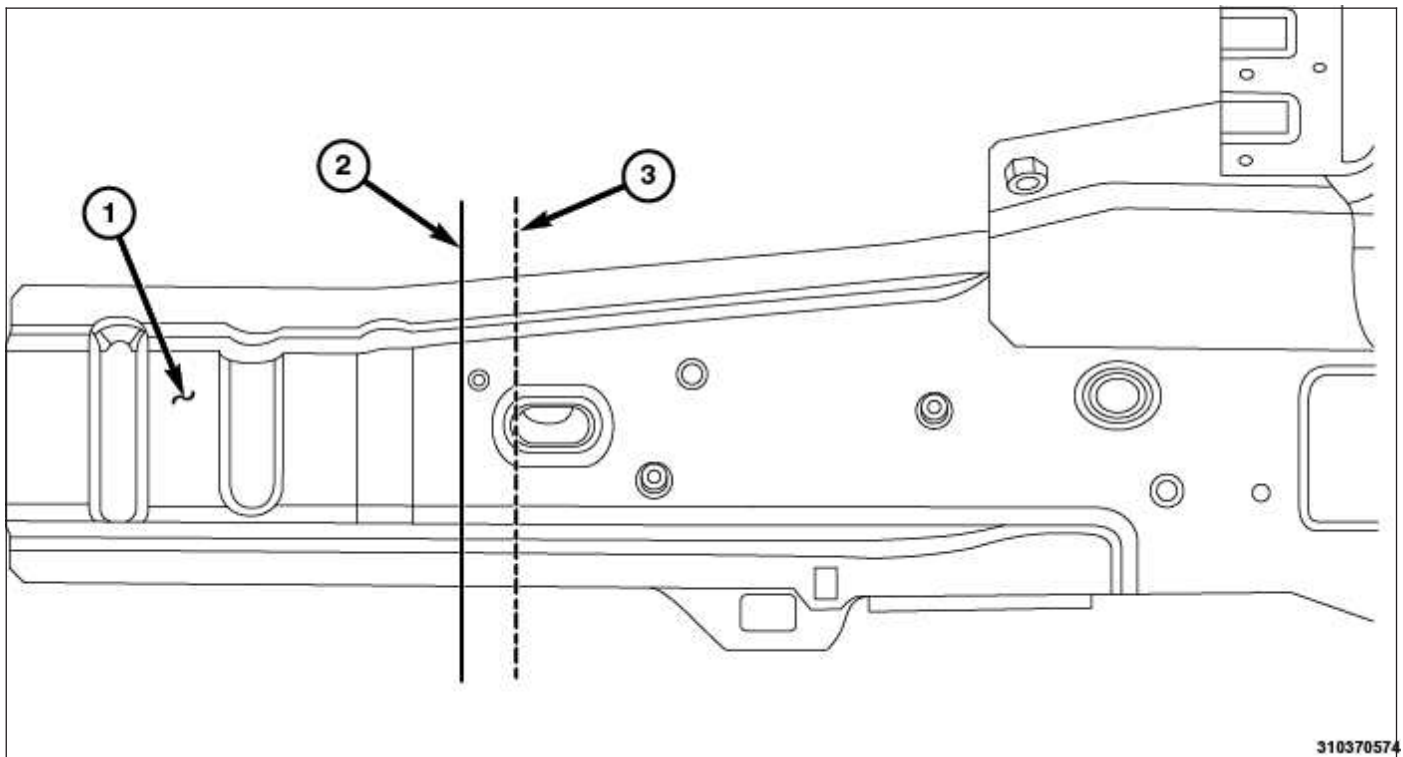
WARNING: Sectioning of components may only be performed in the described areas if damage to component does not extend past sectioning location. Should damage extend past sectioning location entire component replacement is the only acceptable repair

WARNING: Failure to follow these directions may result in serious or fatal injury

The right front lower rail (4) sectioning cut line (2) is located 70 mm. forward of the oval Principle Location Point (1) located on the outer rail (4). A butt-joint with a 13mm. (0.5 in.) weld backer is to be used.

Removal of the drawn arc weld stud (3) may be necessary to perform the sectioning procedure. Be certain to measure and note location of the drawn arc (3) stud prior to removal, to aid in proper placement of stud. Upon completion of the welding and dressing of the sectioning joint the drawn arc stud is to be replaced with a mig weld surrounding the base of the stud.

Left Front Frame Rail



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1 - LEFT FRONT FRAME RAIL LOWER

2 - SECTIONING CUT LINE

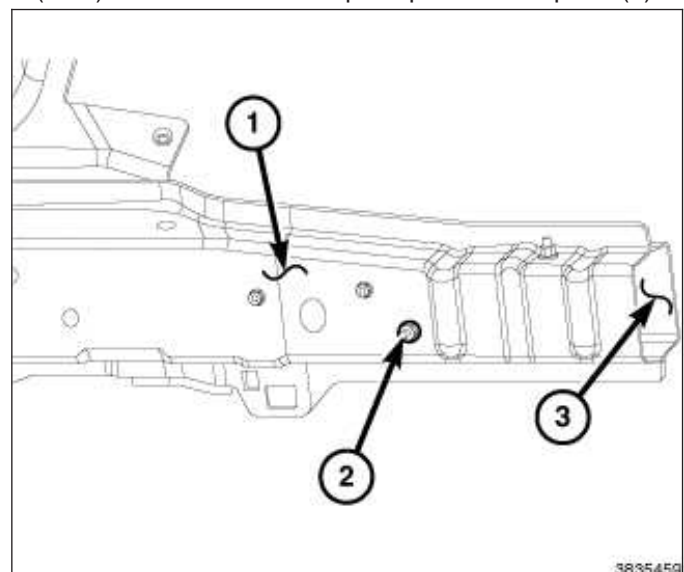
3 - MEASURE FROM FRONT EDGE OF PRINCIPLE LOCATION POINT (PLP)

WARNING: Sectioning of components may only be performed in the described areas if damage to component does not extend past sectioning location. Should damage extend past sectioning location entire component replacement is the only acceptable repair

WARNING: Failure to follow these directions may result in serious or fatal injury

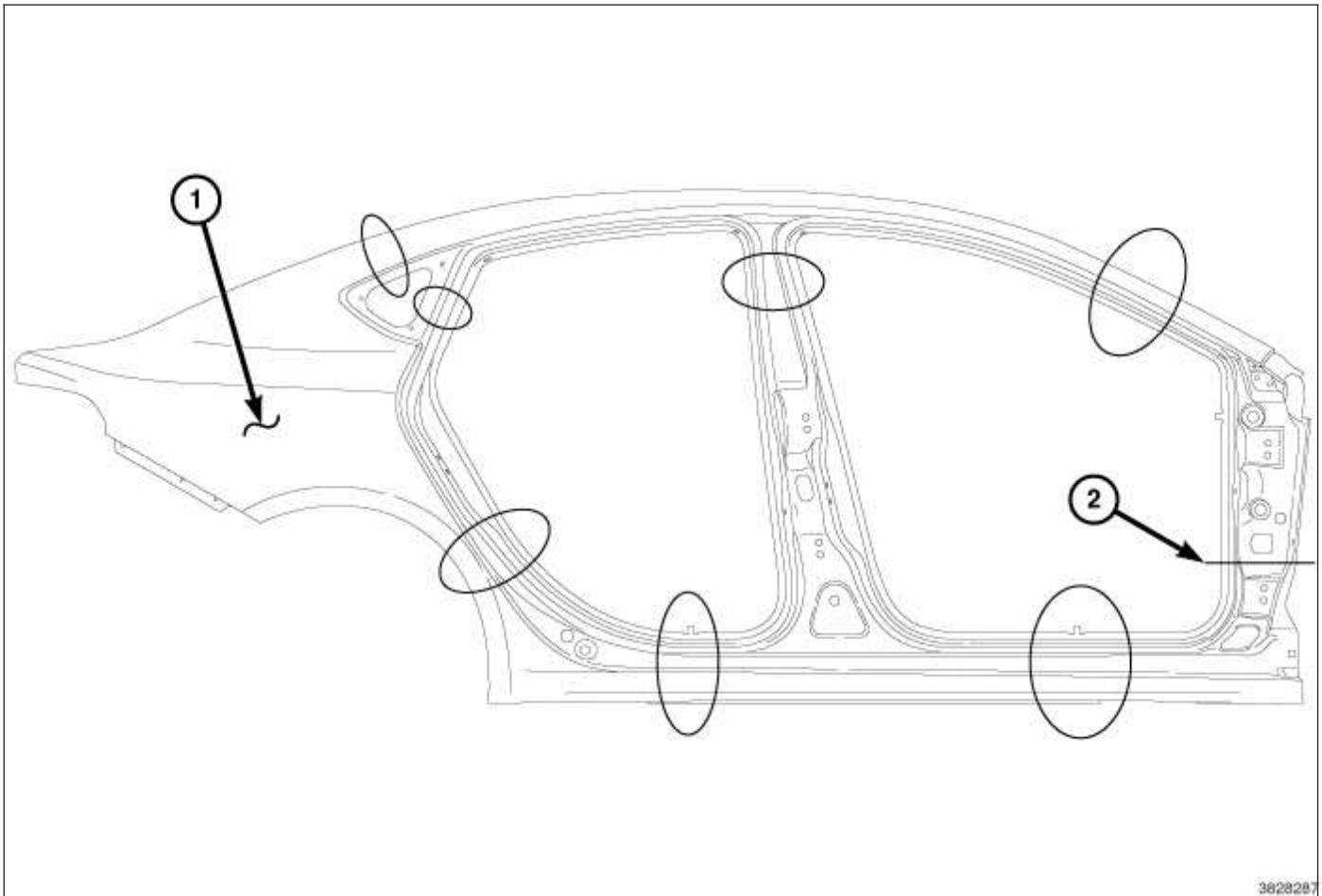
The left lower rail (1) sectioning cut line (2) is located 25 mm. (1 in.) forward of the oval principle location point (3) located on the outer rail (1). A butt-joint with 13 mm. (0.5 in.) weld backer is to be used.

Removal of the drawn arc weld stud (2) from either the inner rail (1) or outer rail (2) may be necessary to perform the sectioning procedure. Be certain to measure and note location of the drawn arc stud prior to removal, to aid in proper replacement of the stud. Upon completion of the welding and dressing of the sectioning joint the drawn arc stud is to be replaced using a mig weld completely surrounding the base of the stud.



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Body Side Aperture



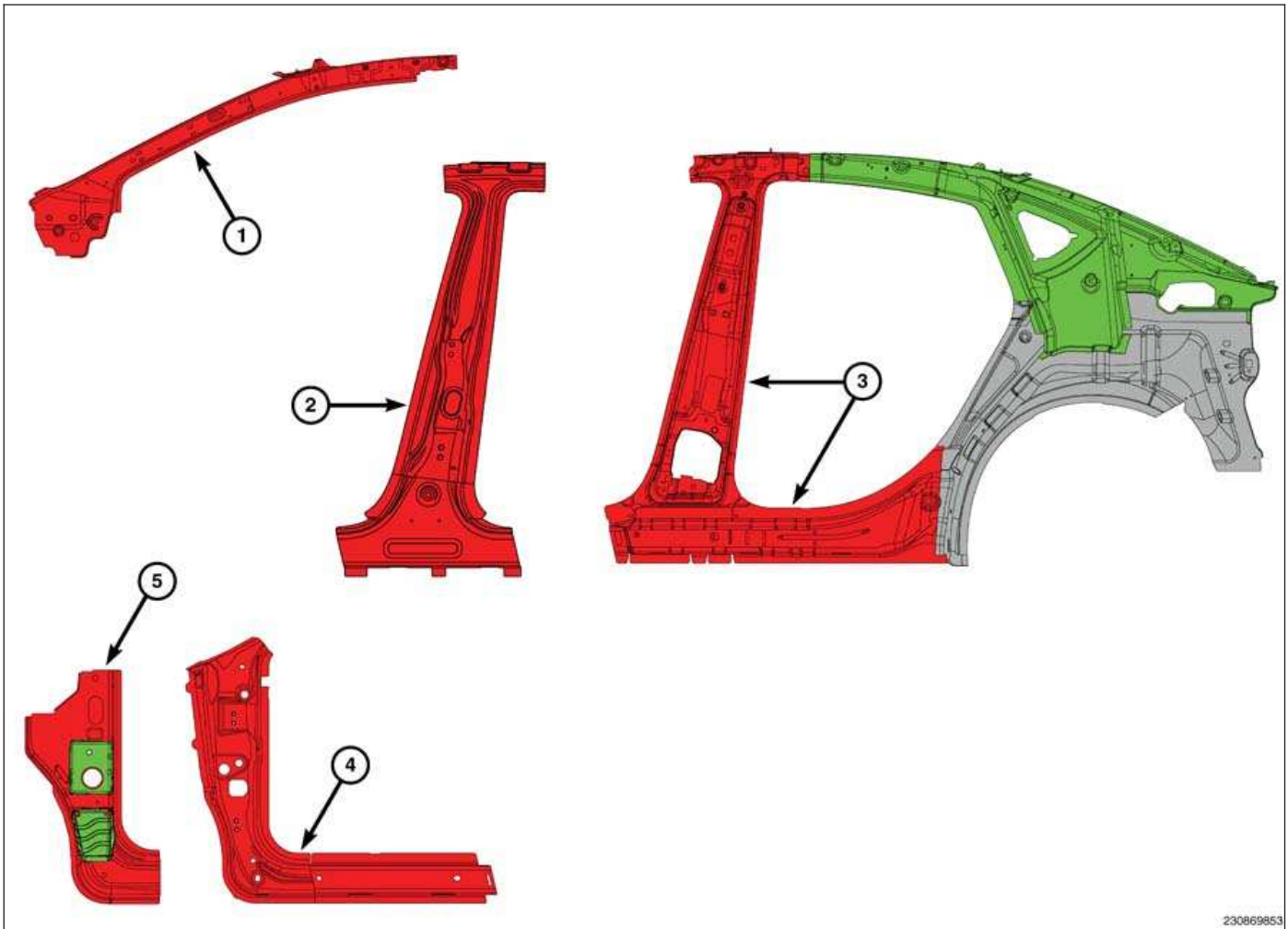
NOTE: The Cowl Side Hinge Pillar area is dedicated to where it is to be sectioned, as compared to the general locations within the outlined areas.

1 - BODY SIDE APERTURE (OUTER)

2 - OUTER COWL SIDE HINGE PILLAR SECTIONING LOCATION

The Body Side Aperture has many areas in which it may be sectioned in. The Cowl Side is to be sectioned above the lower Door Hinge fastener holes. All other outlined areas represent general sectioning areas and may be sectioned within.

A Butt-joint with a 13 mm (0.5 in.) structural adhesive backer panel or welded backer panel is to be used in all sectioning areas of the outer body side aperture.

Inner Body Side Components - Do Not Section

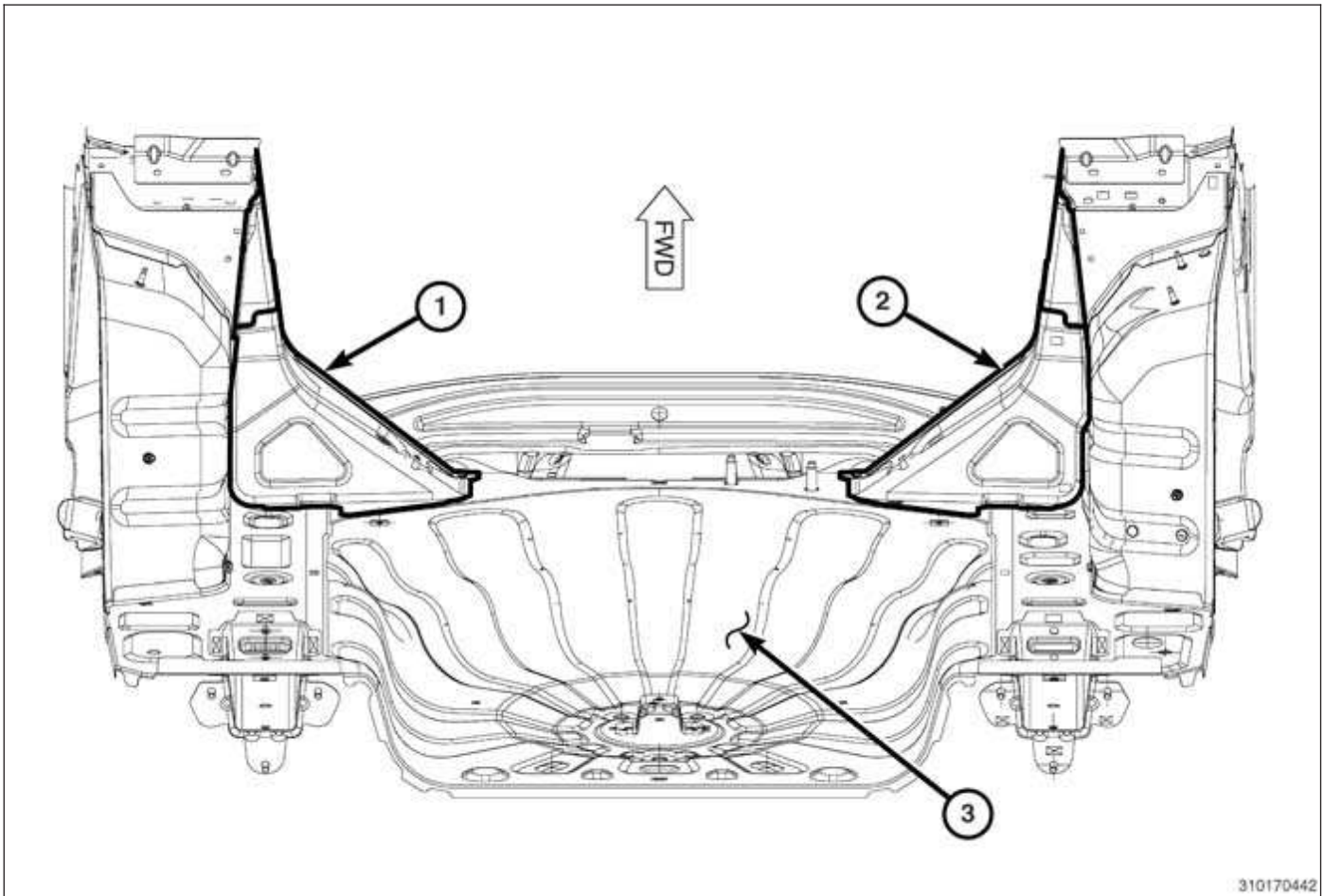
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VERY HIGH STRENGTH REINFORCEMENTS AND PANELS — DO NOT SECTION

- 1- A-PILLAR REINFORCEMENT
- 2- B-PILLAR REINFORCEMENT
- 3- BODY SIDE APERTURE REAR REINFORCEMENT (INNER B-PILLAR AND REAR SILL REINFORCEMENTS)
- 4- BODY SIDE APERTURE FRONT REINFORCEMENT
- 5- COWL SIDE PANEL

Due to the usage of Very High Strength Steel (VHS) on the inner components and reinforcements sectioning of these parts are not allowed. Complete replacement of the component or reinforcement is the only acceptable repair. It will be necessary to use a **Tungsten Carbide Drill Bit** to release the spot welds along the areas where these parts join other components.

Rear Floor Pan

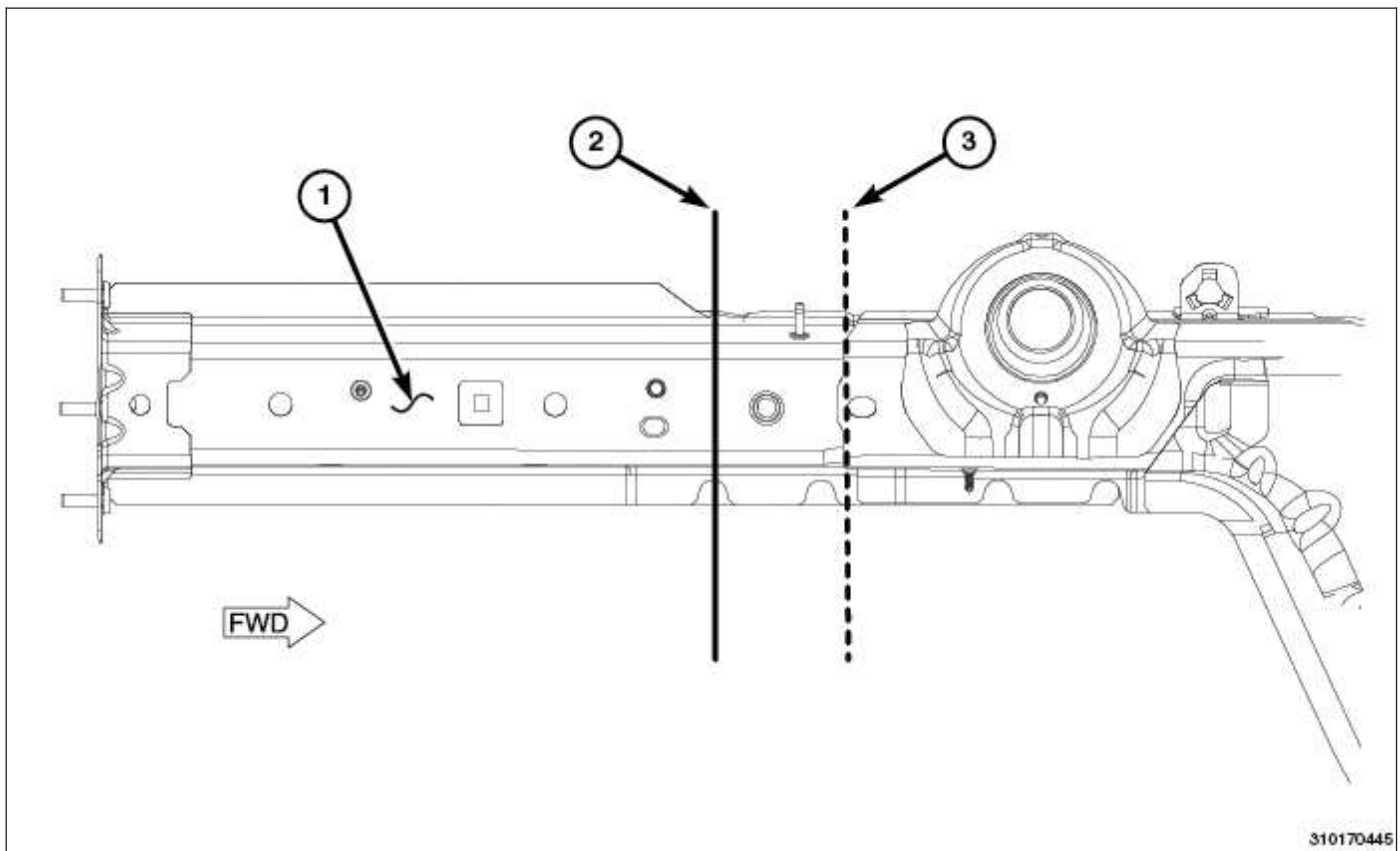


- 1 - RIGHT SHELF PANEL REINFORCEMENT
- 2 - LEFT SHELF PANEL REINFORCEMENT
- 3 - REAR FLOOR PAN

NOTE: Due to design of the rear floor pan (3), sectioning is not permitted.

The forward right and left sides of the rear floor pan (3) are covered by the right shelf panel reinforcement (1) and left floor rear shelf panel reinforcement (2). When replacing the rear floor pan (3) it will be necessary to remove and install the right shelf panel reinforcement (1) and left floor rear shelf panel reinforcement (2).

Rear Rail



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NOTE: Right rear rail shown, left rear rail typical.

1 - RIGHT REAR RAIL

2 - SECTIONING CUT LINE

3 - MEASURE FROM REAR EDGE OF OVAL PRINCIPLE LOCATION POINT (PLP)

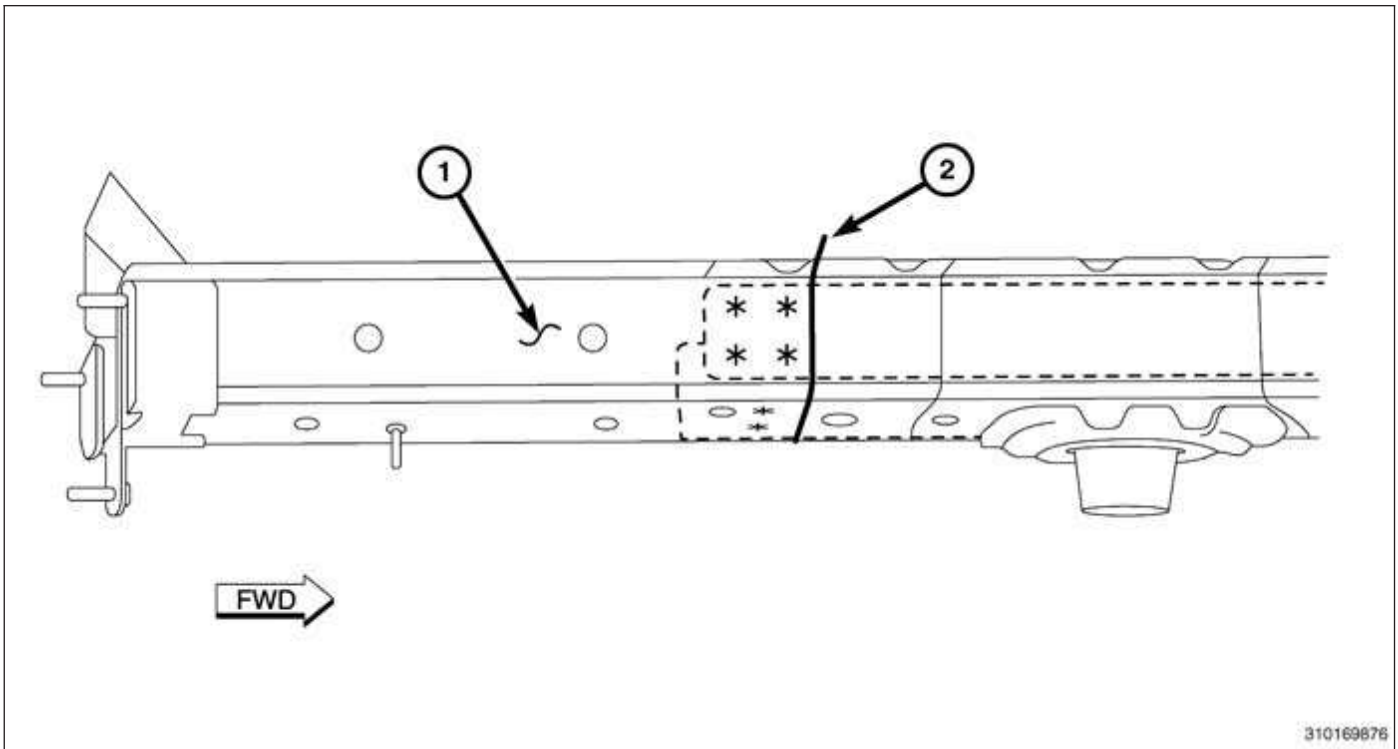
WARNING: Sectioning of components may only be performed in the described areas if damage to component does not extend past sectioning location. Should damage extend past sectioning location entire component replacement is the only acceptable repair

WARNING: Failure to follow these directions may result in serious or fatal injury

CAUTION: Care must be taken to cut only through the Outer Rail. Do not cut into the Inner Reinforcement which is located directly beneath the Rear Outer Rail.

NOTE: Remove the exhaust hanger and the plug covering the oval PLP, if so equipped.

The rear rail sectioning cut line (2) is to be sectioned 80 mm (3 in.) to the rear (aft) of the rear edge of the oval Principle Location Point (3) located on the bottom of the rear rail (1).



NOTE: Only cut through the spot welds into the rail. Do not cut into inner reinforcement.

Use a spot weld cutter to cut the two rows of spot welds on the bottom and sides of the rear rail (1) to the rear (aft) of the cut line (2) to release the rear rail (1) from the inner reinforcement.

A butt-joint is to be used, utilizing the inner reinforcement as the weld backer.

CORROSION PROTECTION

Corrosion Protection Restoration

"Corrosion protection" encompasses all the materials and coatings which protect a vehicle from corrosion and include:

- Coated steels
- E-coat primer on the complete body
- Body sealing to eliminate water and air intrusion where panels join
- Structural adhesives in some joints
- Chip resistant primer applications on the entire body
- Paint application
- Underbody corrosion protection
- Inner panel corrosion protection added to repair areas

Corrosion protection must be restored during a repair anytime it may have been compromised. All areas that have been subjected to structural pulls, clamping, straightening, welding, or any other any other operation that may have imparted damage to the corrosion protection system will need to be addressed.

In the repair process corrosion protection is addressed in three phases: pre-refinish, refinish and post-refinish.

Pre-refinish

In the pre-finish phase, structural adhesives, seam sealers and other applied coatings are installed. Sheet metal seams are sealed to prevent water intrusion into the "dry" areas of the vehicle, such as passenger compartment, and also to prevent intrusions of contaminants, such as water and road salt, into seams causing corrosion. Lap joints, hem flanges, and any panel mating locations need to be addressed during the repair and treated to duplicate the original vehicle build.

All bare metal should be epoxy primed prior to applying seam sealer, following the refinish material provider's instructions for doing so, unless the manufacture of the sealer specifically states otherwise.

When working around pinch weld flanges, seam sealer should be installed to duplicate the original appearance and function. If it is unclear whether the original sealing material **between** the flanges is strictly a sealer or structural adhesive, always default to a structural adhesive such as LORD Fusor 2098, LORD Fusor 112B, or 3M 08116. For additional information related to weld-bonding and welding around adhesives and sealers, (Refer to 31 - Collision Information - Standard Procedure).

Roof and closure panels will require the use of anti-flutter foam. Where inner panel supports meet external panels, the proper replacement materials in these areas are Mopar part No. 04864015AB, or equivalent, or LORD Fusor 121, or 3M 04274 Noise Vibration Harshness (NVH) dampening material.

Any disturbed or removed NVH foam needs to be replaced. Use Mopar part No. 05142864AA, LORD Fusor 130, or 3M 8463.

All hem flanges on closure panels should be sealed whether sealer is apparent or not. This includes those disturbed during the repair, and those on new replacement panels. Either duplicate the existing bead in shape or size, or where one is not obvious, seal the hem flange in a discrete fashion. Hem flanges should be sealed using Mopar part No.04318026, LORD Fusor 129, or 3M 08308.

Lap joints, such as in floor pans, should be sealed to duplicate the sealer visible, but also addressed on any exterior surface by sealing the lap whether visible or not.

NOTE: FCA US LLC does not recommend the use of any type of "weld-thru" primer during repairs. Weld-bonding with corrosion protecting adhesives or sealers, along with final application of inner panel corrosion protection is the proper method.

Refinish

All painted surfaces should be coated using a FCA US LLC approved refinish material. The refinish process includes application of undercoats, primers (filler & sealer), basecoats and clearcoat. These approved materials have been tested to the same material standards as the production materials.

Post-refinish

All new panels, and repair areas, must have inner panel corrosion protection applied after the painting operation is complete, but before all the trim is reinstalled. Mopar Cavity Wax No. 68042970AA, or 3M Rustfighter

#08891 should be applied to all interior cavities, weld flanges, hem flanges as well as any are affected by the repair especially where any type of welding was performed. Inner panel corrosion protection should be applied using "pressure pot" equipment with wands which provide 360-degree material coverage for closed cavities, and directional spray wands for visible coverage (Mopar kit #04271235). Additionally, the corrosion protecting material must be applied in two coats with a minimum 30-minute flash time between applications.

Wheel wells and underbody panels which have been involved in the repair process should also have a final undercoating applied. Use Mopar No. 05093417AA, or equivalent, and apply with "pressure pot" style application equipment.

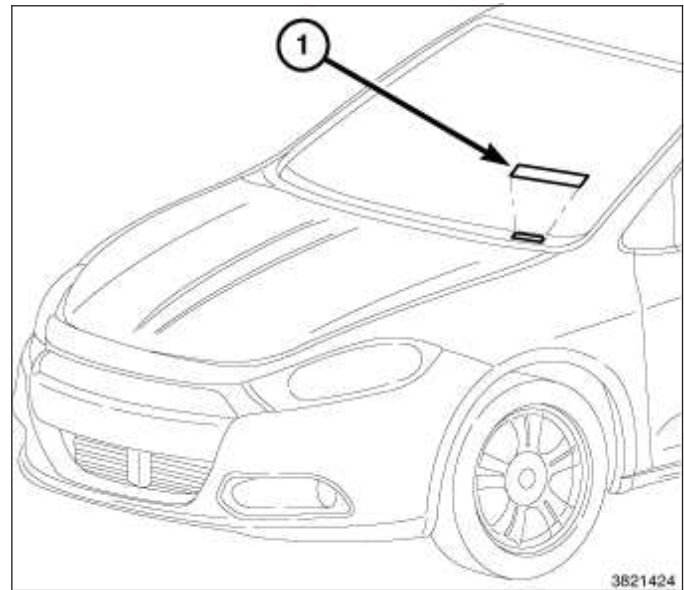
Following this arrangement, choice of materials, and proper application, the repaired vehicle should be as well protected against corrosion as it was prior to the repair.

Technical Specifications

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

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 the charts below 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 INFORMATION	DECODING CHARTS
2013 DODGE DART	2013 VIN DECODING INFORMATION
2014 DODGE DART	2014 VIN DECODING INFORMATION
2015 DODGE DART	2015 VIN DECODING INFORMATION
2016 DODGE DART	2016 VIN DECODING INFORMATION

2013 VIN DECODING INFORMATION

POSITIONS 1 - 3: WORLD MANUFACTURER IDENTIFIER

1	2	3	MANUFACTURER	VEHICLE TYPE
1	C	3	Chrysler Group LLC (USA)	Passenger Car

POSITION 4: RESTRAINT SYSTEM

NOTE:

- (ASP) = All Seating Positions
- (OSP) = Outboard Seating Position

CODE	DESCRIPTION
C	Active Belts (ASP), Front Air Bags (OSP), With Side Inflatable Restraints - All Rows

POSITIONS 5 - 7

5	6	7	SERIES	DRIVE POSITION	DRIVE TYPE	BODY TYPE
D	F	A	SE	Left Hand Drive	Front Wheel Drive	4 Dor Sedan
D	F	B	Mainstreet			
D	F	C	LUX			

POSITION 8: ENGINE

CODE	DISPLACEMENT	CYLINDERS	FUEL	TURBO	SALES CODES
H	1.4 Liter	4	Gasoline	Yes	EAF
A	2.0 Liter	4	Gasoline	No	ECN
B	2.4 Liter	4	Gasoline	No	ED6

POSITION 9: CHECK DIGIT

0 through 9 or X

POSITION 10: MODEL YEAR

D = 2013

POSITION 11: ASSEMBLY PLANT

CODE	PLANT
D	Belvidere Assembly

POSITION 12 - 17: PLANT SEQUENCE NUMBER

A six digit number assigned by assembly plant.

2014 VIN DECODING INFORMATION

POSITIONS 1 - 3: WORLD MANUFACTURER IDENTIFIER

1	2	3	MANUFACTURER	VEHICLE TYPE
1	C	3	Chrysler Group LLC (USA)	Passenger Car

POSITION 4: RESTRAINT SYSTEM

NOTE:

- (ASP) = All Seating Positions
- (OSP) = Outboard Seating Position

CODE	DESCRIPTION
C	Active Belts (ASP), Front Air Bags (OSP), With Side Inflatable Restraints - All Rows

POSITIONS 5 - 7

5	6	7	SERIES	DRIVE POSITION	DRIVE TYPE	BODY TYPE
D	F	A	SE	Left Hand Drive	Front Wheel Drive	4 Door Sedan
D	F	B	SXT			
D	F	C	LIMITED			
D	F	D	SE Aero			
D	F	E	GT			

POSITION 8: ENGINE

CODE	DISPLACEMENT	CYLINDERS	FUEL	TURBO	SALES CODES
H	1.4 Liter	4	Gasoline	Yes	EAF
A	2.0 Liter	4	Gasoline	No	ECN
B	2.4 Liter	4	Gasoline	No	ED6

POSITION 9: CHECK DIGIT

0 through 9 or X

POSITION 10: MODEL YEAR

E = 2014

POSITION 11: ASSEMBLY PLANT

CODE	PLANT
D	Belvidere Assembly

POSITION 12 - 17: PLANT SEQUENCE NUMBER

A six digit number assigned by assembly plant.

2015 VIN DECODING INFORMATION

POSITIONS 1 - 3: WORLD MANUFACTURER IDENTIFIER

1	2	3	MANUFACTURER	VEHICLE TYPE
1	C	3	Chrysler Group LLC (USA)	Passenger Car

POSITION 4: RESTRAINT SYSTEM

NOTE:

- (ASP) = All Seating Positions
- (OSP) = Outboard Seating Position

CODE	DESCRIPTION
C	Active Belts (ASP), Front Air Bags (OSP), With Side Inflatable Restraints - All Rows

POSITIONS 5 - 7

5	6	7	SERIES	DRIVE POSITION	DRIVE TYPE	BODY TYPE
D	F	A	SE	Left Hand Drive	Front Wheel Drive	4 Door Sedan
D	F	B	SXT			
D	F	C	LIMITED			
D	F	D	SE Aero			
D	F	E	GT			

POSITION 9: CHECK DIGIT

0 through 9 or X

POSITION 10: MODEL YEAR

F = 2015

POSITION 11: ASSEMBLY PLANT

CODE	PLANT
D	Belvidere Assembly

POSITION 12 - 17: PLANT SEQUENCE NUMBER

A six digit number assigned by assembly plant.

2016 VIN DECODING INFORMATION

POSITIONS 1 - 3: WORLD MANUFACTURER IDENTIFIER

1	2	3	MANUFACTURER	VEHICLE TYPE
1	C	3	Chrysler Group LLC (USA)	Passenger Car

POSITION 4: RESTRAINT SYSTEM

NOTE:

- (ASP) = All Seating Positions
- (OSP) = Outboard Seating Position

CODE	DESCRIPTION
C	Active Belts (ASP), Front Air Bags (OSP), With Side Inflatable Restraints - All Rows

POSITIONS 5 - 7

5	6	7	SERIES	DRIVE POSITION	DRIVE TYPE	BODY TYPE
D	F	A	SE	Left Hand Drive	Front Wheel Drive	4 Door Sedan
D	F	B	SXT			
D	F	C	LIMITED			
D	F	D	SE Aero			
D	F	E	GT			

POSITION 8: ENGINE

CODE	DISPLACEMENT	CYLINDERS	FUEL	TURBO	SALES CODES
H	1.4 Liter	4	Gasoline	Yes	EAF
A	2.0 Liter	4	Gasoline	No	ECN
B	2.4 Liter	4	Gasoline	No	ED6

POSITION 9: CHECK DIGIT

0 through 9 or X

POSITION 10: MODEL YEAR

G = 2016

POSITION 11: ASSEMBLY PLANT

CODE	PLANT
D	Belvidere Assembly

POSITION 12 - 17: PLANT SEQUENCE NUMBER

A six digit number assigned by assembly plant.

STANDARDIZED STEEL IDENTIFICATION

In an effort to reduce confusion over the large number of steel grades in use, and the repairability and weldability concerns involved with each, FCA US LLC has instituted new nomenclature which is applicable to material call-outs and BIW exploded views released for use in the repair industry.

All materials listed in the key may not be used on a given model, nor may every panel be identified in the blow-up (ex: some groups do not show fascias).

WARNING: FCA US LLC engineering’s position on the use of heat during collision repair is as follows:

- Any body panel or frame component damaged which is to be repaired and reused, must be repaired using the “cold straightening” method. No heat may be used during the straightening process.
- During rough straightening prior to panel replacement, damaged panels or frame components may be heated to assist in body/frame realignment. The application of heat must be constrained to the parts which will be replaced and not allowed to affect any other components.

This “no heat” recommendation is due to the extensive use of advanced high strength steels in FCA US LLC products. High-strength materials can be substantially and negatively affected from heat input which will not be obviously known to the repairer or consumer.

Ignoring these recommendations may lead to serious compromises in the ability to protect occupants in a future collision event, reduce the engineered qualities and attributes, or decrease the durability and reliability of the vehicle.

This statement supersedes any previously released information by the FCA US LLC.

Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious or fatal injury.

NOTE: Corrosion protection must be restored after repair.

- LS** - Good repairability and weldability (least sensitive to heat). May be attached using the preferred Squeeze Type Resistance Spot Welding (STRSW) process, weld bonding where appropriate, or MIG welding. Materials have a tensile strength of less than 270 MPa.
- HS** - Some repairability and good weldability (the higher the strength of the steel, the greater the sensitivity to heat). May be attached using STRSW, weld bonding, and MIG welding. Material tensile strength range between 270 MPa and 600 MPa and includes DP590.
- VHS** - Very limited repairability and weldability (very sensitive to heat). Attach only at OE defined locations using OE defined procedures. Material tensile strengths are greater than 600 MPa. This category includes hot-stamped boron materials which are also termed “press hardened.” Specialized cutters are required with many materials in this group.
- LM** - Good repairability and weldability. May be attached using STRSW, weld bonding, and Flux Core Arc Welding (FCAW).
- AL** - Stamped aluminum sheet metal panels may be repairable with specialized tools and techniques.
- MG** - Magnesium - no repairability, replacement components only.
- PL and PL-R** - Some repairability depending upon the type of plastic involved, the degree of damage, and the component function. Cosmetic components such as fascias (PL) have a higher degree of repair allowed than those components which can carry components and loads. Where PL-R components are bonded to steel structure, FCA US LLC will identify the proper adhesive to attach the replacement panel. Repair materials for PL are commonly available in the collision repair market.
- CO** - Composite materials may be fiber reinforced (ex: Kevlar) panels or co-molded assemblies of steel and plastic. Any of these require specialized repair materials and processes.

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Additional information on sectioning of components will also be identified in publications such as the FCA US LLC **Non-Structural Sheet Metal Repair Guide** (81-316-0610) and **Structural Sectioning Guide** (81-316-0859).

CALLOUT KEY	DESCRIPTION	COLOR
LS	Low-Strength Steel	Black
HS	High-Strength Steel	Green
VHS	Very High-Strength Steel	Red
LM	Laminated Steel	Grey
AL	Sheet Aluminium	Purple
MG	Magnesium	Brown
PL	Plastic	Blue
PL-R	Fiber Reinforced Plastic	Purple
CO	Composite Material	Blue

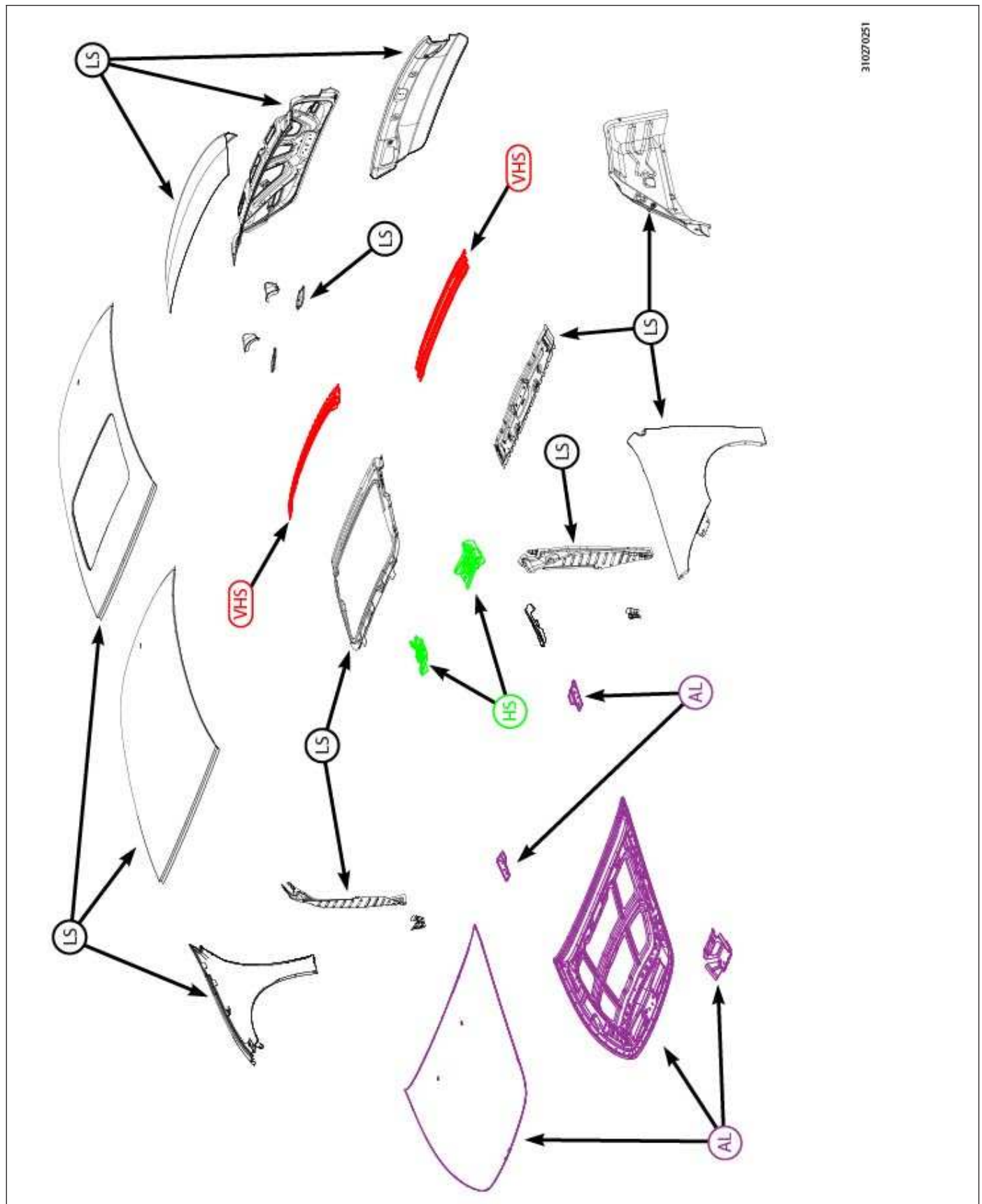
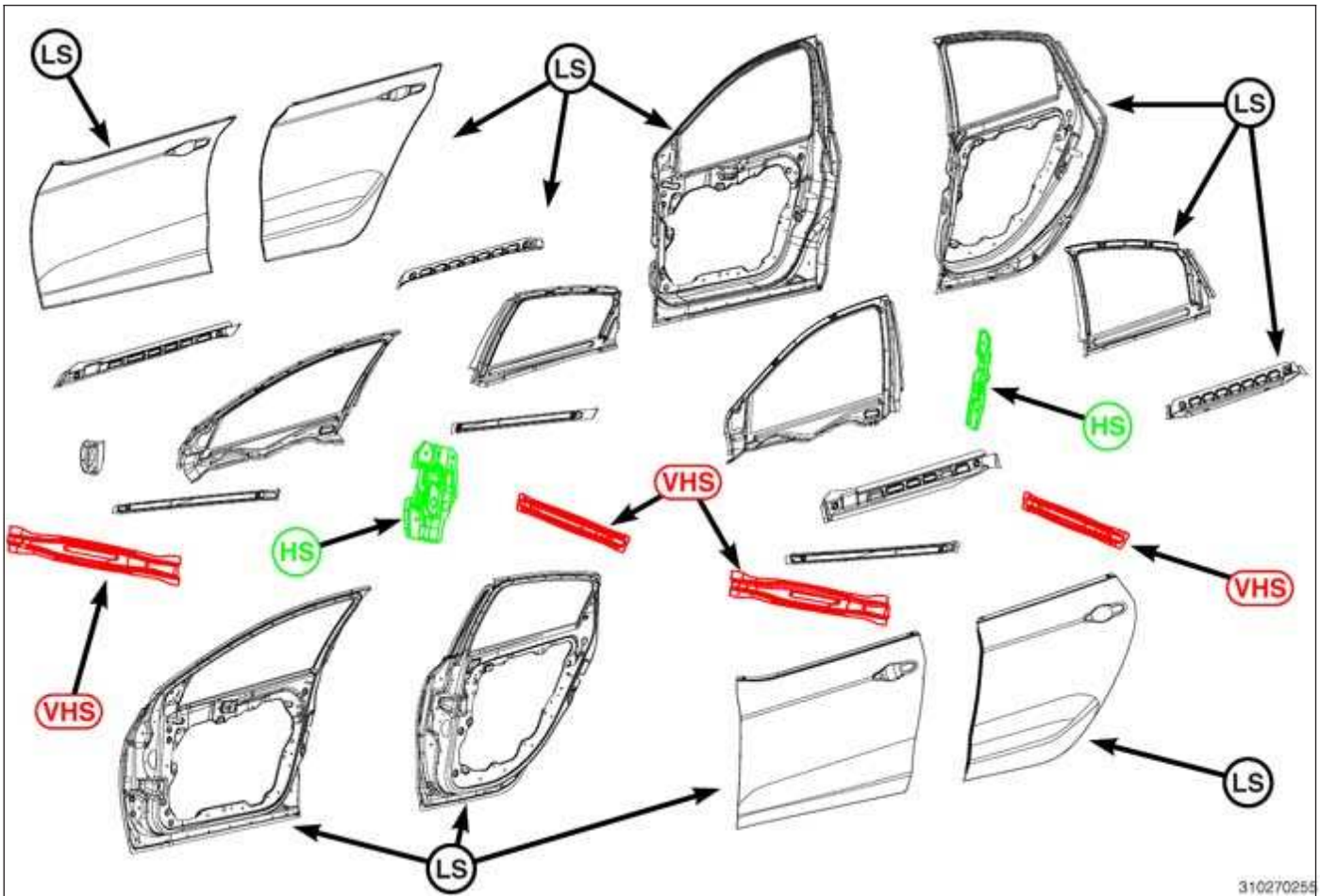


Figure 1 – BODY IN WHITE COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION – CLOSURES



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Figure 2 – BODY IN WHITE COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION – DOORS

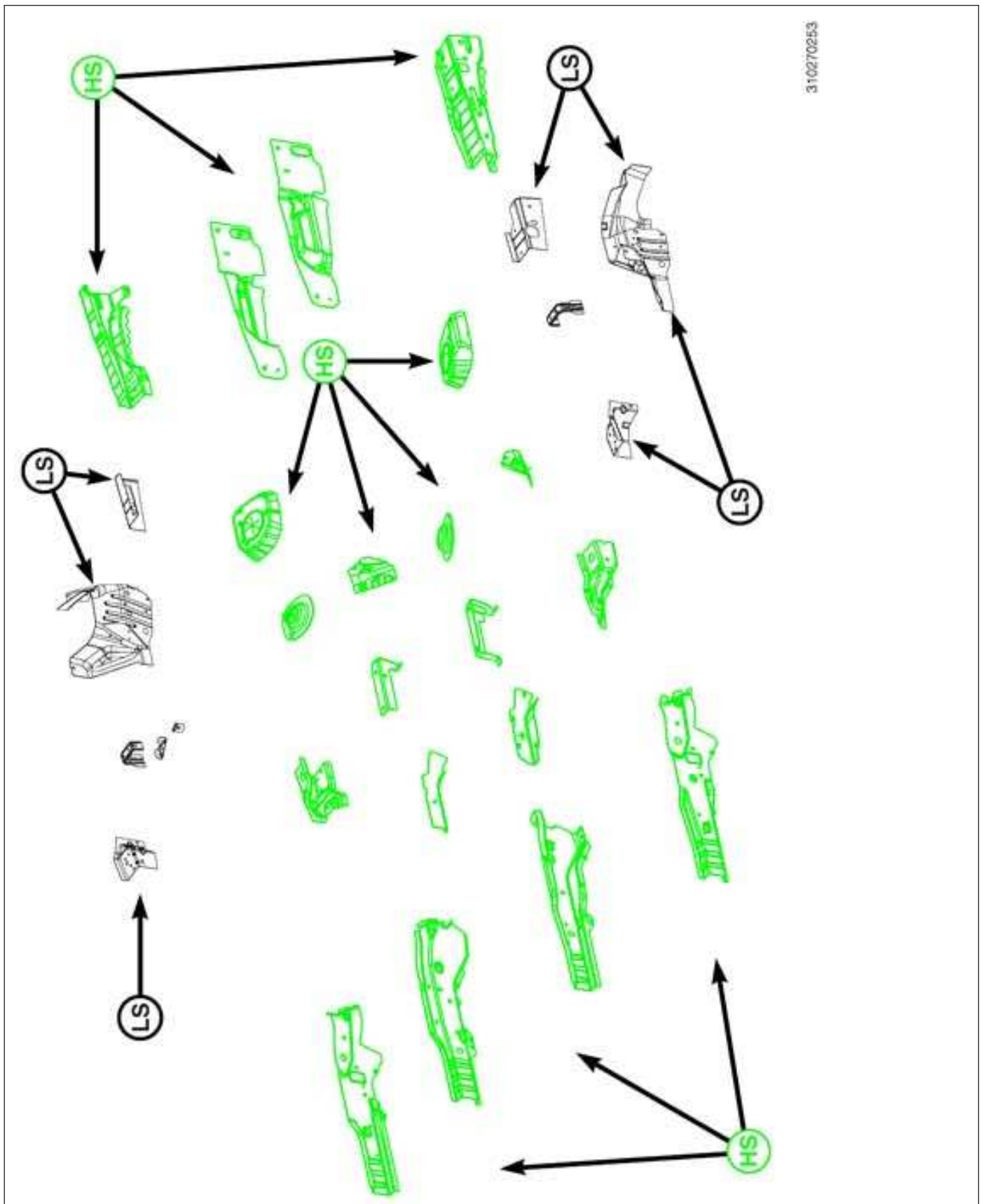


Figure 3 – BODY IN WHITE COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION – FRONT STRUCTURE



Figure 4 – BODY IN WHITE COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION – DASH AND COWL



Figure 5 – BODY IN WHITE COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION – BODY SIDE

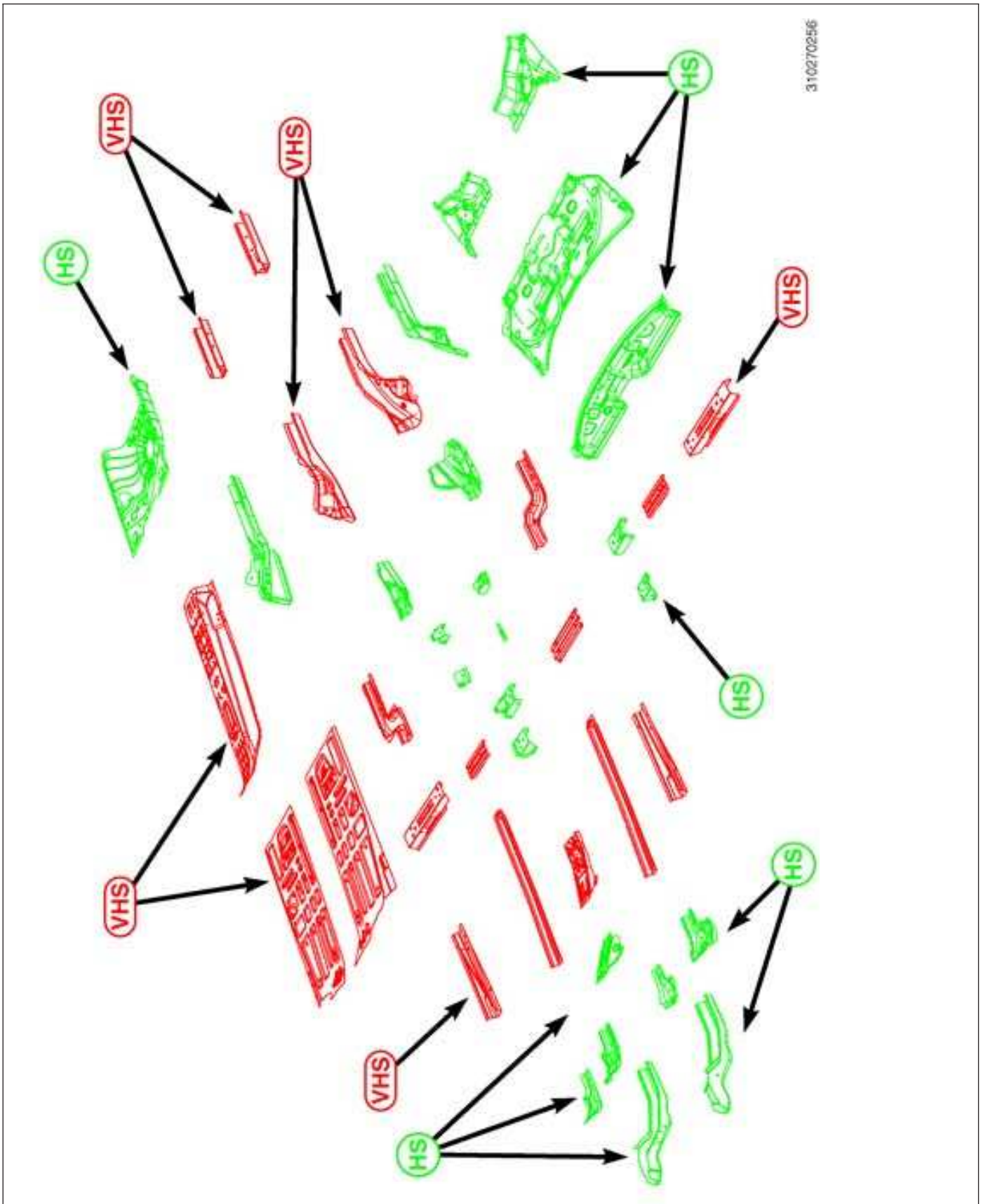


Figure 6 – BODY IN WHITE COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION – FLOOR AND REAR STRUCTURE

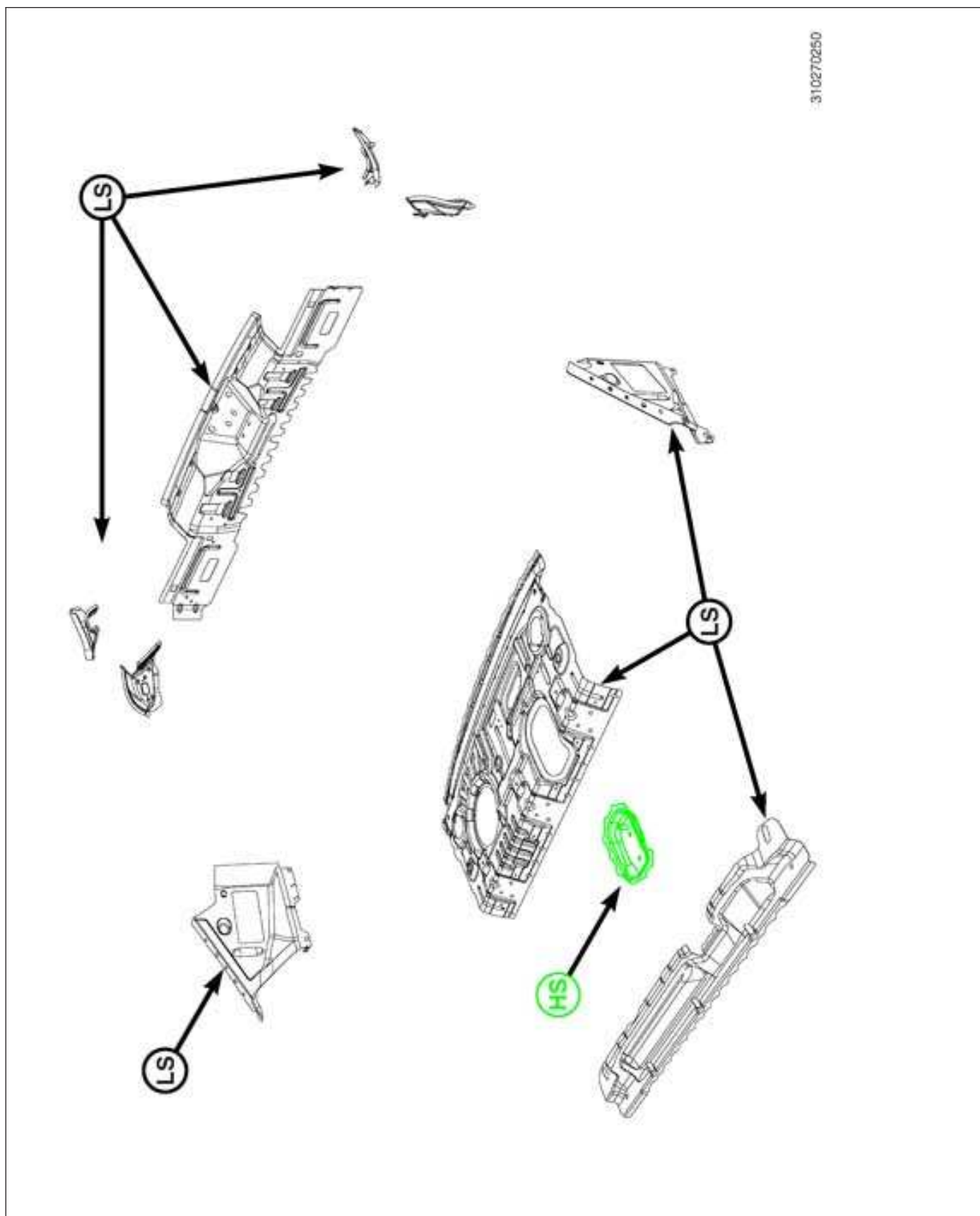


Figure 7 – BODY IN WHITE COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION – REAR COMPONENTS

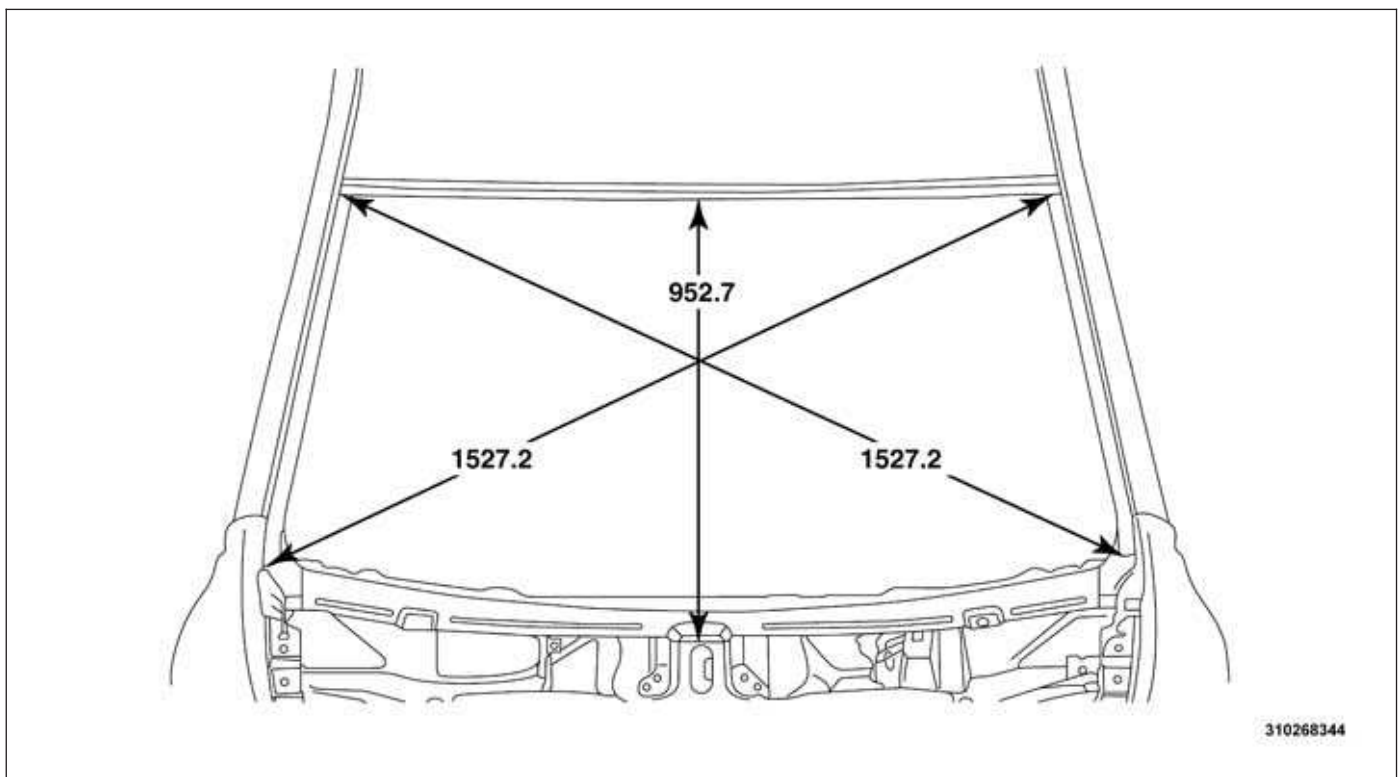
BODY OPENING DIMENSIONS

NOTE: Body opening dimensions are listed in metric scale millimeter (mm). Principal Locating Points (PLP), fastener locations, and holes are measured to center, unless noted otherwise.

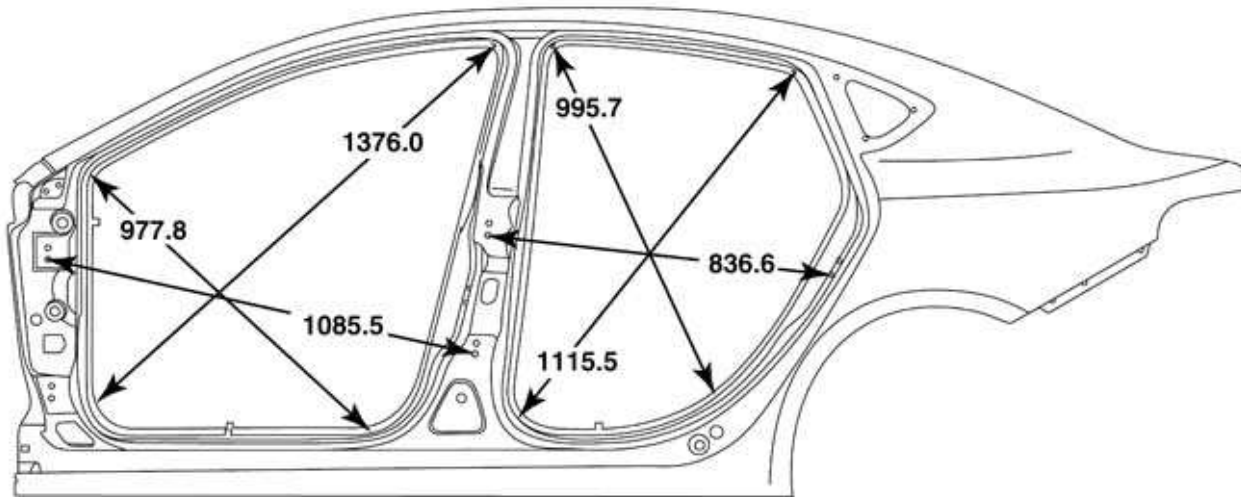
VEHICLE PREPARATION

- Position the vehicle on a level work surface
- Remove any weatherstrips, door strikers or any other parts that may interfere with the reference point

DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
WINDSHIELD OPENING	Figure 1
BODY SIDE APERTURE OPENINGS	Figure 2
BACKLITE OPENING	Figure 3
DECK LID OPENING	Figure 4

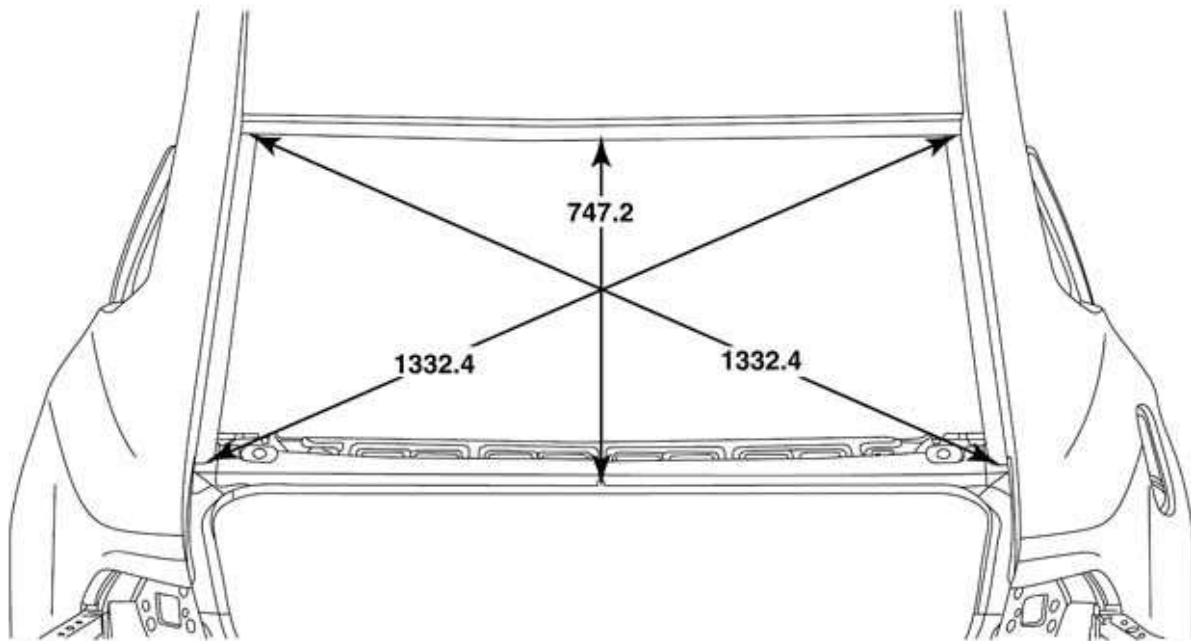


Windshield Openings



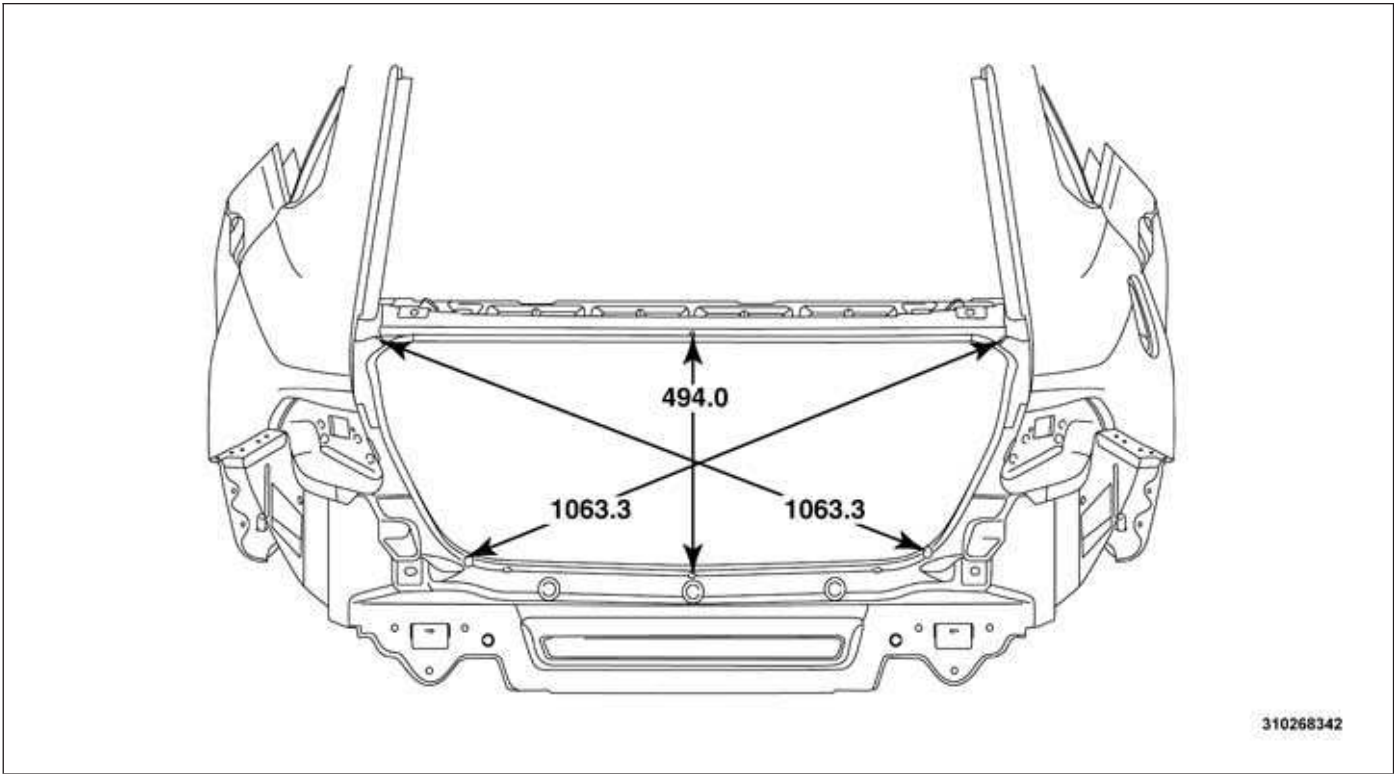
310268341

Body Side Openings



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Backlite Opening



Deck Lid Opening

FRAME DIMENSIONS

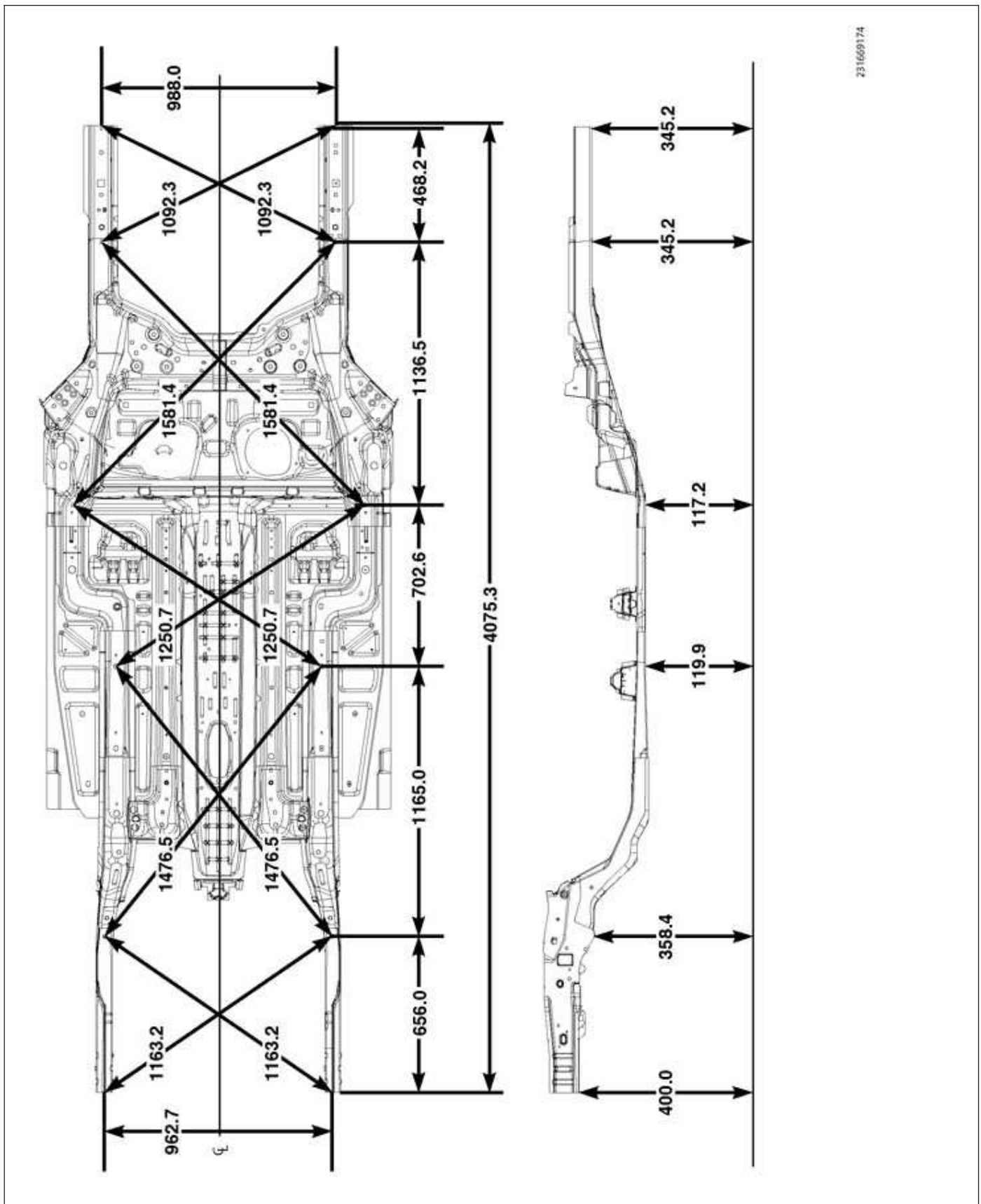
NOTE: Frame dimensions are listed in metric scale millimeter (mm). All dimensions are from center to center of Principal Locating Point (PLP), or from center to center of PLP and fastener location.

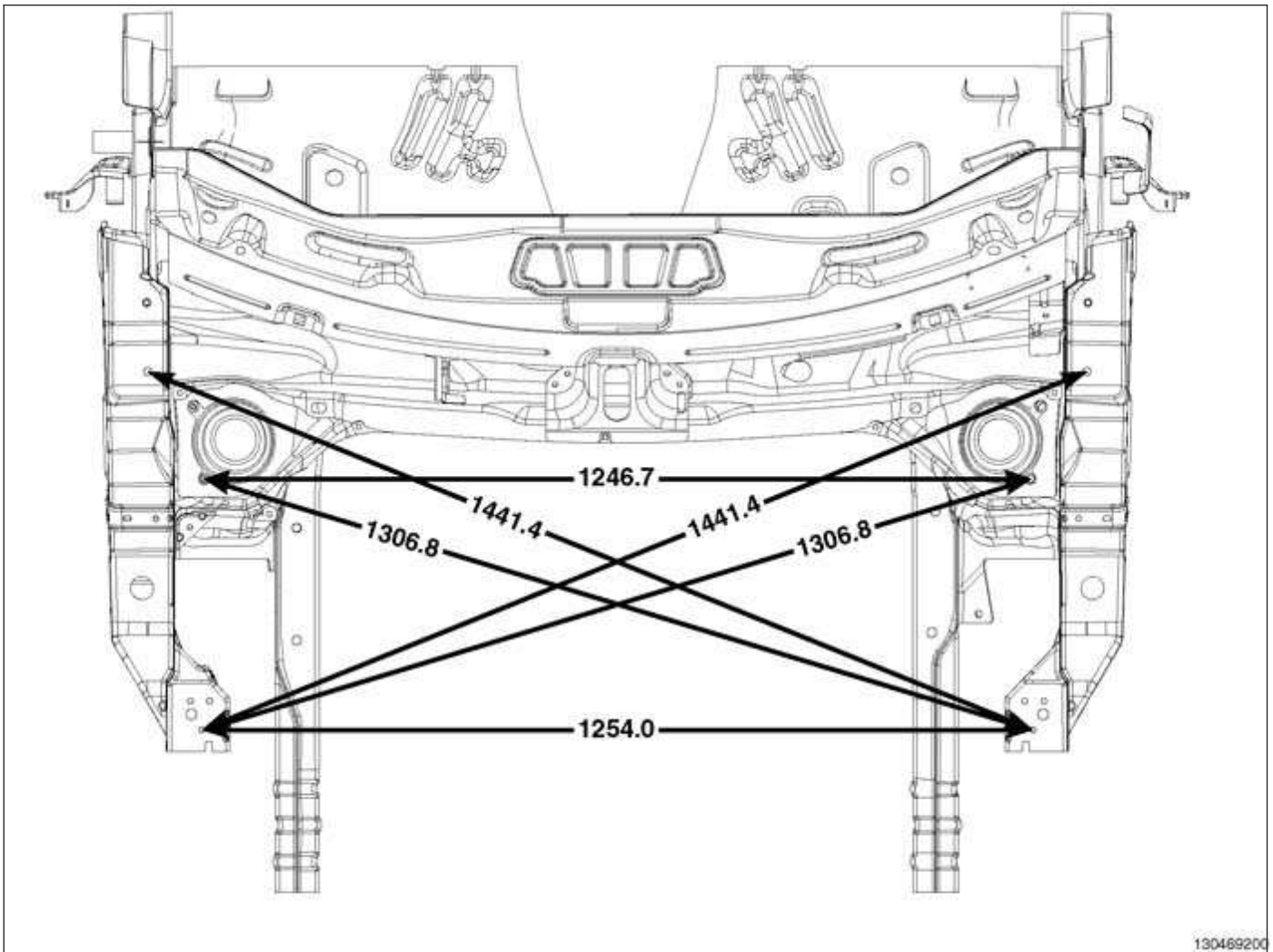
VEHICLE PREPARATION

Position the vehicle on a level work surface. Using screw or bottle jacks, adjust the vehicle PLP heights to the specified dimension above a level work surface. Vertical dimensions can be taken from the work surface to the locations indicated were applicable.

INDEX

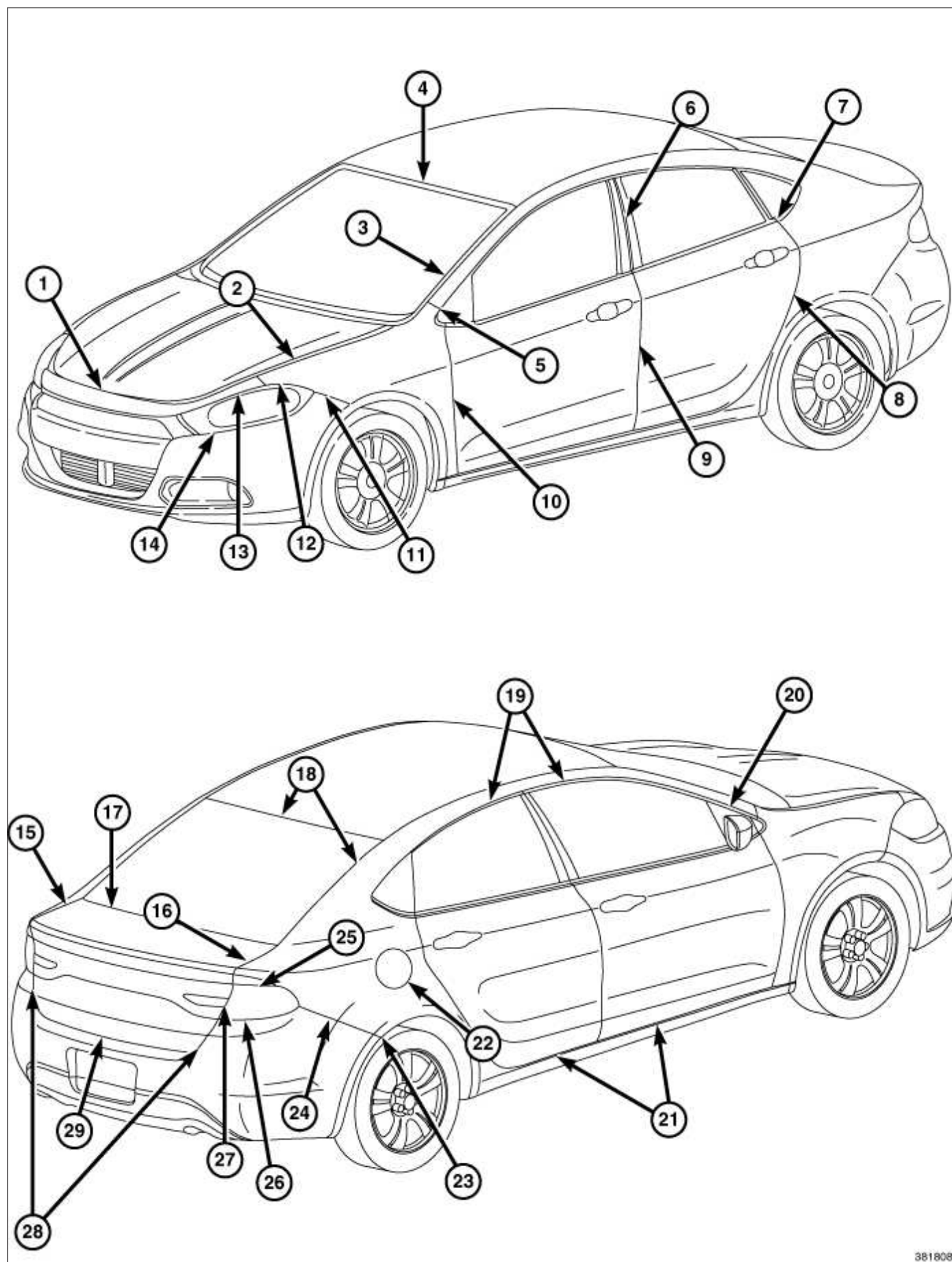
DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
Under Body Dimensions	Figure 1
Under Hood	Figure 2





Under Hood Dimensions

BODY GAP AND FLUSH MEASUREMENTS



NOTE: All measurements are in millimeters.

- O/F = Over Flush
- U/D = Up/Down
- U/F = Under Flush
- F/A = Fore/Aft

DIMENSION	DESCRIPTION	GAP	FLUSH
1	Hood to Facia	3.5 +/- 1.0 Parallel within 1.0	Hood U/F 1.0 +/- 1.0
2	Hood to Fender Aperture	3.5 +/- 1.0 Parallel within 0.7 Side to side within 1.5	Hood U/F 1.0 +/- 1.0 Transition to Flush at rear Side to side within 1.5
3	Windshield to Body Side	4.0 +/- 1.7	—
4	Windshield to Roof	4.0 +/- 1.7	Glass: U/F 2.0 +/- 1.7
5	Front Door to Body Side Aperture	2.0 +/- 1.0 Consistent within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.0
6	Front Door Applique to Rear Door Applique	4.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 0.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
7	Rear Door Belt Molding to Quarter Glass Encap	4.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
8	Rear Door to Body Side (Feature Line 0.0 +/- 1.0 U/D)	4.0 +/- 0.9 Parallel within 0.9	0.0 +/- 0.9
9	Front Door to Rear Door (Feature Line 0.0 +/- 1.0 U/D)	4.0 +/- 0.9 Parallel within 0.9	Front Door O/F 0.5 +/- 0.9 Consistent within 0.9
10	Fender to Front Door (Feature Line 0.0 +/- 1.0 U/D)	4.0 +/- 1.0 Parallel within 0.9	Fender O/F 0.5 +/- 0.9
11	Facia to Fender	Net to 0.5	Facia Top 0.0 +/- 0.5 Facia Bottom U/F 0.5 +/- 0.5
12	Headlamp to Fender	1.0 +/- 0.9	Headlamp U/F 1.0 +/- 1.0 Transitions from Inboard 1.2 to Outboard 0.0
13	Headlamp (top) to Facia	1.0 +/- 1.0	Headlamp U/F 3.5 +/- 1.0 Transitions from Inboard -3.5 to Outboard -1.0
14	Headlamp (bottom) to Facia	1.0 +/- 1.0	—
15	Decklid to Body Side Aperture (top)	4.0 +/- 1.0 Parallel within 1.5 Side to side within 1.0	Decklid U/F 1.7 +/- 1.0 —
16	Decklid to Body Side Aperture (at turn down)	4.0 +/- 1.0 Parallel within 0.5 No Gap to Molding	Fore/Aft Decklid U/F 3.0 +/- 1.0
17	Decklid to Backlight	8.0 +/- 2.0	—

DIMENSION	DESCRIPTION	GAP	FLUSH
		Parallel within 1.5	
18	Backlight to Body Side Aperture/ Roof	No Gap	Roof O/F 2.0 +/- 1.7
19	Door Lip Opening to Body Side	4.5 +/- 1.4 Parallel within 1.8	Door U/F 1.3 +/- 1.3
20	Mini Flag to Molding	4.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
21	Front and Rear Doors to Sill	4.5 +/- 1.5	Sill O/F 3.0 +/- 1.5
22	Fuel Filler Door to Body Side	2.5 +/- 0.7 Parallel within 1.0	Door: U/F 0.7 +/- 0.7
23	Facia to Body Side Aperture Alignment at Wheelhouse: Facia O/F 0.0 +/- 1.0	—	—
24	Facia to Body Side	Net to 0.5	Facia U/F 0.5 +/- 0.5
25	Taillamp to Body Side Aperture (upper)	1.0 +/- 1.0 Parallel within 1.5 Side to side within 1.0	Taillamp 2.0 +/- 1.5
26	Taillamp to Body Side Aperture (Lower)	1.0 +/- 0.7	—
27	Taillamp to Decklid Lamp	4.0 +/- 1.5 Side to side within 2.5	Decklid Lamp U/F 1.0 +/- 1.2
28	Decklid to Facia Cross Car transition	U/D 5.5 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.0 4.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.0	—
29	Decklid Lamp to Decklid	1.5 +/- 1.0 Parallel within 1.0	Center of Lamp U/F 2.0 +/- 1.0 Sides of Lamp U/F 1.2 +/- 1.0

PAINT CODES

Exterior vehicle body color(s) are identified on the Vehicle Certification Label or the Body Code Plate.

The first digit of the paint code listed on the vehicle indicates the sequence of application, i.e.: P = primary coat, Q = secondary coat. The color names provided in the Paint and Trim Code Description chart are the same color names used on most repair product containers.

PAINT COLOR INFORMATION	INFORMATION LOCATION
2013 - Paint Color Chart	2013 PAINT CODES
2014 - Paint Color Chart	2014 PAINT CODES
2015 - Paint Color Chart	2015 PAINT CODES
2016 - Paint Color Chart	2016 PAINT CODES

2013 PAINT COLORS

EXTERIOR COLORS

EXTERIOR COLOR	COLOR CODE
Tungsten/Mineral Gray Met. Clear Coat	CDM
Black Clear Coat	DX8
Bright White Clear Coat	GW7
Redline Pearl Coat	JRM
Maximum Steel Met. Clear Coat	KAR
Light Blue	KBH
Blue Streak Pearl Coat	KCL
Crush/Header Orange Clear Coat	KL4
Citrus Peel Pearl Coat	LFE
Bright Silver Met. Clear Coat	SW1

INTERIOR COLORS

INTERIOR COLOR	COLOR CODE
Diesel Gray/Ceramic White	AW
Diesel Gray/Medium Graystone	A5
Diesel Gray	A8
Black/Light Diesel Gray	XA
Black/Ruby Red	XC
Black	X9

2014 PAINT COLORS

EXTERIOR COLORS

EXTERIOR COLOR	COLOR CODE
Black Clear Coat	DX8

EXTERIOR COLOR	COLOR CODE
Bright White Clear Coat	GW7
Redline Pearl Coat	JRM
Maximum Steel Met. Clear Coat	KAR
Billet Silver Met. Clear Coat	JSC
True Blue Pearl Coat	KBU
Blue Streak Pearl Coat	KCL
Crush/Header Orange Clear Coat	KL4
Granite Crystal Met. Clear Coat	LAU
Granite Crystal Met. Satin Gloss	MDR

INTERIOR COLORS

INTERIOR COLOR	COLOR CODE
Diesel Gray/Ceramic White	AW
Diesel Gray/Medium Graystone	A5
Diesel Gray	A8
Black/Light Diesel Gray	XA
Black/Ruby Red	XC
Black	X9

2015 PAINT COLORS

EXTERIOR COLORS

EXTERIOR COLOR	COLOR CODE
Tungsten/Mineral Gray Metallic Clear Coat	CDM
Black Clear Coat	DX8
Hemi Orange / Vitamin C / Sunset Orange	FLC
Bright White Clear Coat	GW7
Redline Pearl Coat	JRM
Billet Silver Metallic Clear Coat	JSC
Maximum Steel Met. Clear Coat	KAR
Light Blue (Celeste)	KBH
True Blue Pearl Coat	KBU
Blue Streak / Vivid Blue Pearl Coat	KCL
TA Orange / Header Orange Clear Coat	KL4
Granite Crystal Metallic Clear Coat	LAU
Citrus Peel Pearl Coat	LFE
Hydro / Laser Blue Pearl Coat	MBJ
Velvet / Passion Red Pearl Coat	MRV
Bright Silver Metallic Clear Coat	WS2

INTERIOR COLORS

INTERIOR COLOR	COLOR CODE
Black/Light Diesel Gray	XA
Black/Ruby Red	XC
Black/Light Frost	XL
Black/Ceramic White-Pearl	XW
Black	X9


2016 PAINT COLORS**EXTERIOR COLORS**

EXTERIOR COLOR	COLOR CODE
Black Clear Coat	DX8
Hemi Orange / Vitamin C / Sunset Orange	FLC
Bright White Clear Coat	GW7
Redline Pearl Coat	JRM
Billet Silver Metallic Clear Coat	JSC
Maximum Steel Met. Clear Coat	KAR
True Blue / GTS-R Pearl Coat	KBU
Blue Streak / Vivid Blue Pearl Coat	KCL
Header Orange / TA Orange Clear Coat	KL4
Granite Crystal Metallic Clear Coat	LAU
Hydro / Laser Blue Pearl Coat	MBJ
Velvet Red / Passion Red Pearl Coat	MRV
Go Mango Pearl Coat	NVP
Torred Clear Coat	ZR3

INTERIOR COLORS

INTERIOR COLOR	ORDER CODE	COLOR CODE
Black / Light Diesel Gray	XA	DX9 / LA3
Black / Ruby Red	XC	DX9 / LR5
Black / Light Frost Beige	XL	DX9 / HL1
Black / Ceramic White-Pearl	XW	DX9 / DW1
Black	X9	DX9

VEHICLE CERTIFICATION LABEL

MFD BY FCA US LLC			DATE OF MFG: 8-08			
GVWR: 02012 KG	GAWR: 01080 KG	GAWR: 00998 KG				
04435 LB	FRONT: 02380 LB	REAR: 02200 LB				
THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE U.S.A FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY. BUMPER AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.			VIN: 1B3HB48A39D132596	TYPE: PASSENGER CAR		
			MDH: 08113 980AA	PAINT: PQD	TRIM: ZSDV	
			VEHICLE MADE IN U.S.A.			4658843

000874415

NOTE: Typical example of label shown.

A vehicle certification label is attached to every FCA US LLC vehicle. The label certifies that the vehicle conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Standards. The label also lists:

- Month and year of vehicle manufacture.
- Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR) The gross front and rear axle weight ratings are based on a minimum rim size and maximum cold tire inflation pressure.
- Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).
- Type of vehicle.
- Type of rear wheels.
- Bar code.
- Month, Day and Hour (MDH) of final assembly.
- Paint and Trim codes.
- Country of origin.

The label is located on the driver-side door shut-face.

Locations

SEALERS AND SOUND DEADENERS

Terminology

- **Work Time** : The length of time a sealer can continue to be applied or tooled effectively.
- **Set Time** : Time when there is no longer product transfer.
- **Handling Time** : The time when a part can be safely transported and sealer can no longer be tooled or repositioned.
- **Full Cure Time** : Time when a sealer has reached full strength.
- **Paintable Time** : Established time when refinish materials can safely be applied to a sealer.

Sealers

- **Brushable** : Single component sealer applied with a brush.
- **Flowable** : Sealer with low viscosity and self-leveling characteristics.
- **Pumpable** : A two component or one component sealer that seals interior and exterior joints and voids.
- **Resistance Weld-through** : Sealer / adhesive that can be used in conjunction with resistance spot welding.
- **Sealer Tape** : Preformed sealer.
- **Sprayable** : Sealer applied with a pneumatic dispenser to duplicate original textured appearance.
- **Thumb Grade** : Heavy bodied sealer for sealing large gaps and filling voids. Should remain soft and pliable.

Sound Deadeners

- **Non-Structural Flexible Acoustical** : Flexible foam with sealing and sound deadening properties.
- **Non-Structural Ridged Acoustical** : Ridged foam with sealing and sound deadening properties.
- **Mastic Pads** : Sound deadener pad that is preformed to fit a specific area.

Identifying Sealers

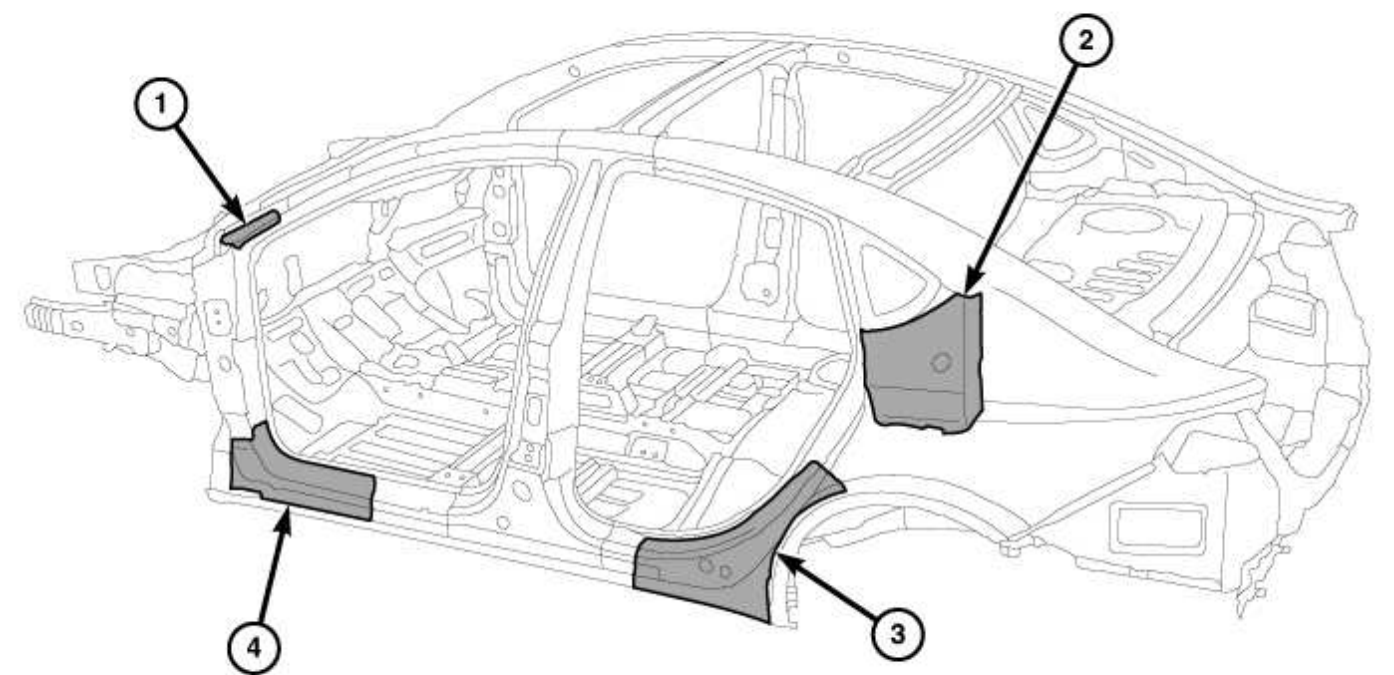
- Several types of sealers and sound deadeners are used during assembly. Therefore, specific applications may not be identified in this publication. General applications and the various types of products for repair will be featured to identify and replace OEM sealers and sound deadeners.

Helpful Sealer Tips

- Check shelf life or expiration date prior to beginning sealer applications.
- Be sure "work time" is appropriate for sealer application.
- Temperature, humidity and thickness of sealer will affect the work, set and paintable times.
- Test fit replacement panels prior to installation to be certain of a tight fit and proper seal.
- Equalize 2K Products according to adhesive manufacturer's recommendations.
- Always follow manufacturer's recommendations for storage, usage and application to achieve best performance of the product.

SOUND DEADENER LOCATIONS

DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
PUR FOAM LOCATIONS	Figure 1
HOOD	Figure 2
DASH PANEL OUTER	Figure 3
DASH PANEL INNER (1 of 2)	Figure 4
DASH PANEL INNER (2 of 2)	Figure 5
FRONT FLOOR	Figure 6
REAR FLOOR AND TRUNK	Figure 7
DOORS	Figure 8
ROOF (Non-Sunroof)	Figure 9

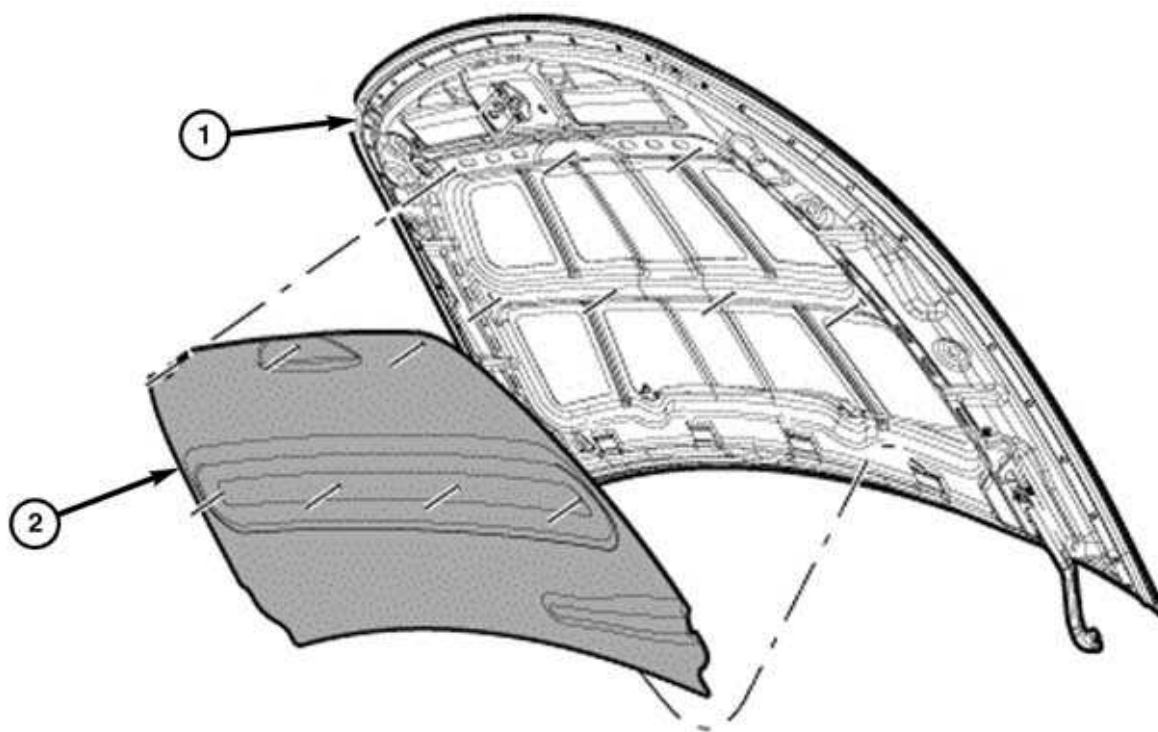


PUR FOAM

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NOTE: Left side shown, right side typical

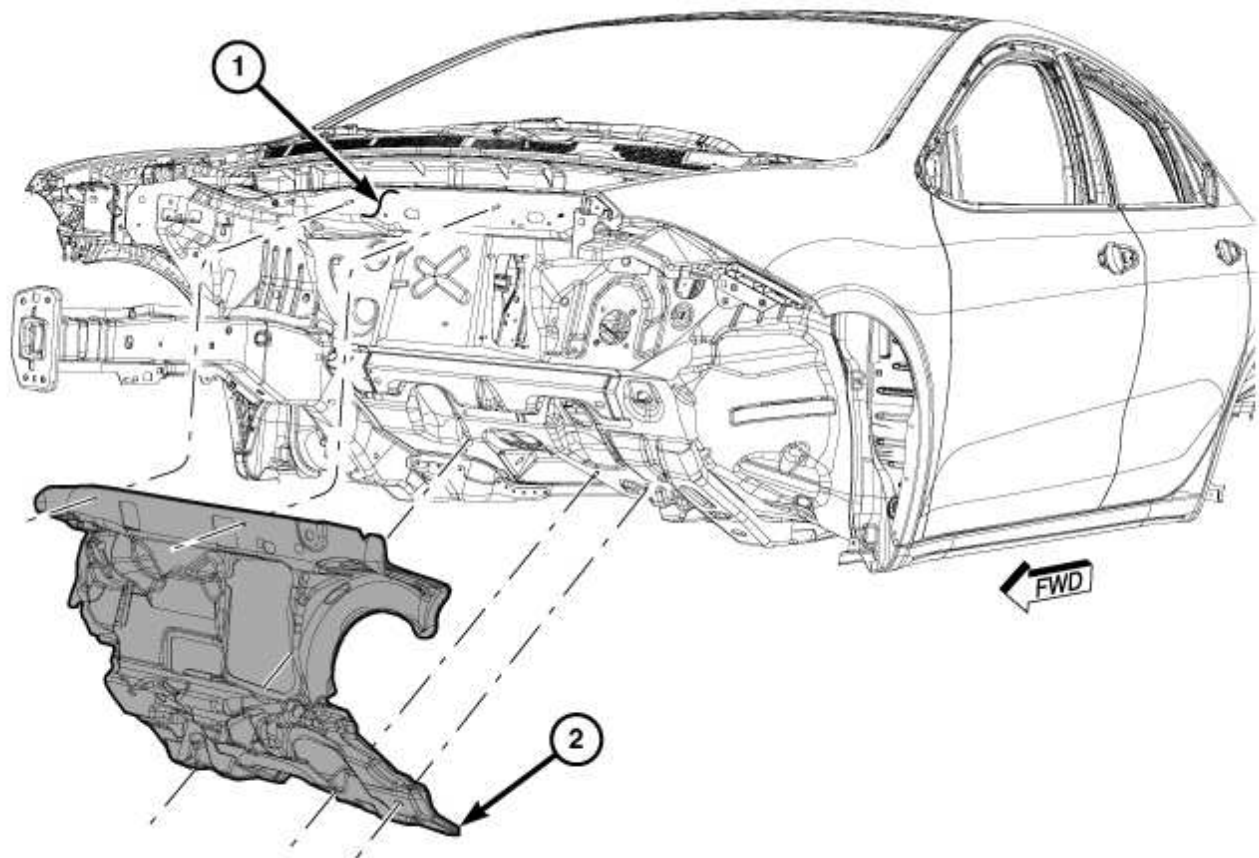
- 1 - A PILLAR
- 2 - C PILLAR
- 3 - REAR SILL
- 4 - LOWER HINGE PILLAR/SILL



3102012743

Hood

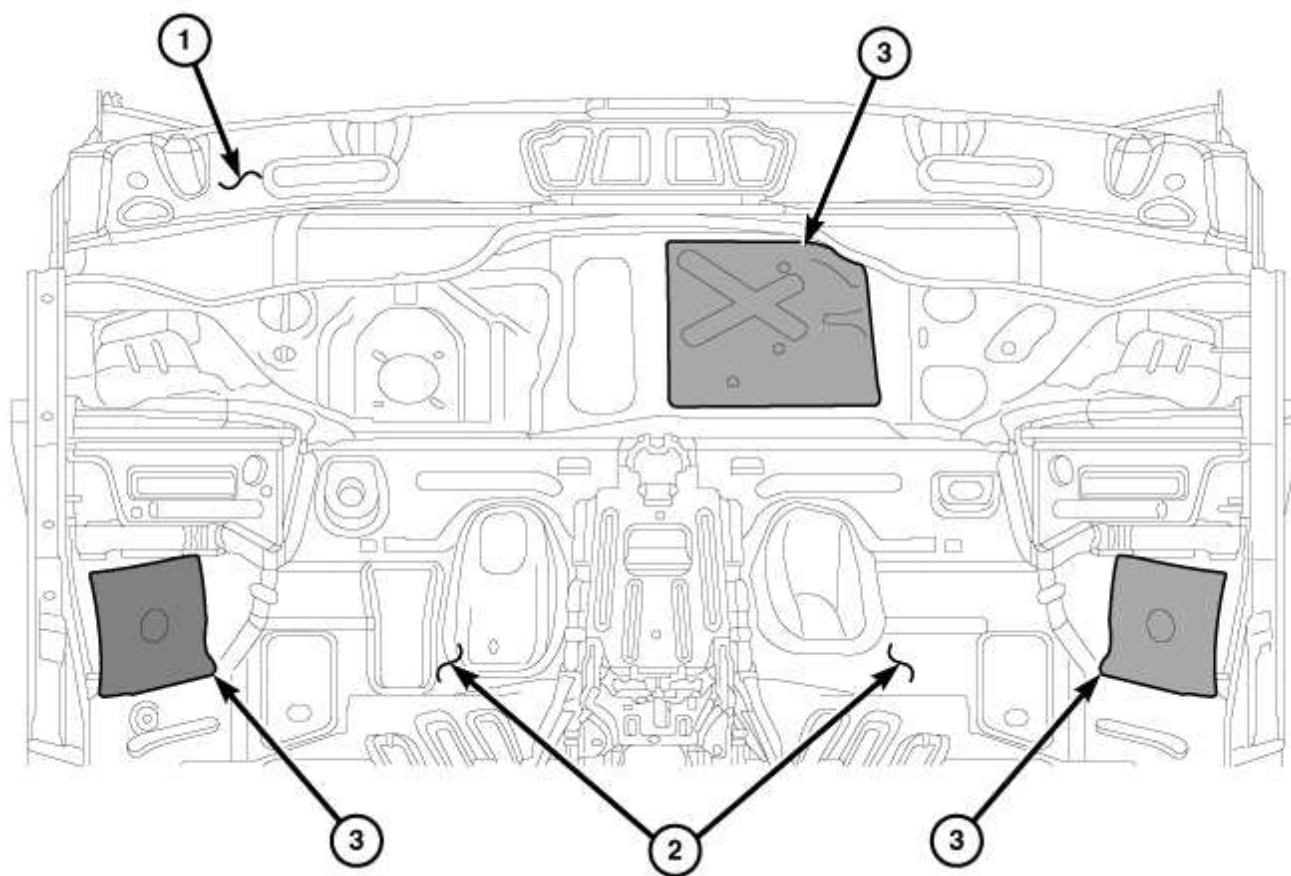
- 1 - HOOD
- 2 - HOOD SILENCER PAD



3824324

Dash Panel Outer

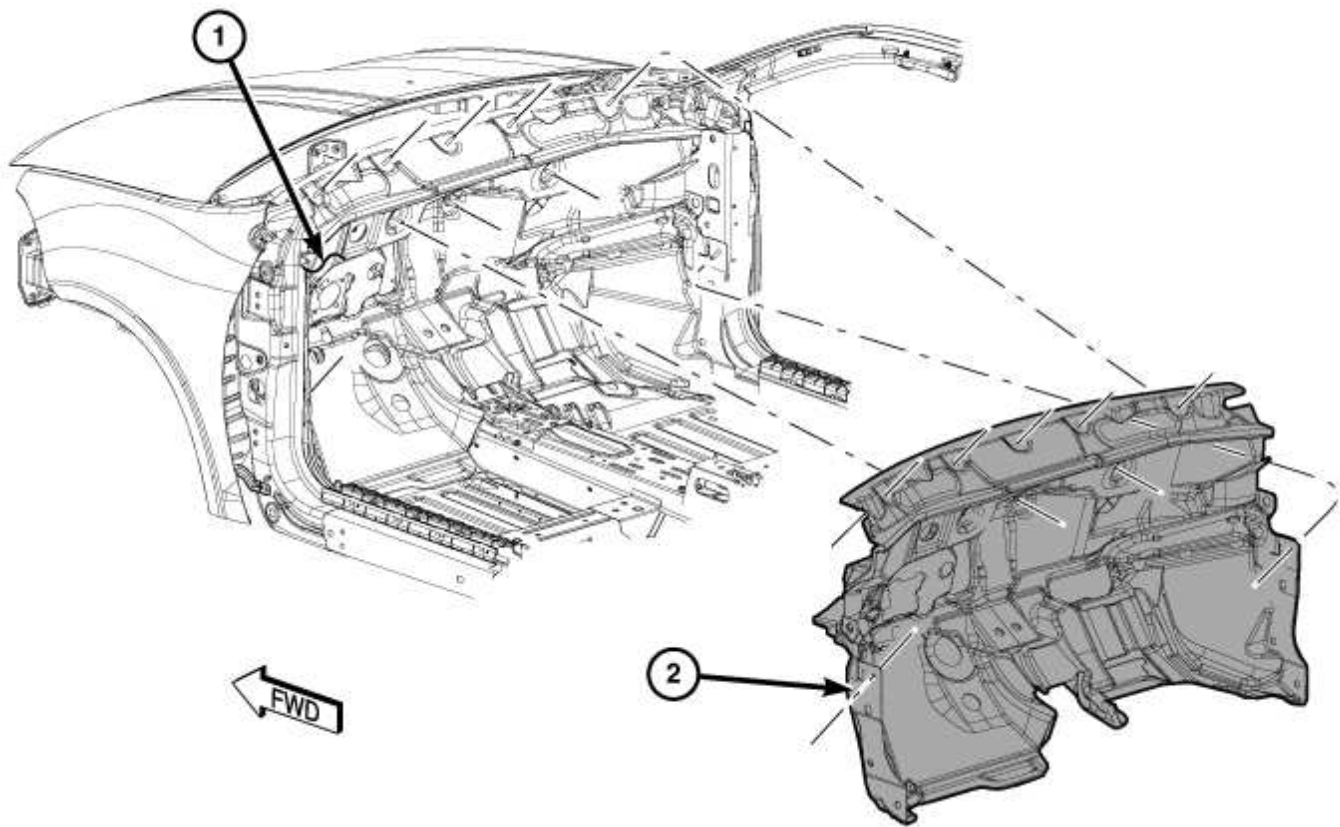
- 1 - DASH PANEL
- 2 - DASH PANEL / ENGINE COMPARTMENT SILENCER PAD



3824643

Dash Panel Inner (1 of 2)

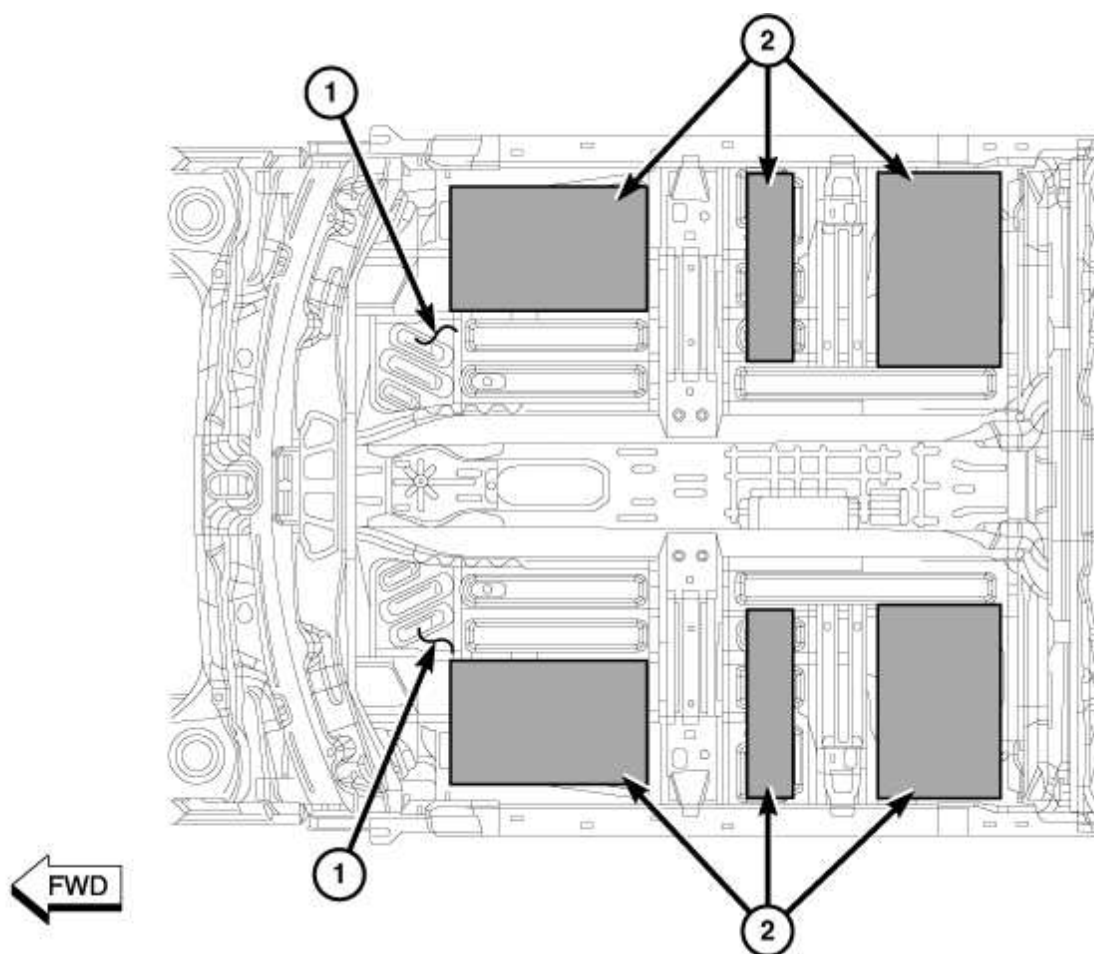
- 1 - PLENUM PANEL
- 2 - DASH PANEL
- 3 - MASTIC PADS



3824422

Dash Panel Inner (2 of 2)

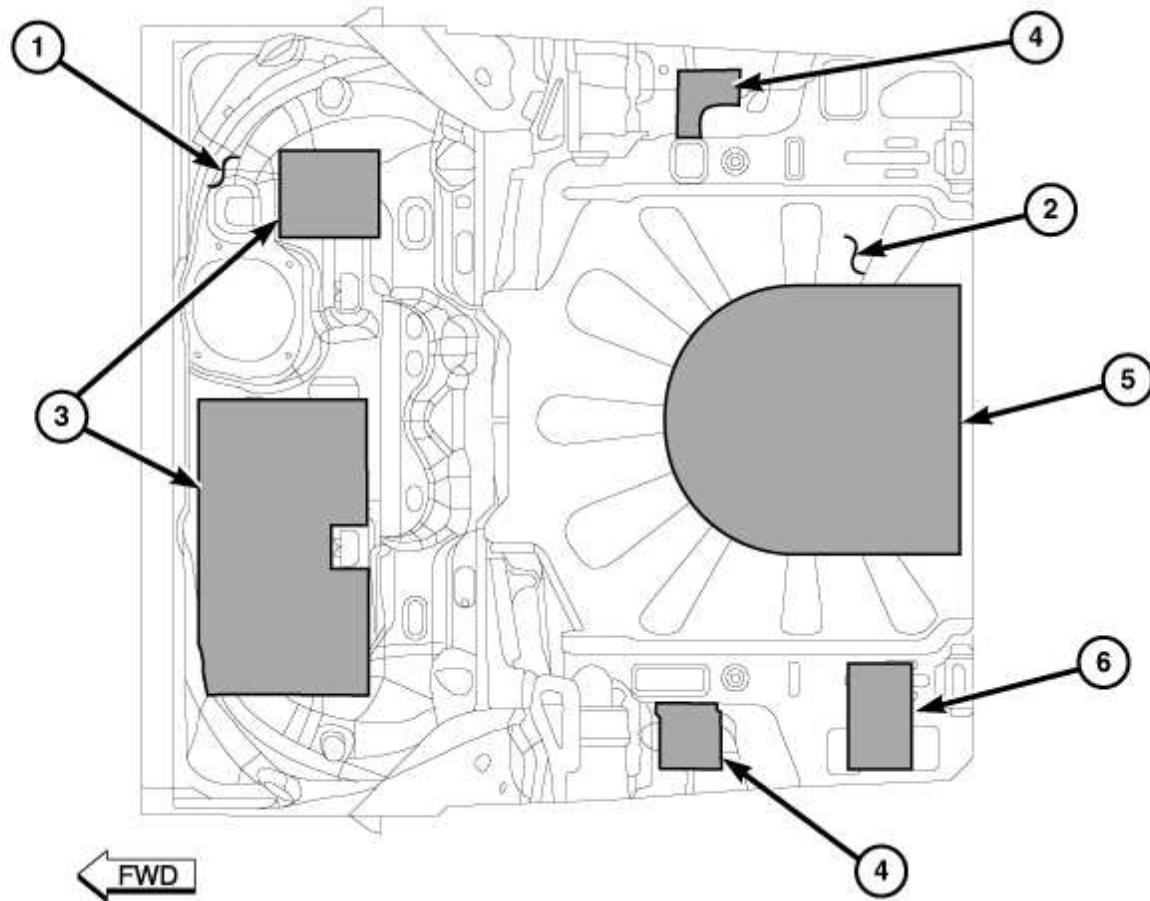
- 1 - DASH PANEL
- 2 - DASH PANEL / COWL SILENCER PAD



3824688

Front Floor (Interior)

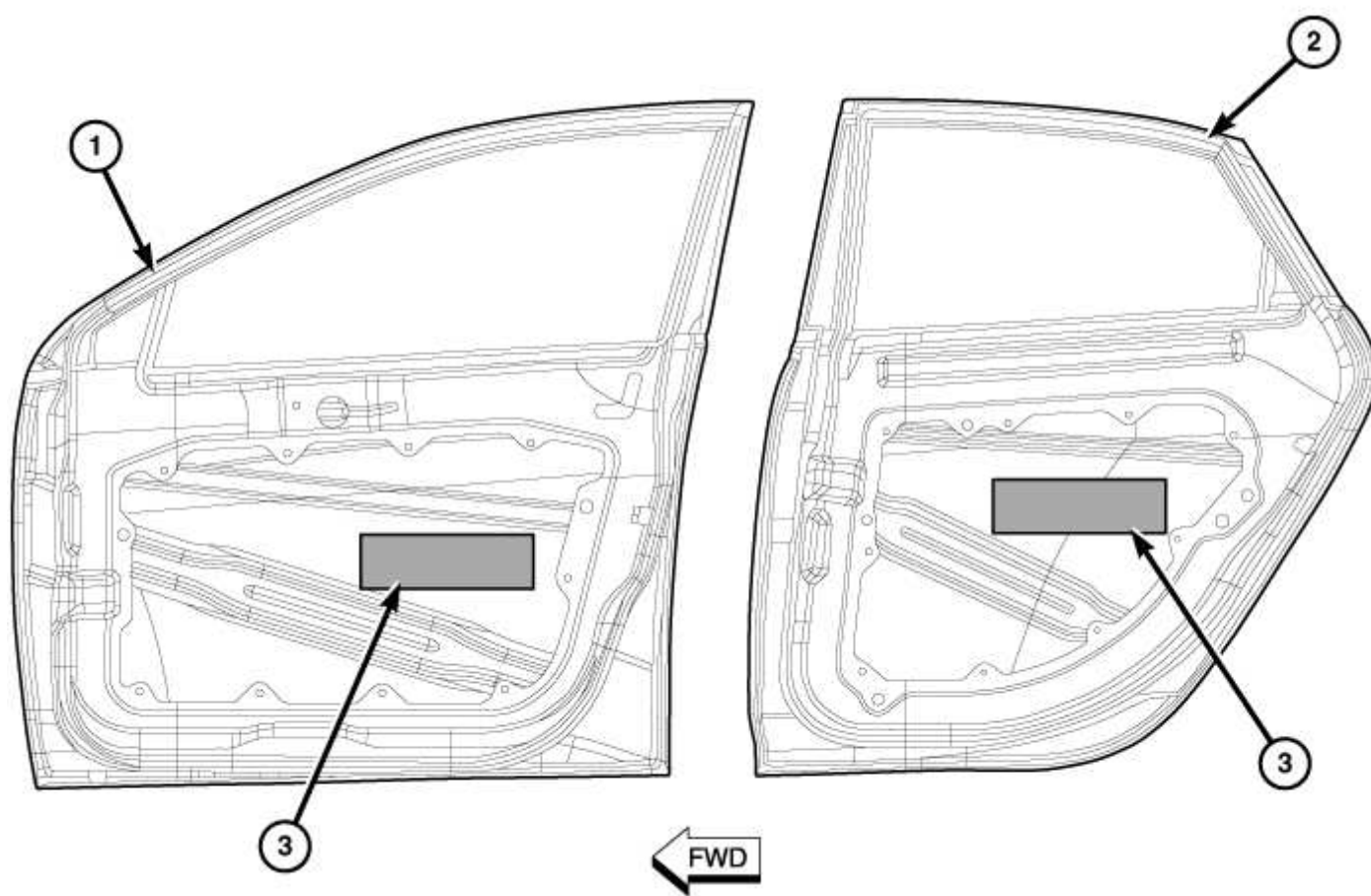
- 1 - FRONT FLOOR PANELS
- 2 - MASTIC PADS



3824733

Rear and Trunk Floor (Interior)

- 1 - REAR FLOOR
- 2 - TRUNK FLOOR
- 3 - REAR FLOOR MASTIC PADS
- 4 - WHEELHOUSE MASTIC PADS
- 5 - SPARE TIRE WELL MASTIC PAD
- 6 - REAR FLOOR EXTENSION MASTIC PADS

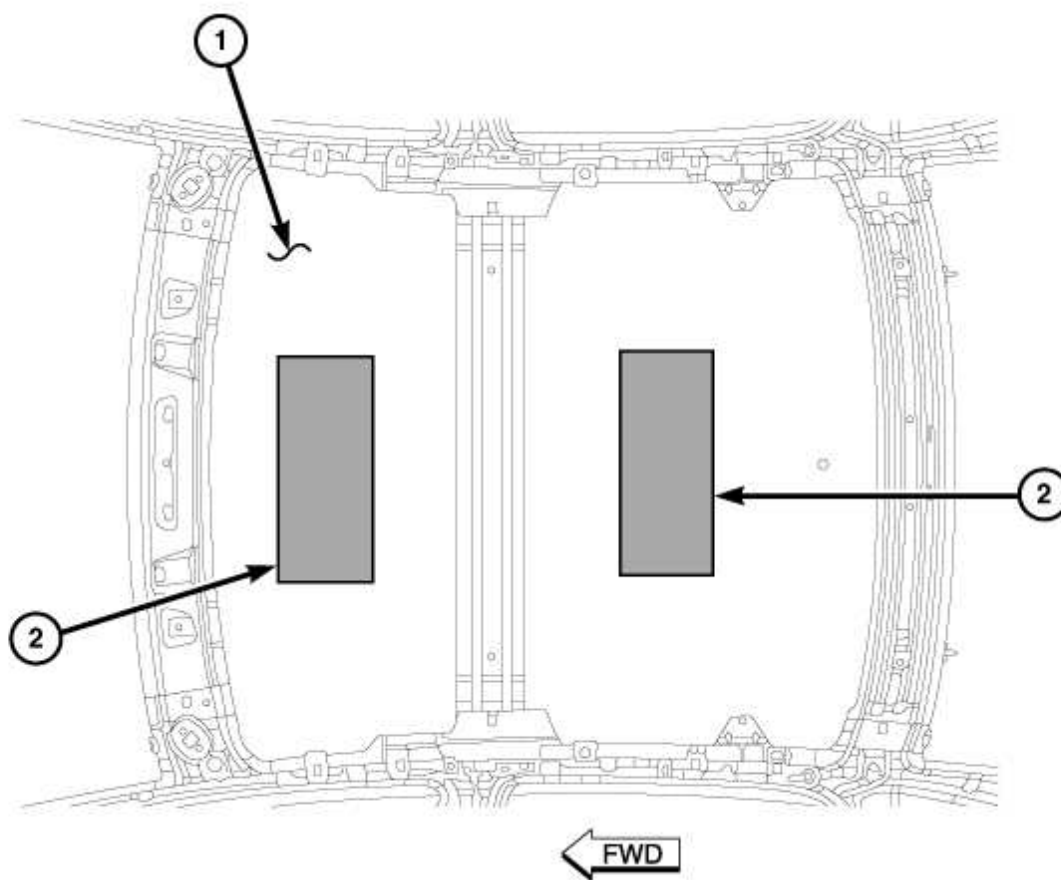


3824574

Doors

NOTE: Right side shown, left side typical

- 1 - FRONT DOOR
- 2 - REAR DOOR
- 3 - MASTIC PADS



3824622

Roof

- 1 - ROOF
- 2 - MASTIC PADS (BASE ROOF ONLY)

STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE, FLEXIBLE ADHESIVES AND SEAM SEALER LOCATIONS

Structural adhesives, flexible adhesives and seam sealers should only be applied by trained technicians. Follow the manufacture instructions for proper applications of products.

Structural adhesive is applied by itself or in conjunction with Squeeze Type Resistance Spot Welds and is to be re-assembled in the same manner as vehicle build. Any situation where it is undetermined weather it is structural adhesives or seam sealer always default to structural adhesive .

Anti- flutter adhesive is applied to areas of the vehicle where adhesive properties with flexibility are required. Typically found on supports and braces throughout the closure panels, roof and body side gas fill areas.

Seam sealers are only to be used topically, never within weld flanges or hem flanges. All sealers being replaced should duplicate the factory style sealer in shape and size.

For additional information on Corrosion Protection, (Refer to Collision Information - Standard Procedure) and additional information on Sealer and Sound Description, (Refer to Collision Information - Locations).

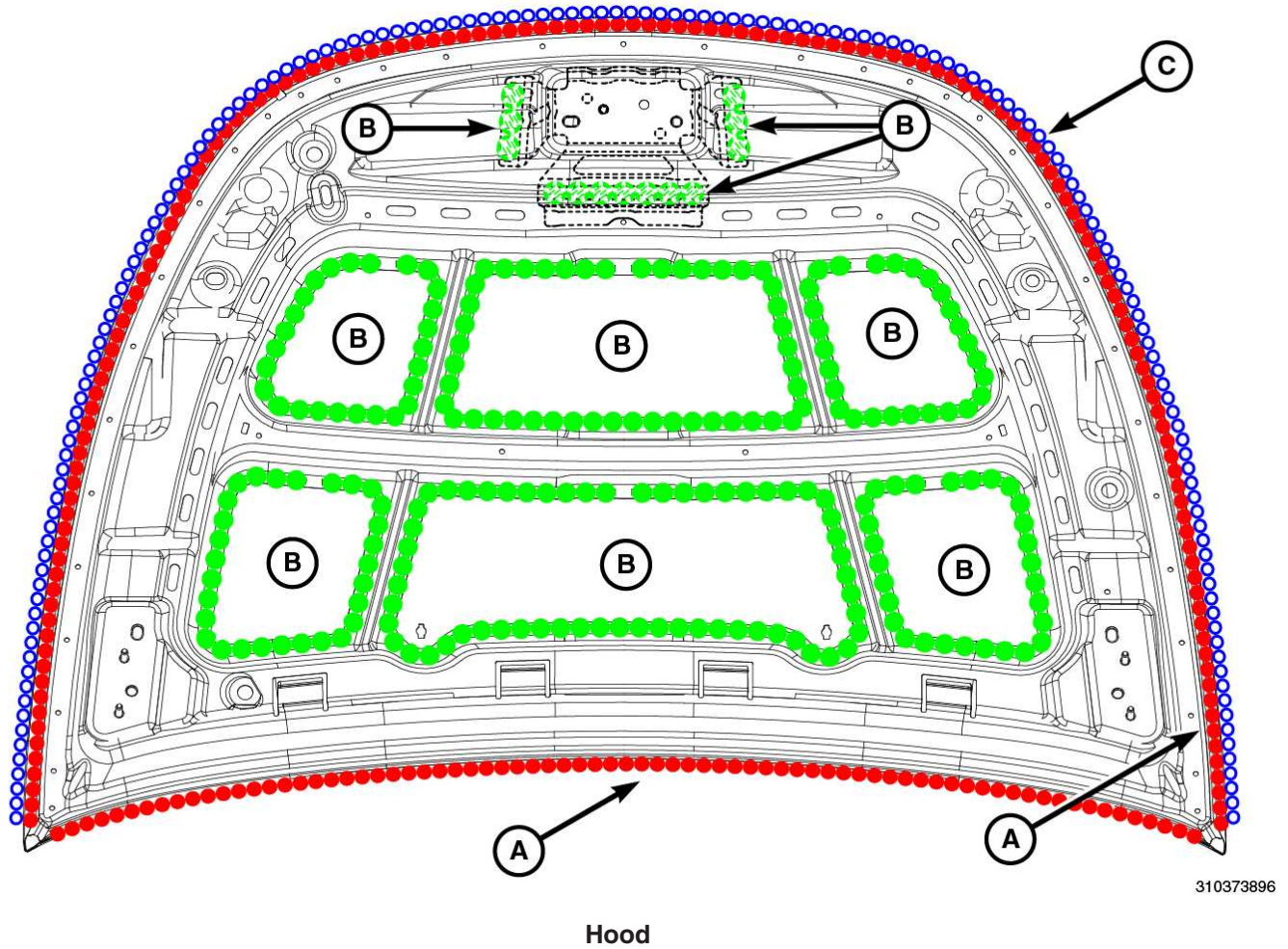
FCA US LLC approved replacement materials include -

- **Structural Adhesives** : Fusor 112B, 3M 08116.
- **Anti-Flutter Adhesive (flexible)** : Fusor 121 (flexible foam), 3M 04724 (NVH dampening material) and Crest (CFF Flexi-Foam).
- **Seam Sealer** : Mopar #04318026, Fusor 129, 3M 08308.

SEALER TYPE	COLOR
Structural Adhesive	Red

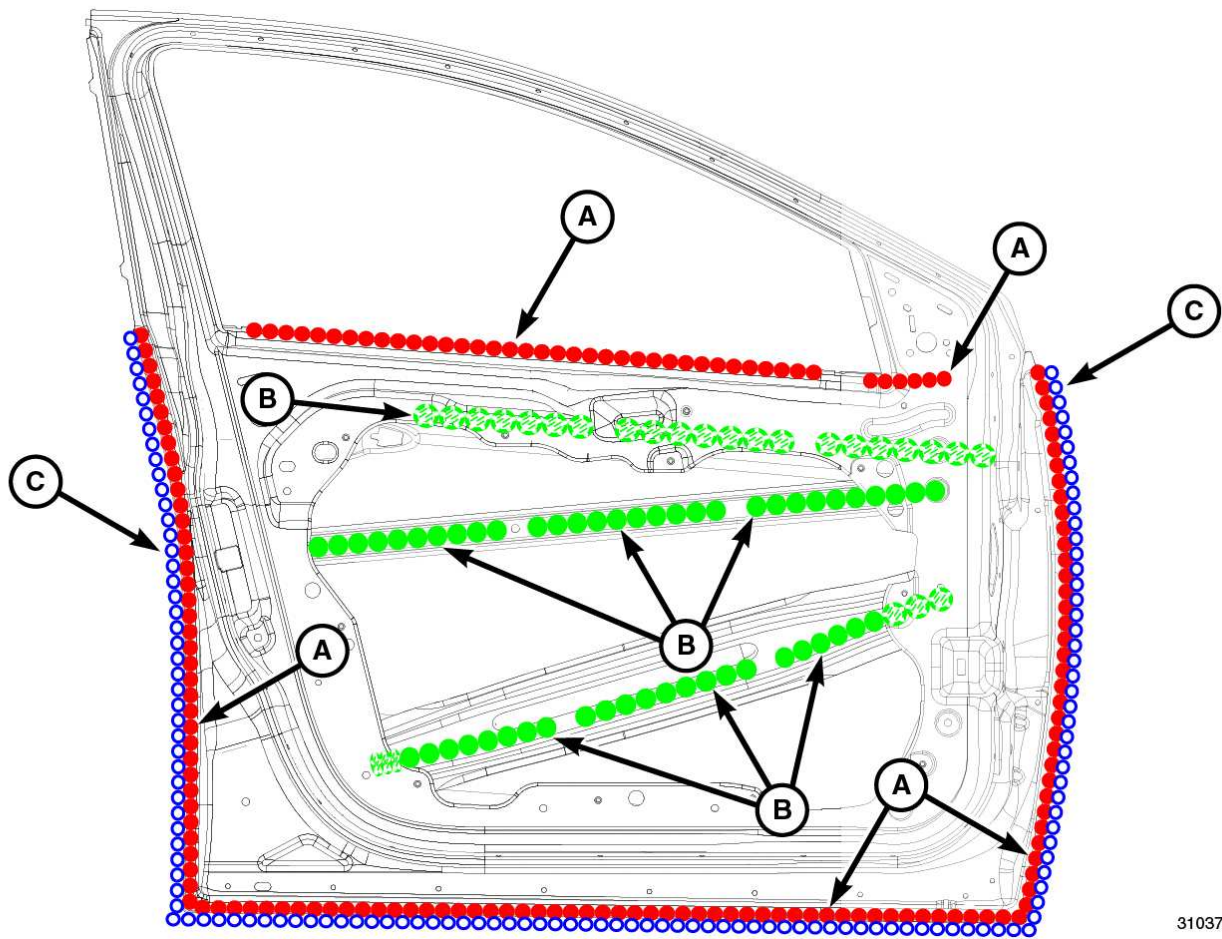
SEALER TYPE	COLOR
Anti-Flutter Adhesive	Green
Seam Sealer	Blue

DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
Hood	Figure 1
Front Door / Inner Door	Figure 2
Rear Door / Inner Door	Figure 3
Deck Lid	Figure 4
Dash Panel / Front Floor / Front Frame Rail (1 of 3)	Figure 5
Dash Panel / Front Floor / Front Frame Rail (2 of 3)	Figure 6
Dash Panel / Front Floor / Front Frame Rail (3 of 3)	Figure 7
Cowl Top Panel	Figure 8
Dash Panel / Front Floor Tunnel Panel / Front Floor Panel	Figure 9
Front Floor Tunnel / Front Floor Panel / Cowl Top Panel	Figure 10
Cowl Plenum Lower Panel / Dash Crossmember	Figure 11
Upper Strut Reinforcement / Strut Tower	Figure 12
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Taillamp Mounting Panel / Quarter Panel Extension	Figure 28
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Front Floor Pan / Center Floor Pan / Rear Floor Pan	Figure 32
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Interior Rear Floor Panel / Center Floor Pan / Inner Wheelhouse	Figure 34
Rear Floor Crossmember / Center Floor Pan / Rear Floor Pan	Figure 35
Center Floor Pan / Rear Rail	Figure 36
Rear Closure Panel	Figure 37



NOTE: Drain holes must remain clear of obstructions from adhesives and sealers.

- A - Structural Adhesive
- B - Anti-Flutter Adhesive
- C - Seam Sealer

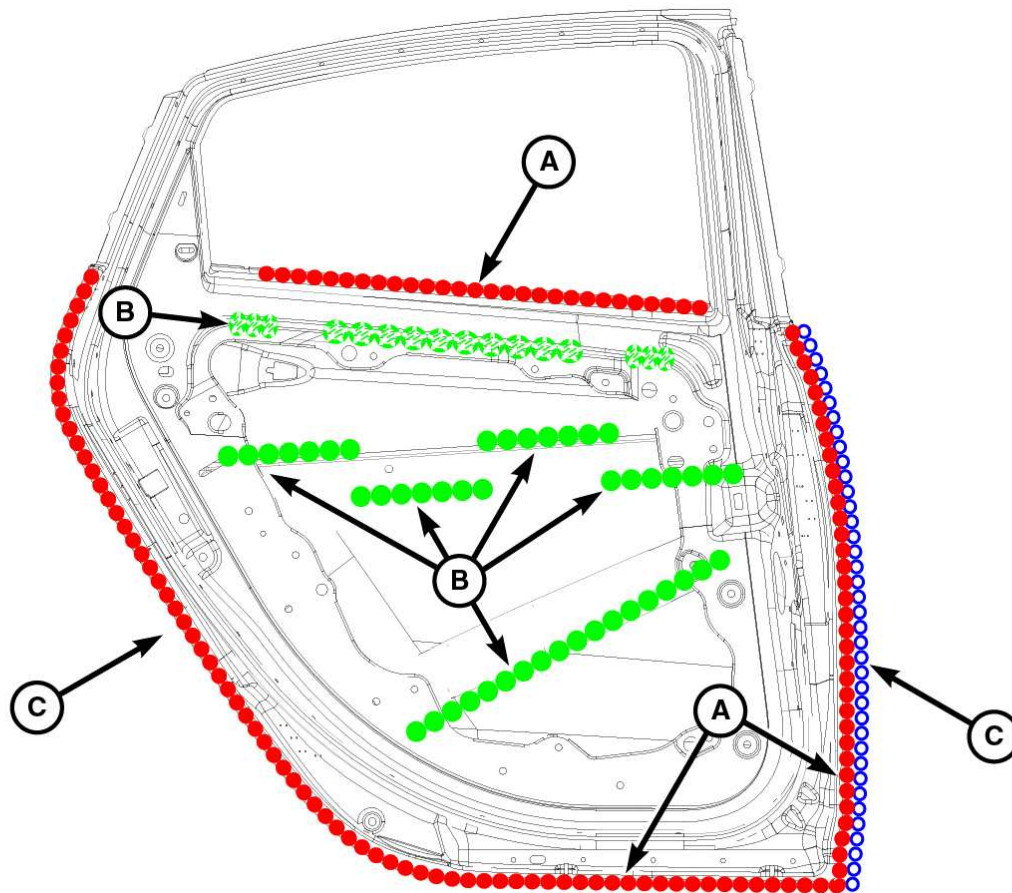


310373883

Front Door / Inner Door

NOTE: Drain holes must remain clear of obstructions from adhesives and sealers.

- A - Structural Adhesive
- B - Anti-Flutter Adhesive
- C - Seam Sealer

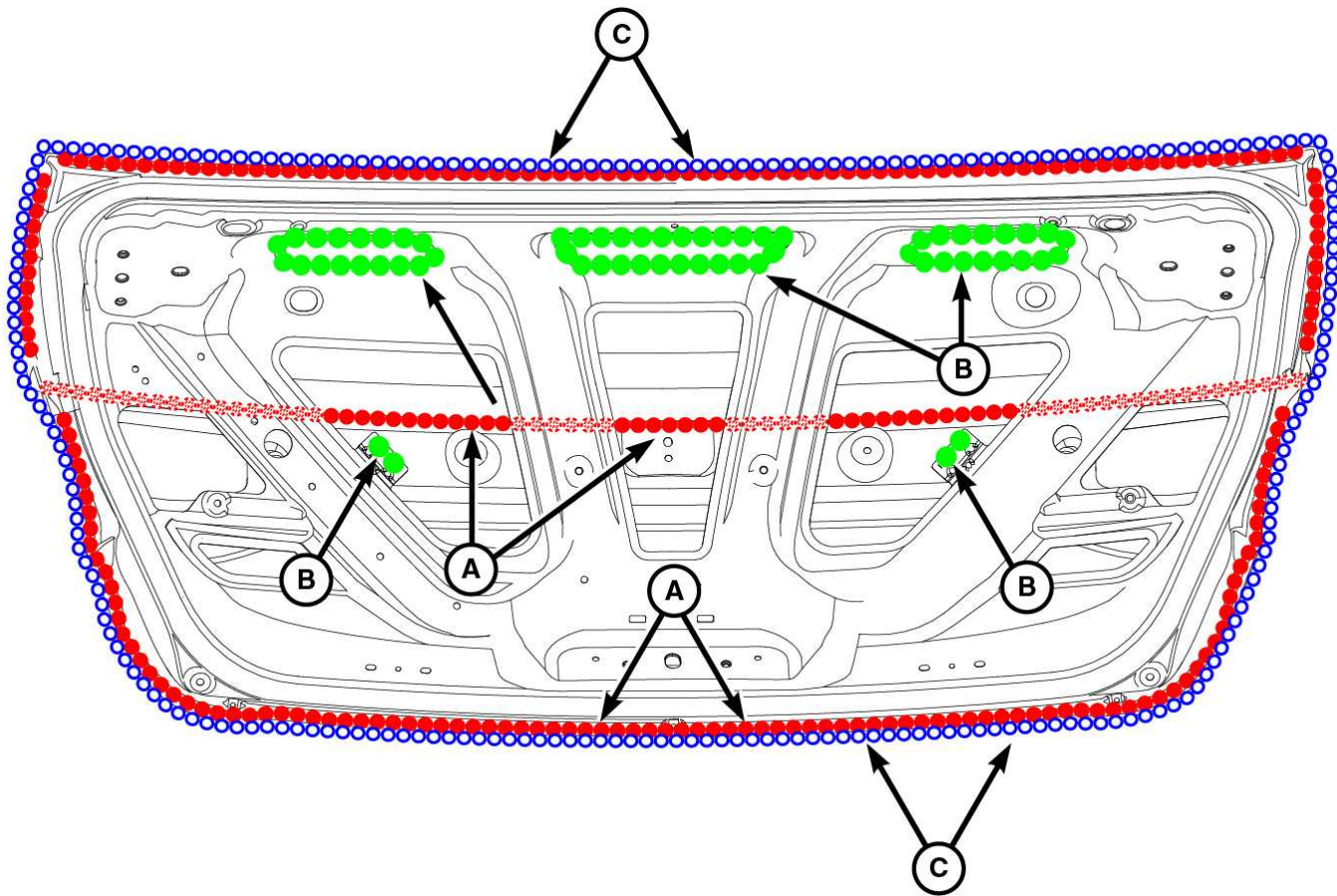


310373904

Rear Door / Inner Door (2 of 2)

NOTE: Drain holes must remain clear of obstructions from adhesives and sealers.

- A - Structural Adhesive
- B - Anti-Flutter Adhesive
- C - Seam Sealer

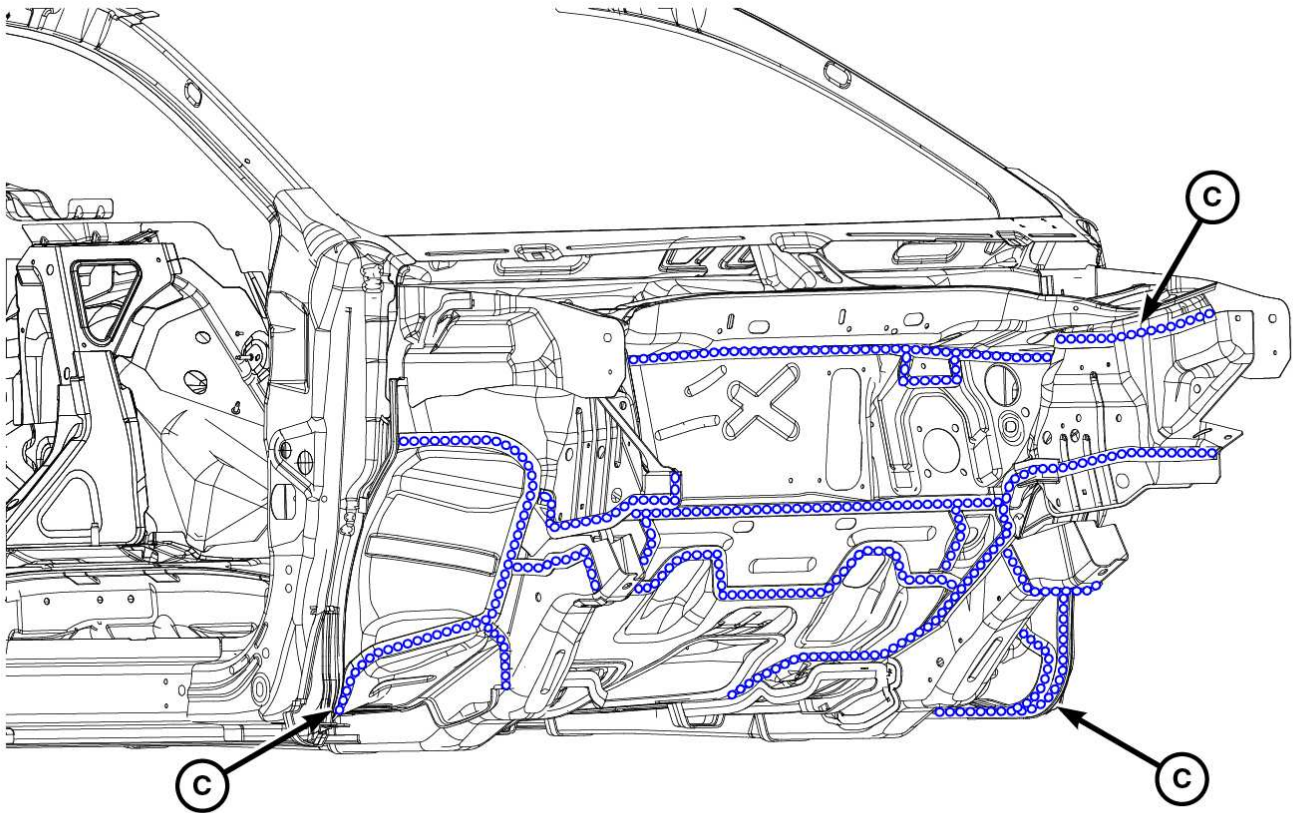


310373881

Deck Lid

NOTE: Drain holes must remain clear of obstructions from adhesives and sealers.

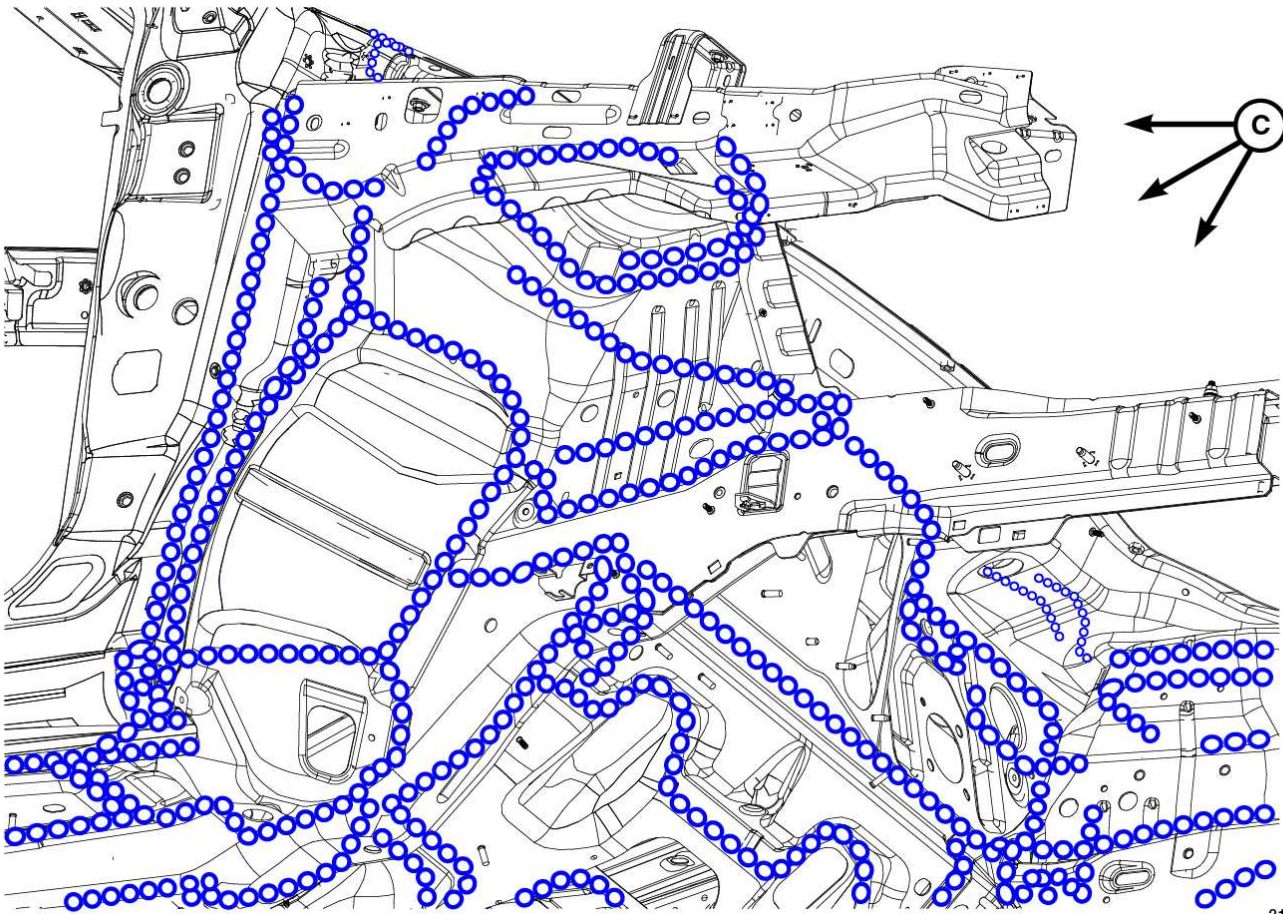
- A - Structural Adhesive
- B - Anti-Flutter Adhesive
- C - Seam Sealer



310372850

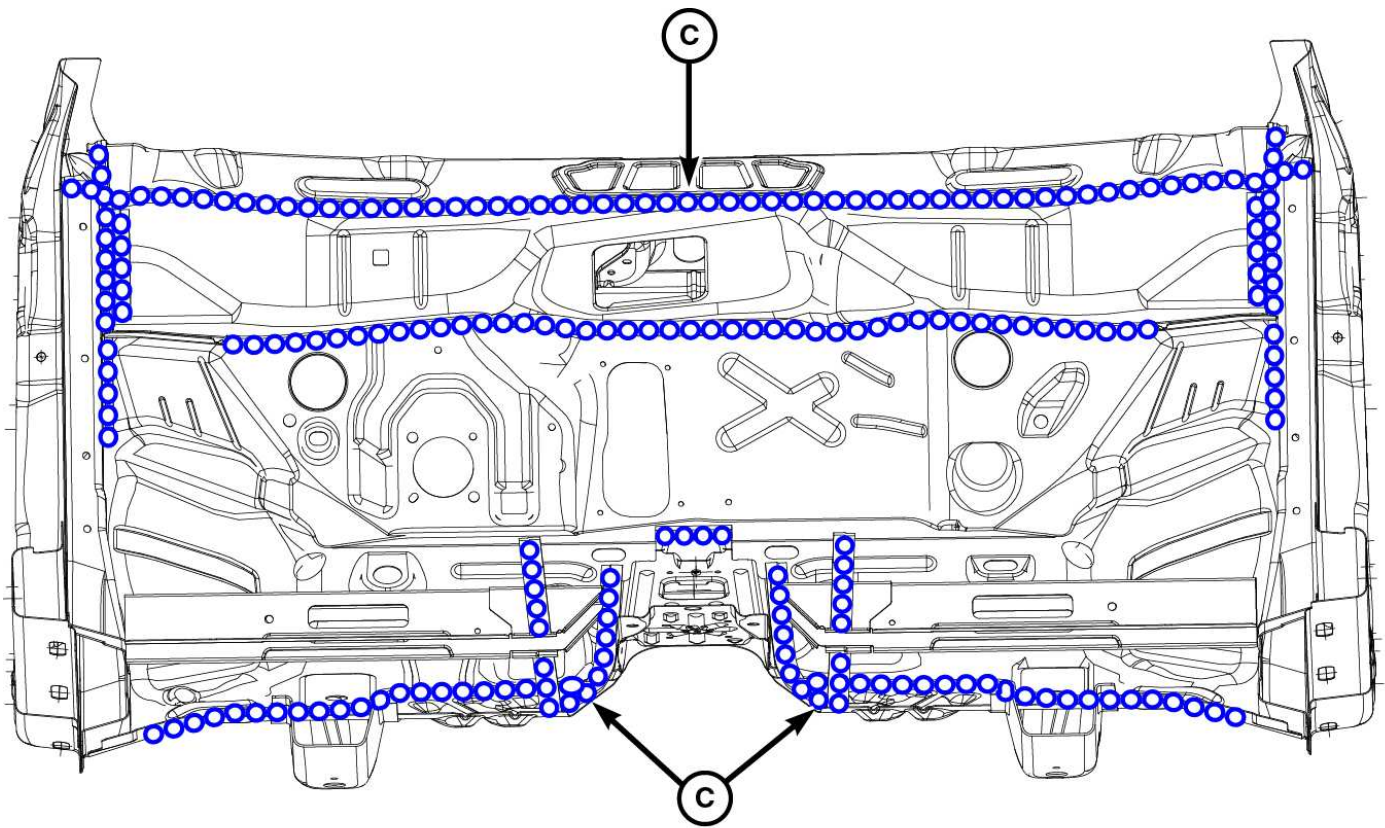
Dash Panel / Front Floor / Front Frame Rail (1 of 3)

C - Seam Sealer



Dash Panel / Front Floor / Front Frame Rail (2 of 3)

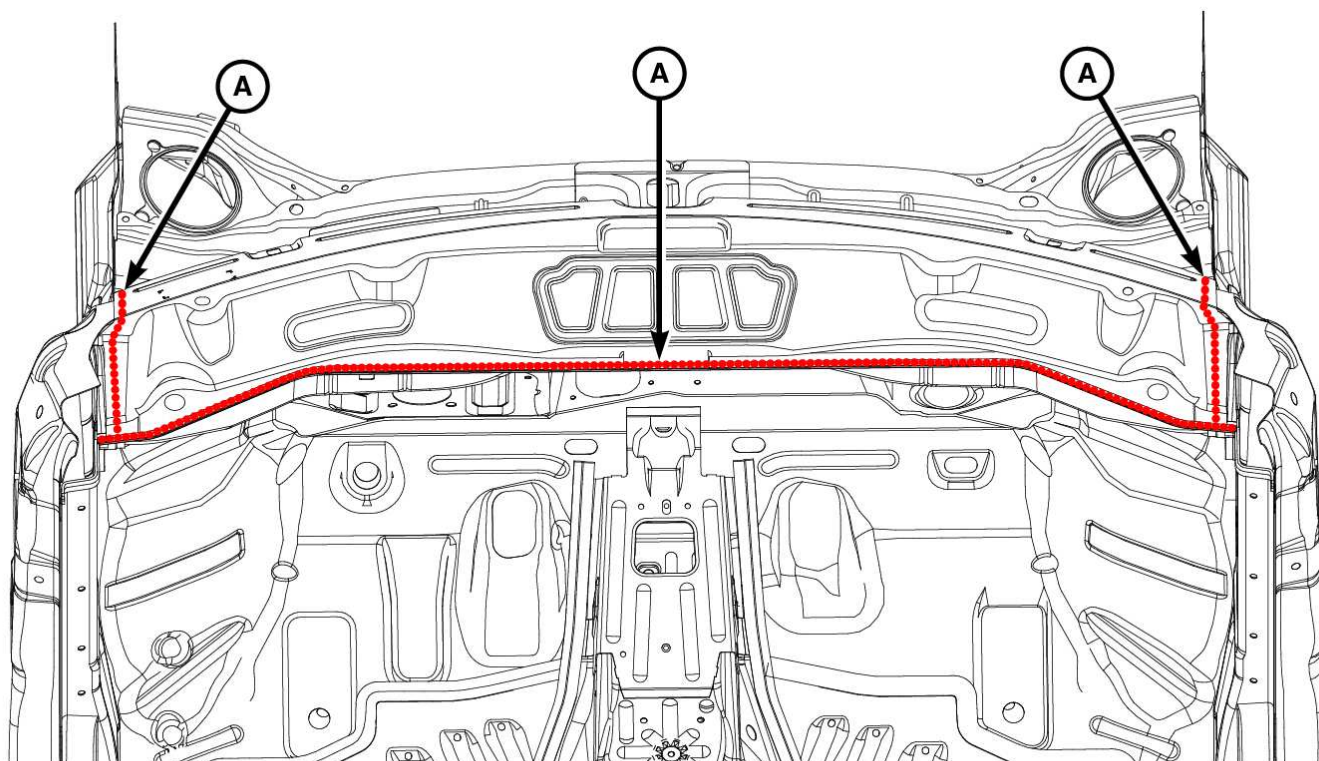
C - Seam Sealer



310372852

Dash Panel / Front Floor / Front Frame Rail (3 of 3)

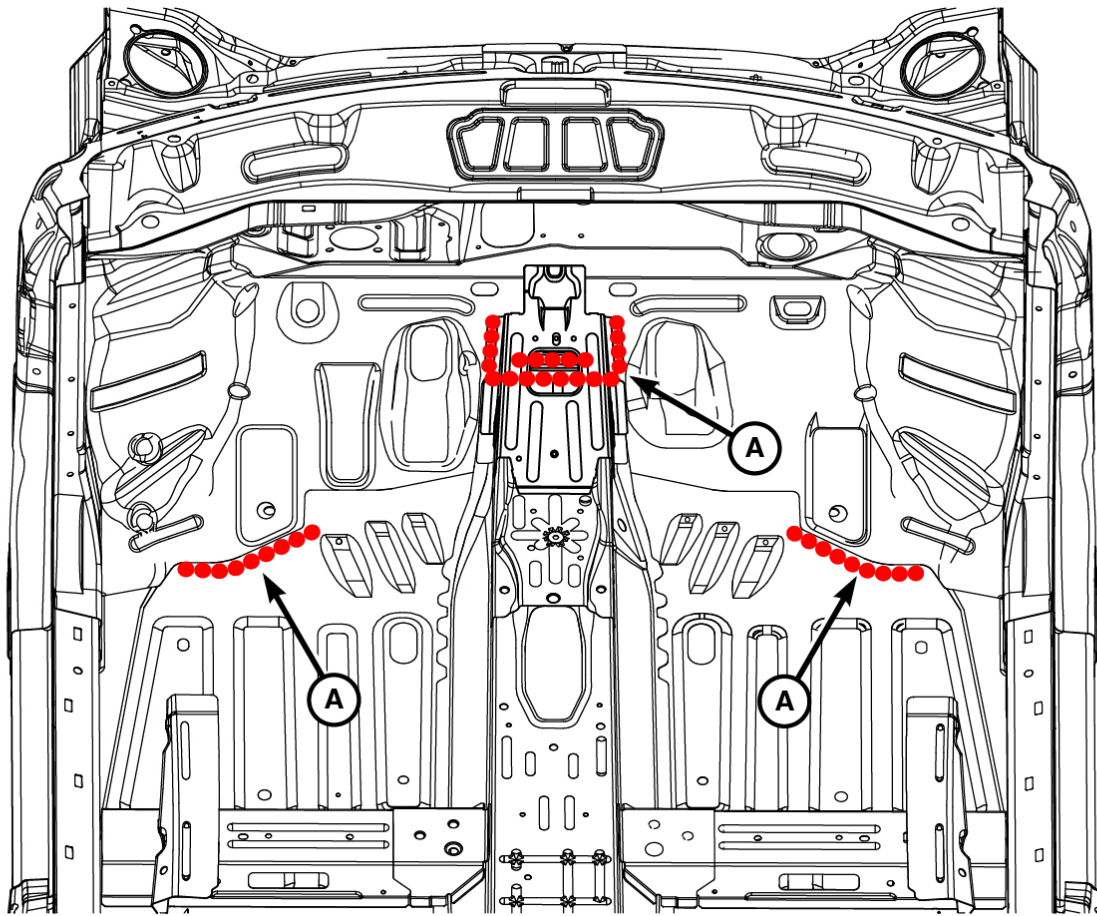
C - Seam Sealer



310373919

Cowl Top Panel

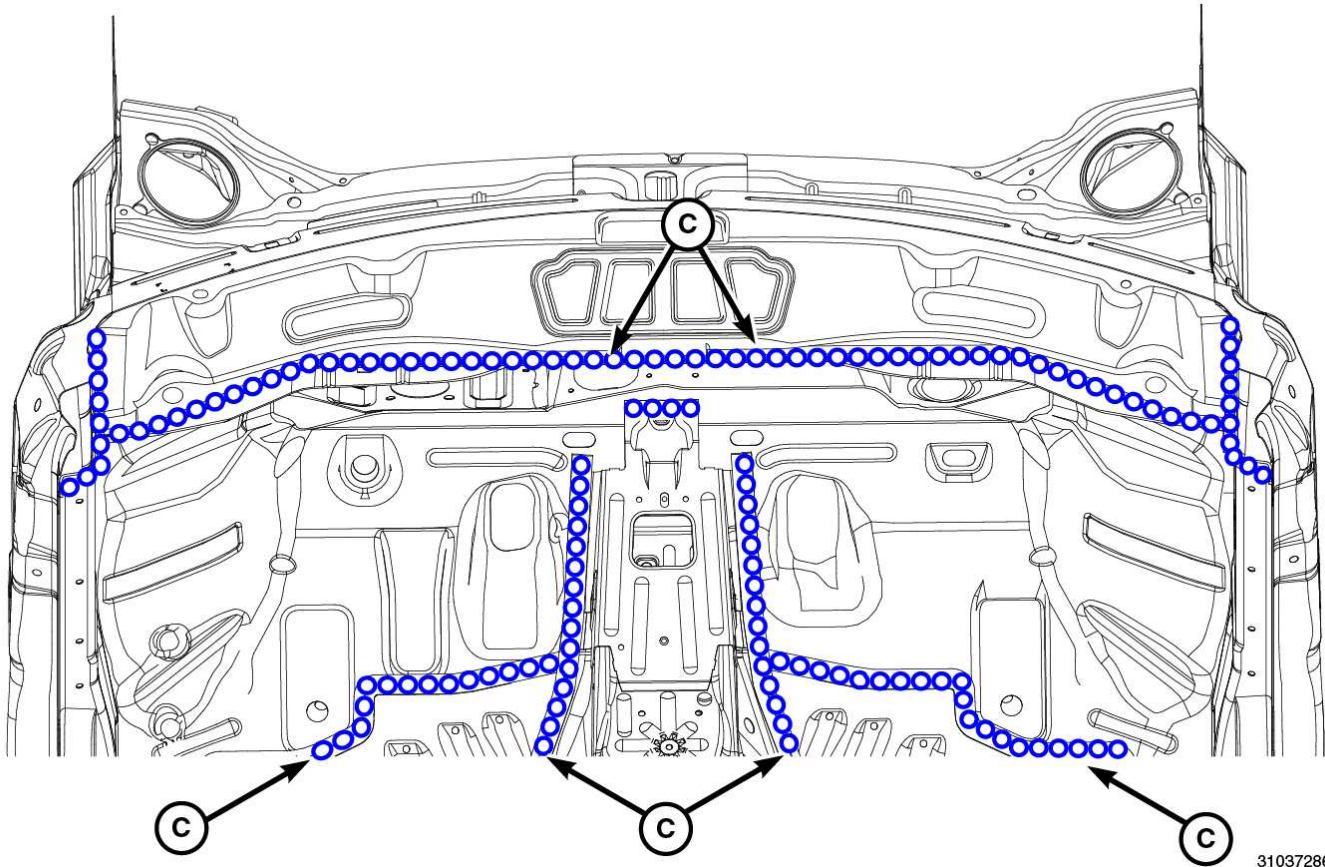
A - Structural Adhesive



310373899

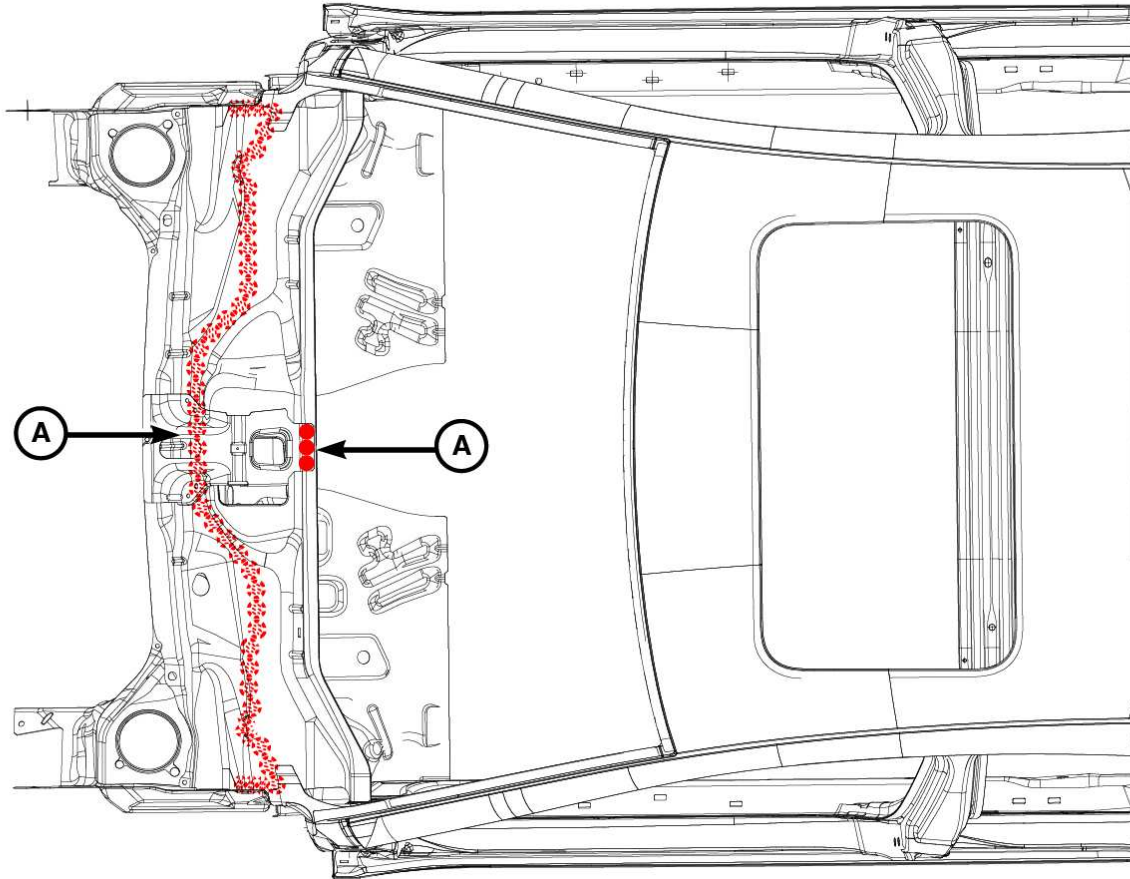
Dash Panel / Front Floor Tunnel Panel / Front Floor Panel

A - Structural Adhesive



Front Floor Tunnel Panel / Front Floor Panel / Cowl Top Panel

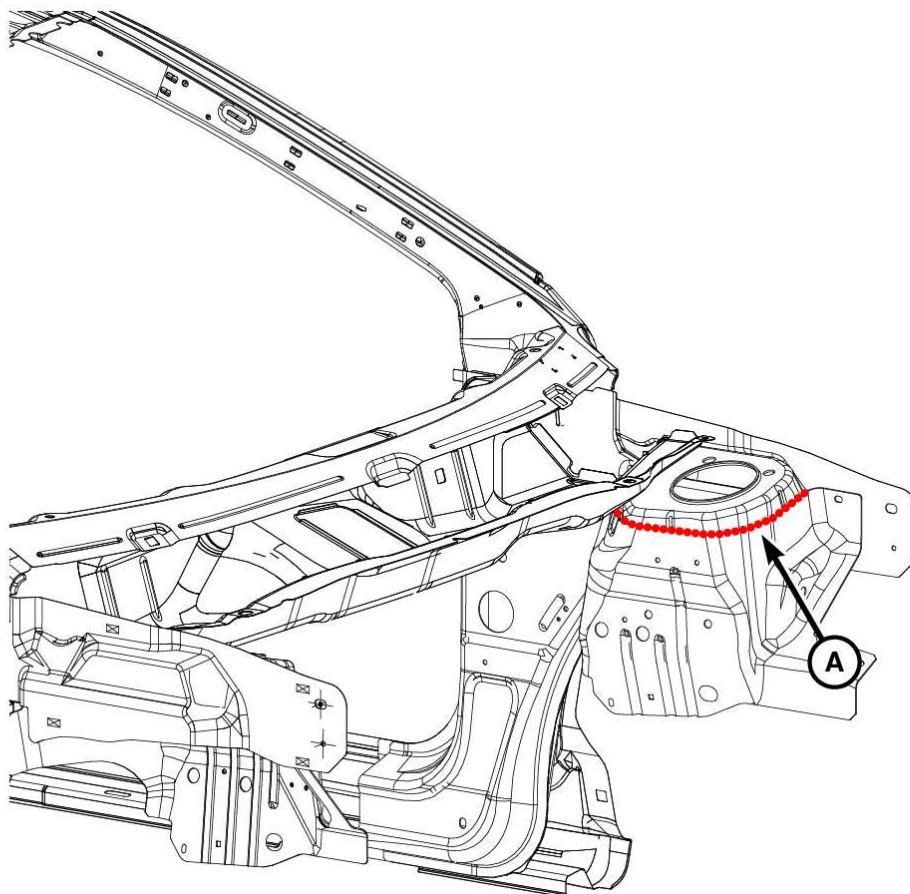
C - Seam Sealer



310373920

Cowl Plenum Lower Panel / Dash Crossmember

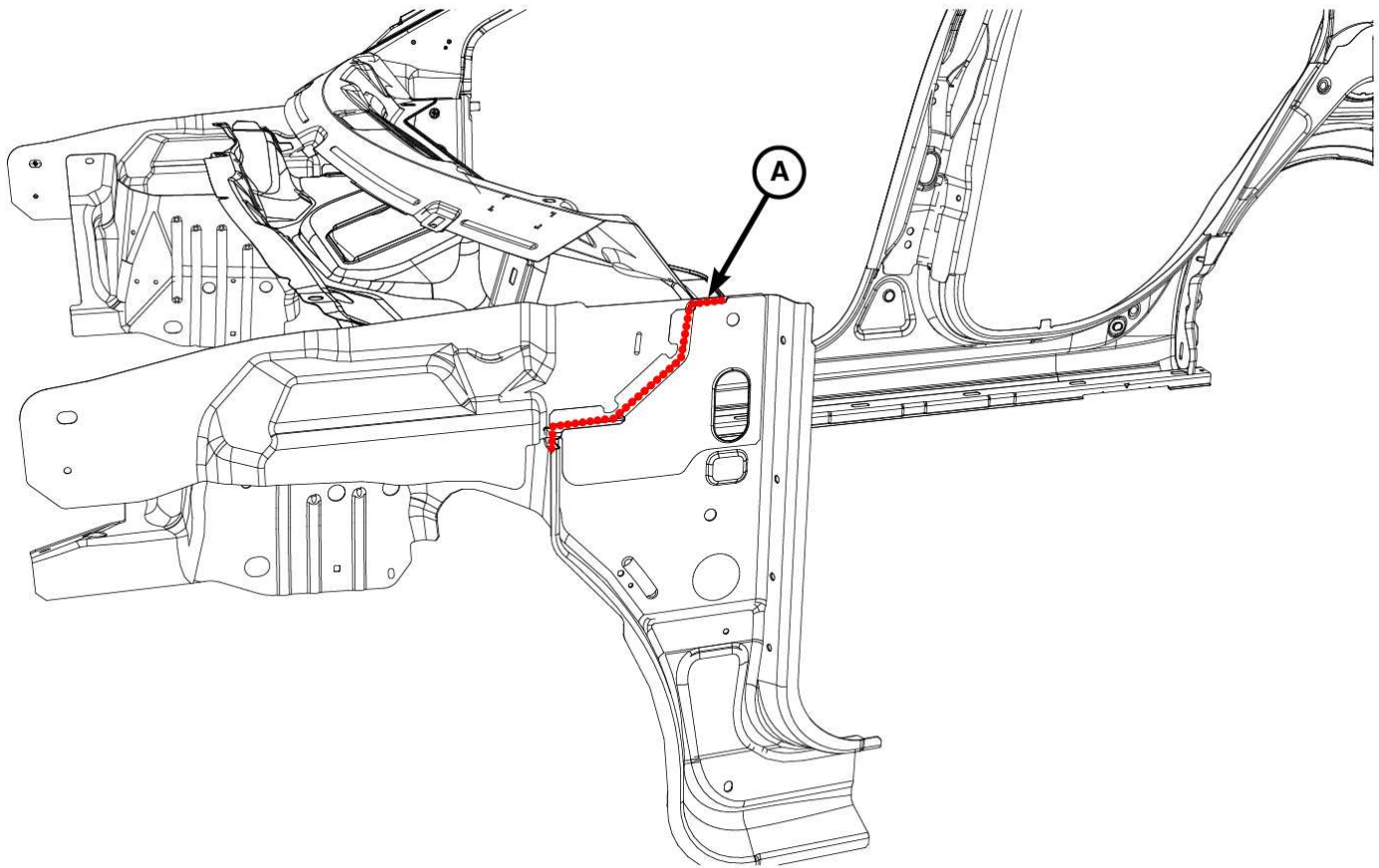
A - Structural Adhesive



310373908

Upper Strut Reinforcement / Strut Tower

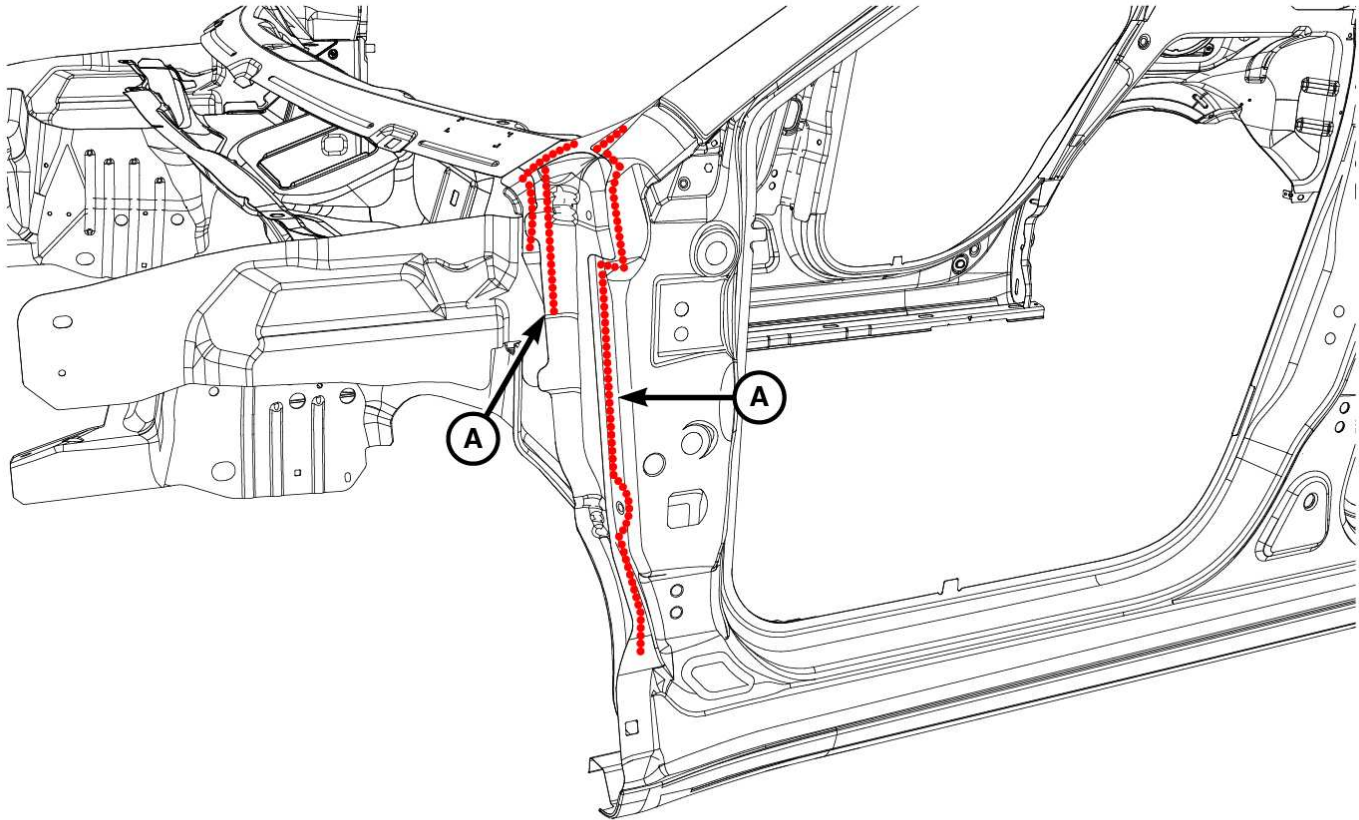
A - Structural Adhesive



310373901

Cowl Side Panel / Outer Load Path Beam

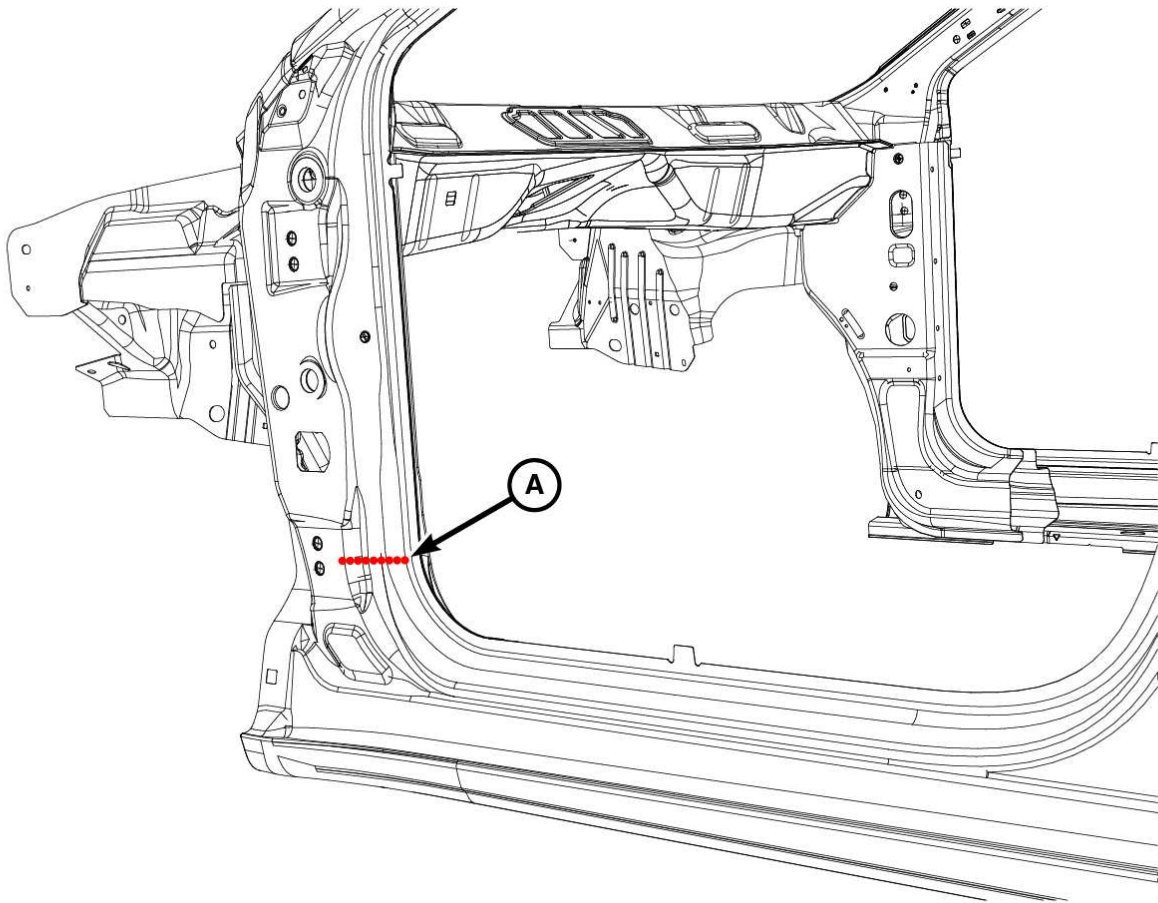
A - Structural Adhesive



310373865

Body Side Aperture / Cowl Panel

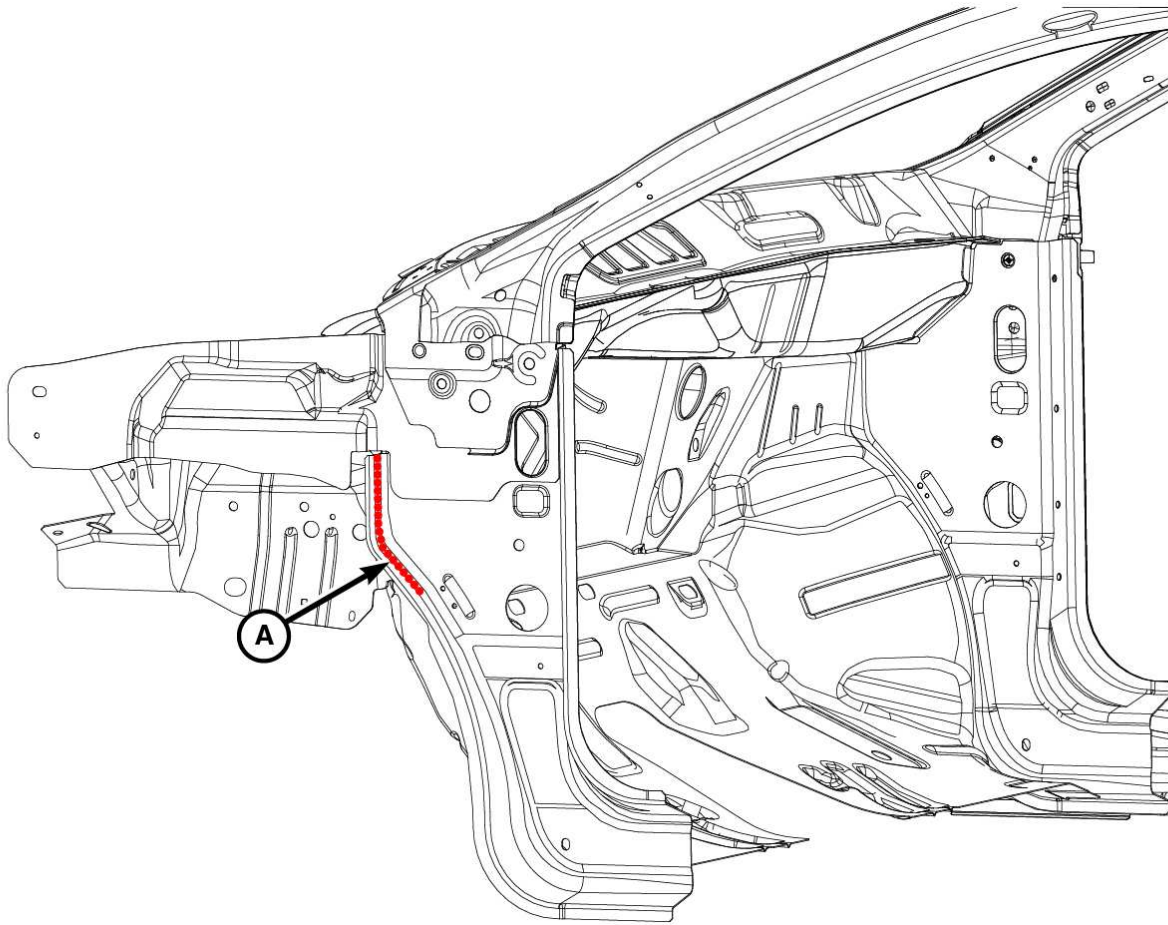
A - Structural Adhesive



310373868

Body Side Aperture / Body Side Aperture Front Reinforcement

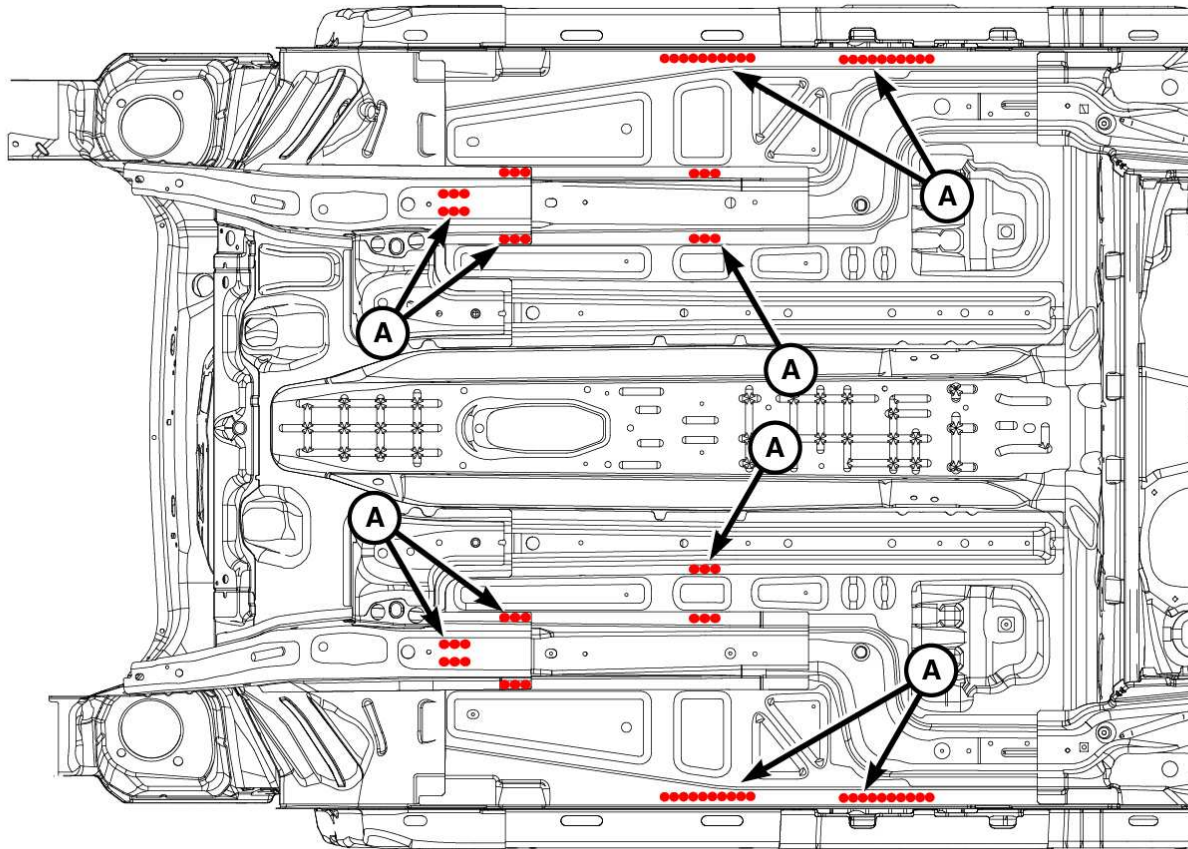
A - Structural Adhesive



310373874

Cowl Side Panel / Dash Panel

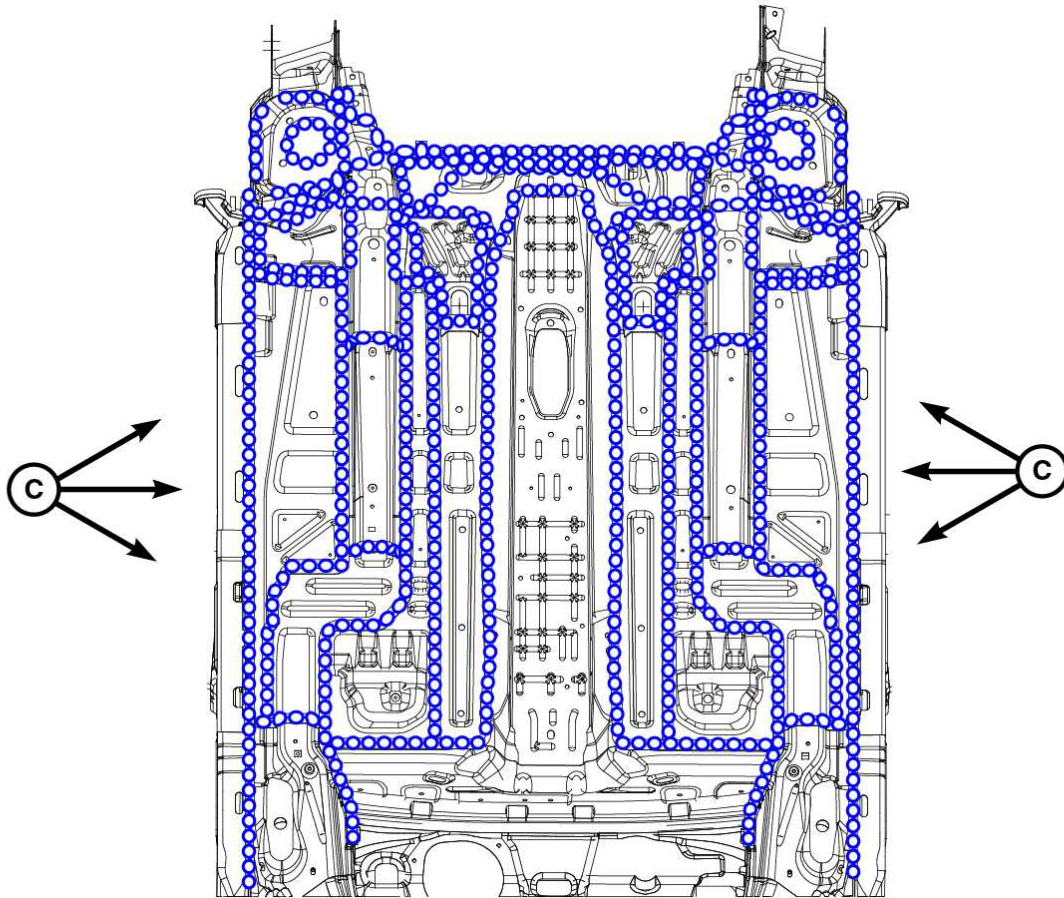
A - Structural Adhesive



310373890

Front Frame Rail / Front Floor Pan Rail / Sill

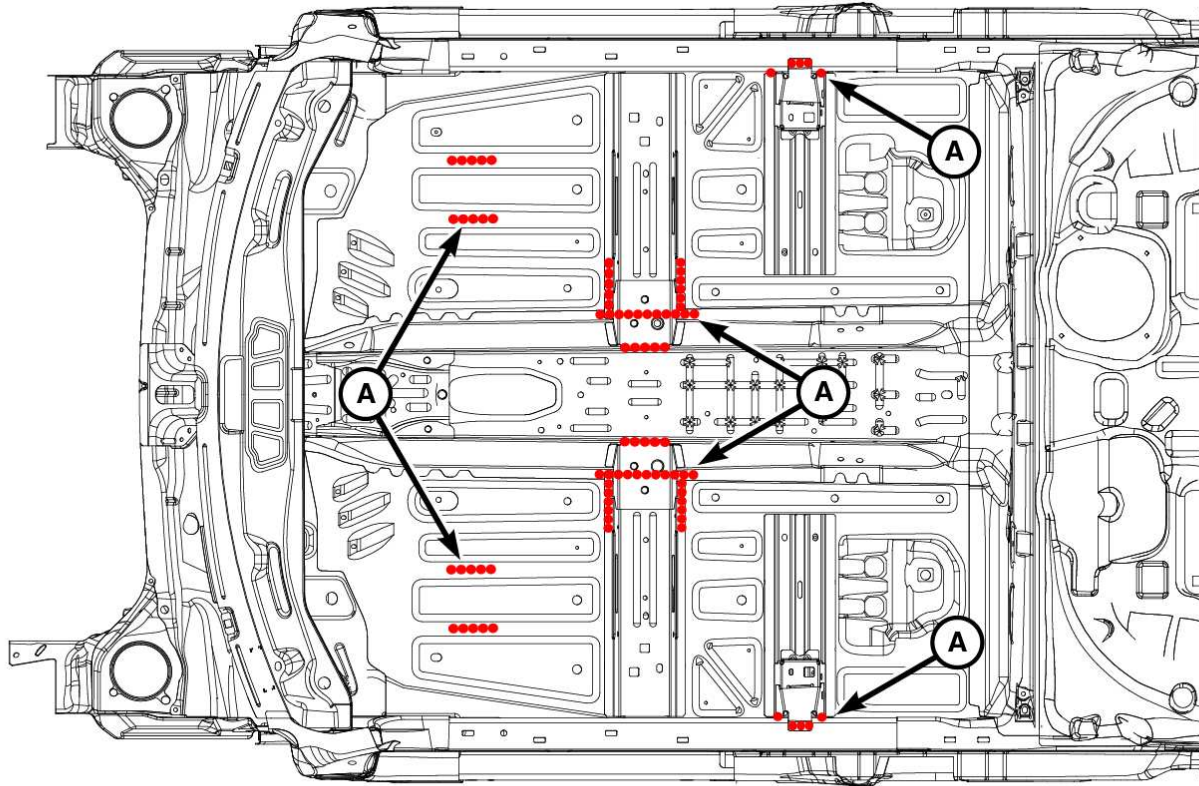
A - Structural Adhesive



310372859

Strut Tower (bottom view) / Front Floor Panel / Tunnel Panel

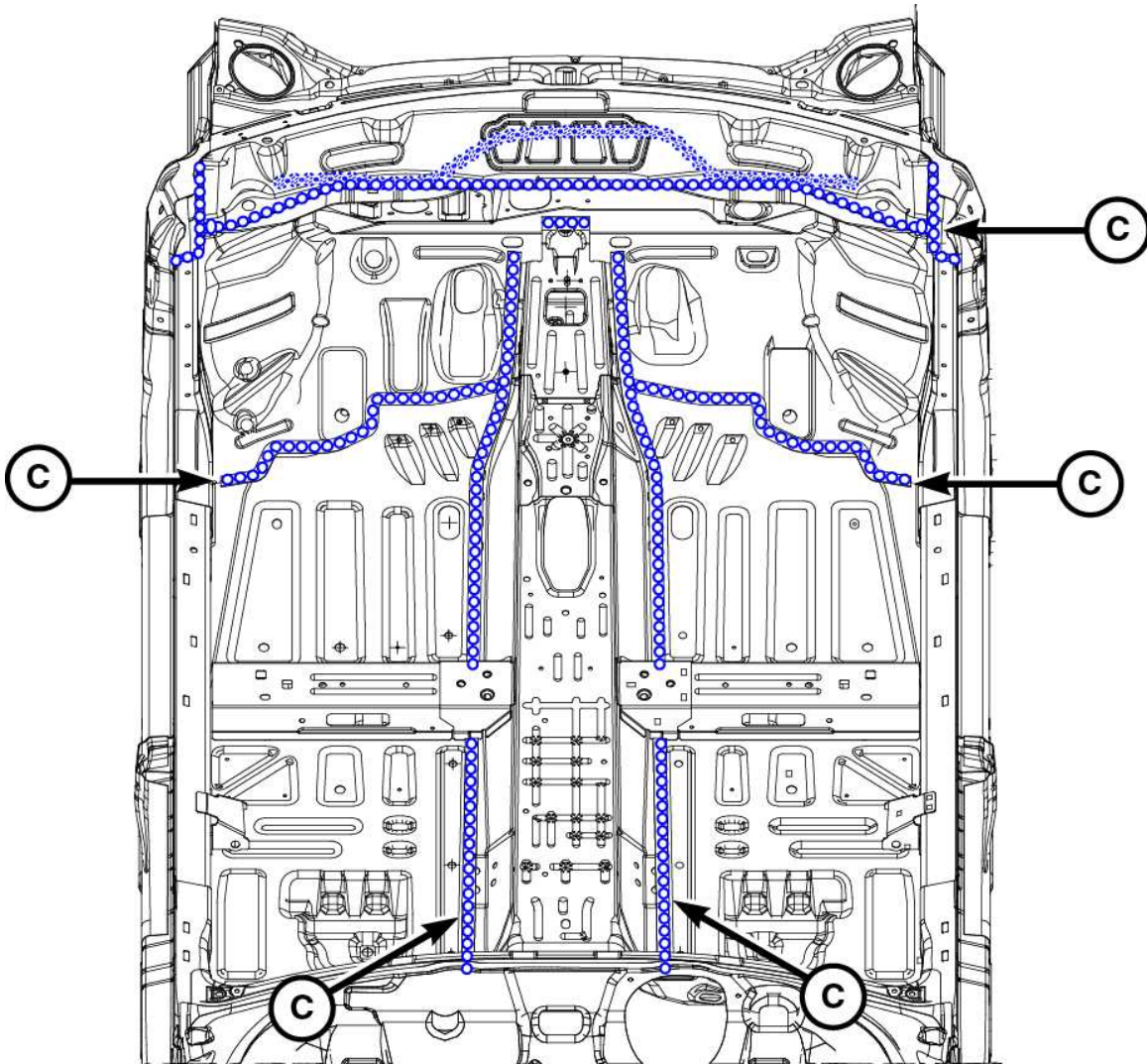
C - Seam Sealer



310373888

Front Seat Crossmembers / Front Floor Pan Rail

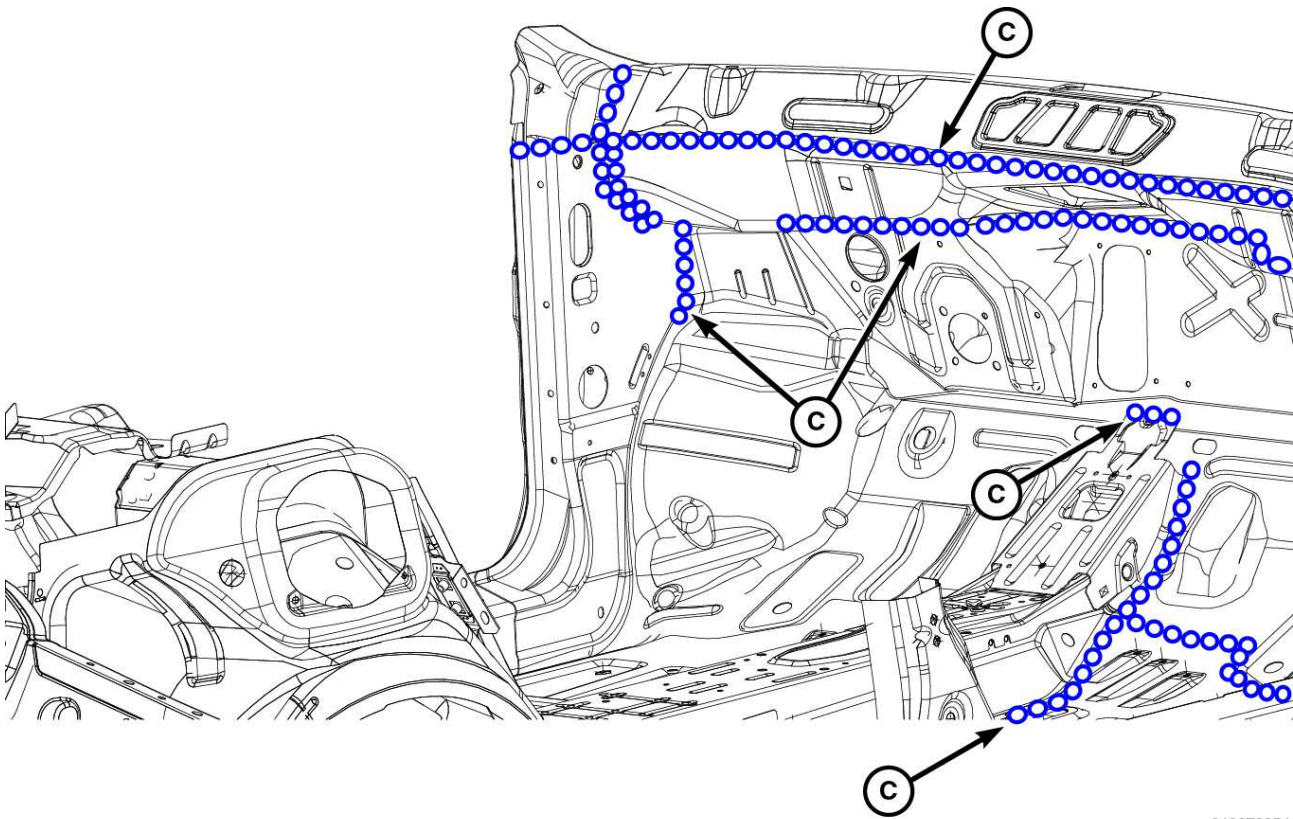
A - Structural Adhesive



310372853

Interior Cowl Panel / Dash Panel / Front Floor Tunnel (1 of 2)

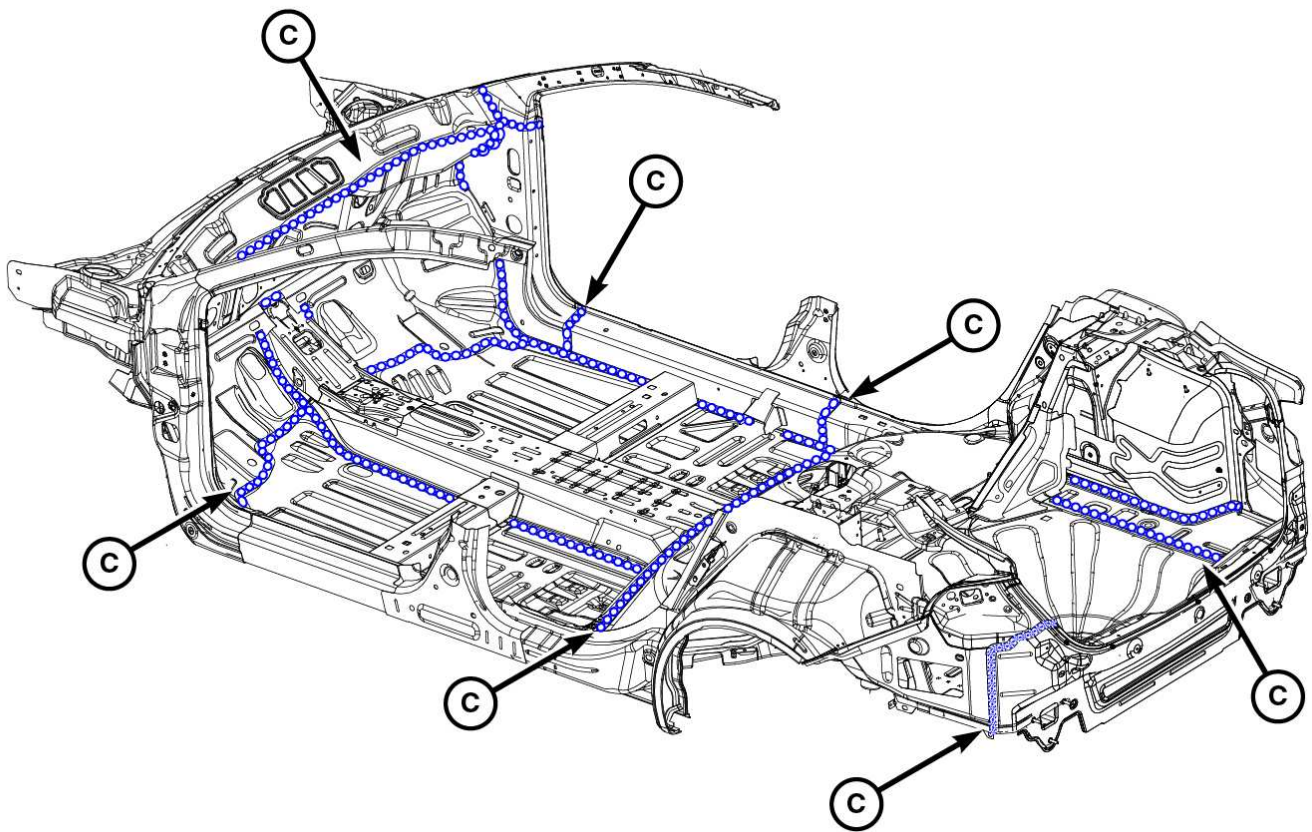
C - Seam Sealer



310372854

Interior Cowl Panel / Dash Panel / Front Floor Tunnel (2 of 2)

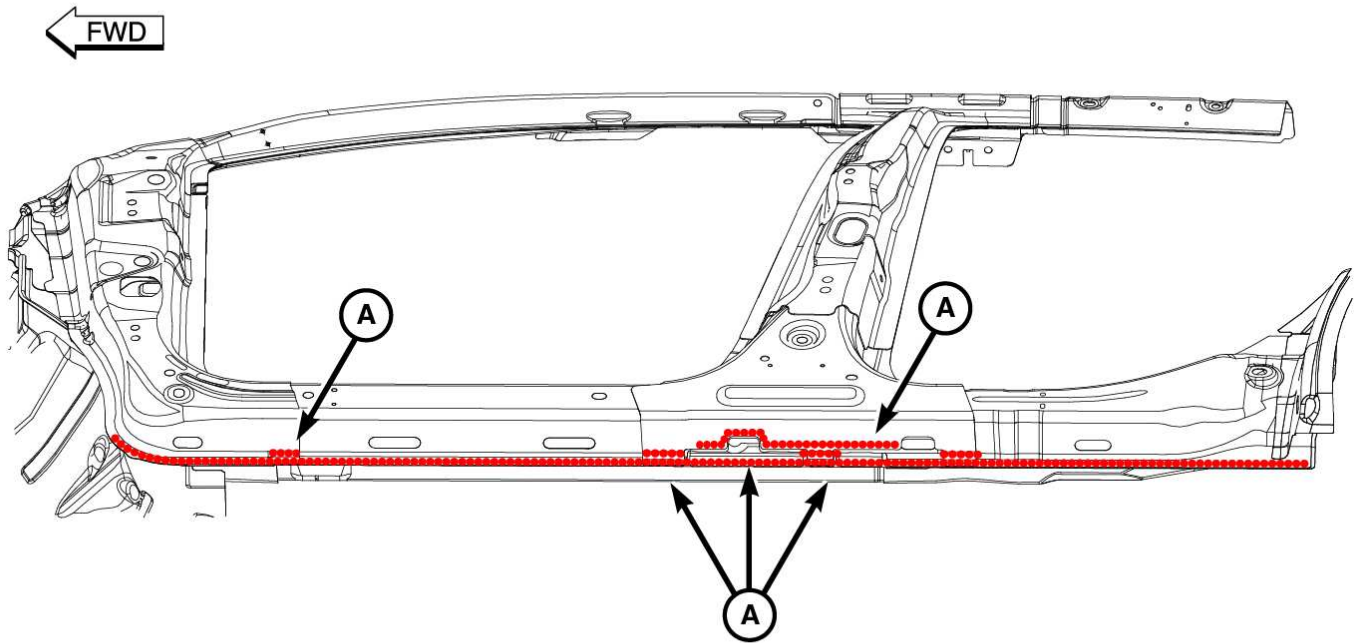
C - Seam Sealer



310372856

Interior Cowl Panel / Floor Pans / Sill Panel

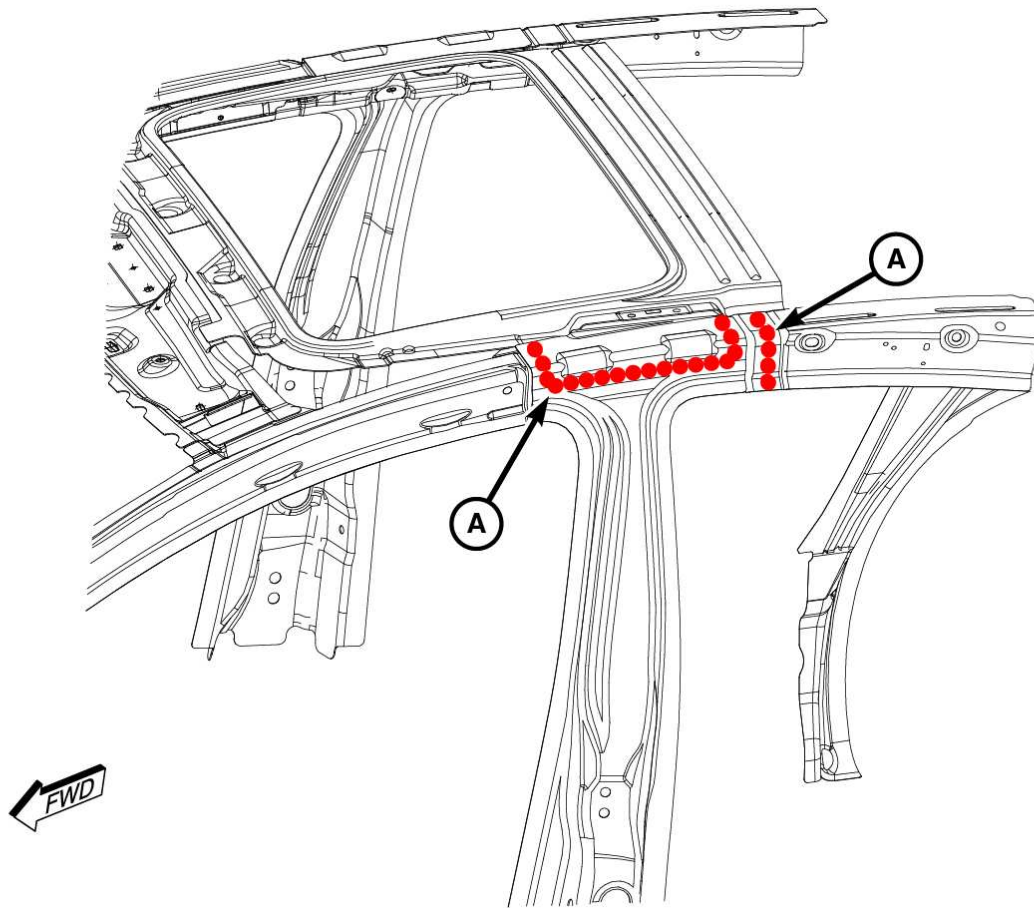
C - Seam Sealer



310373900

Body Side Aperture / Lower Sill area

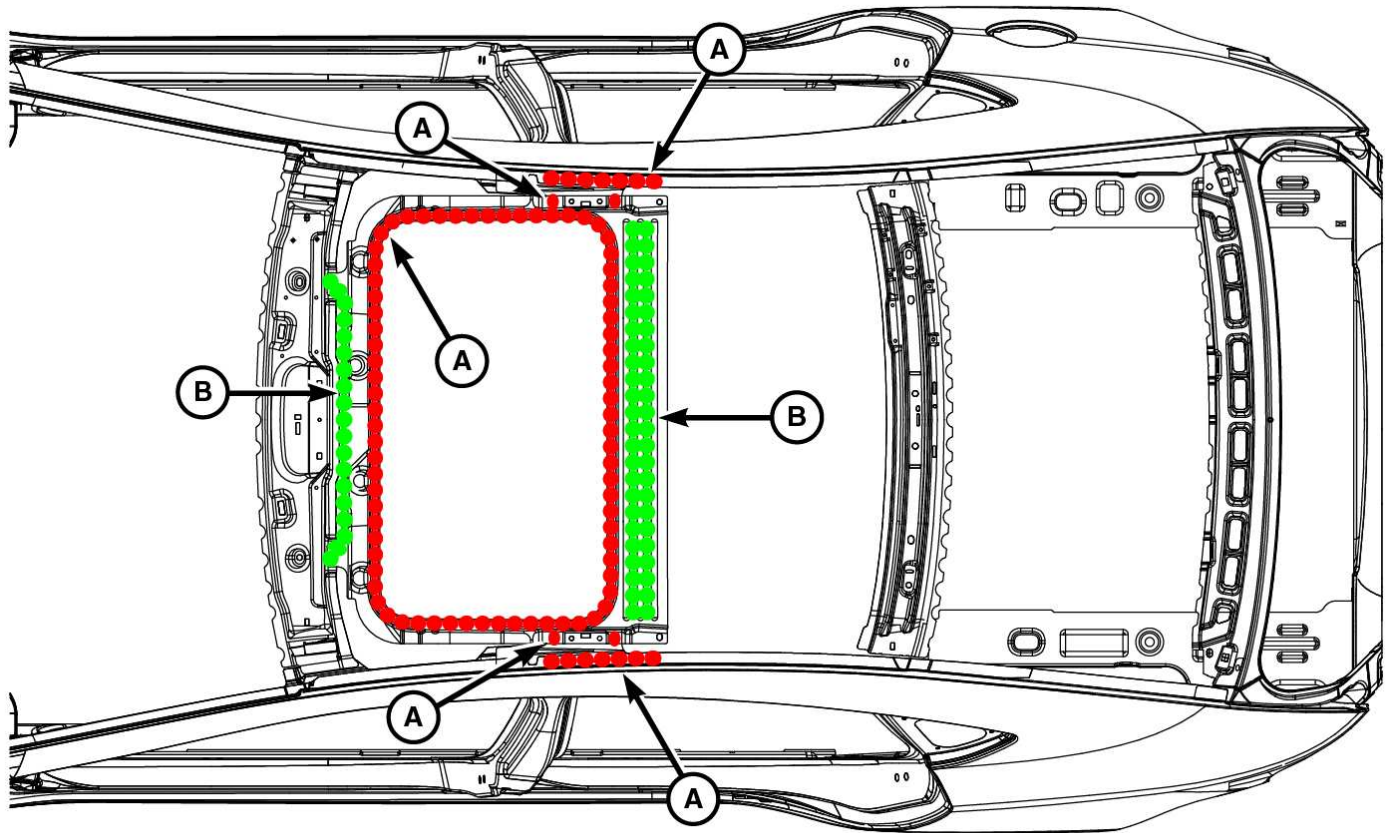
A - Structural Adhesive



310373918

B-Pillar Reinforcement / Body Side Aperture

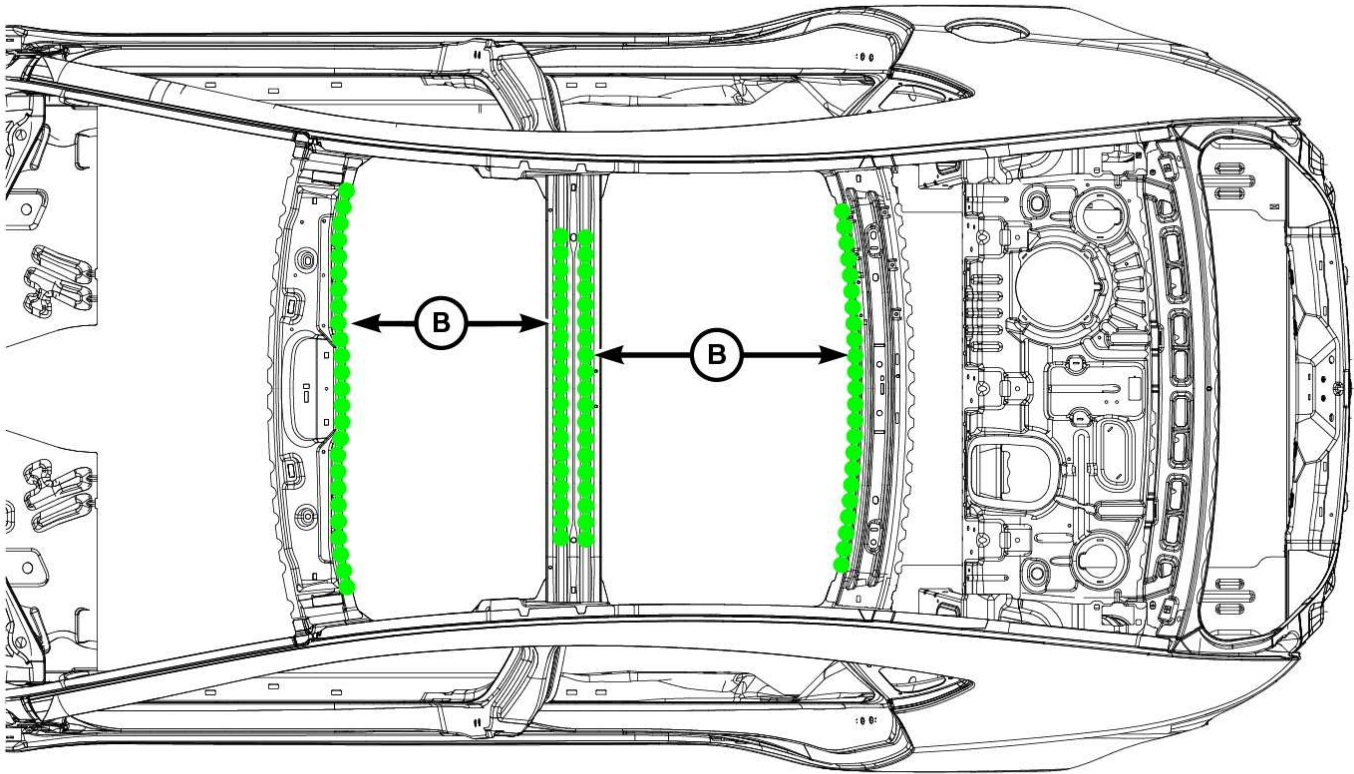
A - Structural Adhesive



310373910

Sunroof Reinforcement

A - Structural Adhesive
B - Anti-Flutter Adhesive

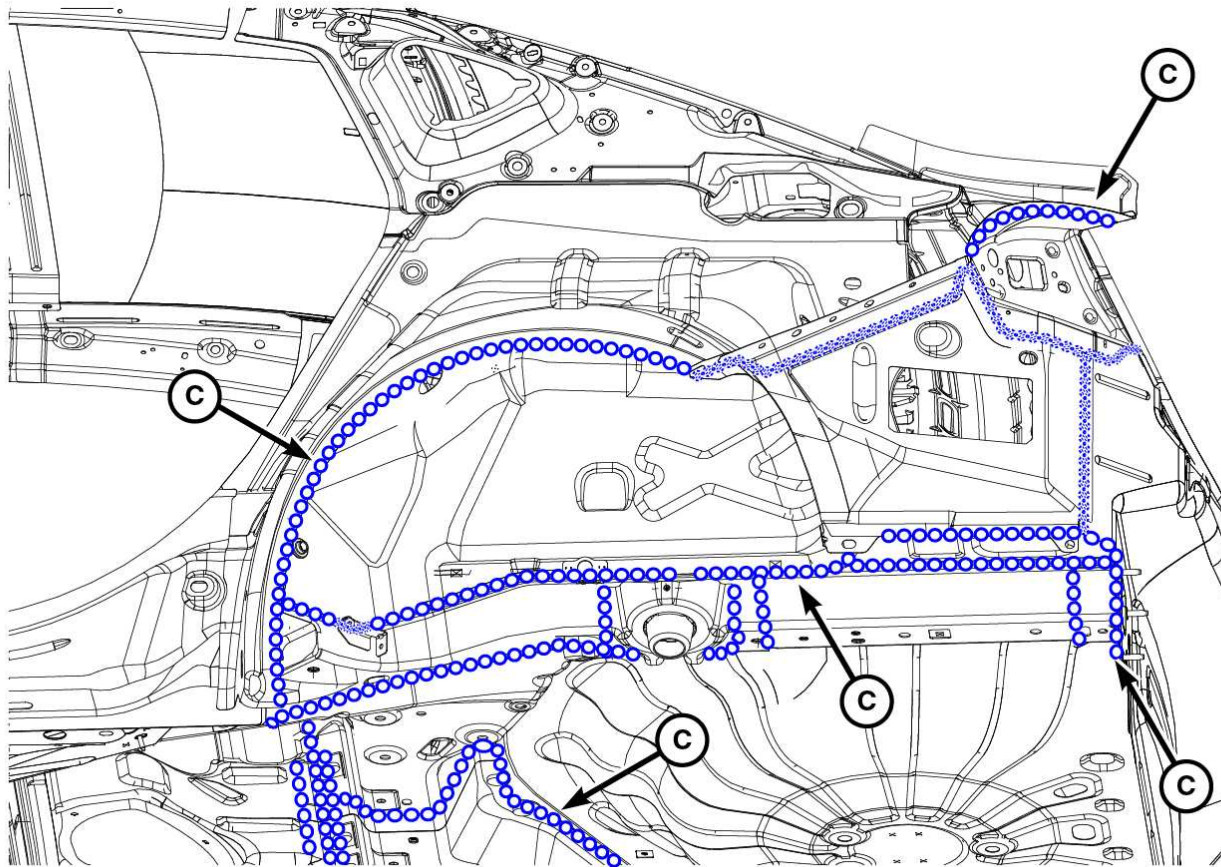


310373916

Roof

NOTE: Sunroof equipped models do not utilize Center Roof Bow

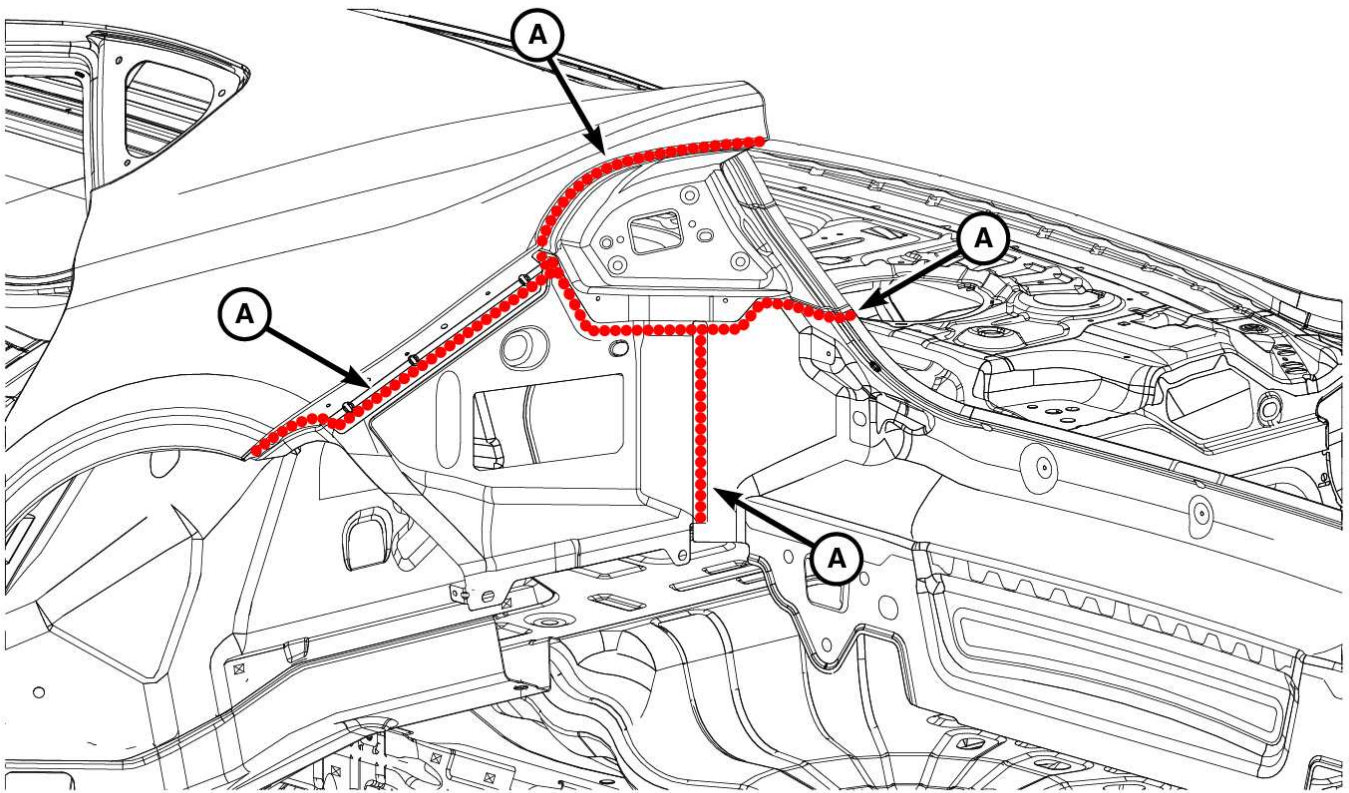
B - Anti-Flutter Adhesive



310372857

Rear Rail / Wheelhouse / Taillamp Pocket / Quarter Panel Extension

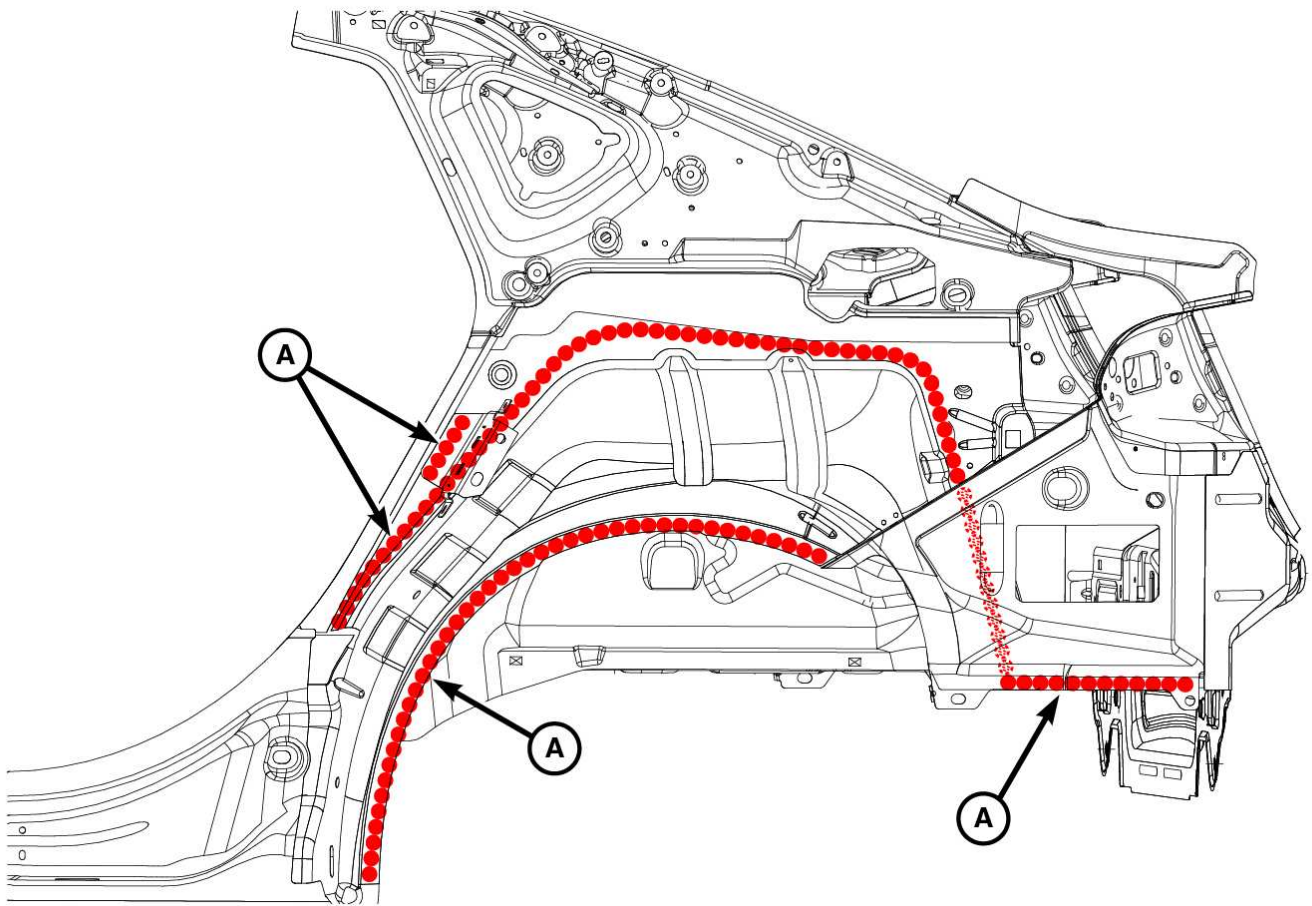
C - Seam Sealer



310373906

Taillamp Mounting Panel / Quarter Panel Extension

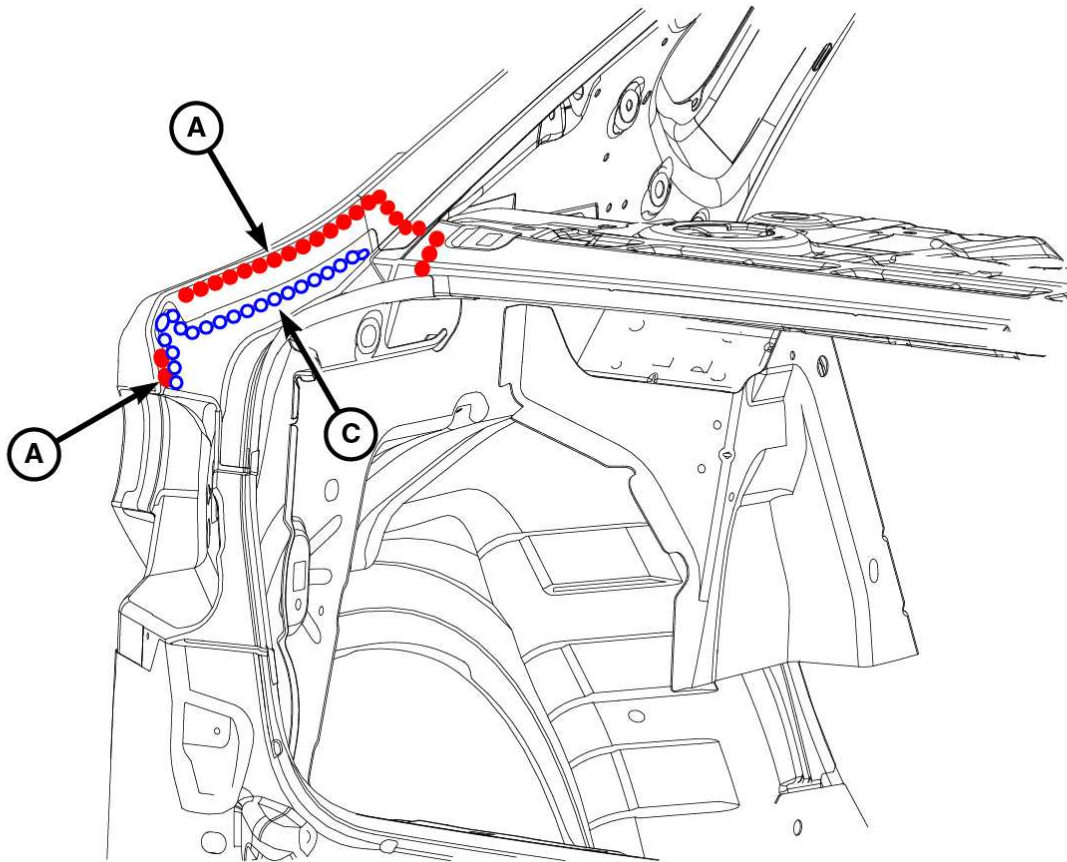
A - Structural Adhesive



310373921

Outer Wheelhouse

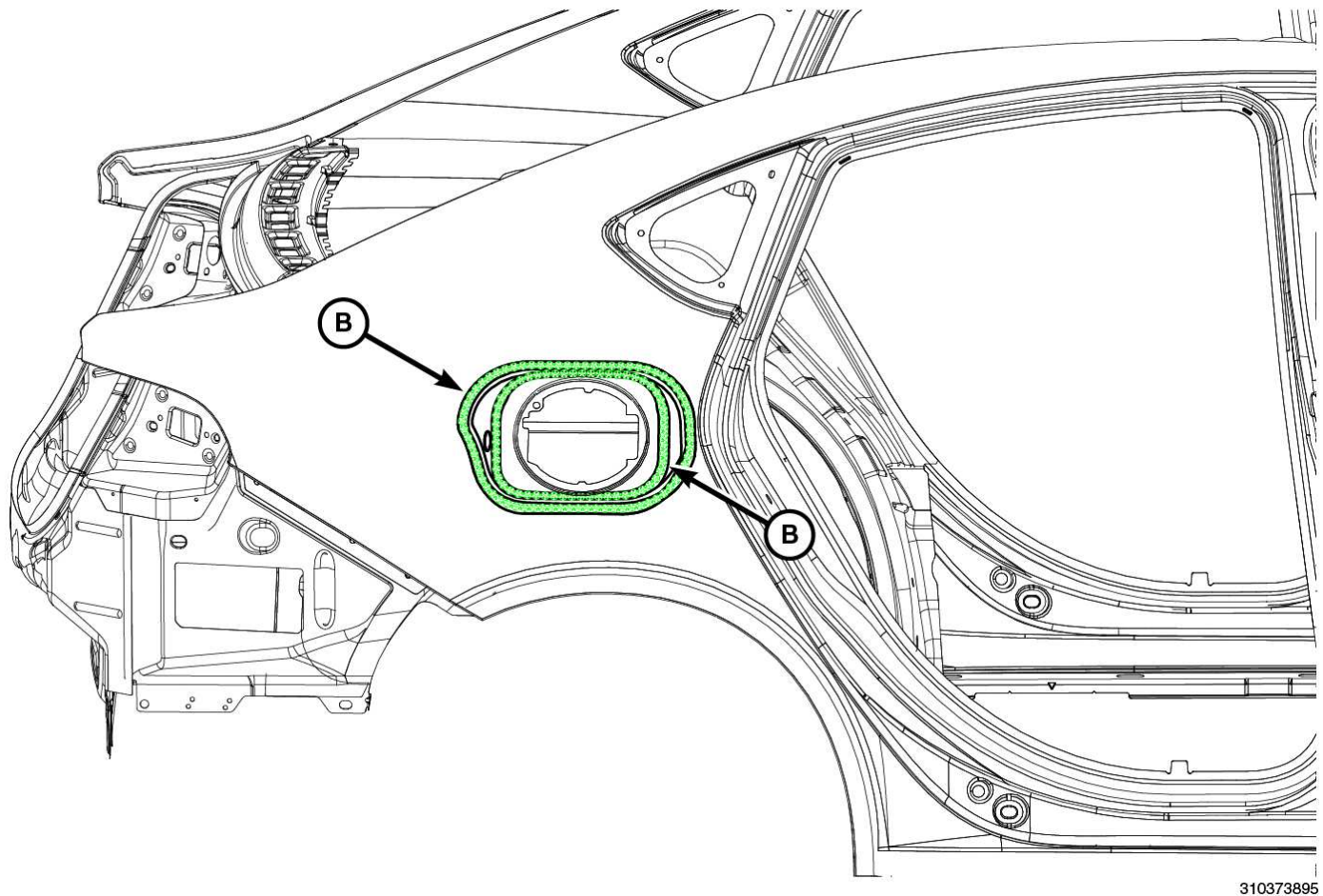
A - Structural Adhesive



310373877

Quarter Panel / Drain Trough

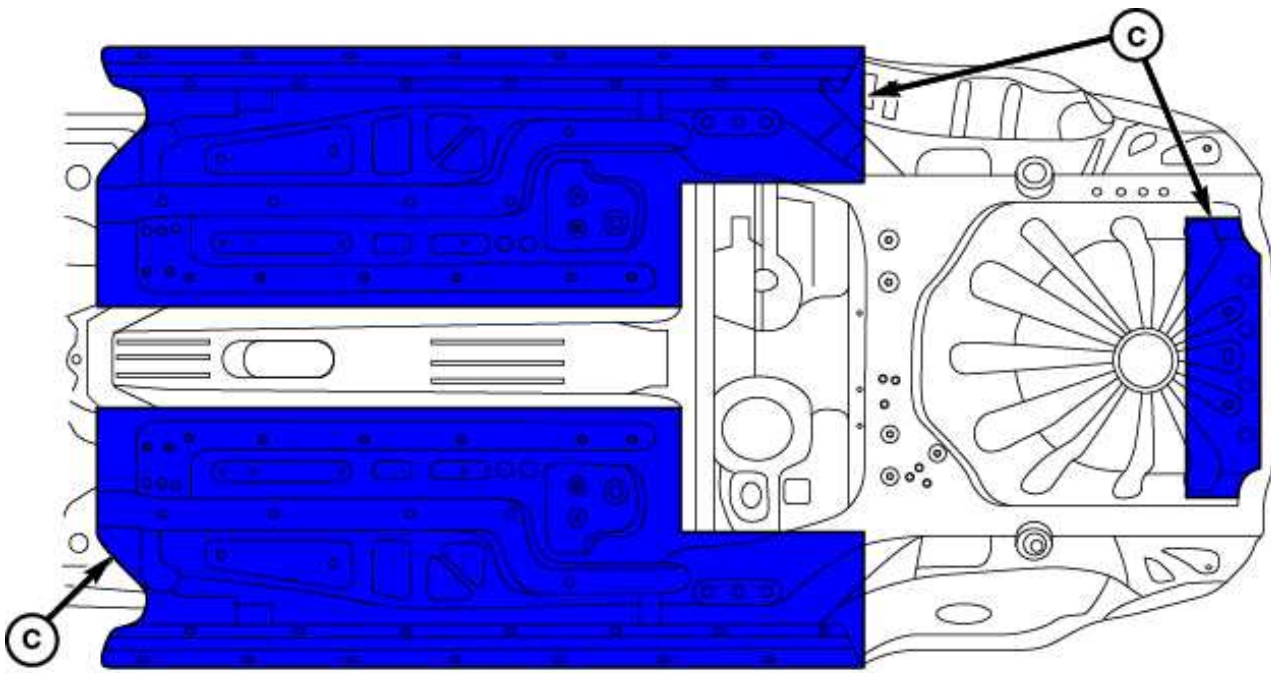
A - Structural Adhesive
C - Seam Sealer



310373895

Body Side Aperture / Fuel Fill / Outer Wheelhouse

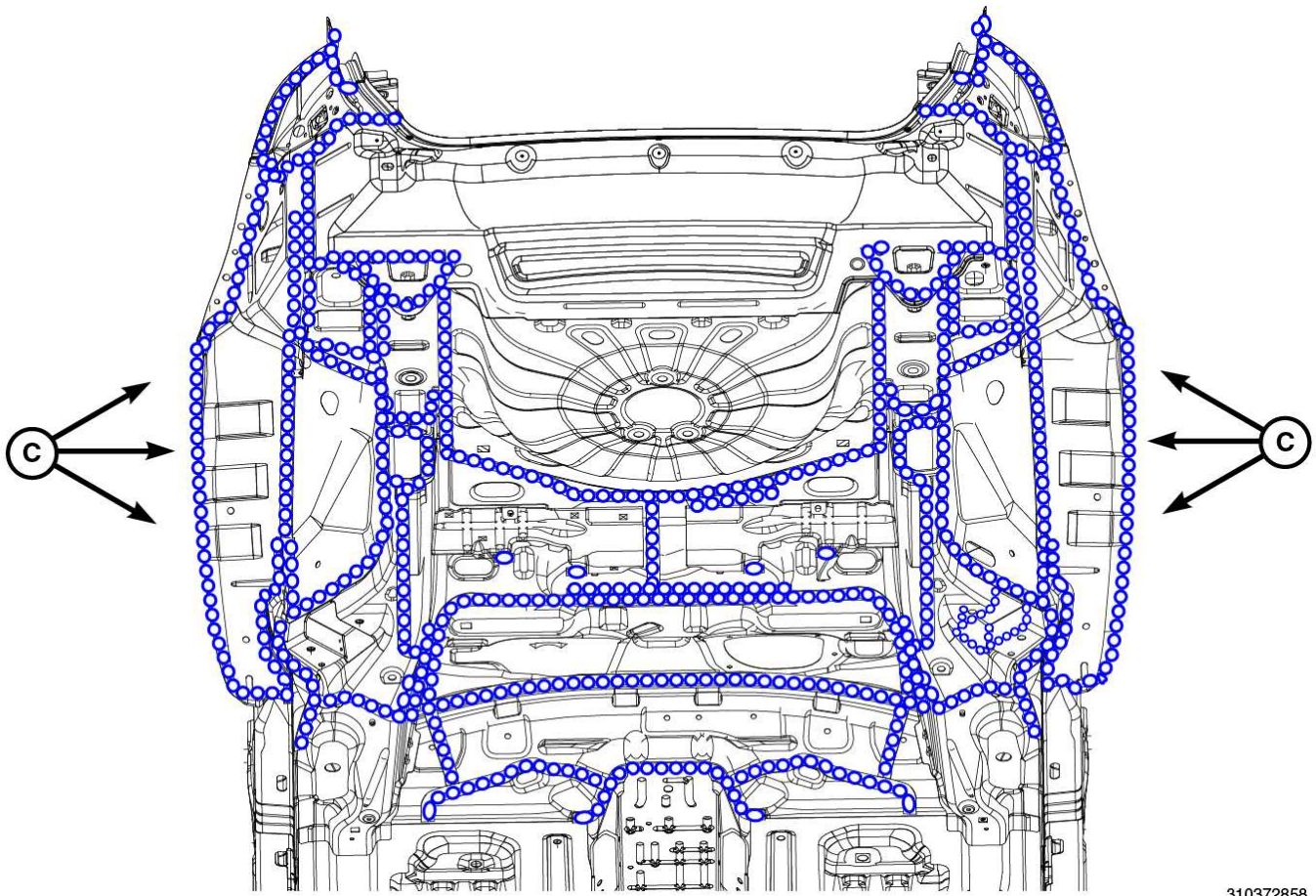
B - Anti-Flutter Adhesive



310370573

Front Floor Pan / Center Floor Pan / Rear Floor Pan

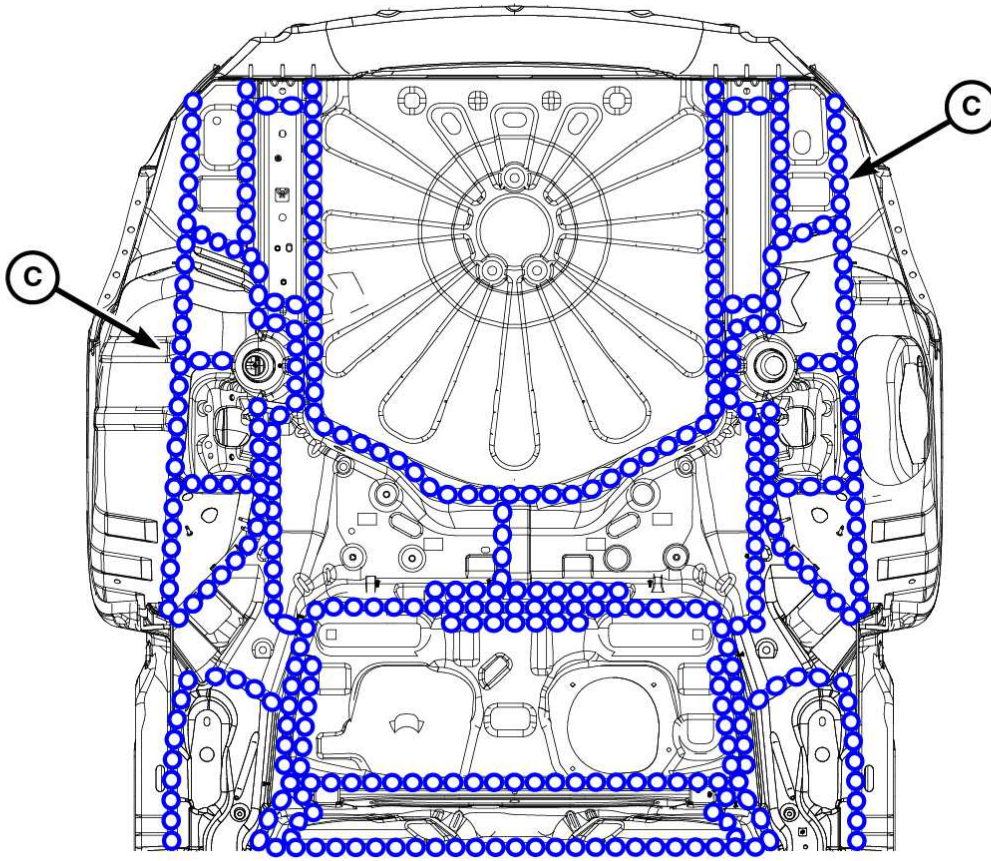
C- Seam Sealer (Sprayable)



310372858

Exterior Rear Floor Pan / Center Floor Pan / Wheelhouses

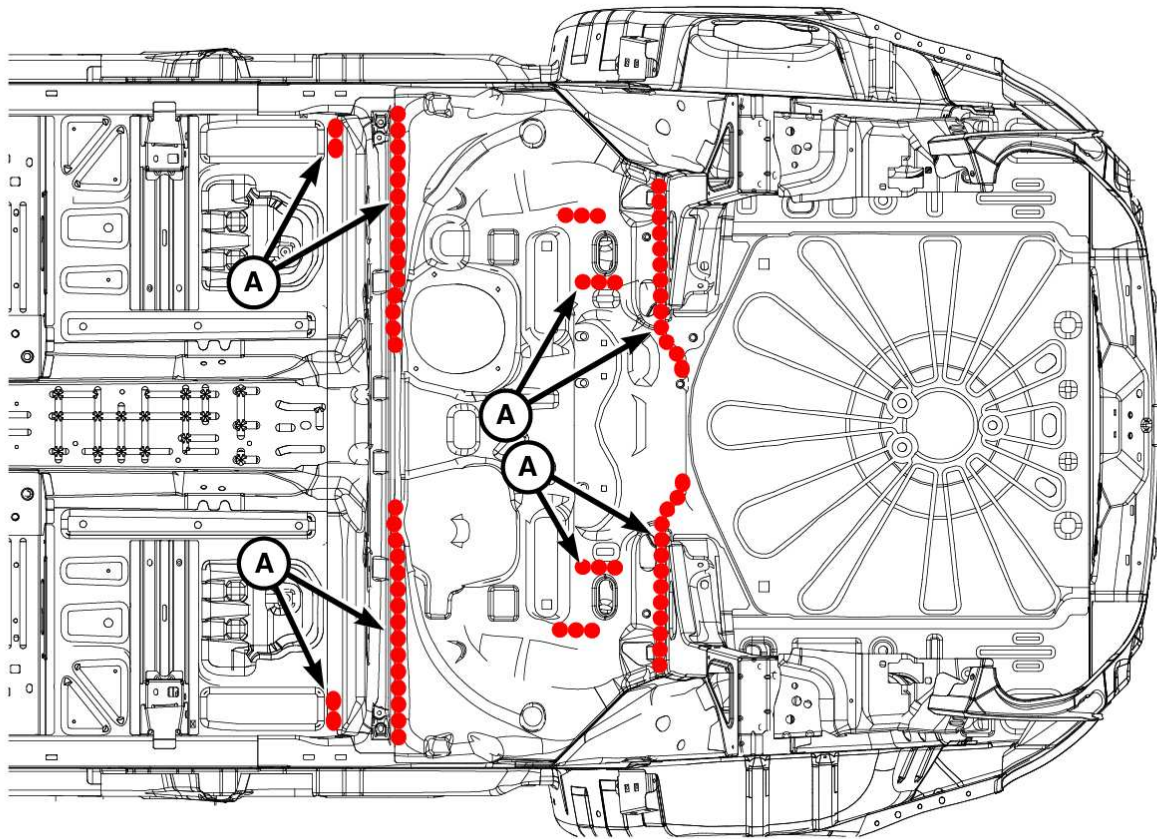
C- Seam Sealer



310372849

Interior Rear Floor Pan / Center Floor Pan / Inner Wheelhouse

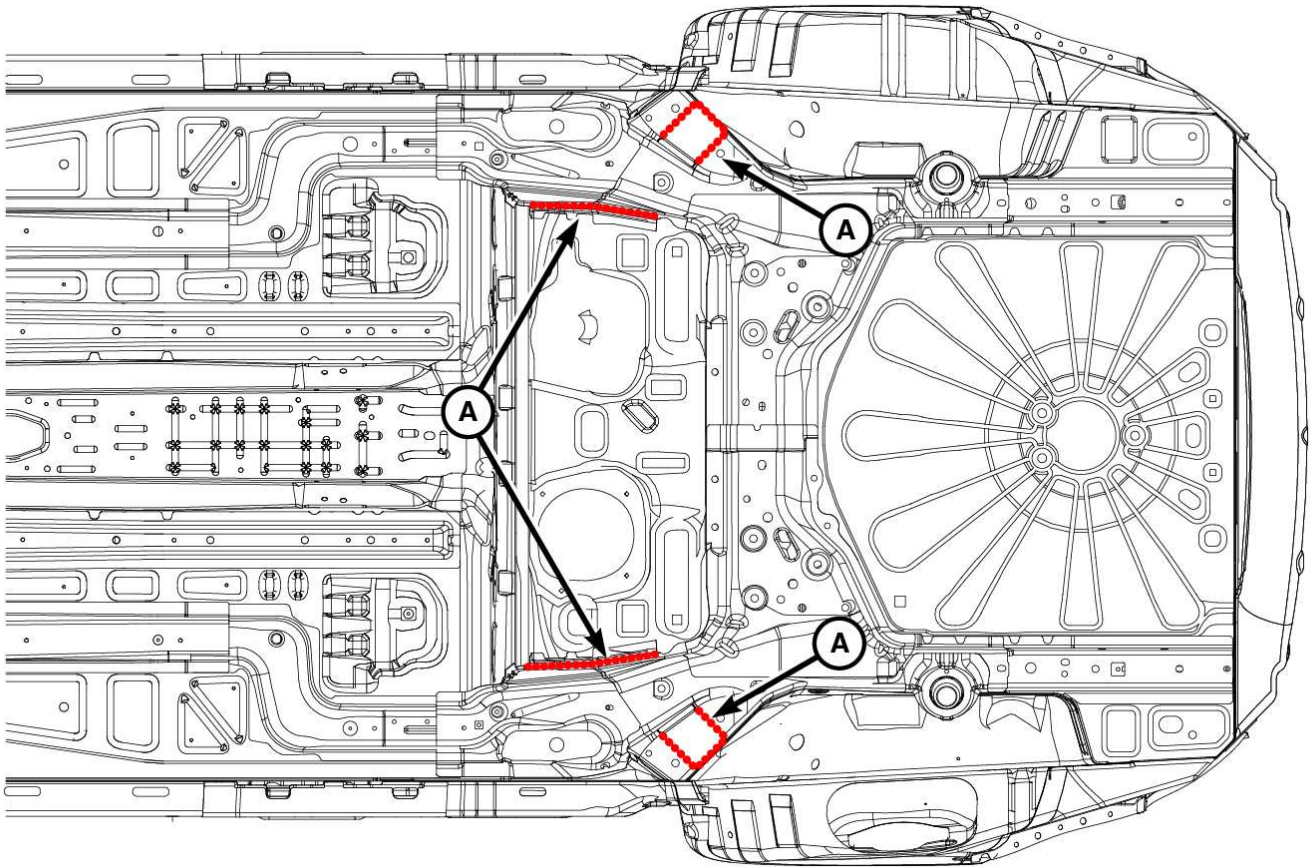
C- Seam Sealer



310373905

Rear Floor Crossmember / Center Floor Pan / Rear Floor Pan

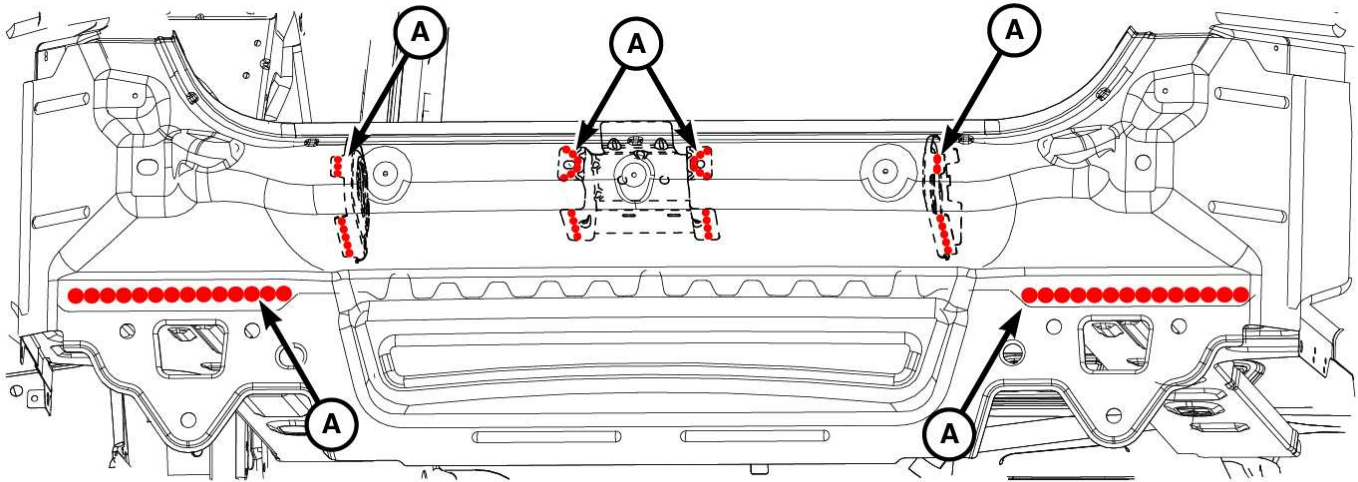
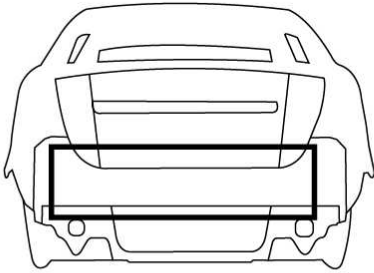
A - Structural Adhesive



310373907

Center Floor Pan / Rear Rail

A - Structural Adhesive



310373903

Rear Closure Panel

A - Structural Adhesive