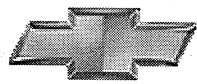
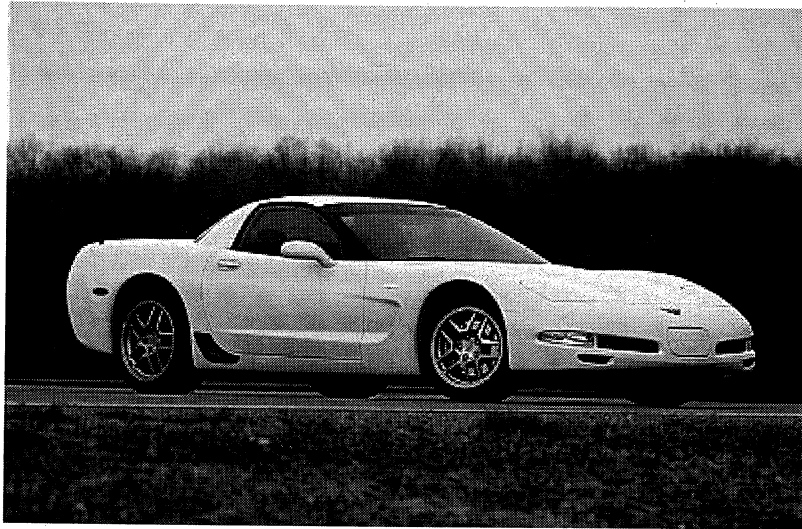


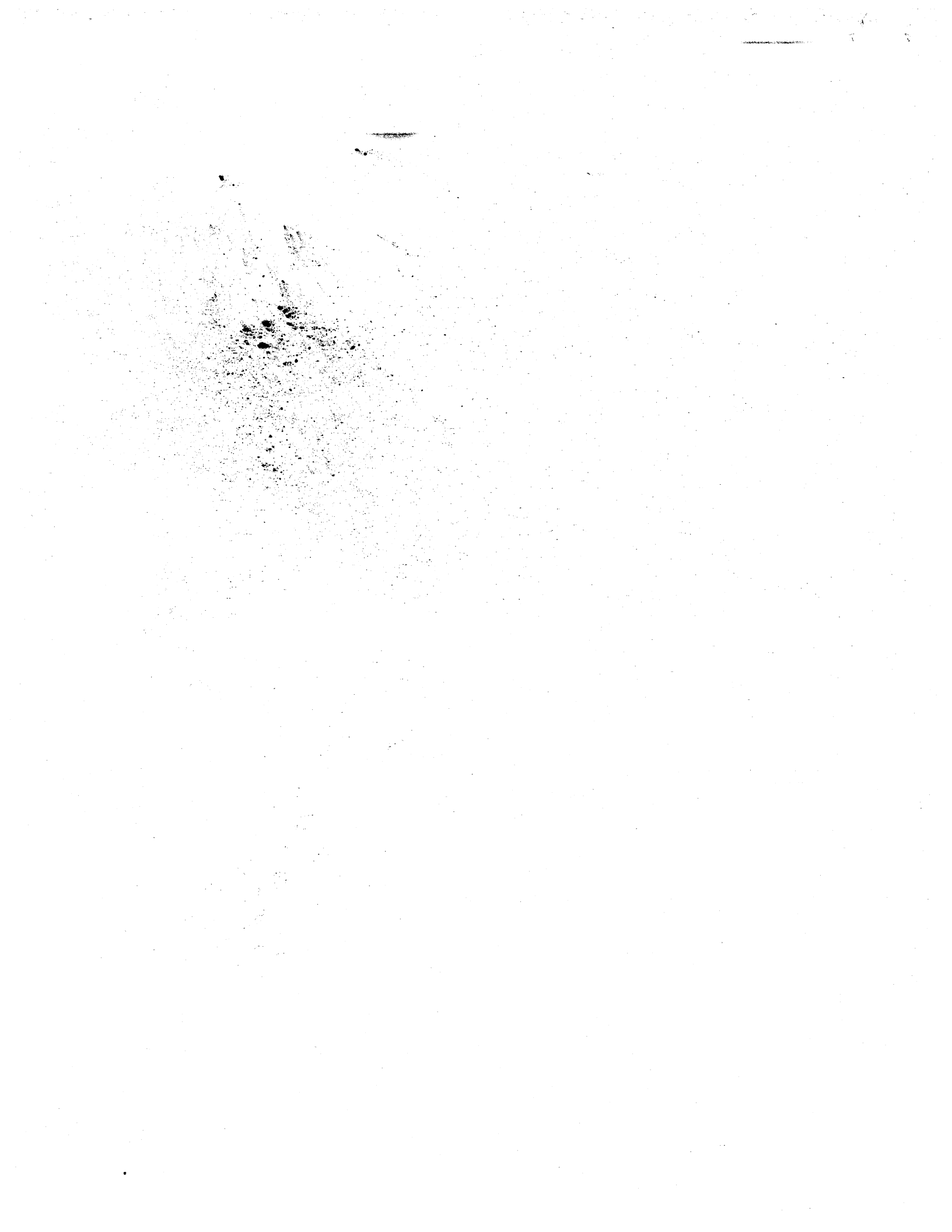
# **Chevrolet**



# **Corvette**



# **2001**



# Table of Contents

Product Information .....	1
2001 Corvette Offers More In Several Dimensions -- New Z06 Model Debuts.....	1
New For 2001 .....	1
More Performance.....	1
New LS6 Engine For Z06.....	2
More Agility.....	2
More Refinement.....	3
Summing It All Up.....	4
The Fifth-Generation (C5) Corvette.....	4
Model Lineup.....	4
Sales & Market Penetration.....	4
Styling.....	5
Backbone Structure.....	5
New for 2001.....	6
5.7L LS1 V8.....	6
5.7L LS6 V8.....	6
Improved Bay-to-Bay Breathing .....	6
New Pistons.....	6
Increased Compression.....	7
New High-Profile Camshaft.....	7
Stronger Valve Springs.....	7
New Injectors .....	7
New Integral PCV System.....	7
Other Powertrain Enhancements.....	7
New Thin-Wall Cast Iron Exhaust Manifolds .....	7
Stronger Driveshaft.....	7
Lighter Automatic Transmission Case.....	7
New Clutch .....	8
New Synchronizers.....	8
New M12 6-Speed Manual .....	8
Gear Ratios.....	8
Vehicle Speed @ Redline.....	8
Other M12 Modifications.....	8
Titanium Exhaust System .....	9
Historical Background.....	10
Zora Duntov's Z06.....	10
Another Corvette Legend: The 1971 LS6 .....	11
National Corvette Museum.....	11
Feature Availability .....	12
Powertrain/Chassis/Mechanical.....	12
Transmission.....	12
Rear axle ratio.....	12
Suspension, fully independent F&R w/transverse leaf springs.....	12
Exhaust system.....	12
Wheels .....	12
Tires .....	12
Exterior.....	13
Exterior Color Availability.....	13
Convertible Top Color Availability.....	13
Interior.....	13
Specifications.....	15

General .....	15
Restraints .....	15
Suspension Package Availability .....	15
Suspension – Front.....	15
Suspension - Rear .....	16
Stability Control System.....	16
Steering.....	16
Brakes.....	16
Engine.....	17
Drivetrain.....	18
Gear Ratios.....	18
Exterior Dimensions.....	18
Interior Dimensions.....	18
Capacities .....	19
Performance Data.....	19
Acceleration <sup>(3)</sup> .....	19
Vehicle Identification.....	20
Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) US/Canada.....	20
Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) Export.....	21
VIN Derivative.....	22
Label Certification.....	23
Service Parts Identification Label (SPID).....	24
Tire Placard.....	25
Engine ID and VIN Derivative Location 5.7L.....	26
5.7L Engine Identification Numbers, LS1 <sup>(c)</sup> .....	26
5.7L Engine VIN Derivative Locations, LS1 <sup>(c)</sup> .....	27
Transmission ID and VIN Derivative Location.....	28
Borg Warner T-56 Transmission ID Location.....	28
4L60-E Automatic Transmission ID Number Location, M30 <sup>(c)</sup> .....	29
Automatic Transmission Identification Number System.....	29
4L60-E Automatic Transmission VIN Derivative Locations, M30 <sup>(c)</sup> .....	30
Axle Identification – Rear.....	31
Labeling - Anti-Theft.....	31
Notice.....	31
RPO Code List.....	32
Technical Information.....	34
Maintenance and Lubrication.....	34
Capacities - Approximate Fluid.....	34
Cooling System.....	34
Engine Crankcase.....	34
Fuel Tanks (Total).....	34
Rear Axle Differential.....	34
Transmission Fluid.....	34
Maintenance Items.....	34
Tire Inflation Pressure Specifications.....	34
Fluid and Lubricant Recommendations.....	35
Descriptions and Operations.....	36
Power Steering System Description and Operation.....	36
Power Steering Pump Description.....	36
Power Steering Gear Description.....	36
Variable Effort Steering Description.....	36
Variable Effort Steering Components.....	37
The Electronic Brake Control Module (EBCM).....	37

The MAGNASTEER® Actuator .....	37
The Power Rack Gear .....	37
The Power Steering Pump .....	38
Electronic Brake Traction Control Description .....	38
Steering Wheel and Column - Standard Description and Operation.....	38
Vehicle Steering.....	38
Vehicle Security .....	38
Driver Convenience .....	39
Driver Safety .....	39
Tilt\Telescoping Description.....	39
Tilt\Telescoping Operation .....	39
Suspension Description and Operation.....	40
Front Suspension.....	40
Rear Suspension .....	40
Tire Pressure Monitor System Description .....	41
Real Time Damping Description .....	42
Real Time Damping Shock Absorber or Strut Description.....	42
Wheels and Tires .....	43
General Description.....	43
Tires Description .....	43
Passenger Tire Service Description.....	43
Metric Wheel Nuts and Bolts Description.....	43
Tire Inflation Description.....	43
P-Metric Sized Tires Description.....	45
Driveline System Description and Operation.....	46
Driveline/Axle – Propeller Shaft .....	46
Driveline Support Assembly Description .....	46
Propeller Shaft Assembly (Automatic Transmission)(c).....	46
Propeller Shaft Assembly (Manual Transmission)(c).....	47
Rear Drive Axle Description and Operation.....	48
Braking System Description and Operation .....	49
Hydraulic Brake System Description and Operation .....	49
System Component Description.....	49
Hydraulic Brake Master Cylinder Fluid Reservoir.....	49
Hydraulic Brake Master Cylinder .....	49
Hydraulic Brake Pressure Balance Control System .....	49
Hydraulic Brake Pipes and Flexible Brake Hoses .....	49
Hydraulic Brake Wheel Apply Components .....	49
System Operation.....	49
Brake Assist System Description and Operation.....	49
System Component Description.....	49
Brake Pedal .....	49
Brake Pedal Pushrod.....	49
Vacuum Brake Booster.....	49
Vacuum Source .....	50
Vacuum Source Delivery System.....	50
System Operation.....	50
Disc Brake System Description and Operation.....	50
System Component Description.....	50
Disc Brake Pads .....	50
Disc Brake Rotors.....	50
Disc Brake Pad Hardware .....	50
Disc Brake Caliper Hardware .....	50

System Operation.....	50
Park Brake System Description and Operation .....	51
System Component Description.....	51
Park Brake Lever Assembly .....	51
Park Brake Cables.....	51
Park Brake Cable Equalizer .....	51
Park Brake Apply Lever.....	51
System Operation.....	51
ABS Description and Operation .....	51
Antilock Brake System .....	51
Engine Description and Operation.....	53
Engine Mechanical – LS1 5.7L .....	53
General Specifications .....	53
General Data .....	53
Lubrication System .....	53
Camshaft .....	53
Connecting Rod .....	53
Crankshaft .....	54
Cylinder Bore.....	54
Cylinder Head .....	54
Engine Block.....	55
Intake Manifold .....	55
Oil Pan and Front/Rear Cover Alignment.....	55
Piston.....	55
Valve System.....	56
Engine Mechanical – LS6 5.7L .....	57
General Specifications .....	57
General Data .....	57
Lubrication System .....	57
Camshaft .....	57
Connecting Rod .....	57
Crankshaft .....	57
Cylinder Bore.....	58
Cylinder Head.....	58
Engine Block.....	58
Intake Manifold .....	59
Oil Pan and Front/Rear Cover Alignment.....	59
Piston.....	59
Valve System.....	60
Fastener Tightening Specifications – LS1 & LS6.....	61
Engine Component Description .....	63
Camshaft and Drive System.....	63
Crankshaft .....	63
Cylinder Heads .....	63
Engine Block.....	63
Exhaust Manifolds .....	64
Intake Manifold .....	64
Oil Pan.....	64
Piston and Connecting Rod Assemblies .....	64
Valve Rocker Arm Cover Assemblies.....	64
Valve Train.....	64
Drive Belt System Description.....	65
Lubrication.....	66
Engine Cooling .....	67

Engine Cooling System Approximate Capacities .....	67
Coolant .....	67
Cooling Fans .....	67
Cooling System Coolant Capacity .....	67
Radiator .....	67
Thermostat Test (33% Glycol Solution) .....	67
Fastener Tightening Specifications .....	67
Cooling System Description and Operation .....	68
General Description .....	68
Cooling Cycle .....	68
Coolant .....	69
Radiator .....	69
Pressure Cap .....	69
Coolant Recovery System .....	69
Air Baffles and Seals .....	70
Water Pump .....	70
Thermostat .....	70
Engine Oil Cooler .....	70
Transmission Oil Cooler .....	70
Engine Electrical .....	71
Fastener Tightening Specifications .....	71
Battery Usage .....	71
Battery Temperature vs Minimum Voltage .....	71
Starter Motor Usage .....	71
Generator Usage .....	71
Ignition System Specifications .....	72
Battery Description and Operation .....	72
Reserve Capacity .....	73
Cold Cranking Amperage .....	73
Circuit Description .....	73
Starting System Description and Operation .....	73
Charging System Description and Operation .....	74
Charging System Circuit Description .....	74
Ignition System Description .....	75
Engine Controls .....	76
Engine Controls – 5.7L .....	76
Fastener Tightening Specifications .....	76
Fuel System Specifications .....	77
Exhaust System .....	78
Fastener Tightening Specifications .....	78
Exhaust System Description .....	78
Resonator .....	78
Catalytic Converter .....	78
Muffler .....	79
Transmission/Transaxle Description and Operation .....	80
Manual Transmission – MM6 .....	80
Manual Transmission Description and Operation .....	80
Shift Control and Shift Rod .....	81
Gear Select (Skip Shift) .....	82
Reverse Lockout .....	82
Automatic Transmission – 4L60E .....	82
Fastener Tightening Specifications .....	82
Transmission General Specifications .....	83

Fluid Capacity Specifications .....	83
Transmission Component and System Description .....	83
Adapt Function .....	84
Transmission Adapt Function .....	84
Automatic Transmission Shift Lock Control Description .....	84
Abbreviations and Meanings .....	i
Conversion - English/Metric.....	i
Equivalents - Decimal and Metric .....	iii
Fasteners.....	i
Metric Fasteners .....	i
Fastener Strength Identification .....	i
Prevailing Torque Fasteners.....	ii
All Metal Prevailing Torque Fasteners .....	ii
Nylon Interface Prevailing Torque Fasteners.....	ii
Adhesive Coated Fasteners.....	ii
Metric Prevailing Torque Fastener Minimum Torque Development .....	iii
All Metal Prevailing Torque Fasteners .....	iii
Nylon Interface Prevailing Torque Fasteners.....	iii
English Prevailing Torque Fastener Minimum Torque Development .....	iv
All Metal Prevailing Torque Fasteners .....	iv
Nylon Interface Prevailing Torque Fasteners.....	iv



## Product Information

### 2001 Corvette Offers More In Several Dimensions -- New Z06 Model Debuts

DETROIT - The Chevrolet Corvette has been America's favorite sports car for 47 years, with more than one million sales and counting. During that time the Corvette has continually evolved and improved, always with an eye toward delivering a maximum amount of driving pleasure to those valuing high performance. For 2001, Corvette takes high performances and refinement to another level. "Corvette for 2001 offers more in several dimensions ... more performance, more agility and more refinements," said Dave Hill, Corvette chief engineer. "Corvette owners will be surprised and delighted at the result. We've expanded the envelope in every direction, especially with the new Z06."

#### New For 2001

For 2001, Corvette coupe and convertible models get a healthy injection of power, especially at lower speeds where it is most noticeable. They also get more agility, with the enhanced Second-Generation Active Handling system - a system that is now standard on all Corvettes.

In the area of refinement, Corvette buyers will appreciate better noise isolation, better idle quality and many other changes made to improve the overall ownership experience - and 2001 Corvettes even offer reduced maintenance costs and better fuel economy.

Perhaps the biggest part of the Corvette story for 2001 is the introduction of the new Corvette Z06, a production vehicle that's ready for the racetrack. Based on the former hardtop model - already the lightest, stiffest and quickest Corvette - it is a car aimed directly at diehard performance enthusiasts at the upper end of the high-performance market. It is very simply the quickest, best handling production Corvette ever, setting new standards in every part of the high-performance spectrum.

The Z06 designation was chosen to honor the efforts of Zora Arkus-Duntov, Corvette's first chief engineer, who in 1963 created the original Z06 package. Zora's special package was intended to make the then-new Sting Ray race-ready right out of the showroom, and today's Z06 has been developed with the same concept in mind.

#### More Performance

Corvette coupe and convertible models for 2001 get more horsepower from the standard LS1 V8 - 350 hp (up from 345) - but the real story is a big boost in low-end torque.

Torque is what most customers really mean when they ask for "more power," and down low in the torque curve is where 2001 Corvette drivers will really feel the difference. Corvette engineers opened up the intake system, enabling the LS1 engine to pull in more air and the camshaft profile to be moderated in lift and overlap. The results are significant.

- 300 lb-ft is delivered at 1,000 rpm - 400 rpm earlier than before
- 320 lb-ft is delivered at 1,400 rpm - 800 rpm earlier than before
- 340 lb-ft is delivered at 2,500 rpm - an amazing 1,400 rpm earlier than before
- Maximum torque of 360 lb-ft at 4,000 rpm for automatics, 375 lb-ft for manuals, arrives at 4,400 rpm.

Coupe and convertible owners will feel this added power when starting off, and when passing other vehicles.

The most noticeable difference will be felt by the 60-percent of customers who order their Corvettes with an automatic transmission. The "slowest" Corvette - equipped with an automatic transmission and the standard rear axle ratio - now accelerates from 0-60 a full quarter second faster. When equipped with the performance axle, the automatic is as quick as last year's manual gearbox.

## **New LS6 Engine For Z06**

The new Z06 takes the term "performance" and raises it to a whole new level. At the heart of the Z06 is a new engine, the LS6, which delivers 385-hp and 385 lb-ft of torque. The LS6 is the only engine available for the Z06, and is not offered on other Corvette models.

The LS6 designation is another expression of appreciation for the accomplishments of earlier Corvette engineers. In 1971 Zora Duntov's team created a special 425-bhp (gross) big-block V8 for the Corvette - again with racing in mind. It was second only to the legendary full-blown L88 racing engine that was available from 1967 to 1969. Despite the fact that only 188 Corvettes were sold with the LS6 engine, it occupies a special niche in Corvette legend.

The new LS6 is based on the 5.7L LS1, the standard engine in Corvette coupes and convertibles. Its aluminum block has been modified for better management of crankcase pressures and speedier return of oil from the upper part of the engine during highspeed operation. The engine also has a more aggressive camshaft profile to take full advantage of the additional air that Corvette's new intake manifold provides.

New highcompression cylinder heads (10.5:1 vs. 10.1:1 on the LS1) have improved porting to get this larger volume of air smoothly into the combustion chambers. The new heads are equipped with stronger larger volume of air smoothly into the combustion chambers. The new heads are equipped with stronger valve springs to handle higher rpms, and larger fuel injectors to provide a healthier shot of fuel.

Exhaust gas backpressure is relieved by Z06's unique less-restrictive titanium exhaust system - the first-ever use of this exotic metal in a mass-production automobile. The new titanium system is 50-percent lighter than the stainless steel system it replaces. The LS-6 engine delivers 385 hp @ 6000 rpm and 385 lb-ft @ 4800 rpm.

In addition to giving both the LS1 and the LS6 more horsepower and torque, Corvette powertrain engineers also improved their environmental friendliness. EPA fuel economy labels will reflect a full mile-per-gallon improvement, city and highway, over the 2000 Corvette - whether the car is equipped with manual or automatic transmission.

All Corvettes, including the Z06, are now classified as National Low Emission Vehicles (NLEV), meeting stringent emissions requirements in all 50 states.

The recommended oil change interval has been extended for all Corvette models - from 10,000 miles to 15,000 miles or 1-year, whichever comes first. This means less dirty oil to be recycled, fewer dirty oil filters going into landfills and less maintenance expense.

Engineering development of the Z06 package resulted in several improvements for coupe and convertible models as well. LS1 engines get the same new intake and exhaust manifolds as the LS6, and a stronger clutch that requires less pedal effort will now be used in all manual transmission-equipped Corvettes. All Corvettes get a stronger, larger diameter aluminum driveshaft.

Unique to the Z06 is a new 6-speed transmission (M12) with more aggressive gearing to increase torque multiplication in almost every gear and allow for more rapid acceleration. Z06 achieves 0-60 mph in 4 seconds flat, and quarter mile in 12 seconds.

## **More Agility**

In mid-1998 a new feature called Active Handling was introduced on Corvette. It is a sophisticated stability control system that utilizes on-board sensors to measure yaw, lateral acceleration and steering wheel position, then brings into play the capabilities of Corvette's standard ABS brake and traction control systems to smoothly assist the driver in maintaining vehicle control in oversteer or understeer situations.

For 2001 a Second-Generation Active Handling system, much enhanced over the original, becomes standard equipment on all Corvettes. With a new Bosch brake pressure modulator and many new or

revised calibrations, Second-Generation Active Handling provides even more assistance to the Corvette driver.

Corvette engineers know how Corvette owners like to drive their cars, so a stability control system that would shut the car down too severely during enthusiastic driving was out of the question. Second-Generation Active Handling calibrations have been carefully developed to limit such intrusiveness. Aside from an "Active Handling" message on the instrument panel, drivers will not even realize they've been assisted in most situations.

Average drivers will find themselves capable of producing even lower elapsed times in autocross competitions. Above-average drivers will appreciate Active Handling's Competitive Mode, which allows them to switch off the traction control part of the system.

In addition to making all Corvettes more agile, Second-Generation Active Handling adds a cushion of safety given its ability to help out in emergency situations. It deftly senses both over- and under-correction on the driver's part and adjusts to help bring the car back into balance.

As good as it is, Active Handling cannot overcome the laws of physics. It is offered only as an assist - albeit an assist that makes Corvettes a lot more agile, and even safer - but it is not a cure-all for every situation. Ultimately, drivers must still take full responsibility for control of their vehicle.

In addition to Second-Generation Active Handling, Corvette suspension systems are also key enabler of Corvette's considerable agility. Coupe and convertible buyers have three outstanding suspension systems to choose from:

- The standard FE1 suspension is designed to please the majority of Corvette drivers.
- The optional Selective Real Time Damping suspension (F45) has three selectable modes - Tour, Sport and Performance - each with its own set of calibrations. F45 senses road conditions and vehicle speed then modulates the damping efforts of the shocks to keep the car riding and handling smoothly on a variety of road surfaces.
- Also optional is the Z51 Performance suspension. It provides a level of control "at the limit" beyond what the other two packages offer while still maintaining enjoyable ride quality.

The Z06 features a suspension system all its own - FE4. It is standard on the Z06, not available on other Corvette models. It features a larger front stabilizer bar, stiffer rear leaf spring and revised camber settings - all calibrated with a bias toward maximum control during high-speed operation.

Special Z06-specific forged-aluminum wheels are an inch wider front and rear than those used on coupes and convertible.

New wider and stickier Goodyear Eagle F1 Supercar tires were created for the Z06. They feature reduced mass, an asymmetric tread design for better grip on wet or dry surfaces, a more compliant sidewall and better wear characteristics for on-track durability.

The Z06's FE4 suspension and its new wheels and tires allow Z06 to take full advantage of the additional power available. During development testing Corvette engineers were able to generate racetrack speeds that improved Z06 performance by an average of 3-4 seconds per lap over last year's hardtop model on typical 2-mile closed-circuit road courses.

### **More Refinement**

One of the things that most delights owners of the current C5 (5th generation) Corvette is that Corvette engineers have built so much refinement into the car in addition to its world-class performance and handling. For 2001, the Corvette Team has added further refinement in many areas.

The alternator has a new clutch pulley that allows a reduction of engine idle speed on automatic-equipped Corvettes. This seemingly-small quality upgrade makes the car smoother and quieter in city driving, reduces or eliminates "idle creep" at stoplights and helps enable the improved fuel economy ratings already mentioned.

## 2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

Interior sound isolation has been improved on all Corvettes with the addition of expandable foam and/or new seals in strategic areas, and a new convertible top provides better sealing, better sound isolation and a smoother appearance. The result is an interior environment on the convertible that most buyers would expect to find only in a luxury car.

Several other enhancements such as chrome-flashed tips to improve exhaust outlet appearance, a slimmer remote function key fob and the new availability of electrochromic driver's-side and inside rear view mirrors for greater visibility demonstrate the Corvette Team's attention to detail.

Two new paint colors are available for 2001 - Speedway White replaces the former Arctic White, and Quicksilver replaces Sebring Silver.

Another enhancement, now standard on coupes and convertibles, is a new Absorbent Glass Mat (AGM) battery, which is lighter and more durable. The Z06 gets an even more compact lead-acid battery to reduce vehicle mass even further.

Mass-reduction efforts on the Z06 were particularly aggressive. In addition to its unique titanium exhaust and lighter wheel/tire sets, Z06 even has a thinner windshield and rear backlight. The Z06 option list is very short to maintain weight reduction gains. All told, Z06 holds the lightest test weight class position in the Corvette lineup. It is more than 36 pounds lighter than the former C5 hardtop, and 117 pounds lighter than the coupe and convertible. The Z06 receives several other refinements, inside and out, that help it to be more functional and/or serve to differentiate its appearance.

On the outside, the center air inlets on the front fascia receive purposeful grilles. New air scoops on the rear rocker panels that funnel air to the rear brakes for better cooling are also unique to the Z06. New Z06-specific wheels are painted a light-gray metallic color. Z06 emblems are positioned on the front fenders, disc brake calipers are painted red, and the LS6 engine cover is red to differentiate it from the LS1.

Inside, the Z06 includes a unique instrument cluster with stylized graphics imparting a greater sense of performance and speed, as well as signifying the car's higher 6,500 rpm redline.

The Z06's solid-black leather-trimmed seating surfaces include additional side bolstering to hold driver and passenger firmly in place during high lateral load maneuvers, and the seats have Z06 logos embroidered into the headrests. An optional interior with Torch Red accents on the seat inserts, lower instrument panel and lower door panels is also available for Z06.

### **Summing It All Up**

As Dave Hill points out, Corvette for 2001 offers more in several dimensions. There are many significant and measurable product enhancements that will surprise and delight Corvette buyers.

"We've enhanced Corvette's performance persona and broken new ground with the new Z06," Hill said. "Second-Generation Active Handling and improved comfort and convenience add luster to America's most enduring high performance sports car."

## **The Fifth-Generation (C5) Corvette**

### **Model Lineup**

The C5 was introduced as a 1997 model (coupe only) in March, 1997. The C5 convertible followed in the fall of 1997 and debuted as a 1998 model. In the 1999 model year a fixed-roof hardtop model - the lightest, stiffest and quickest model in the Corvette family - came onto the scene. For 2001, the hardtop model becomes the Z06.

### **Sales & Market Penetration**

Corvette has long been the leader in the U.S. High Sports market segment. The introduction of the C5 coupe, along with subsequent introductions of the convertible and hardtop models, has helped Corvette

to maintain leadership, even in the face of strong recent competition. The following statistics, gathered from various sources by the Corvette Brand Team, serve to illustrate the battle that has been raging since 1995 in the U.S.

Model Year		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Corvette	Volume	18,224	21,660	16,116 <sup>(1)</sup>	29,331	29,606
	% of Segment	37.6%	24.7%	24.7%	34.2%	31.6%
Dodge Viper	Volume	1,434	1,195	1,687	1,328	1,224
	% of Segment	3.0%	2.2%	2.6%	1.5%	1.3%
BMW Z3	Volume	—	10,305	19,432	21,075	19,604
	% of Segment	—	18.7%	29.8%	24.6%	21.0%
Porsche Boxster	Volume	—	—	4,608	8,954	11,964
	% of Segment	—	—	7.1%	10.4%	12.8%
Porsche 911	Volume	5,208	6,786	6,916	7,371	7,898
	% of Segment	10.7%	12.3%	10.6%	8.6%	8.4%
M-B SLK	Volume	—	—	4,548	10,152	11,313
	% of Segment	—	—	7.0%	11.8%	12.1%
Others	Volume	23,655	15,205	11,8468	7,554	12,055
	% of Segment	48.7%	27.6%	18.2%	8.8%	12.9%
<b>Total High</b>		<b>48,521</b>	<b>55,151</b>	<b>65,153</b>	<b>85,765</b>	<b>93,664</b>
<b>Sport % of U.S. Car Industry</b>		<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Corvette C5 introduced in March, 1997

## Styling

When Chevy Studio designers redid the Corvette for 1997 they took great care to be sure that the car included several styling cues from the past, while giving it a fresh new look with much better aerodynamic characteristics.

Four almost-round taillights, a Corvette styling signature evocative of many previous models, grace the rear of the car.

The design of the instrument cluster, with analog-style instruments, is also reminiscent of early models. It includes unique black light illumination and a sophisticated electronic driver information center with readouts in four languages.

A passenger "grab handle", similar to that found in Corvettes of the mid-60's, is also included.

A stylized side "cove" in the bodywork behind the front wheels harkens back to the Corvettes of the 50's, and the famed Corvette "crossed-flags" emblem returned with a new, more modern look.

On the C5 convertible a sleek "waterfall" panel, another feature from the 50's, reappeared between the seats.

Last but not least, the Corvette's body is still made of fiberglass, albeit a much-improved variety that is highly crack-resistant and allows the Bowling Green plant to provide the smoothest, most blemish-free Corvette exterior finish ever.

## Backbone Structure

The C5 Corvette structure, consisting of a strong perimeter frame combined with a center backbone, provides an impressive level of rigidity. This robust design allows Corvette's independent suspension to be tuned precisely for driver control and freedom from impact harshness.

The C5 Corvette was designed to be a convertible, even though the convertible didn't actually debut until a year after the coupe. As a result, the C5 convertible has received accolades for its structural integrity, great noise isolation and relatively low level of wind buffeting during top-down operation.

In 1999 a fixed roof hardtop model was added to the lineup - becoming the stiffest, lightest and quickest Corvette available. It was offered only with the 6-speed manual transmission and the Z51 Performance suspension. The Corvette Team indicated right from the beginning that the hardtop would be further developed in the performance dimension, and with the introduction of the Z06 that promise has been kept.

## **New for 2001**

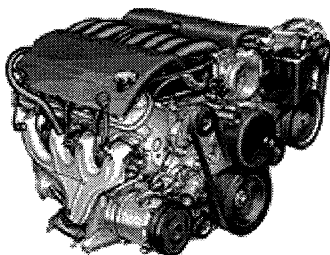
### **5.7L LS1 V8**

When current Corvette owners are asked what they'd most like to see in future Corvettes they inevitably say, "more power." So, 2001 Corvette coupe and convertible models with the standard LS1 engine got a healthy injection of just that.

Horsepower is increased from 345 @ 5,600 rpm to 350 @ 5,600 rpm. Torque increases from 350 lb-ft @ 4,400 rpm to 360 lb-ft @ 4,400 rpm. (375 lb-ft for manuals)

Corvette engineers designed a new composite intake manifold with increased plenum volume and smoother-flowing intake runners. This increased volume of air, delivered to the combustion chamber with less turbulence, allows camshaft lift and overlap to be moderated. The result of the greater air volume is an immediate five-horsepower increase, and the modifications to the camshaft broaden the torque curve yielding a big boost in torque at the low end.

### **5.7L LS6 V8**



At the heart of the new Z06 is an engine that delivers almost 12-percent more horsepower than the 2000 LS1. Called the LS6, it shares many components with the LS1, and would look the same externally were it not for its red engine covers.

The LS6 produces 385 hp @ 6,000 rpm, and torque of 385 lb-ft @ 4,800 rpm. The engine is redlined at 6,500 rpm (versus the LS1's 6,000 rpm redline), and its torque curve is slightly biased toward the upper end where that power will be most appreciated on the track.

LS6 power output is achieved as the result of dozens of refinements to increase volumetric efficiency and maximum rpm. The most important of these refinements are detailed below:

#### **Improved Bay-to-Bay Breathing**

The aluminum block casting on the LS6 deletes machined holes in the LS1 bulkhead and adds cast in "windows" which allow better bay-to-bay breathing. On the downstroke, the pistons push air back toward the crankcase, creating backpressure or resistance, and that translates into parasitic horsepower loss because it resists piston motion. With the overtravel windows air is allowed to move more freely between crankcase bays thus relieving the unwanted pressure.

#### **New Pistons**

LS6 pistons are cast from high-strength M142 aluminum alloy and reshaped with a slightly different profile than those in the LS1. In side view, the LS6 pistons have a slight barrel shape, almost imperceptible to the naked eye. The new alloy increases engine durability at racetrack operating levels, while the shape reduces internal mechanical noise.

### **Increased Compression**

The LS6's aluminum cylinder heads are cast with smaller pent-roof combustion chambers than the LS1. Compression ratio increases from 10.1:1 to 10.5:1, improving thermal efficiency and increasing horsepower. Intake and exhaust ports in the LS6 head are refined and more-precisely cast, contributing to the engine's overall increase in volumetric efficiency.

### **New High-Profile Camshaft**

The LS6-specific, steel-billet camshaft contributes more than any single piece of hardware to the LS6's horsepower gain. In simple terms, the cam opens the valves quicker and allows more air to flow into the combustion chambers. Cam lift increases from the LS1's 12.7 to 13.3 mm.

### **Stronger Valve Springs**

To accommodate valve operation with the high lift/high duration cam, the LS6's valve springs are stiffer and sturdier. They are made from the same steel wire as those in the LS1 but are wound tighter for a higher spring rate.

### **New Injectors**

Additional air flowing into the LS6 heads would serve no purpose without an equivalent increase in the amount of fuel to take advantage of it. New injectors increase maximum fuel delivery from the LS1's 3.3 grams/sec to 3.6 grams/sec - a 10 percent improvement.

### **New Integral PCV System**

The LS6's application on the Corvette Z06 creates additional demands on the crankcase ventilation system. The Z06 is capable of cornering at more than 1 lateral "g" requiring a special high-performance ventilation system.

To prepare the Z06 for full-on driving, the LS6's PCV system is moved into the engine's V, or valley. The unique aluminum valley cover has composite oil separating baffles and PCV plumbing incorporated. All of this reduces oil consumption during high-performance driving - and as an added benefit also reduces the amount of external plumbing, eliminating potential oil leak sources.

### **Other Powertrain Enhancements**

In addition to providing more power and better fuel economy, Corvette engineers also upgraded the operation and durability of the rest of the Corvette powertrain in many areas.

### **New Thin-Wall Cast Iron Exhaust Manifolds**

Thin-wall cast iron exhaust manifolds replace the previous stainless steel manifolds to improve durability - especially on the LS6 engine given its potential for being involved in sustained high-speed driving.

### **Stronger Driveshaft**

The driveshaft is upgraded from a metal-matrix composite to aluminum alloy 6061, and it is increased in diameter from 55 to 63 mm. Driveshaft couplings have also been upgraded on manual-equipped models for additional strength and durability.

### **Lighter Automatic Transmission Case**

By optimizing the design of the automatic transmission case Corvette engineers were able to trim some material and reduce thickness in some areas to reduce mass by 3.3 pounds.

### New Clutch

All Corvettes, when equipped with the 6-speed manual transmission (optional on coupes and convertibles, standard on Z06) feature a revised clutch with greater clamping power to accommodate increased torque. This new clutch design also provides for lower pedal effort, making manual-equipped Corvettes more satisfying to drive.

### New Synchronizers

Carbon blocker rings have been installed on all manual transmission forward gears to provide for smoother shifts and additional robustness.

In the case of the Z06, a car that begs to be driven hard on the racetrack, most of the other components in the drivetrain were optimized for durability and improved performance.

### New M12 6-Speed Manual

This transmission is unique to the Z06, is the only transmission available for that model and is not available on coupe or convertible. It has more aggressive gearing to increase torque multiplication in most forward gears, allowing for more rapid acceleration and more usable torque at higher speeds. The following comparisons serve to illustrate the differences between the M12 and MM6 (which is optional on coupe and convertible models):

#### Gear Ratios

Engine/Transmission	LS1/MM6	LS6/M12
1st Gear	2.66:1	2.97:1
2nd Gear	1.78:1	2.07:1
3rd Gear	1.30:1	1.43:1
4th Gear	1.00:1	1.00:1
5th Gear	0.74:1	0.84:1
6th Gear	0.50:1	0.56:1
Reverse	2.90:1	3.28:1

#### Vehicle Speed @ Redline

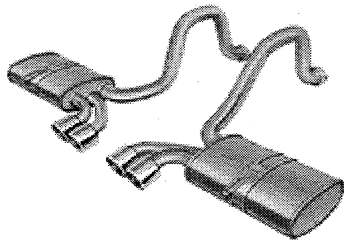
Engine/Transmission	LS1/MM6	LS6/M12
1st Gear	51	48
2nd Gear	76	69
3rd Gear	104	100
4th Gear	136	143
5th Gear	175	171
6th Gear	N/A	N/A
Reverse	-	-

#### Other M12 Modifications

A transmission temperature sensor was added to protect the M12 from higher thermal stresses. The sensor warns the driver via the Driver Information Center with a "trans over temp" light if thermal loads become excessive - meaning that the transmission could be damaged if not allowed to cool down.



## Titanium Exhaust System



To further maximize the breathing capabilities of the LS6, and reduce vehicle mass significantly a new titanium exhaust system was developed for the Z06. This marks the first-ever use of titanium in the exhaust system of a mass-production vehicle. The titanium portion of the Z06's exhaust system starts just forward of the rear axle then goes over the top of the axle to the muffler. The entire muffler, all of its internal parts and exterior skin, the outlet pipes, including the exhaust tips, are constructed of titanium.

The Z06 muffler is a completely-new design, featuring larger diameter louver tubes inside the mufflers to reduce back pressure and provide less restriction for the exhaust gases flowing through the system. The exhaust tips are different too, with four 3.5-inch diameter tips to visually set the Z06 apart from the standard Corvette.

Titanium offers a lower density than steel, and higher strength than either magnesium or aluminum at all temperatures. It reduces the Z06's weight by 17.6 pounds - a whopping 50 percent reduction over the weight of the stainless steel exhaust system used on the Corvette coupe and convertible. In addition to easing exhaust gas restrictions, reducing mass and looking distinctive, this exhaust system sounds more "aggressive" than that of the standard Corvette. Considerable time and effort went into the design and tuning of the mufflers to ensure an exhaust note that would be unique to the Z06.

## Historical Background

The 47-year history of the Corvette is packed with stories and legends, and the Z06 and LS6 designations that today's Corvette Team has chosen to identify the hottest Corvette to-date and its 385-hp engine are not new. They are terms from Corvette's glorious past, and it was precisely for that reason that these designations were chosen - to recognize and pay homage to the significant accomplishments of past Corvette Teams.



### Zora Duntov's Z06

Today's Z06 is the evolution of a concept first put forward by the legendary Zora Arkus-Duntov.

In 1962, GM was observing the Automobile Manufacturers Association's ban on all forms of competitive activity, a ban that had been in effect since 1957, and Zora was chafing under its restrictions. As every student of Corvette history knows, Zora delighted in finding ways to circumvent authority and go fast at the same time. In 1963 this rebellious streak manifested itself in the form of the Z06 RPO (Regular Production Option) ... a package specifically designed for competition-minded Corvette buyers who could order a race-ready model with just one check of an option box.

The Z06 RPO debuted on what was then a startling new Corvette, the 1963 "split-window" Sting Ray coupe, a car that would go down in Corvette annals as a defining moment in more ways than one.

The Z06 package was not a cheap date in those days. It added \$1,818.45 to the Sting Ray's \$4,257.00 base price. In addition, Z06 required \$661.75 in forced content, including the optional fuel injection (\$430.40), four-speed manual transmission (\$188.03) and Positraction rear axle (\$43.05). All together it resulted in additional option costs of \$2,480.20, or 58-percent of the Sting Ray's base price.

Included in the Z06 package were Al-Fin power drum brakes with sintered-metallic linings (four-wheel disc brakes would not be offered until the 1965 model year), heavy-duty front and rear stabilizer bars, stronger shocks, much stiffer-than-stock springs, a dual master brake cylinder, and a long-distance 36.5 gallon gas tank for endurance racing.

As a reflection of Zora's determination that the Sting Ray coupes be GT-class or SCCA contenders, the Z06's debut was particularly auspicious. In the fall of 1962, a group of Z06-equipped Sting Rays headed west from the St. Louis factory to California. They were driven by Bob Bondurant, Dave McDonald, Jerry Grant and Doug Hooper. The destination was the Riverside Raceway and the Los Angeles Times Three-Hour Invitational Race scheduled for October 13, 1962. The drive served as the break-in period for the powertrains, and upon arrival the cars were race-prepped for the event. Bondurant, McDonald, Grant and Hooper would also do the on-track driving honors.

As luck would have it, that race also marked the debut of Carroll Shelby's soon-to-be-legendary Ford-powered British sports car known as the Cobra. The gauntlet was well and truly thrown.

In what must have been a moment of pure ecstasy for Duntov, one of the Z06 Sting Rays, owned by Mickey Thompson and piloted by Doug Hooper, took the checkered flag for an out-of-the-box win. Even Mickey Thompson seemed stunned, reportedly exclaiming, "I don't think it's ever been done before ... a new production car winning the first time out."

Ultimately, only 199 Z06-equipped Sting Ray coupes were produced, making it one of the rarest and most collectible Corvettes of all time. And even though the package was eventually offered for the Sting Ray convertible (with an option price of \$1,293.95), records indicate that no such cars were built.

Later on Zora Duntov stated, "Suitably equipped and set up, the new Corvette promises a potential that is hard to equal or surpass by even the world's costliest cars. To make the Corvette this kind of vehicle is the goal of Chevrolet's engineering personnel."

## 2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

Almost 40 years later, those words could be used without alteration to describe the target that today's Corvette Team aimed for in the development of the 2001 Z06.

### **Another Corvette Legend: The 1971 LS6**

The LS6 engine RPO has been offered once before in Corvette history, but only for one model year (1971). With 454 cubic inches (7.4 liters), a cast-iron "big-block" and aluminum heads, the first LS6 was second only to the full-blown L88 racing engine offered from 1967 through 1969 - in terms of both power and legend.

The original LS6 produced 425 bhp (gross) and was the most powerful engine offered in 1971. Only 188 cars were produced with this powerplant, less than one-percent of Corvette's 21,801-production run for the year. The option price was \$1,221.00, or 22-percent of the coupe's \$5,496.00 base price.

When tested by a leading automotive magazine, an LS6 with a four-speed manual and a 3.36:1 limited-slip differential produced the following numbers:

0 to 60 mph:	5.3 seconds
Quarter-mile:	13.8 seconds@105 mph
Fuel economy:	9-14 mpg

Also in 1971 a ZR2 package was offered. It was priced at \$1,747.00 and included the LS6, a heavy-duty, close-ratio four-speed manual transmission, heavy-duty power brakes, transistorized ignition, lightweight aluminum radiator, special springs, shocks, and front and rear stabilizer bars. A total of only 12 ZR2-equipped Corvettes were produced, making them even rarer than the Z06 models referenced earlier.

Because of what they've accomplished with the new Z06 and LS6, today's Corvette Team members are sure that somewhere Zora Arkus-Duntov is smiling.

### **National Corvette Museum**

Corvette is one of the few cars in the world to have a museum created in its honor by its customers and fans, and a spectacular creation it is.

The National Corvette Museum(NCM) is located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, right across the street from the Corvette assembly plant. Corvette fans can tour both facilities in a day, getting a full appreciation for Corvette old and new, and for the men and women that have lovingly worked over the years to make it America's favorite sports car. For more information, call 1-800-538-3883 (1-800-53-VETTE) or visit [www.corvettemuseum.com](http://www.corvettemuseum.com).

## Feature Availability

	Coupe	Convertible	Z06
<b>Powertrain/Chassis/Mechanical</b>			
5.7L V8 w/SFI, 350 hp & 6000 rpm redline (LS1)	S	S	N/A
5.7L V8 w/SFI, 385 hp & 6500 rpm redline (LS6)	N/A	N/A	S
National Low Emission Vehicle (NLEV) compliance	S	S	S
<b>Transmission</b>			
- 4-speed automatic, rear mounted (MX0)	S	S	N/a
- 6-speed manual, rear mounted (MM6)	O	O	N/A
- 6-speed manual, rear mounted (M12)	N/A	N/A	S
- Transmission oil cooler (automatic only)	S	S	N/A
- Transmission oil temperature sensor	N/A	N/A	S
<b>Rear axle ratio</b>			
- 2.75 (automatic only)	S	S	N/A
- 3.15 performance ratio (automatic only)	O	O	N/A
- 3.42 (manual only)	S	S	S
<b>Suspension, fully independent F&amp;R w/transverse leaf springs</b>			
- (FE1) Suspension	S	S	N/A
- Selective Real Time Damping (F45)	S	S	N/A
- Performance Handling Package (Z51)	S	S	N/A
- Z06 High-Performance (FE4)	S	S	S
Second-Generation Active Handling, stability control system	S	S	S
(ABS) Four-wheel anti-lock power disc brake system	S	S	S
Limited-slip differential	S	S	S
Steering, power rack & pinion, variable assist, speed-sensitive	S	S	S
Power steering oil cooler	S	S	S
Traction Control system	S	S	S
<b>Exhaust system</b>			
- Stainless steel w/chrome-flashed quad outlets	S	S	N/A
- Titanium w/chrome-flashed 3.5" quad outlets	N/A	N/A	S
Tire pressure monitoring system	S	S	N/A
<b>Wheels</b>			
17" X 8.5" front, 18" X 9.5" rear			
- Cast aluminum	S	S	N/A
- Forged aluminum, high-polish	O	O	N/A
- Magnesium	O	O	N/A
17" X 9.5" front, 18" X 10.5" rear			
- Forged aluminum, Light-gray metallic	N/A	N/A	S
<b>Tires</b>			
Goodyear Eagle F1 GS, Extended-Mobility			
- Front: P245/45ZR-17	S	S	N/A
- Rear: P275/40ZR-18	S	S	N/A
Goodyear Eagle F1 SC(Super Car), Asymmetric			
- Front: P265/40ZR-17	N/A	N/A	S
- Rear: P295/35ZR-18	N/A	N/A	S
- Tire inflator kit	N/A	N/A	S

2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

<b>Exterior</b>			
Base-coat/clear-coat paint	S	S	S
Color-keyed body-side moldings	O	O	O
Daytime running lamps	S	S	S
Dual halogen foglamps	O	O	N/A
Front license plate frame	O	O	O
Lamp, underhood	S	S	S
Mirrors, sport, dual folding electric remote control, heated	S	S	S
Manual convertible top w/heated rear glass	N/A	S	N/A
One-piece body-color removable roof panel	S	N/A	N/A
One-piece translucent removable roof panel	O	N/A	N/A
Roof package w/both body-color & translucent panels	O	N/A	N/A
Retractable halogen headlamps	S	S	S
Reduced mass windshield & backlight	N/A	N/A	S
Side guard door beams	S	S	S
<b>Exterior Color Availability</b>			
Black	X	X	X
Speedway White (new for 2001)	X	X	X
Dark Bowling Green Metallic	X	X	-
Light Pewter Metallic	X	X	-
Magnetic Red II*	X	X	-
Millennium Yellow*	X	X	X
Navy Blue Metallic	X	X	-
Quicksilver (new for 2001)	X	X	X
Torch red	X	X	X
*premium tint, additional charge			
<b>Convertible Top Color Availability</b>			
Black	-	X	-
Light Oak	-	X	-
White	-	X	-
<b>Interior</b>			
Airbags (driver, passenger w/PSI R shutoff)*	S	S	S
Air conditioning	S	S	N/A
- Dual zone w/electronic temperature control	O	O	S
Auxiliary power outlet	S	S	S
Battery saver feature	S	S	S
Console, lockable w/integral cupholder	S	S	S
Cruise control, electronic	S	S	S
Dash-mounted ignition switch	S	S	S
Day/night rear mirror w/integral map lights	S	S	S
Defogger, electric rear window	S	S	S
Flash-to-pass feature	S	S	S
Glove box, lockable	S	S	S
Headlamps-on reminder	S	S	S
Illuminated dual visor vanity mirrors	S	S	S
Instrumentation			
- Electric, analog	S	S	S
- Head-up display	O	O	N/A
Intermittent windshield wipers	S	S	S
Lamps- console, door handle, glove box	S	S	S
Luggage shade & parcel net	O	N/A	N/A

2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

Memory package (outside mirrors, radio, heater, defroster, air conditioning, driver power seat, and telescoping steering column if equipped)	O	O	O
Mirrors, electrochromic, inside and driver's side	O	O	O
Oil level/oil life monitoring system	S	S	S
PASS-key II™ theft-deterrent system w/horn alarm	S	S	S
Power door locks			
Power telescoping steering column	S	S	S
Power windows w/Express-Down feature	O	O	N/A
Remote Keyless Entry system (2 key fob)	S	S	S
Remote fuel filler door release, electric	S	S	S
Remote rear hatch/convertible decklid release, electric	S	S	S
* Always use safety belts and proper child restraints, even with air bags. Children are safer when properly secured in a rear seat. See the Owner's Manual for more safety information.			
Safety belts, driver & passenger, lap/shoulder	S	S	S
Side window defoggers	S	S	S
Starter saver feature	S	S	S
Seats	S	S	S
- Leather-trimmed seating surfaces	S	S	N/A
- Z06 Leather-trimmed w/ dual density side bolsters	N/A	N/A	S
- Z06 Leather-trimmed w/Torch Red accents	N/A	N/A	O
- Sport, w/adjustable lumbar	O	O	N/A
- Power driver, 6-way adjustable	S	S	S
- Power passenger, 6-way adjustable	O	O	N/A
Steering wheel, leather-wrapped tilt	S	S	S
Turn signal-on reminder	S	S	S
Twilight Sentinel™ headlamp control	O	O	N/A
Interior Color Availability			
Black	X	X	X
Light gray	X	X	-
Light Oak	X	X	-
Torch Red	X	X	-
Black w/Torch Red seat inserts, lower dash, lower doors (opt.)	-	-	X
<b>Delco Electronics Premium ETR Sound System</b>			
Electronically tuned extended-range AM/FM stereo radio			
- w/cassette player and digital clock	S	S	O
- w/CD player and digital clock	O	O	S
Bose™ speaker & amplifier system	S	S	S
Integral antenna, front & rear glass	S	N/A	N/A
Power antenna	N/A	S	N/A
Fixed-mast antenna	N/A	N/A	S
12-disc CD changer	O	O	N/A

## Specifications

	Coupe	Convertible	Z06
<b>General</b>			
Model	1YY07	1YY67	1YY37
Body Style	2-door	2-door	2-door
	Hatchback Coupe	Convertible	Fixed-Roof Coupe
Passenger Capacity	2		
EPA Vehicle Class	Two-Seater		
Primary Structure	Unitized Steel		
Body Material	Fiberglass		
Curb Weight, est. auto trans (kg/lbs.)(1)	1460/3212	1458/3207	1409/3130
Weight Distribution (percent front/rear)(1)	51/49	51/49	53/47
Assembly Plant	Bowling Green, Kentucky		
Export Availability	Europe, Middle East, Africa, Japan, Canada, Mexico		Canada, Mexico
(1) With automatic transmission on coup/convertible, manual on Z06			
<b>Restraints</b>			
Air Bags	Std. Driver & Passenger		
Safety Belts	Std. Driver & Passenger		
<b>Suspension Package Availability</b>			
FE1 Suspension	Standard		N/A
F45 (w/Selective Real Time Dampening)	Optional		N/A
Z51 Performance Suspension	Optional		N/A
FE4 Suspension (Z06 only)	N/A		Standard
<b>Suspension – Front</b>			
Type	Short/Long arm (SLA) double wishbone		
Features	Forged aluminum upper control arm		
	Cast aluminum upper control arm		
	Transverse-mounted composite leaf spring		
	Monotube shock absorbers(2)		
	Lubed-for-life ball joints		
	Individual wheel height adjusters		
Stabilizer Bar diameter (mm/in)	Std – 23.1 / .91 F45 – 23.1 / .91 Z51 – 28.6 / 1.13		FE4 – 30.0 / 1.18
Stabilizer Bar wall thickness (mm/in)	Std – 3.81 / .15 F45 – 3.81 / .15 Z51 – 4.15 / .16		FE4 – 4.50 / .18
Shock Absorber dia. (mm/in)	Std – 36.0 / 1.42 F45 – 54.0 / 2.13 Z51 – 36.0 / 1.42		FE4 – 45.0 / 1.77
(2) Includes Selective Real Time Damping control on F45 Suspension			

	Coupe	Convertible	Z06
<b>Suspension - Rear</b>			
Type	Short/long arm (SLA) double wishbone		
Features	Cast aluminum upper & lower control arms		
	Transverse-mounted composite leaf spring		
	Monotube shock absorbers (1)		
	Lubed-for-life ball joints		
	Individual wheel height adjusters		
Stabilizer Bar diameter (mm/in)	Std - 19.1 / .75 F45 - 19.1 / .75 Z51 - 21.7 / .85	FE4 - 21.7 / .85	
Stabilizer Bar wall thickness (mm/in)	Std - 2.0 / .08F45 - 2.0 / .08Z51 - 3.0 / .12	FE4 - 3.0 / .12	
Shock Absorber dia. (mm/in)	Std - 36.0 / 1.42F45 - 54.0 / 2.13Z51 - 36.0 / 1.42	FE4 - 45.0 / 1.42	
(1) Includes Selective Real Time Damping control on F45 Suspension			
<b>Stability Control System</b>			
Name	Second-Generation Active Handling		
Function	Works with Corvette's ABS and Traction Control systems to assist the driver in keeping the car stable and balanced in emergency or spirited driving conditions – on wet or dry surfaces.(2) Carefully calibrated to avoid unwanted intrusion into the driving experience.		
Special Componentry	Brake pressure modulator, steering wheel angle sensor, lateral accelerometer, and unique core software algorithms.		
<b>2001 Improvements</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -Active Handling is now standard on all Corvette models</li> <li>• -New lighter-weight Bosch 5.3 pressure modulator provides better overall response and improved pressure apply times in cold weather.</li> <li>• -Electronic rear proportioning algorithm eliminates rear brake proportioning valve.</li> <li>• -New algorithms for more precise, less intrusive control of sideslip angle rate, rear brake stability and wheelspin.</li> <li>• -The unique-to-Corvette Competitive Mode may now be activated without bringing the car to a stop</li> </ul>			
(2) A Note of Caution: The overall effectiveness of the Corvette Active handling System is directly related to available tire traction and the aggressiveness of a given maneuver. Active Handling is designed to use existing traction to assist the driver – but it cannot overcome the laws of physics. Please drive responsibly.			
<b>Steering</b>			
Type	Speed-Sensitive, Power-Assisted, Magnetic Variable Effort (MagnaSteer)		
Ratio	10.1:1		
Turns, lock-to-lock	2.66	2.46	
Turning diameter, curb-to-curb (m/ft)	12.0 / 39.4	12.9 / 42.3	
Turning diameter, wall-to-wall (m/ft)	12.3 / 40.3	13.2 / 43.3	
<b>Brakes</b>			
Type	Four-Wheel Disc		
Anti-lock system	Four-Wheel (Bosch S.3)		
Rotor dia. X thickness, front (mm/in)	325 x 32 / 12.8 x 1.26		
Rotor dia. X thickness, rear (mm/in)	305 x 26 / 12 x 1.02		
Swept area, front,rear (sq cm/in)	1696 (F) 1018.0 ® / 263 (F) 158 ®		



2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

	Coupe	Convertible	Z06
<b>Wheels &amp; Tires</b>			
Tires, size	Front - P245/45ZR-17		Front - P265/40ZR-17
	Rear - P275/40ZR-18		Rear - P295/35ZR-18
Tires, mfg./type	Goodyear Eagle F1 GS		Goodyear Eagle
	Extended-Mobility		F1 SC
Wheels, size (in)	Front - 17 X 8.5		Front - 17 X 9.5
	Rear - 18 X 9.5		Rear - 18 X 10.5
Wheels (standard)	Cast Aluminum		Forged Aluminum
	(Silver Sparkle)		(Lt. Gray)
Wheels (optional)	Forged Aluminum (polished) or Cast Magnesium		N/A
Number of studs	5 (front & rear)		5 (front & rear)
Spare	None		None
	Extended-Mobility Tires		(GM Tire Inflator Kit included)
<b>Engine</b>			
Order Code	LS1		LS6
Type	Overhead-Valve (OHV) Pushrod V-8		Overhead-Valve (OHV) Pushrod V-8
Displacement	5.7L / 5665 cc		5.7 / 5665 cc
Fuel Induction System	Sequential Fuel Injector		Sequential Fuel Injector
Horsepower (SAE net @ RPM)	350 @ 5,600		385 @ 6,000
Torque (lbs-ft @ RPM)	375 @ 4,400 (manual) 360 @ 4,000 (automatic)		385 @ 4,800 (manual)
Redline (RPM)	6,000		6,500
Fuel Shutoff RPM	6,200		6,600
Compression ratio	10.1:1		10.5:1
Firing Order	1-8-7-2-6-5-4-3		
Block	Cast Aluminum		
Cylinder Heads	Cast Aluminum		
Intake Manifolds	Composite		
Exhaust Manifolds	Cast Nodular Iron		
Valves per Cylinder Heads	2		
Hydraulic Roller Lifters	Standard		
Roller Rocker Arms	Standard		
Crankshaft	Cast Iron w/Rolled Fillets		
Camshaft	Hollow Steel		
Main Bearing Caps	Powder Metal		
Bore X Stroke (in/mm)	3.90 x 3.62 / 99.0 x 92.0		
Cam Drive	Chain		
Recommended Fuel	Premium Unleaded		
Recommended Lubricant	5W/30 Mobil 1 Synthetic or equivalent		
Recommended Oil Change Interval	15,000 miles or 1-year (under normal use)		
Emissions Control (NLEV Compliant)	Catalytic Converter, 3-way Catalyst, Air Injector Reaction(AIR), Positive Crankcase Ventilation(PCV)		
Additional Features	Extended Life Spark Plugs, Extended Life Coolant, Oil Level Sensor, Oil Life Monitoring System		
Engine Manufacturing	St. Catherines, Ontario		

2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

	Coupe	Convertible	Z06
<b>Fuel Consumption<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Manual trans., EPA mileage (mpg city/hwy)	19/28	19/28	19/28
Automatic trans., EPA mileage (mpg city/hwy)	18/26	18/26	N/A
Max. cruising range, man/auto (mi)	518/481	518/481	518/na
Max. cruising range, man/auto (km)	834/774	834/774	834/na
(1) EPA labeling estimates apply to all Corvette models. Actual results may vary depending upon equipment level and driving habits.			
<b>Drivetrain</b>			
Type	Front Engine, Rear Wheel Drive		
Transmissions	Standard w/coupe & convertible	Optional w/coupe & convertible	Standard (w/Z06)
	Hydra-Matic	Borg-Warner (Tremec)	Borg-Warner (Tremec)
	Rear-Mounted	Rear-Mounted	Rear-Mounted
	4-Speed Automatic	6-Speed Manual	6-Speed Manual
	(4 <sup>th</sup> Gear Overdrive)	(5 <sup>th</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> Gear Overdrive)	(5 <sup>th</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> Gear Overdrive)
	(4L60-E)	(T56)	(T56)
Transmission Order Code	M30	MM6	M12
Traction Control System	Electronic; uses ABS brake system, electronic throttle control and spark retardation to control excessive wheelspin		
<b>Gear Ratios</b>			
Gear Ratios	M30 4-Speed Automatic (Standard w/coupe & convertible)	MM6 6-Speed Manual (Optional w/coupe & convertible)	M12 6-Speed Manual (Standard w/Z06)
1st	3.06:1	2.66:1	2.97:1
2nd	1.62:1	1.78:1	2.07:1
3rd	1.00:1	1.30:1	1.43:1
4th	0.07:1	1.00:1	1.00:1
5th	-	0.74:1	0.84:1
6th	-	0.50:1	0.56:1
Reverse	2.29:1	2.90:1	3.28:1
Axle Ratio	2.73:1 (std) / 3.15:1(perf)(2)	3.42:1	3.42:1
Final Drive Ratio	1.90 (std) / 2.19 (perf)(2)	1.71	1.92
(2) with optional Performance axle (available only with automatic)			
	<b>Coupe</b>	<b>Convertible</b>	<b>Z06</b>
<b>Exterior Dimensions</b>			
Wheelbase (mm/in)	2655.5 / 104.5	2655.5 / 104.5	2655.5 / 104.5
Length, overall (mm/in)	4565.6 / 179.7	4565.5 / 179.7	4565.6 / 179.7
Height, overall (mm/in)	1211.5 / 47.7	1214.7 / 47.8	1211.5 / 47.7
Tread Width, front (mm/in)	1572.3 / 61.9	1572.3 / 61.9	1584.5 / 62.4
Tread Width rear (mm/in)	1574.5 / 62.0	1574.5 / 62.0	1589.5 / 62.6
<b>Interior Dimensions</b>			
Head Room (mm/in)	963 / 37.9	955/37.6	960 / 37.8
Leg Room (mm/in)	1085 / 42.7		1085 / 42.7
Shoulder Room (mm/in)	1405 / 55.3		1405 / 55.3
Hip Room (mm/in)	1377 / 54.2		1377 / 54.2

	Coupe	Convertible	Z06
<b>Capacities</b>			
Passenger capacity	2	2	2
Interior Passenger Index (liters/cu ft)	1455 / 51.4	Data Not Available	1464 / 51.7
Cargo capacity (liters/cu.ft.)	702 / 24.8	394 / 13.9(1)	377 / 13.3
Fuel tank (liters/gallons)	70.0 / 18.5		
Engine oil w/filter (liters/quarts)	6.15 / 6.5		
Engine coolant (liters/quarts)	10.9 / 11.5 (11.2 / 11.8 w manual trans.)		
Battery Type	Absorbent Glass Mat (AGM)		
<b>Performance Data</b>			
Power-to-weight ratio, auto. Trans. (lbs:hp)(2)	9.27		8.13
Specific output (hp:liter)	61.8		68
<b>Acceleration<sup>(3)</sup></b>			
0-60 mph, man. trans. (sec.)	4.5 (manual), 5.0 (auto)		4.0 (manual)
top speed (kph/mph)(4)	281.6 / 175		275.2 / 171
1/4 mile manual (sec./mph)	13.22 / 109 mph		12.6 / 114
Lateral acceleration (g)	0.93		1.03

(1) with top up -- 318.0 / 11.2 with top down

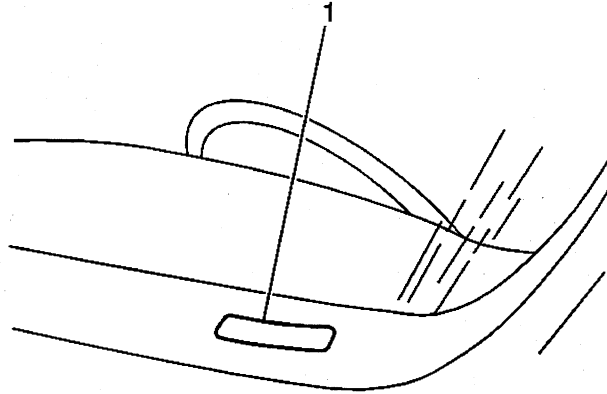
(2) w/automatic trans. on coupe/convertible, w/manual trans. on Z06

(3) Data generated during closed-course development testing & provided for reference purposes only. Actual results may vary depending upon equipment, road surfaces, altitudes, temperatures and other variables.

(4) top speed is reached in 5th gear on manual - equipped cars

## Vehicle Identification

### Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) US/Canada

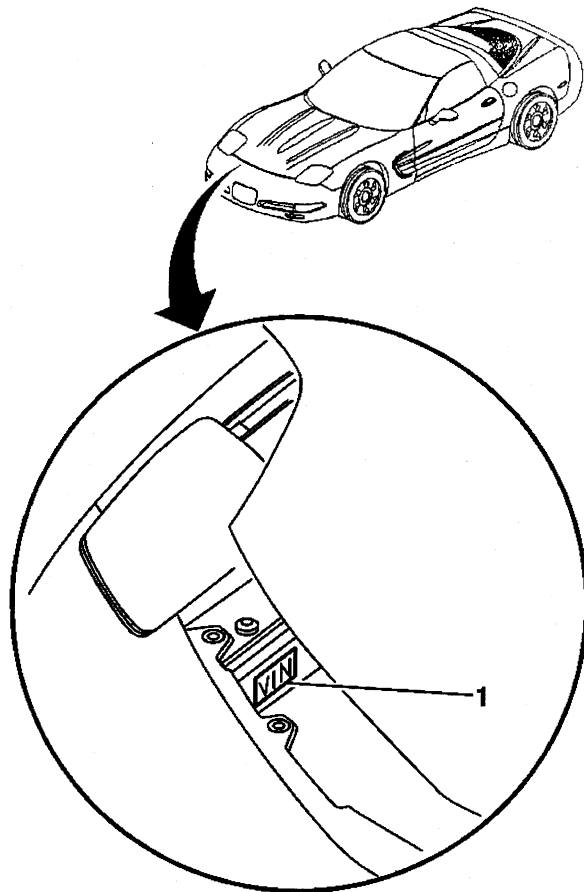


The vehicle identification number (VIN) plate is the legal identifier of the vehicle. The VIN plate is located on the upper LH corner of the instrument panel (I/P) and can be seen through the windshield from the outside of the vehicle.

The last five digits of the assembly plant sequential number are stamped onto the rear side of the front sill (tie bar). This number is the same as the last five digits on the VIN plate. The VIN plate also has bar code characteristics.

Position	Definition	Character	Description
1	Country of Origin	1	United States
2	Manufacturer	G	General Motors
3	Division	1	Chevrolet
4-5	Carline/Series	Y/Y	Corvette
6	Body Type	1	37 - Coupe, Two Door Northback, Special
		2	07 - Coupe, Two Door Plainback
		3	67 - Coupe, Two Door Convertible
7	Restraint System	2	Active (Manual) Belts with Driver and Passenger Inflatable Restraint System
		4	Active (Manual) Belts with Driver and Pass Inflatable Restraints (Frontal & Side)
8	Engine	G	RPO LS1, V8, 5.7L, SFI, United States Production, Mid/Lux Division
9	Check Digit	--	Check Digit
10	Model Year	1	2001
11	Assembly Plant	5	Bowling Green
12-17	Plant Sequence Number	--	Plant Sequence Number

## Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) Export



(1) Vehicle Identification Number Stamping (Export)

Export vehicles have the vehicle identification number (VIN) stamped onto the vehicle frame rail, as shown.

## VIN Derivative

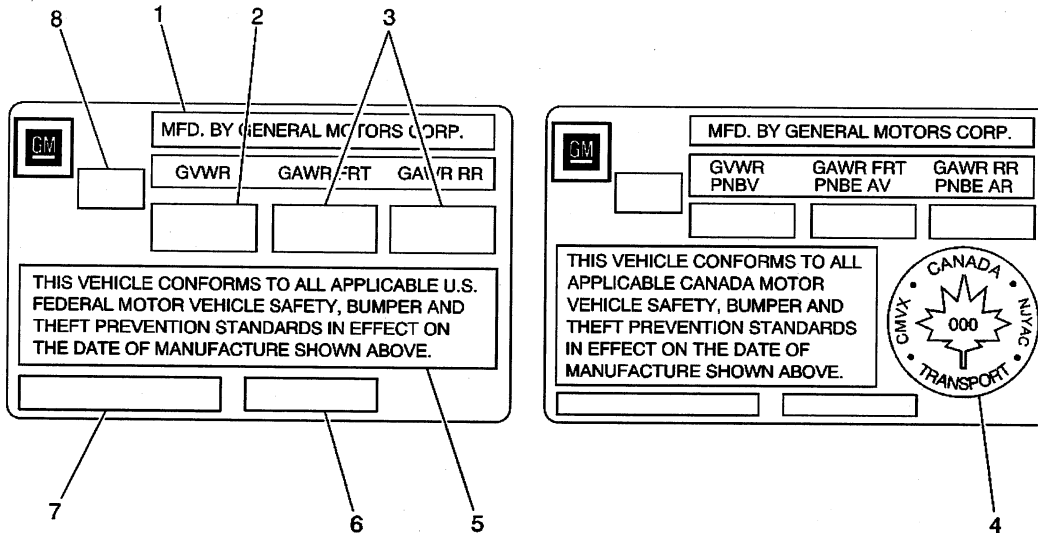
All engines and transmissions are stamped or laser etched with a partial vehicle identification number (VIN), which was derived from the complete VIN. A VIN derivative contains the following nine positions:

Position	Definition	Character	Description
1	GM Division Identifier	1	Chevrolet
2	Model Year	1	2001
3	Assembly Plant	5	Bowling Green, KY
4-9	Plant Sequence Number	--	--

A VIN derivative can be used to determine if a vehicle contains the original engine or transmission, by matching the VIN derivative positions to their accompanying positions in the complete VIN:

VIN Derivative Position	Equivalent VIN Position
1	3
2	10
3	11
4-9	12-17

## Label Certification



- (1) Name of Manufacturer
- (2) Gross Vehicle Weight-Rating
- (3) Gross Axle Weight-Rating, Front, Rear
- (4) Canadian Safety Mark (w/RPO Z49)
- (5) Certification Statement
- (6) Vehicle Class Type (Pass Car, etc.)
- (7) Vehicle Identification Number
- (8) Date of Manufacture (Mo/Yr)

The vehicle certification label is permanently located on the edge of the driver's door. Refer to this label in order to obtain the following information:

- The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)
- The Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR), front and rear

The Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR).

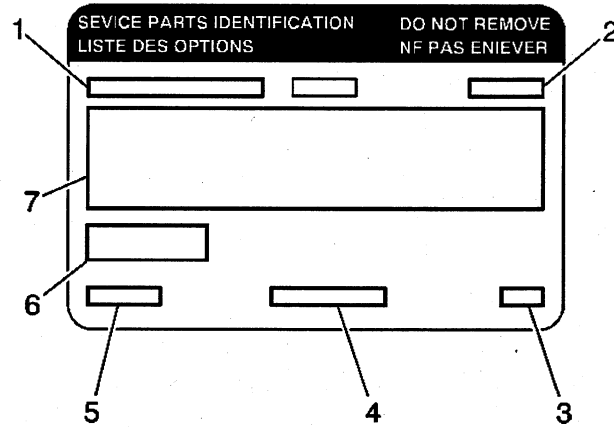
The GVW is the weight of the vehicle and everything the vehicle carries. Include the following items when figuring the GVW:

- The base vehicle weight (factory weight)
- The weight of any added vehicle accessories
- The weight of the driver and the passenger
- The weight of any cargo being carried

The front and rear Gross Axle Weights (GAW) must not exceed the Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR), front and rear .

The GAW is the weight exerted on one of the axles (front or rear).

## Service Parts Identification Label (SPID)

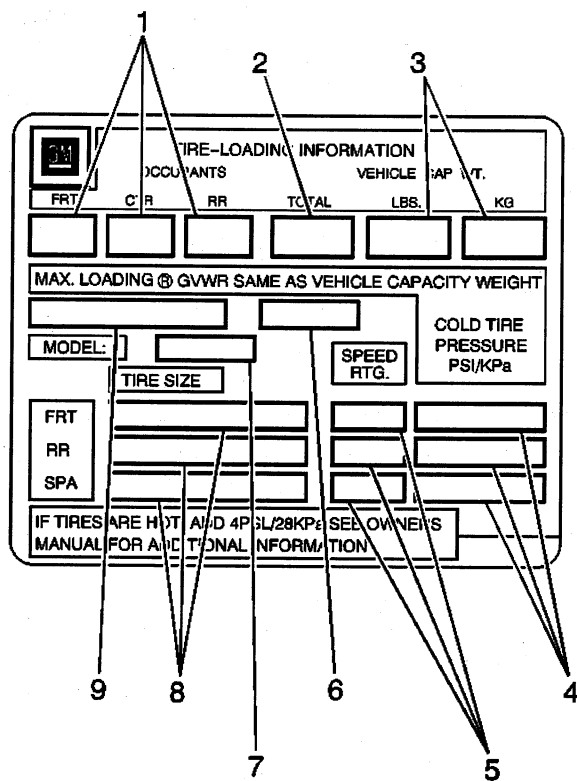


- (1) Vehicle Identification Number
- (2) Engineering Model Number (Vehicle Division, Vehicle Line and Body Style)
- (3) Interior Trim and Decor Level
- (4) Exterior (Paint Color) WA Number
- (5) Paint Technology
- (6) Special Order Paint Colors and Numbers
- (7) Vehicle Option Content

The service parts identification label is used to identify the original equipment options built into the specific vehicle being serviced. The option content of a vehicle is very important information to properly service the vehicle.



## Tire Placard



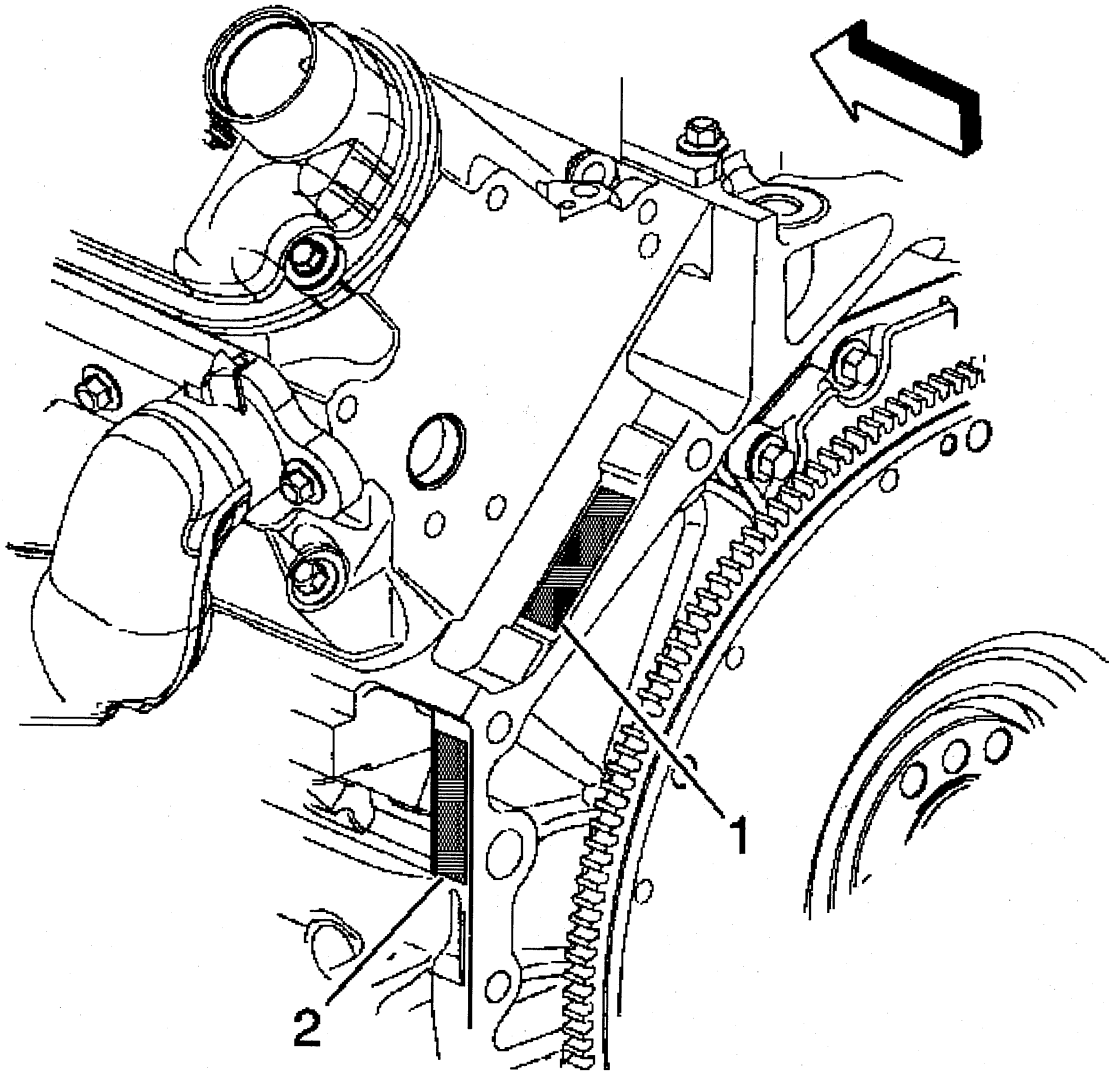
- (1) Specified Occupant Seating Positions
- (2) Total Occupant Seating
- (3) Maximum Vehicle Capacity Weight
- (4) Tire Pressures, Front, Rear, and Spare
- (5) Tire Speed Rating, Front, Rear, and Spare
- (6) Tire Label Code
- (7) Engineering Model Minus First Character
- (8) Tire Sizes, Front, Rear, and Spare
- (9) Vehicle Identification Number

The Tire Placard is permanently located on the edge of the driver's door. Refer to the placard to obtain:

- The maximum vehicle capacity weight
- The cold tire inflation pressures
- The tire sizes (original equipment tires)
- The tire speed ratings (original equipment tires)

## Engine ID and VIN Derivative Location 5.7L

### 5.7L Engine Identification Numbers, LS1<sup>(c)</sup>



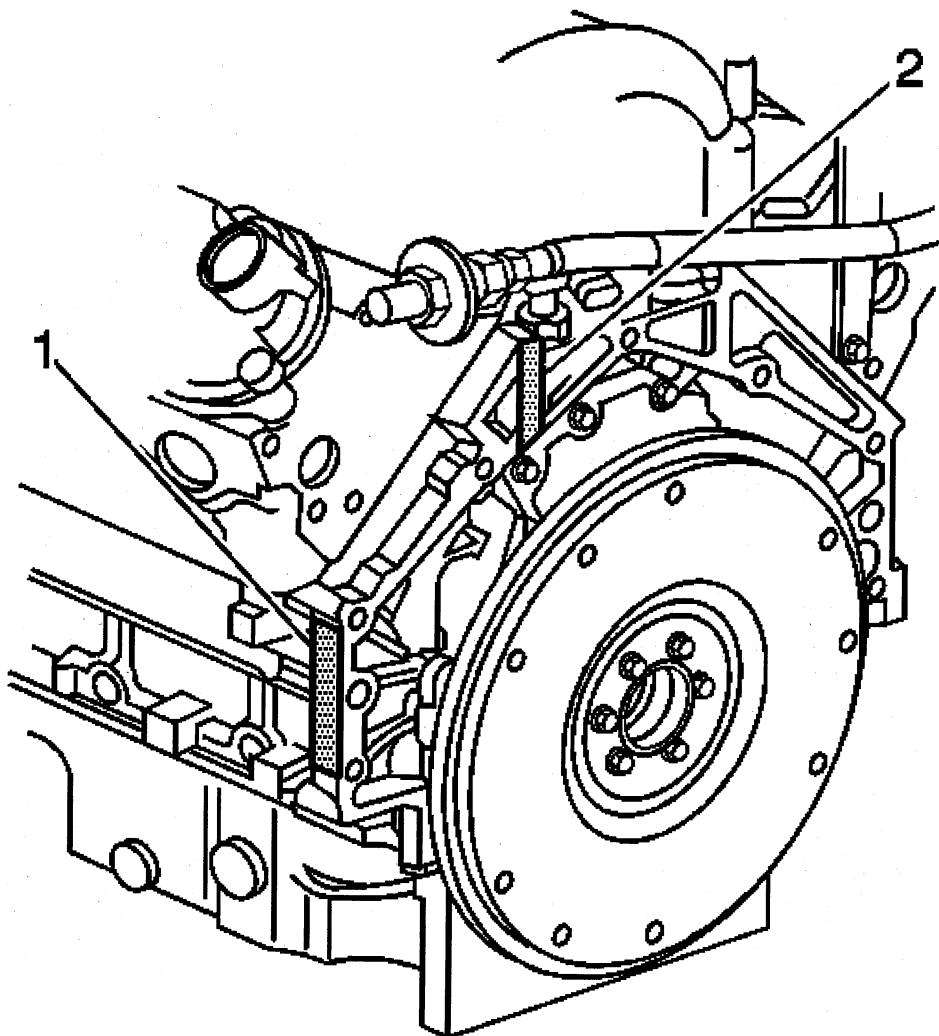
- (1) Engine ID Number, Primary Location
- (2) Engine ID Number, Secondary Location

The eighth digit of the vehicle identification number (VIN) is the engine code letter, which identifies the engine as a 5.7L V8 (VIN eighth digit: G) (RPO code LS1).

Stick-on labels attached to the engine, laser etching, or stampings in the engine block indicate the engine unit number/build date code.

The engine ID number will be located on the rear of LH cylinder head or the front part of LH oil pan rail (1).

**5.7L Engine VIN Derivative Locations, LS1<sup>(c)</sup>**

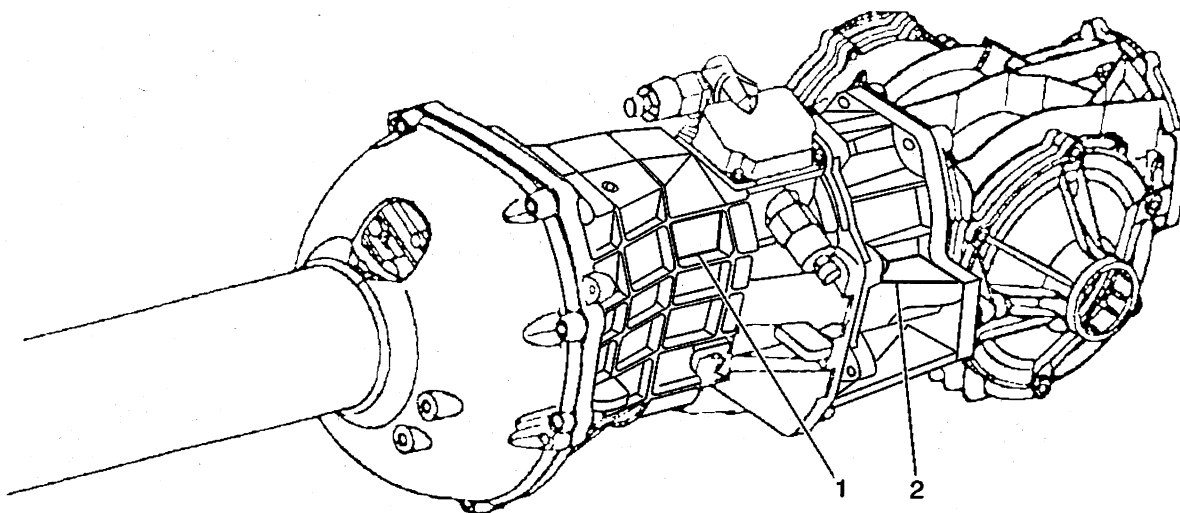


- (1) VIN Derivative, Primary Location
- (2) VIN Derivative, Secondary Location

The engine is also stamped with a VIN derivative number which will be located in either the primary or secondary location, as shown. For additional information, refer to VIN Derivative above.

## Transmission ID and VIN Derivative Location

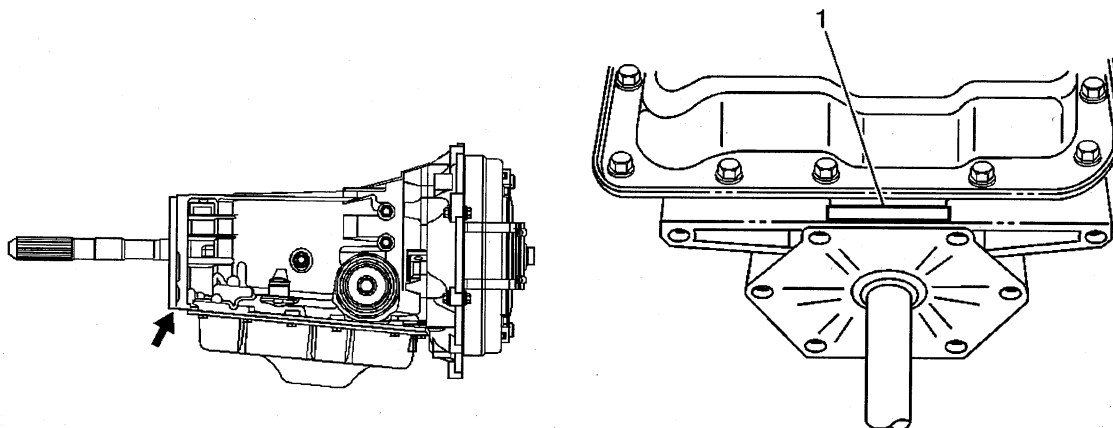
### Borg Warner T-56 Transmission ID Location



- (1) VIN Derivative, Primary Location
- (2) VIN Derivative, Secondary Location

The 6-speed manual transmission, the Borg Warner Modified T-56 (RPO MM6), is stamped with a VIN derivative, which will be located in either the primary or secondary location, as shown. For additional information, refer to VIN Derivative above.

**4L60-E Automatic Transmission ID Number Location, M30<sup>(c)</sup>**



**(1) Automatic Transmission ID Number Location**

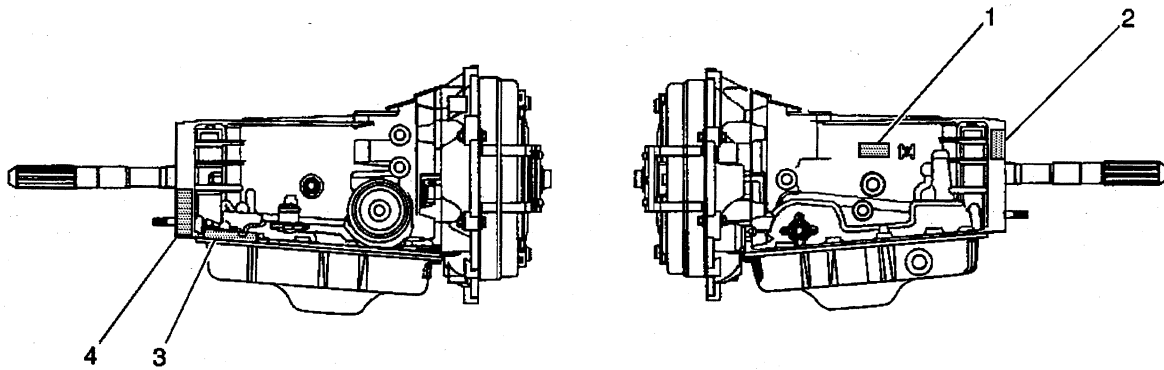
The 4-speed overdrive automatic transmission, the Hydra-Matic 4L60-E (RPO M30), has two indentifying stampings or laser etchings:

The transmission identification (ID) number indicates the transmission model type and when the unit was built. The transmission ID number is located on the bottom of the case just rear of the oil pan.

**Automatic Transmission Identification Number System**

Position	Definition	Character	Description
1	Model Year	1	2001
2-3	Model	Y	Corvette
4	Transmission Type	D	HYDRA-MATIC 4L60-E
5	Calendar Year	1	2001
6-8	Julian Date (or Day of the Year)	--	--
9	Shift Build	--	--

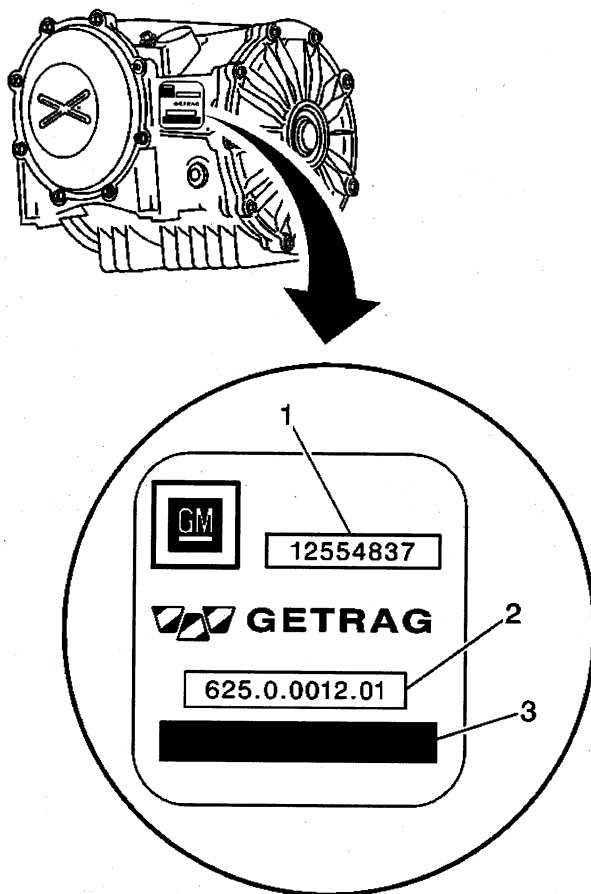
**4L60-E Automatic Transmission VIN Derivative Locations, M30<sup>(c)</sup>**



- (1) VIN Derivative, Primary Location
- (2) VIN Derivative, Secondary Location
- (3) VIN Derivative, Optional Location
- (4) VIN Derivative, Optional Location

A VIN derivative will be located in either the primary or secondary locations, or the optional locations as shown. For additional information, refer to VIN Derivative above.

## Axle Identification – Rear



- (1) GM Part Number
- (2) Getrag Part Number
- (3) Serial Number

The rear axle ID tag is located on the RH rear of the differential.

### Labeling - Anti-Theft

#### Notice

The anti-theft label found on some major body panels **MUST** be covered before performing any painting, rustproofing or undercoating procedures. The mask must also be removed following those procedures. Failure to follow these precautionary steps may result in liability for violation of the Federal Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard, and subject the vehicle owner to possible suspicion that the part was stolen.

Federal law requires General Motors (GM) to affix a label to certain parts on selected vehicles with the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). The purpose of this law is to reduce the number of motor vehicle thefts by helping in the tracing and recovery of parts from stolen vehicles. The certification label on the driver's door qualifies as a theft deterrent label.

The theft deterrent label will be permanently affixed to an interior surface of the part and will contain the complete VIN. The label on replacement parts will contain the letter R, the manufacturer's logo, and the acronym for the Department of Transportation (DOT). **DO NOT** deface, or remove these labels.

## RPO Code List

The production/process codes provide the description of the Regular Production Options (RPOs) used on the vehicle. The RPO list is printed on the Service Parts Identification Label. The following is a list of the RPO abbreviations and the description of each:

RPO	Description
AAB	Memory, Driver Convenience Package
AG2	Power Seat Adjuster, Passenger, Multi-Directional
AK5	Inflatable Restraint System, Driver and Passenger
AQ9	Reclining Bucket Seat, Driver and Passenger
AR9	Reclining Bucket Seat, Driver and Passenger, European Style
AX4	Conversion, Seat Belt, Manual, European
BCC	Cylinder Unit Passenger Door
B34	Covering Front Floor Mats, Carpeted Insert
B4H	Modification, Noise Control, Export
CC3	Roof Panel, Removable (Transparent)
CF7	Roof Panel, Removable (Non-Transparent)
CJ2	HVAC System, Air Conditioning, Automatic Temperature Control (Dual Zone)
C05	Roof, Convertible Folding
C2L	Roof Package, Dual Removable (consists of CC3 and CF7)
C60	HVAC System, Air Conditioning, Manual Control
DD0	Mirror, Outside, LH & RH, Remote Control, Electric, Heated, Light Sensitive
DD8	Mirror, Inside, R/V Light Sensitive
DL5	Decal Roadside Service Information
DL8	Mirrors, Outside, LH/RH Remote Control Electric, Heated
DS1	Sales Diplomatic
D42	Shade, Rear Compartment (includes cargo net)
E45	Cover, Convertible Top, Protective
FE1	Suspension System
FE3	Suspension System, Sport
FE4	Suspension System, Special Ride and Handling
F45	Chassis, Continuously Variable, Real Time Damping
GU2	Axle, Rear, 2.73 Ratio
GU6	Axle, Rear, 3.42 Ratio
G90	Axle, Rear, 3.15 Ratio
G92	Axle, Rear, Performance Ratio
JL4	Control, Active Brake
JL9	Brake System, Power, Front & Rear Disc, Antilock, 4-Wheel
K05	Heater, Engine Block
K29	Module, Powertrain Control
K63	Generator, 110 Amp
LS1	Engine, Gas, 8-Cylinder, 5.7L, SFI, Aluminum
LS6	Engine, Gas, 8-Cylinder, 5.7L, SFI, Aluminum HO
MM6	Transmission, Manual 6-Speed, 85mm, 2.66 1st, 0.50 6th, O/D
MN6	Merchandised Transmission, Manual 6-Speed Provisions
MX0	Merchandised Transmission, Automatic O/D Provisions
M12	Transmission, Manual 6-Speed, 85mm, 2.97 1st, 0.57 6th, O/D
M30	Transmission, Automatic 4-Speed, 4L60-E, Electronic
NA3	Emission System, Japan
NC1	Emission System, California LEV
NF7	Emission System, Federal, NLEV



2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

NK4	Steering Wheel, Sport Leather
NM2	Emission System, Export, Leaded Fuel
NP7	Steering Column, EEC Approved
NT3	Emission System EEC 00
N37	Steering Column, Tilt, Telescoping
N73	Wheel, Custom Sport Magnesium
QE1	Wheel, 17.0 x 9.5" Front and 18.0 x 10.5" Rear, Aluminum, Styled
QF5	Wheel, 17.0 x 8.5" Front and 18.0 x 9.5" Rear, Aluminum, Polished
QG1	Wheel, 17.0 x 8.5" Front and 18.0 x 9.5" Rear, Aluminum, Painted
T82	Headlamp Control, Automatic On-Off
T84	Headlamps, RH Rule of Road, E Mark
T85	Headlamps, LH Rule of Road, E Mark
T89	Lamps, Tail & Stop, Export
T90	Lamps, Signaling & Marker, Front, Export
T93	Lamps, Tail & Stop, Special
T96	Lamps, Fog
UD4	Alarm, Vehicle Speed, 120 km/h
UK1	Radio Frequencies, Japanese
UL0	Radio, AM/FM Stereo, Seek/Scan, Auto Reverse Music Search Cassette, Auto Tone, Clock, Electronically Tuned Receiver (ETR)
UL2	Radio Frequencies, European
UN0	Radio, AM/FM Stereo, Seek/Scan, Compact Disc, Auto Tone, Clock, Electronically Tuned Receiver (ETR)
UV6	Display, Head Up
UV7	Antenna, Windshield, Rear Window, Radio
UZ6	Speaker System 6, Quad Front Door Mounted, Dual Quarter Mounted
U1S	Player, Multiple Compact Disc
U19	Instrument Cluster, Speedometer, Metric (Canadian, Export)
U52	Instrument Cluster, Electronic
U73	Antenna, Fixed, Radio
U75	Antenna, Power, Radio
VD1	Provision Options, Europe
VE1	Provision Options, Japan
VG1	Protector Underhood Compound, Corrosion Preventive, Water Based, Clear
VG9	Protector, Wax, Exterior Body
VH5	Plate, Vehicle Identification
VL4	License Plate Mounting Package, Front, EEC
V41	Kit Accessory
V49	License Plate Frame
V73	Vehicle Statement, US/Canada
V76	Tow Hooks
V78	Vehicle Statement Delete
V87	Vehicle Statement, Gulf States Organization
XFW	Tire, Front, P265/40R17-91Y, BW R/PE ST TL HW4
XGG	Tire, Front, P245/45R17-89Y, BW TL SBR HW4, EMT
XMC	Tire, Front, P245/45R17-89Y, BW R/PE ST TL HW4
YFU	Tire, Rear, P295/35R18-91Y, BW R/PE ST TL HW4
YGH	Tire, Rear, P275/40R18-94Y, BW TL HW4 SBR, EMT
YME	Tire, Rear, P275/40R18-94Y, BW TL HW4 SBR
Z49	Modifications, Canadian, Mandatory Base Equipment
Z5X	Mirror Provisions, Arabic Language
Z51	Performance Package, Handling

## Technical Information

### Maintenance and Lubrication

#### Capacities - Approximate Fluid

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Cooling System	11.9 liters	12.6 quarts
<b>Engine Crankcase</b>		
• With Filter	6.1 liters	6.5 quarts
• Without Filter	5.7 liters	6.0 quarts
Fuel Tanks (Total)	70.0 liters	18.5 gallons
<b>Rear Axle Differential</b>		
• Lubricant	1.6 liters	1.69 quarts
• Limited-Slip Additive	118 milliliters	4.0 ounces
<b>Transmission Fluid</b>		
• Drain & Fill (Automatic Transmission)	4.7 liters	5.0 quarts
• Overhaul (Automatic Transmission)	10.2 liters	10.8 quarts
• Overhaul (Manual Transmission)	3.8 liters	4.1 quarts
• Power Steering (approximate)	0.81 liters	1.7 pints

#### Maintenance Items

Application	Specification
Air Cleaner Filter	AC Type A917C
Coolant Surge Cap	GM P/N 10296465 15 psi (105 kPa)
PCV Valve	CV948C
Engine Oil Filter	AC Type PF44
Spark Plug and Gap	PTJ16R15 1.524 mm (0.060 in) Gap
Windshield Wiper Blades	Length: 55.9 cm (22 inches) Type: 9 mm x 3 mm Shephard's Hook

#### Tire Inflation Pressure Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Tires, Front and Rear	210 kPa	30 psi
Compact Spare	420 kPa	60 psi

**Fluid and Lubricant Recommendations**

<b>Application</b>	<b>Fluid/Lubricant</b>
Automatic Transmission	DEXRON®-III Automatic Transmission Fluid
Engine Coolant	A 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and use only GM Goodwrench® DEX-COOL® or Havoline® DEX-COOL® silicate-free coolant
Engine Oil	The engine requires a special oil meeting GM Specification 4718M. Oils meeting this specification may be identified as synthetic, and should also be identified with the American Petroleum Institute (API) Certified for Gasoline Engines STARBURST symbol. However, not all Synthetic API oils with the STARBURST symbol will meet this GM Specification. Look for and use ONLY an oil that meets GM Specification 4718M.
Engine Oil Export	In areas of the world other than North America, it may be difficult to find oils that display the API STARBURST symbol and that are labeled as meeting the GM4718M Specification. If you cannot find API STARBURST displaying oils identified as meeting the GM4718M requirements, look for oils that meet the API Service SJ and ACEA A3-96 requirements
Hinges, Hood and Door	Lubriplate® Lubricant Aerosol GM P/N 12346293 or equivalent or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI #2, Category LB or GC-LB
Hood Latch Assembly, Secondary Latch, Pivots, Spring Anchor and Release Pawl	Lubriplate® Lubricant Aerosol GM P/N 12346293 or equivalent or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI #2, Category LB or GC-LB
Hydraulic Brake System	Delco Supreme 11® Brake Fluid GM P/N 12377967 or equivalent DOT-3 Brake Fluid
Hydraulic Clutch System	Hydraulic Clutch Fluid GM P/N 12345347 or equivalent DOT-3 Brake Fluid
Key Lock Cylinders	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube® GM P/N 12346241 or equivalent
Manual Transmission	DEXRON®-III Automatic Transmission Fluid
Power Steering System	GM Power Steering Fluid GM P/N 1052884 pint or GM P/N 1050017 quart, or equivalent
Rear Axle Limited-Slip Differential	SAE 75W-90 Synthetic Axle Lubricant, GM P/N 12378261 in Canada use GM P/N 10953455 or equivalent meeting GM Specification 9986115. With a complete drain and refill add 118 ml (4 oz) of Limited-Slip Differential Lubricant Additive GM P/N 1052358 or equivalent
Weatherstrip Conditioning	Dielectric Silicone Grease GM P/N 12345579 or equivalent
Windshield Washer Solvent	GM Optikleen® Washer Solvent GMP/N 1051515 or equivalent

## Descriptions and Operations

### Power Steering System Description and Operation

#### Power Steering Pump Description

The constant displacement vane type pump provides hydraulic pressure and flow for the steering system. The pump is belt driven by the power steering pump pulley and crankshaft pulley. The opening at the rear of the pump housing contains:

- The pump ring
- The pressure plate
- The thrust plate
- The rotor
- The vanes
- The end plate

A small opening on the side of the housing contains the pressure line fitting. A pressure relief valve inside the flow control valve limits the pump pressure.

#### Power Steering Gear Description

The Magnasteer® system is a speed-dependent power steering system. The system provides power assist at varying levels depending on need. A bi-directional magnetic rotary actuator in the steering gear adjusts the amount of torque (driver effort) necessary in order to turn the steering wheel. This module varies the torque by adjusting the current flow through the actuator. The amount of adjustment is directly related to vehicle speed. The module receives speed-related input signals from the vehicle speed sensor.

The major internal components of the steering gear are:

- The power steering gear pinion and valve shaft assembly
- The steering rack and pinion assembly
- The steering linkage tie rod assemblies (inner and outer tie rods)

The steering gear rack and pinion assembly is supported at its ends in the steering gear housing and sealed to prevent both external and internal leakage across the piston. The pinion and valve assembly intersects and meshes directly with the teeth of the rack and pinion assembly. Movement of the steering wheel is transferred through the pinion to the teeth on the rack and pinion assembly.

The movement of the steering gear assembly is aided by hydraulic pressure and fluid flow supplied by the power steering pump assembly. Pressurized fluid is directed by the steering gear valve to the rack and piston assembly through external lines. When the steering wheel is turned to the right, the steering gear valve is opened and routes pressurized fluid to the left side of the piston, while allowing fluid to escape from the right side and return to the valve area. The pressure of the fluid is converted to a mechanical force applied to the piston and the difference in force across the piston causes the rack to move to the right. The opposite occurs when the steering wheel is turned to the left.

Manual steering is maintained in the event of power steering pump or accessory drive belt failure. Under these conditions the steering effort will be increased.

#### Variable Effort Steering Description

The variable assist magnetic steering system (Magna Steer) varies the driver effort required to steer the vehicle as speed changes. At low speeds, the system requires minimum steering effort for easy turning and parking maneuvers. Steering effort is increased at higher speeds in order to provide the driver with firmer steering (road feel) and directional stability. The EBCM controls a bi-directional magnetic rotary solenoid. The solenoid is located in the steering gear. The EBCM varies the steering assist by adjusting

the current flow through the solenoid. The solenoid adjusts the amount of power steering assist in order to achieve a given level of driver effort to turn the vehicle.

Magna Steer accomplishes this by adding or subtracting torque on the rotary input shaft to the power rack and pinion. The amount of steering assist is dependent upon vehicle speed. As the vehicle speed increases, the following actions occur:

- The steering assist decreases.
- The driver effort increases.

As the vehicle speed decreases, the following actions occur:

- The steering assist increases.
- The driver effort decreases.

The scan tool can be used to adjust the amount of steering assist if the customer requests. The steering assist has 3 settings:

- Factory calibration
- More firm
- Less firm

### **Variable Effort Steering Components**

The MAGNASTEER® system consists of the following components:

- The electronic brake control module (EBCM).
- The MAGNASTEER® actuator
- The power rack gear
- The power steering pump

#### **The Electronic Brake Control Module (EBCM)**

Refer to ABS Description .

#### **The MAGNASTEER® Actuator**

The MAGNASTEER® is an integral part of the power steering gear. The MAGNASTEER® actuator consists of the following components:

- A rotary valve
- A permanent magnet that is attached to the input shaft of the rotary valve
- Two pole pieces that are attached to the output side of the valve (the pinion)
- An electromagnetic coil mounted in the gear housing

When the coil is energized, a magnetic field is formed between the permanent magnet and the pole pieces, which increases the torque on the input shaft to the steering gear. The EBCM controls the current flow to the coil. As the vehicle speed increases, the EBCM increases the current flow. The increased current flow results in an increase in steering effort.

Other power steering system components, while specially modified for use with MAGNASTEER®, are similar to non-MAGNASTEER® power steering components.

#### **The Power Rack Gear**

The design of the MAGNASTEER® power rack and pinion assembly is the same for a non-MAGNASTEER® system except for valve machining differences. The steering wheel movement transfers to the pinion. The pinion moves the rack left or right by meshing the pinion and rack teeth. The force transmits through the tie rod ends and the steering knuckles to turn the wheels.

The power rack and pinion steering system has a rotary control valve. The rotary control valve directs hydraulic fluid from the power steering pump to the two sides of the rack piston. The piston attaches to

the rack. The attached piston uses hydraulic pressure to move the rack left or right. The rotary control valve regulates the amount of effort by responding to the driver's torque input.

More control is maintained when the hydraulic assist is not available. More steering effort is required with manual control.

### **The Power Steering Pump**

A constant displacement van-type pump performs the following services for the steering system:

- Provides hydraulic pressure
- Provides flow

The power steering pump and the engine crankshaft pulleys drives the pump. The opening at the rear of the pump housing contains the following components:

- The pump ring
- The pressure plate
- The thrust plate
- The rotor
- The vanes
- The end plate

The pump housing side contains the pressure line fitting. The pressure relief valve inside the flow control valve limits the pump pressure.

### **Electronic Brake Traction Control Description**

The MAGNASTEER system has software contained in the Electronic Brake Traction Control Module (EBTCM). The EBTCM processes vehicle speed information from the ABS wheel speed sensors and the steering wheel position sensor to provide a control signal to the MAGNASTEER actuator located in the power steering gear.

## **Steering Wheel and Column - Standard Description and Operation**

The steering wheel and column has 4 primary functions:

- Vehicle steering
- Vehicle security
- Driver convenience
- Driver safety

### **Vehicle Steering**

The steering wheel is the first link between the driver and the vehicle. The steering wheel is fastened to a steering shaft within the column. At the lower end of the column, the intermediate shaft connects the column to the steering gear.

### **Vehicle Security**

Theft deterrent components are mounted and designed into the steering column. The following components allow the column to be locked in order to minimize theft:

- The ignition switch
- The steering column lock
- The ignition cylinder

## Driver Convenience

The steering wheel and column may also have driver controls attached for convenience and comfort. The following controls may be mounted on or near the steering wheel or column.

- The turn signal switch
- The hazard switch
- The headlamp dimmer switch
- The wiper/washer switch
- The horn pad/cruise control switch
- The redundant radio/entertainment system controls
- The tilt or tilt/telescoping functions
- The HVAC controls

## Driver Safety

The energy-absorbing steering column compresses in the event of a front-end collision, which reduces the chance of injury to the driver. The mounting capsules break away from the mounting bracket in the event of an accident.

## Tilt\Telescoping Description

The tilt - telescoping steering column uses the same tilt lever as the non-telescoping column and functions in the same manner. The telescoping function of this column consists of the telescoping drive motor, the telescoping actuator assembly and the telescoping actuator switch. The telescoping actuator assembly is cable driven by the telescoping drive motor. The telescoping actuator switch operates the inward or outward movement of the steering wheel.

## Tilt\Telescoping Operation

The telescoping steering column in/out switch is an input to the seat control module. The telescoping drive motor is an output function of the seat control module. The telescoping actuator assembly is cable driven by the telescoping drive motor.

Steering column memory settings are stored in the seat control module. The steering column position sensor is an internal part of the telescoping actuator assembly, and is an input to the seat control module. The seat control module uses the position sensor input when storing and recalling memory settings.

Memory steering column, and the easy enter/exit operations are performed by the seat control module. However the left door control module assumes control when memory settings are stored and recalled, by use of the serial data link. The body control module assumes control when the easy enter/exit operation occurs, by use of the serial data link.

The body control module stores the RPO code configuration which signals to the seat control module whether or not the telescoping steering column option is active. This RPO code configuration must be correct, and received by the seat control module, or power seat, and telescoping steering column operation will be inoperative or incorrect.

## **Suspension Description and Operation**

### **Front Suspension**

The front suspension uses a single lightweight fiberglass transverse spring mounted to the lower control arms.

The upper control arms are made of high-strength forged aluminum. The lower control arms, the crossmember and the steering knuckles are made of cast aluminum.

The hub and bearing assembly is a sealed unit. The hub and bearing assembly eliminates the need for wheel bearing adjustment. The hub and bearing assembly requires no maintenance.

The high-strength tubular steel stabilizer shaft provides stability.

The shock absorbers attach at the upper end to the frame and attach at the lower control arm. The shock absorber helps keep the wheel in contact with the road surface under most road conditions. The shock absorber reduces crash-through at full jounce and rebound.

The standard gas shocks and the optional Real Time Damping (RTD) shock absorbers are gas charged to reduce aeration (foaming) of the shock fluid. Aeration of the shock fluid results in unlimited damping control.

### **Rear Suspension**

The rear suspension uses a single lightweight fiberglass transverse spring mounted to the crossmember and lower control arms. The following lightweight aluminum components are used throughout the rear suspension:

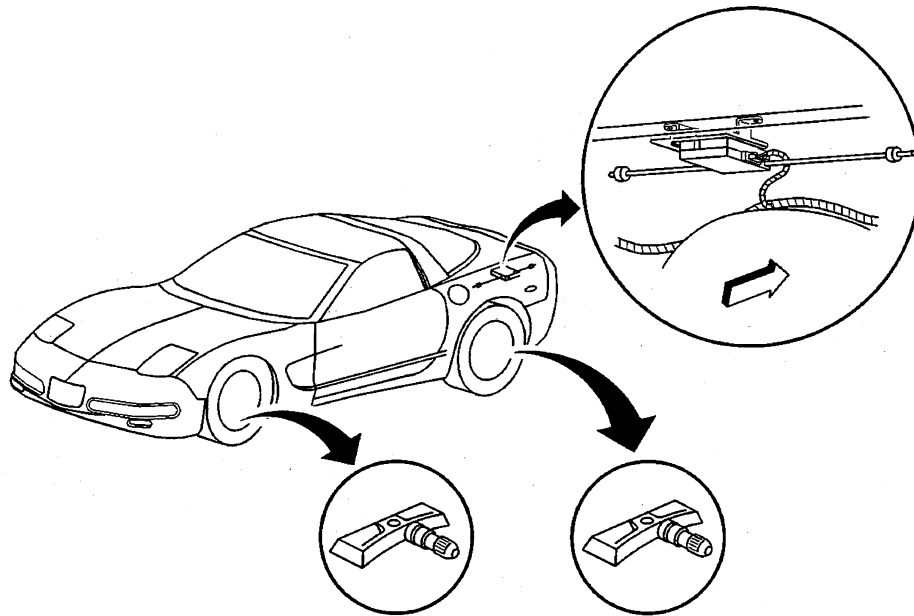
- Rear suspension knuckles
- Upper control arms
- Lower control arms
- Rear suspension toe links
- Crossmember
- Drive shaft support tube

The shock absorbers attach at the upper end to the frame and at the lower end, to the lower control arm. Shock absorbers help keep the wheels in contact with the road surface under most road conditions. Shock absorbers reduce crash-through at full jounce and rebound.

The standard gas shock and the optional Real Time Damping (RTD) shock absorbers are gas charged to reduce aeration (foaming) of the shock fluid. Aeration of the shock fluid results in poor damping control.



## Tire Pressure Monitor System Description



The Tire Pressure Monitoring (TPM) system allows the driver to monitor the tire pressure in all four tires. Pressing the GAGE 2 button on the DIC will display the tire pressure on the IPC. The TPM also warns the driver of under and over inflation condition with the following IPC messages:

- HIGH TIRE PRESSURE
- LOW TIRE PRESSURE
- FLAT TIRE

The TPM system consists of four battery powered, water resistant, radio frequency signal generator sensors and a receiver with self diagnostic capabilities. A sensor is mounted on each wheel on the back of each valve stem. The valve stem and the sensor battery are integrated and are not serviceable. The receiver is located over the LH rear wheelhouse. The TPM system uses the same receiver as the RFA system. Refer to [Keyless Entry System Description](#) in Keyless Entry, for additional information on the RFA system.

The TPM system receives the information to monitor the tire pressure in all four wheels through each of the sensors. The vehicle must be traveling 16-24 km/h (10-15 mph) before the sensors will transmit the tire pressure information. At this speed, the sensor roll switches activate in order to transmit each unique location identification code to the receiver. The TPM sensors also send the tire pressure information to the receiver within the range of 0-427 kPa (0-60 psi). The receiver interprets this data and sends a message on the serial data line to the IPC. The IPC then displays the tire pressure information for each tire. Holding a magnet over the valve stem will manually override the sensor for programming or testing purposes. When the vehicle has been stationary for more than 1 minute, the sensors enter a power down or sleep mode and stop transmitting tire pressure information. This minimizes the battery consumption rate.

The TPM system uses barometric pressure information in order to determine how to compensate tire pressure readings for different altitudes. The receiver requests the information from the Powertrain Control Module (PCM) when the ignition is first turned to ON. If the receiver is unable to receive the information from the PCM, the receiver will substitute a default value and no compensation will occur.

The receiver also warns the driver of a tire over or under inflation condition. If the TPM sensors transmit a reading of over 289 kPa (42 psi), the receiver will send a message to the IPC to display the HIGH TIRE PRESSURE warning message. If a tire pressure reading between 34-172 kPa (5-25 psi) is sent, the

receiver sends a message to the IPC to display the LOW TIRE PRESSURE warning message. If the reading sent is under 34 kPa (5 psi), a FLAT TIRE message will appear.

### Real Time Damping Description

The Real Time Damping (RTD) system independently controls a solenoid in each of the four shock absorbers in order to control the vehicle ride characteristics. The RTD system is capable of making these changes within milliseconds. The RTD system consists of the following major components:

- The front/rear adjustable shock absorbers
- The shock absorber electrical solenoids (integrated within the shock absorbers).
- The front/rear position sensors
- The ride control switch
- The electronic suspension (ESC) module

The RTD system has the following three shock damping control settings:

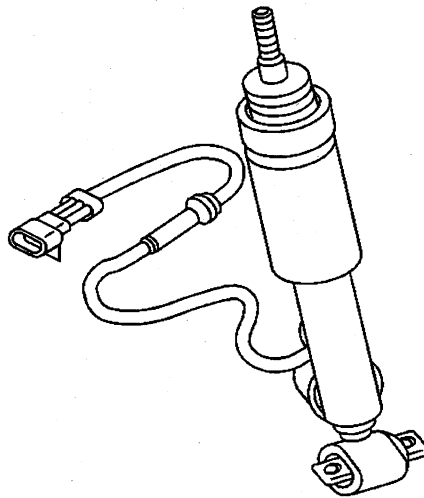
- TOUR -- a smooth, soft ride
- SPORT -- provides more feel/response to road conditions
- PERF -- Provides tight, firm ride and precise response to road conditions.

The ESC controls the damping mode selection according to the following factors:

- The vehicle speed
- The chassis pitch input
- The steering position
- The body to wheel displacement
- The ride control switch position

The ESC module evaluates these inputs in order to separately control the solenoid valve position in each of the shock absorbers, providing an enhanced ride and comfort level over the widest possible range of operating conditions.

### Real Time Damping Shock Absorber or Strut Description



The RTD shock absorbers are pressurized gas (nitrogen) type which provide damping by forcing hydraulic fluid through internal orifices to resist suspension movement. The RTD shock absorber has the capability of providing multiple modes or values of damping forces, in both compression and rebound direction. The damping forces are achieved by redirecting the flow of hydraulic fluid by using a solenoid valve. The solenoid valve varies the amount of fluid allowed to bypass by pulse width modulating the solenoid. The solenoid valve is an integral part of the shock absorber and is not serviceable separately.

The softer modes are accomplished by pulse width modulating the solenoid valve OFF more than ON causing hydraulic oil to by-pass the main shock absorber valving. A more firm ride is accomplished by pulse width modulating the solenoid valve ON more than OFF causing the hydraulic oil to flow through the main shock absorber valving. The RTD solenoid valve is a normally open design and when OFF will be in the full soft position.

## Wheels and Tires

### General Description

Factory installed tires and wheels are designed to operate satisfactorily with loads up to and including the full load capacity when inflated to the recommended tire pressures. Correct tire pressure and correct driving techniques have an important influence on tire life. Heavy cornerings, excessively rapid accelerations, and unnecessary sharp braking increase tire wear.

The Tire Pressure Monitoring system (TPM), required with extended mobility tires (EMT), continuously monitors system components and air pressure in each road tire while the vehicle is being driven. When the vehicle is being driven the system notifies the driver through the digital display message in the instrument cluster of system failure or low tire pressure.

### Tires Description

The vehicle is equipped with Extended Mobility Tires (EMT) as standard equipment. The EMT is a runflat tire that can be driven on for up to 200 miles at speeds up to 55 miles per hour with zero inflation pressure.

### Passenger Tire Service Description

Speed Symbol	Maximum Speed (km/h)	Maximum Speed (mph)
S	180	112
T	190	118
U	200	124
H	210	130
V	240	149
Z	Over 240	Over 149

### Metric Wheel Nuts and Bolts Description

Metric wheel/nuts and bolts are identified in the following way:

- The wheel/nut has the word Metric stamped on the face.
- The letter M is stamped on the end of the wheel bolt.

The thread sizes of metric wheel/nuts and the bolts are indicated by the following example: M12 x 1.5.

- M = Metric
- 12 = Diameter in millimeters
- 1.5 = Millimeters gap per thread

### Tire Inflation Description

When you inflate the tires to the recommended inflation pressures, the factory-installed wheels and tires are designed in order to handle loads to the tire's rated load capacity. Incorrect tire pressures, or under-inflated tires, can cause the following conditions:

- Vehicle handling concerns
- Poor fuel economy
- Shortened tire life

- Tire overloading

Inspect the tire pressure when the following conditions apply:

- The vehicle has been sitting at least 3 hours.
- The vehicle has not been driven for more than 1.6 km (1 mi).
- The tires are cool.

Inspect the tires monthly or before any extended trip. Adjust the tire pressure to the specifications on the tire label. Install the valve caps or the extensions on the valves. The caps or the extensions keep out dust and water.

The kilopascal (kPa) is the metric term for pressure. The tire pressure may be printed in both kilopascal (kPa) and psi. One psi equals 6.9 kPa.

**Inflation Pressure Conversion (Kilopascals to PSI)**

kPa	psi	kPa	psi
140	20	215	31
145	21	220	32
155	22	230	33
160	23	235	34
165	24	240	35
170	25	250	36
180	26	275	40
185	27	310	45
190	28	345	50
200	29	380	55
205	30	415	60
<b>Conversion: 6.9 kPa = 1 psi</b>			

Tires with a higher than recommended pressure can cause the following conditions:

- A hard ride
- Tire bruising
- Rapid tread wear at the center of the tire

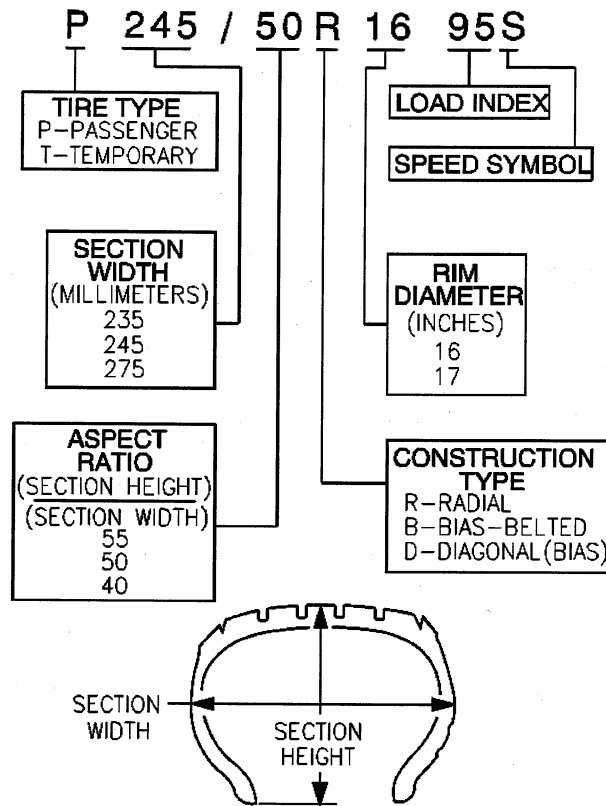
Tires with a lower than recommended pressure can cause the following conditions:

- A tire squeal on turns
- Hard steering
- Rapid wear and uneven wear on the edge of the tread
- Tire rim bruises and tire rim rupture
- Tire cord breakage
- High tire temperatures
- Reduced vehicle handling
- High fuel consumption
- Soft riding

Unequal pressure on the same axle can cause the following conditions:

- Uneven braking
- Steering lead
- Reduced vehicle handling

### P-Metric Sized Tires Description

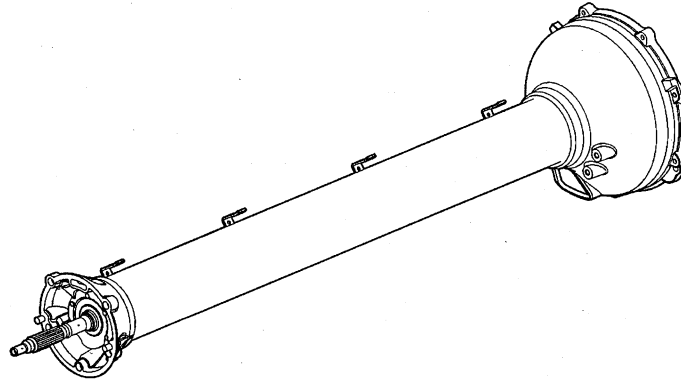


Most P-metric tire sizes do not have exact corresponding alphanumeric tire sizes. Replacement tires should be of the same tire performance criteria (TPC) specification number including the same size, the same load range, and the same construction as those originally installed on the vehicle. Consult a tire dealer if you must replace the P-metric tire with other sizes. Tire companies can best recommend the closest match of alphanumeric to P-metric sizes within their own tire lines.

## Driveline System Description and Operation

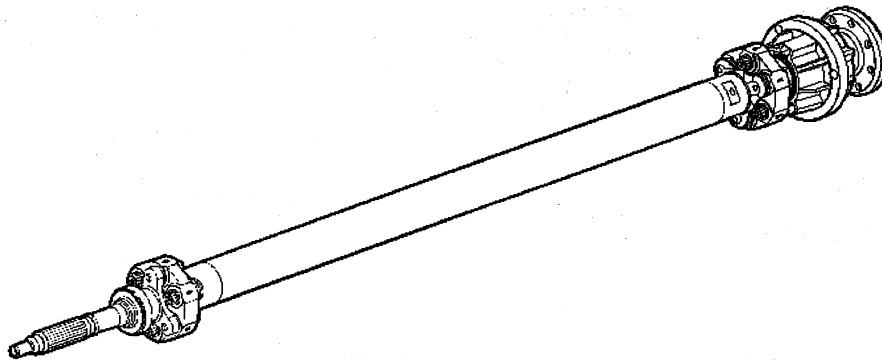
### Driveline/Axle – Propeller Shaft

#### Driveline Support Assembly Description



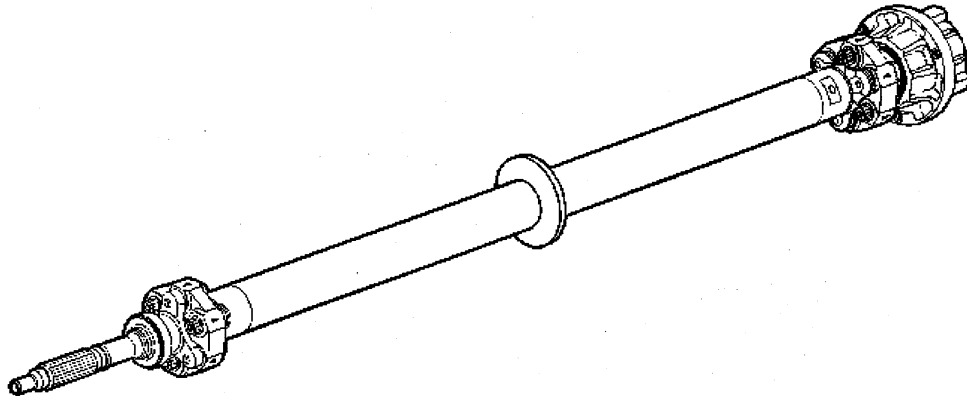
The driveline support assembly consists of a driveline support tube (with rear bell housing) and an internal propeller shaft assembly. The front of the driveline assembly mounts to the engine bellhousing. In manual transmission applications, the clutch actuator is retained to the front of the tube and the shifter linkage is mounted to brackets at the top center area. The driveline support assembly is specific for each vehicle as equipped (either automatic or manual transmission applications).

#### Propeller Shaft Assembly (Automatic Transmission)(c)



The automatic transmission propeller shaft assembly consists of a splined front input shaft, front coupling, propeller shaft, rear coupling, and bearing and housing assembly. The input shaft, propeller shaft, couplings and bearing and housing assembly are balanced as an assembly. The front of the propeller shaft assembly is supported (at the input shaft) by a ball type bearing. An O-ring, located in the front of the driveline support tube, prevents the front bearing outer race from spinning. The rear of the propeller shaft assembly is supported by a bearing and housing assembly. The bearing and housing assembly consists of a housing, internally splined input hub, externally splined flexplate spindle, O-rings, snap rings, and two ball type bearings. The propeller shaft assembly is retained in the driveline tube by an internal snap ring. The torque converter flex plate is retained to the flexplate spindle by bolts and is mated to the torque converter.

### Propeller Shaft Assembly (Manual Transmission)(c)



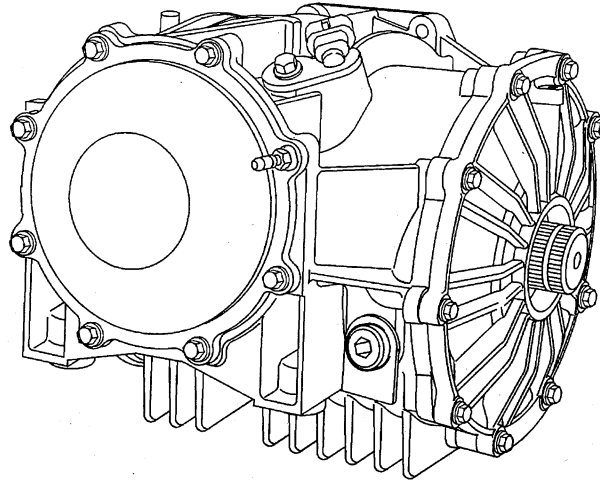
The manual transmission propeller shaft assembly consists of a splined front input shaft, front coupling, propeller shaft, rear coupling, and bearing and housing assembly. The input shaft, propeller shaft, couplings and bearing and housing assembly are balanced as an assembly. The front of the propeller shaft assembly is supported (at the input shaft) by a ball type bearing. An O-ring, located in the front of the driveline support tube, prevents the front bearing outer race from spinning. The rear bearing of the propeller shaft assembly is supported by a bearing and housing assembly. The bearing and housing assembly consists of a housing, internally splined hub, pilot bushings, O-rings, snap rings, a wave washer, and two ball type bearings. The bearing housing hub internal splines couple to the manual transmission splined input shaft. The propeller shaft assembly is retained in the driveline tube by an internal snap ring. The propeller shaft tube has an overspeed limiter (snubber) that prevents permanent propeller shaft damage as a result of a downshift above recommended speeds.

#### Important

Disassembly and improper reassembly of the propeller shaft components may result in driveline vibration. The propeller shaft and components should be kept free of any foreign material which could upset balance and also produce driveline vibration.

When servicing the engine, transaxle, or driveline support assembly, the proper installation procedure must be followed. Automatic transmission applications have a specific installation procedure and sequence of installation steps. Failure to follow proper procedures may cause damage to other vehicle driveline components.

## Rear Drive Axle Description and Operation



The vehicle is powered by either the LS1 or LS6 5.7 liter V-8 engine, VIN G or S. Motion is transferred from the engine crankshaft/flywheel through the driveline support, propeller shaft, assembly to either the 4L60-E (M30) automatic transmission or the ZF (MM6) 6-speed manual transmission. The splined output shaft of the transmission drives the pinion, which in turn, rotates the ring gear and differential case assembly. The limited slip differential distributes torque/power to the rear wheels via individual axle shaft assemblies. The limited-slip differential is of a conventional separator plate and friction disc type design.

The differential housing, side covers, pinion housing, and differential case halves are constructed of cast aluminum. The internal components incorporate a hypoid gear set, ring and pinion, carrier assembly, and pinion housing assembly. The pinion is supported in a pinion housing by tapered roller bearings. The pinion is positioned rearward of the ring gear centerline.

Pinion position, ring gear position, and carrier bearing preload are determined by shimming procedures.

All models have a 7 5/8 inch ring gear. Each ring gear has specific setup dimensions, A1 and A2 values, stamped onto the side area of the gear. The A1 and A2 values are unique to each ring gear/pinion and are determined during the manufacturers gear/pinion noise and vibration setup and testing. The vehicle speed sensor reluctor ring is incorporated into the outside area of the ring gear. The vehicle speed sensor detects the rotational pulses produced by the reluctor ring and send the signal to the vehicle control module (VCM).

The differential assembly is available in three gear ratios. The 3.42 ratio axle is used in all manual transmission applications. The 2.73 ratio axle is standard equipment for automatic transmission applications with an optional 3.15 ratio axle available.



## **Braking System Description and Operation**

### **Hydraulic Brake System Description and Operation**

#### **System Component Description**

The hydraulic brake system consists of the following:

##### **Hydraulic Brake Master Cylinder Fluid Reservoir**

Contains supply of brake fluid for the hydraulic brake system.

##### **Hydraulic Brake Master Cylinder**

Converts mechanical input force into hydraulic output pressure.

Hydraulic output pressure is distributed from the master cylinder through two hydraulic circuits, supplying diagonally-opposed wheel apply circuits.

##### **Hydraulic Brake Pressure Balance Control System**

Regulates brake fluid pressure delivered to hydraulic brake wheel circuits, in order to control the distribution of braking force.

Pressure balance control is achieved through dynamic rear proportioning (DRP), which is a function of the ABS modulator.

##### **Hydraulic Brake Pipes and Flexible Brake Hoses**

Carries brake fluid to and from hydraulic brake system components.

##### **Hydraulic Brake Wheel Apply Components**

Converts hydraulic input pressure into mechanical output force.

#### **System Operation**

Mechanical force is converted into hydraulic pressure by the master cylinder, regulated to meet braking system demands by the pressure balance control system, and delivered to the hydraulic brake wheel circuits by the pipes and flexible hoses. The wheel apply components then convert the hydraulic pressure back into mechanical force which presses linings against rotating brake system components.

## **Brake Assist System Description and Operation**

### **System Component Description**

The brake assist system consists of the following:

#### **Brake Pedal**

Receives, multiplies and transfers brake system input force from driver.

#### **Brake Pedal Pushrod**

Transfers multiplied input force received from brake pedal to brake booster.

#### **Vacuum Brake Booster**

Uses source vacuum to decrease effort required by driver when applying brake system input force.

When brake system input force is applied, air at atmospheric pressure is admitted to the rear of both vacuum diaphragms, providing a decrease in brake pedal effort required. When input force is removed, vacuum replaces atmospheric pressure within the booster.

### **Vacuum Source**

Supplies force used by vacuum brake booster to decrease brake pedal effort.

### **Vacuum Source Delivery System**

Enables delivery and retention of source vacuum for vacuum brake booster.

### **System Operation**

Brake system input force is multiplied by the brake pedal and transferred by the pedal pushrod to the hydraulic brake master cylinder. Effort required to apply the brake system is reduced by the vacuum brake booster.

## **Disc Brake System Description and Operation**

### **System Component Description**

The disc brake system consists of the following components:

#### **Disc Brake Pads**

Applies mechanical output force from the hydraulic brake calipers to friction surfaces of brake rotors.

#### **Disc Brake Rotors**

Uses mechanical output force applied to friction surfaces from the disc brake pads to slow speed of tire and wheel assembly rotation.

#### **Disc Brake Pad Hardware**

Secures disc brake pads firmly in proper relationship to the hydraulic brake calipers. Enables a sliding motion of brake pads when mechanical output force is applied.

#### **Disc Brake Caliper Hardware**

Provides mounting for hydraulic brake caliper and secures the caliper firmly in proper relationship to caliper bracket. Enables a sliding motion of the brake caliper to the brake pads when mechanical output force is applied.

### **System Operation**

Mechanical output force is applied from the hydraulic brake caliper pistons to the inner brake pads. As the pistons press the inner brake pads outward, the caliper housings draw the outer brake pads inward. This allows the output force to be equally distributed. The brake pads apply the output force to the friction surfaces on both sides of the brake rotors, which slows the rotation of the tire and wheel assemblies. The correct function of both the brake pad and brake caliper hardware is essential for even distribution of braking force.

## **Park Brake System Description and Operation**

### **System Component Description**

The park brake system consists of the following:

#### **Park Brake Lever Assembly**

Receives, multiplies, and transfers park brake system apply input force from operator to park brake cable system.

Releases applied park brake system when lever is returned to at-rest, lowered, position.

#### **Park Brake Cables**

Transfers input force received from park brake lever, through park brake cable equalizer, to park brake apply levers.

#### **Park Brake Cable Equalizer**

Evenly distributes input force to both the left and right park brake units.

#### **Park Brake Apply Lever**

Multiplies and transfers input force to park brake actuator/adjuster.

### **System Operation**

Park brake apply input force is received by the park brake lever assembly being applied. The input force is multiplied by the lever assembly, transferred, and evenly distributed, through the park brake cables and the park brake cable equalizer, to the left and right park brake apply levers. The park brake apply levers multiply and transfer the apply input force to the park brake actuators. The park brake lever assembly releases an applied park brake system when it is returned to the at-rest, lowered, position.

## **ABS Description and Operation**

### **Antilock Brake System**

When wheel slip is detected during a brake application, the ABS enters antilock mode. During antilock braking, hydraulic pressure in the individual wheel circuits is controlled to prevent any wheel from slipping. A separate hydraulic line and specific solenoid valves are provided for each wheel. The ABS can decrease, hold, or increase hydraulic pressure to each wheel brake. The ABS cannot, however, increase hydraulic pressure above the amount which is transmitted by the master cylinder during braking.

During antilock braking, a series of rapid pulsations is felt in the brake pedal. These pulsations are caused by the rapid changes in position of the individual solenoid valves as the EBCM responds to wheel speed sensor inputs and attempts to prevent wheel slip. These pedal pulsations are present only during antilock braking and stop when normal braking is resumed or when the vehicle comes to a stop. A ticking or popping noise may also be heard as the solenoid valves cycle rapidly. During antilock braking on dry pavement, intermittent chirping noises may be heard as the tires approach slipping. These noises and pedal pulsations are considered normal during antilock operation.

Vehicles equipped with ABS may be stopped by applying normal force to the brake pedal. Brake pedal operation during normal braking is no different than that of previous non-ABS systems. Maintaining a constant force on the brake pedal provides the shortest stopping distance while maintaining vehicle stability.

The Traction Control System (TCS) also monitors rear wheel speed and compares the speed to the speed of the front wheel. If excessive rear wheel speed is detected in either rear wheels the TCS will be activated. The TCS uses the following to improved traction and vehicle stability:

- Throttle Shutdown
- Timing control
- Rear brake intervention

## Engine Description and Operation

### Engine Mechanical – LS1 5.7L

#### General Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
<b>General Data</b>		
• Engine Type	V8	
• Displacement	5.7L 5665 cc	346 CID
• Bore	99.0-99.018 mm	3.897-3.898 in
• Stroke	92.0 mm	3.622 in
• Compression Ratio	10.1:1	
• Firing Order	1-8-7-2-6-5-4-3	
• Spark Plug Gap	1.524 mm	0.06 in
<b>Lubrication System</b>		
• Oil Capacity - without Oil Filter Change	5.678 Liters	6.0 Quarts
• Oil Capacity - with Oil Filter Change	6.151 Liters	6.5 Quarts
• Oil Pressure - Minimum-Hot	41 kPa at 1,000 engine RPM 124 kPa at 2,000 engine RPM 165 kPa at 4,000 engine RPM	6 psig at 1,000 engine RPM 18 psig at 2,000 engine RPM 24 psig at 4,000 engine RPM
• Oil Type	Mobil® 5W-30 Synthetic or Equivalent	
<b>Camshaft</b>		
• Camshaft End Play	0.025-0.305 mm	0.001-0.012 in
• Camshaft Journal Diameter	54.99-55.04 mm	2.164-2.166 in
• Camshaft Journal Diameter Out-of-Round	0.025 mm	0.001 in
• Camshaft Lobe Lift - Intake	6.96 mm	0.274 in
• Camshaft Lobe Lift - Exhaust	7.13 mm	0.281 in
• Camshaft Runout - Measured at the Intermediate Journals	0.05 mm	0.002 in
<b>Connecting Rod</b>		
• Connecting Rod Bearing Bore Diameter	56.505-56.525 mm	2.224-2.225 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Bore Out-of-Round - Production	0.006 mm	0.00023 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Bore Out-of-Round - Service Limit	0.006 mm	0.00023 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Clearance - Production	0.023-0.065 mm	0.0009-0.0025 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Clearance - Service Limit	0.023-0.076 mm	0.0009-0.003 in
• Connecting Rod Side Clearance	0.11-0.51 mm	0.00433-0.02 in

<b>Crankshaft</b>		
• Crankshaft Bearing Clearance - Production	0.020-0.052 mm	0.0008-0.0021 in
• Crankshaft Bearing Clearance - Service	0.020-0.065 mm	0.0008-0.0025 in
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Diameter - Production	53.318-53.338 mm	2.0991-2.0999 in
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Diameter - Service Limit	53.308 mm - Minimum	2.0987 in - Minimum
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Taper - Production	0.005 mm - Maximum for 1/2 of Journal Length	0.0002 in - Maximum for 1/2 of Journal Length
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Taper - Service Limit	0.02 mm - Maximum	0.00078 in - Maximum
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Out-of-Round - Production	0.005 mm	0.0002 in
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Out-of-Round - Service Limit	0.01 mm	0.0004 in
• Crankshaft End Play	0.04-0.2 mm	0.0015-0.0078 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter - Production	64.993-65.007 mm	2.558-2.559 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter - Service Limit	64.993 mm - Minimum	2.558 in - Minimum
• Crankshaft Main Journal Out-of-Round - Production	0.003 mm	0.000118 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Out-of-Round - Service Limit	0.008 mm	0.0003 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Taper - Production	0.01 mm	0.0004 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Taper - Service Limit	0.02 mm	0.00078 in
• Crankshaft Reluctor Ring Runout - Measured 1.0 mm (0.04 in) Below Tooth Diameter	0.7 mm	0.028 in
• Crankshaft Runout - at Rear Flange	0.05 mm	0.002 in
• Crankshaft Thrust Wall Runout	0.025 mm	0.001 in
• Crankshaft Thrust Wall Width - Production	26.14-26.22 mm	1.029-1.0315 in
• Crankshaft Thrust Wall Width - Service	26.2 mm - Maximum	1.0315 in - Maximum
<b>Cylinder Bore</b>		
• Cylinder Bore Diameter	99.0-99.018 mm	3.897-3.898 in
• Cylinder Bore Taper Thrust Side	0.018 mm - Maximum	0.0007 in - Maximum
<b>Cylinder Head</b>		
• Cylinder Head Engine Block Deck Flatness - Measured within a 152.4 mm (6.0 in) Area	0.08 mm	0.003 in
• Cylinder Head Engine Block Deck Flatness - Measuring the Overall Length of the Cylinder Head	0.1 mm	0.004 in
• Cylinder Head Exhaust Manifold Deck Flatness	0.22 mm	0.008 in
• Cylinder Head Intake Manifold Deck Flatness	0.22 mm	0.008 in
• Cylinder Head Height - Measured from the Cylinder Head Deck to the Valve Rocker Arm Cover Seal Surface	120.2 mm - Minimum	4.732 in - Minimum

<b>Engine Block</b>		
• Camshaft Bearing Bore 1 and 5 Diameter	59.08-59.13 mm	2.325-2.327 in
• Camshaft Bearing Bore 2 and 4 Diameter	58.83-58.88 mm	2.316-2.318 in
• Camshaft Bearing Bore 3 Diameter	58.58-58.63 mm	2.306-2.308 in
• Engine Block Cylinder Head Deck Surface Flatness - Measured within a 152.4 mm (6.0 in) Area	0.08 mm	0.003 in
• Engine Block Cylinder Head Deck Surface Flatness - Measuring the Overall Length of the Block Deck	0.22 mm	0.008 in
• Engine Block Cylinder Head Deck Height - Measuring from the Centerline of Crankshaft to the Deck Face	234.57-234.82 mm	9.235-9.245 in
• Main Bearing Bore Diameter - Production	69.871-69.889 mm	2.750-2.751 in
• Main Bearing Bore Out-of-Round	0.005 mm	0.0002 in
• Valve Lifter Bore Diameter - Production	21.417-21.443 mm	0.843-0.844 in
<b>Intake Manifold</b>		
• Intake Manifold Cylinder Head Deck Flatness - Measured at Gasket Sealing Surfaces	0.5 mm	0.02 in
<b>Oil Pan and Front/Rear Cover Alignment</b>		
• Oil Pan to Rear of Engine Block Alignment - at Transmission Bellhousing Mounting Surface	0.0-0.25 mm - Maximum	0.0-0.01 in - Maximum
• Front Cover Alignment - at Oil Pan Surface	0.0-0.5 mm	0.0-0.02 in
• Rear Cover Alignment - at Oil Pan Surface	0.0-0.5 mm	0.0-0.02 in
<b>Piston</b>		
• Piston Outside Diameter - Non Coated Skirt - at Size Point	98.969-98.987 mm	3.8964-3.8997 in
• Piston - Piston Diameter - Measured Over Skirt Coating	98.984-99.027 mm	3.897-3.899 in
• Piston to Bore Clearance - Non Coated Skirt - Production	0.013-0.049 mm	0.0005-0.0019 in
• Piston to Bore Clearance - Non Coated Skirt - Service	0.013-0.074 mm	0.0005-0.0029 in
• Piston - Piston to Bore Clearance - Coated Skirt - Production	-0.027 to +0.029 mm	-0.001 to +0.0011 in
• Piston - Piston to Bore Clearance - Coating Worn Off - Service Limit	0.074 mm	0.0029 in
<b>Piston Pin</b>		
• Piston Pin Clearance to Piston Bore - Production	0.01-0.02 mm	0.0004-0.00078 in
• Piston Pin Clearance to Piston Bore - Service Limit	0.01-0.022 mm - Maximum	0.0004-0.00086 in - Maximum
• Piston Pin Diameter	23.997-24.0 mm	0.9447-0.9448 in
• Piston Pin Fit in Connecting Rod	0.02-0.043 mm - Interference	0.00078-0.00169 in - Interference
<b>Piston Rings</b>		
• Piston Compression Ring End Gap - Production - Top - Measured in Cylinder Bore	0.23-0.44 mm	0.009-0.017 in
• Piston Compression Ring End Gap - Production - 2nd - Measured in Cylinder Bore	0.44-0.7 mm	0.017-0.027 in

• Piston Oil Ring End Gap - Production - Measured in Cylinder Bore	0.18-0.75 mm	0.007-0.029 in
• Piston Compression Ring End Gap - Service - Top - Measured in Cylinder Bore	0.23-0.50 mm - Maximum	0.009-0.0196 in - Maximum
• Piston Compression Ring End Gap - Service - 2nd - Measured in Cylinder Bore	0.44-0.76 mm - Maximum	0.0173-0.03 in - Maximum
• Piston Oil Ring End Gap - Service Limit - Measured in Cylinder Bore	0.18-0.81 mm - Maximum	0.007-0.032 in - Maximum
• Piston Compression Ring Groove Clearance - Production - Top	0.04-0.086 mm	0.00157-0.0033 in
• Piston Compression Ring Groove Clearance - Production - 2nd	0.05-0.088 mm	0.002-0.0034 in
• Piston Oil Ring Groove Clearance - Production	-0.008 to +0.176 mm	-0.0003 to +0.0069 in
• Piston Compression Ring Groove Clearance - Service - Top	0.04-0.086 mm - Maximum	0.00157-0.0033 in - Maximum
• Piston Compression Ring Groove Clearance - Service - 2nd	0.05-0.088 mm - Maximum	0.002-0.0034 in - Maximum
• Piston Oil Ring Groove Clearance - Service Limit	-0.008 to +0.176 mm - Maximum	-0.0003 to +0.0069 in - Maximum
<b>Valve System</b>		
• Valve Face Angle	45 degrees	
• Valve Guide Installed Height - Measured from the Cylinder Head Spring Seat Surface to the Top of the Valve Guide	17.32 mm	0.682 in
• Valve Lash	Net Lash - No Adjustment	
• Valve Lift - Intake	11.79 mm	0.464 in
• Valve Lift - Exhaust	12.16 mm	0.479 in
• Valve Lifter	Hydraulic Roller	
• Valve Margin	1.25 mm - Minimum	0.05 in - Minimum
• Valve Rocker Arm Ratio	1.70:1	
• Valve Seat Angle	46 degrees	
• Valve Seat Runout	0.05 mm - Maximum	0.002 in - Maximum
• Valve Seat Width - Intake	1.02 mm	0.04 in
• Valve Seat Width - Exhaust	1.78 mm	0.07 in
• Valve Spring Free Length	52.9 mm	2.08 in
• Valve Spring Installed Height - Intake	45.75 mm	1.8 in
• Valve Spring Installed Height - Exhaust	45.75 mm	1.8 in
• Valve Spring Pressure - Closed	340 N at 45.75 mm	76 lb at 1.8 in
• Valve Spring Pressure - Open	980 N at 33.55 mm	220 lb at 1.32 in
• Valve Stem Clearance - Production - Intake	0.025-0.066 mm	0.001-0.0026 in
• Valve Stem Clearance - Production - Exhaust	0.025-0.066 mm	0.001-0.0026 in
• Valve Stem Clearance Service - Intake	0.093 mm - Maximum	0.0037 in - Maximum
• Valve Stem Clearance - Service - Exhaust	0.093 mm - Maximum	0.0037 in - Maximum
• Valve Stem Diameter - Production	7.955-7.976 mm	0.313-0.314 in
• Valve Stem Diameter - Service	7.95 mm - Minimum	0.313 in - Minimum
• Valve Stem Oil Seal Installed Height - Measured from the Valve Spring Shim to Top Edge of Seal Body - First Design Seal	18.1-19.1 mm	0.712-0.752 in



**Engine Mechanical – LS6 5.7L****General Specifications**

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
<b>General Data</b>		
• Engine Type	V8	
• Displacement	5.7L 5665 cc	346 CID
• Bore	99.0-99.018 mm	3.897-3.898 in
• Stroke	92.0 mm	3.622 in
• Compression Ratio	10.5:1	
• Firing Order	1-8-7-2-6-5-4-3	
• Spark Plug Gap	1.524 mm	0.06 in
<b>Lubrication System</b>		
• Oil Capacity (without Oil Filter Change)	5.678 Liters	6.0 Quarts
• Oil Capacity (with Oil Filter Change)	6.151 Liters	6.5 Quarts
• Oil Pressure (Minimum -- Hot)	41 kPa at 1,000 engine RPM 124 kPa at 2,000 engine RPM 165 kPa at 4,000 engine RPM	6 psig at 1,000 engine RPM 18 psig at 2,000 engine RPM 24 psig at 4,000 engine RPM
• Oil Type	Mobil® 5W-30 Synthetic or Equivalent	
<b>Camshaft</b>		
• Camshaft End Play	0.025-0.305 mm	0.001-0.012 in
• Camshaft Journal Diameter	54.99-55.04 mm	2.164-2.166 in
• Camshaft Journal Diameter Out-of-Round	0.025 mm	0.001 in
• Camshaft Lobe Lift (Intake)	7.78 mm	0.306 in
• Camshaft Lobe Lift (Exhaust)	7.78 mm	0.306 in
• Camshaft Runout (Measured at the Intermediate Journals)	0.05 mm	0.002 in
<b>Connecting Rod</b>		
• Connecting Rod Bearing Bore Diameter	56.505-56.525 mm	2.224-2.225 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Bore Out-of-Round (Production)	0.006 mm	0.00023 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Bore Out-of-Round (Service Limit)	0.006 mm	0.00023 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Clearance (Production)	0.023-0.065 mm	0.0009-0.0025 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Clearance (Service Limit)	0.023-0.076 mm	0.0009-0.003 in
• Connecting Rod Side Clearance	0.11-0.51 mm	0.00433-0.02 in
<b>Crankshaft</b>		
• Crankshaft Bearing Clearance (Production)	0.020-0.052 mm	0.0008-0.0021 in
• Crankshaft Bearing Clearance (Service)	0.020-0.065 mm	0.0008-0.0025 in
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Diameter (Production)	53.318-53.338 mm	2.0991-2.0999 in

2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Diameter (Service Limit)	53.308 mm (Minimum)	2.0987 in (Minimum)
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Taper (Production)	0.005 mm (Maximum for 1/2 of Journal Length)	0.0002 in (Maximum for 1/2 of Journal Length)
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Taper (Service Limit)	0.02 mm (Maximum)	0.00078 in (Maximum)
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Out-of-Round (Production)	0.005 mm	0.0002 in
• Crankshaft Connecting Rod Journal Out-of-Round (Service Limit)	0.01 mm	0.0004 in
• Crankshaft End Play	0.04-0.2 mm	0.0015-0.0078 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter (Production)	64.993-65.007 mm	2.558-2.559 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter (Service Limit)	64.993 mm (Minimum)	2.558 in (Minimum)
• Crankshaft Main Journal Out-of-Round (Production)	0.003 mm	0.000118 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Out-of-Round (Service Limit)	0.008 mm	0.0003 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Taper (Production)	0.01 mm	0.0004 in
• Crankshaft Main Journal Taper (Service Limit)	0.02 mm	0.00078 in
• Crankshaft Reluctor Ring Runout (Measured 1.0 mm (0.04 in) Below Tooth Diameter)	0.7 mm	0.028 in
• Crankshaft Runout (at Rear Flange)	0.05 mm	0.002 in
• Crankshaft Thrust Wall Runout	0.025 mm	0.001 in
• Crankshaft Thrust Wall Width (Production)	26.14-26.22 mm	1.029-1.0315 in
• Crankshaft Thrust Wall Width (Service)	26.2 mm (Maximum)	1.0315 in (Maximum)
<b>Cylinder Bore</b>		
• Cylinder Bore Diameter	99.0-99.018 mm	3.897-3.898 in
• Cylinder Bore Taper Thrust Side	0.018 mm (Maximum)	0.0007 in (Maximum)
<b>Cylinder Head</b>		
• Cylinder Head Engine Block Deck Flatness (Measured within a 152.4 mm (6.0 in) area)	0.08 mm	0.003 in
• Cylinder Head Engine Block Deck Flatness (Measuring the Overall Length of the Cylinder Head)	0.1 mm	0.004 in
• Cylinder Head Exhaust Manifold Deck Flatness	0.22 mm	0.008 in
• Cylinder Head Intake Manifold Deck Flatness	0.22 mm	0.008 in
• Cylinder Head Height (Measured from the Cylinder Head Deck to the Valve Rocker Arm Cover Seal Surface)	120.2 mm (Minimum)	4.732 in (Minimum)
<b>Engine Block</b>		
• Camshaft Bearing Bore 1 and 5 Diameter	59.08-59.13 mm	2.325-2.327 in
• Camshaft Bearing Bore 2 and 4 Diameter	58.83-58.88 mm	2.316-2.318 in
• Camshaft Bearing Bore 3 Diameter	58.58-58.63 mm	2.306-2.308 in
• Engine Block Cylinder Head Deck Surface Flatness (Measured within a 152.4 mm (6.0 in) area)	0.08 mm	0.003 in
• Engine Block Cylinder Head Deck Surface Flatness (Measuring the Overall Length of the Block Deck)	0.22 mm	0.008 in

• Engine Block Cylinder Head Deck Height (Measuring from the Centerline of Crankshaft to the Deck Face)	234.57-234.82 mm	9.235-9.245 in
• Main Bearing Bore Diameter (Production)	69.871-69.889 mm	2.750-2.751 in
• Main Bearing Bore Out-of-Round	0.005 mm	0.0002 in
• Valve Lifter Bore Diameter (Production)	21.417-21.443 mm	0.843-0.844 in
<b>Intake Manifold</b>		
• Intake Manifold Cylinder Head Deck Flatness (Measured at Gasket Sealing Surfaces)	0.5 mm	0.02 in
<b>Oil Pan and Front/Rear Cover Alignment</b>		
• Oil Pan to Rear of Engine Block Alignment (at Transmission Bellhousing Mounting Surface)	0.0-0.25 mm (Maximum)	0.0-0.01 in (Maximum)
• Front Cover Alignment (at Oil Pan Surface)	0.0-0.5 mm	0.0-0.02 in
• Rear Cover Alignment (at Oil Pan Surface)	0.0-0.5 mm	0.0-0.02 in
<b>Piston</b>		
• Piston Outside Diameter - Non Coated Skirt (at Size Point)	98.969-98.987 mm	3.8964-3.897 in
• Piston - Piston Diameter - Measured Over Skirt Coating	98.984-99.027 mm	3.897-3.899 in
• Piston to Bore Clearance - Non Coated Skirt (Production)	0.013-0.049 mm	0.0005-0.0019 in
• Piston to Bore Clearance - Non Coated Skirt (Service)	0.013-0.074 mm	0.0005-0.0029 in
• Piston - Piston to Bore Clearance - Coated Skirt - Production	-0.027 to +0.029 mm	-0.001 to +0.0011 in
• Piston - Piston to Bore Clearance - Coating Worn Off - Service Limit	0.074 mm	0.0029 in
<b>Piston Pin</b>		
• Piston Pin Clearance to Piston Bore (Production)	0.01-0.02 mm	0.0004-0.00078 in
• Piston Pin Clearance to Piston Bore (Service Limit)	0.01-0.022 mm (Maximum)	0.0004-0.00086 in (Maximum)
• Piston Pin Diameter	23.997-24.0 mm	0.9447-0.9448 in
• Piston Pin Fit in Connecting Rod	0.02-0.043 mm (Interference)	0.00078-0.00169 in (Interference)
<b>Piston Rings</b>		
• Piston Compression Ring End Gap (Production--Top) (Measured in Cylinder Bore)	0.23-0.44 mm	0.009-0.017 in
• Piston Compression Ring End Gap (Production--2nd) (Measured in Cylinder Bore)	0.44-0.7 mm	0.017-0.027 in
• Piston Oil Ring End Gap (Production) (Measured in Cylinder Bore)	0.18-0.75 mm	0.007-0.029 in
• Piston Compression Ring End Gap (Service--Top) (Measured in Cylinder Bore)	0.23-0.5 mm (Maximum)	0.009-0.0196 in (Maximum)
• Piston Compression Ring End Gap (Service--2nd) (Measured in Cylinder Bore)	0.44-0.76 mm (Maximum)	0.0173-0.03 in (Maximum)
• Piston Oil Ring End Gap (Service Limit) (Measured in Cylinder Bore)	0.18-0.81 mm (Maximum)	0.007-0.032 in (Maximum)
• Piston Compression Ring Groove Clearance (Production--Top)	0.04-0.086 mm	0.00157-0.0033 in

2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

• Piston Compression Ring Groove Clearance (Production--2nd)	0.05-0.088 mm	0.002-0.0034 in
• Piston Oil Ring Groove Clearance (Production)	-0.008-0.176 mm	-0.0003-0.0069 in
• Piston Compression Ring Groove Clearance (Service--Top)	0.04-0.086 mm (Maximum)	0.00157-0.0033 in (Maximum)
• Piston Compression Ring Groove Clearance (Service--2nd)	0.05-0.088 mm (Maximum)	0.002-0.0034 in (Maximum)
• Piston Oil Ring Groove Clearance (Service Limit)	-0.008-0.176 mm (Maximum)	-0.0003-0.0069 in (Maximum)
<b>Valve System</b>		
• Valve Face Angle	45 degrees	
• Valve Guide Installed Height (Measured from the Cylinder Head Spring Seat Surface to the Top of the Valve Guide)	17.32 mm	0.682 in
• Valve Lash	Net Lash--No Adjustment	
• Valve Lift (Intake)	13.27 mm	0.522 in
• Valve Lift (Exhaust)	13.25 mm	0.521 in
• Valve Lifter	Hydraulic Roller	
• Valve Margin	1.25 mm (Minimum)	0.05 in (Minimum)
• Valve Rocker Arm Ratio	1.70:1	
• Valve Seat Angle	46 degrees	
• Valve Seat Runout	0.05 mm (Maximum)	0.002 in (Maximum)
• Valve Seat Width (Intake)	1.02 mm	0.04 in
• Valve Seat Width (Exhaust)	1.78 mm	0.07 in
• Valve Spring Free Length	53.40 mm	2.10 in
• Valve Spring Installed Height (Intake)	45.75 mm	1.8 in
• Valve Spring Installed Height (Exhaust)	45.75 mm	1.8 in
• Valve Spring Pressure (Closed)	400 N at 45.75 mm	90 lb at 1.8 in
• Valve Spring Pressure (Open)	1150 N at 32.42 mm	259 lb at 1.28 in
• Valve Stem Clearance (Production--Intake)	0.025-0.066 mm	0.001-0.0026 in
• Valve Stem Clearance (Production--Exhaust)	0.025-0.066 mm	0.001-0.0026 in
• Valve Stem Clearance (Service--Intake)	0.093 mm (Maximum)	0.0037 in (Maximum)
• Valve Stem Clearance (Service--Exhaust)	0.093 mm (Maximum)	0.0037 in (Maximum)
• Valve Stem Diameter (Production)	7.955-7.976 mm	0.313-0.314 in
• Valve Stem Diameter (Service)	7.95 mm (Minimum)	0.313 in (Minimum)
• Valve Stem Oil Seal Installed Height (Measured from the Valve Spring Shim to Top Edge of Seal Body - First Design Seal)	18.1-19.1 mm	0.712-0.752 in

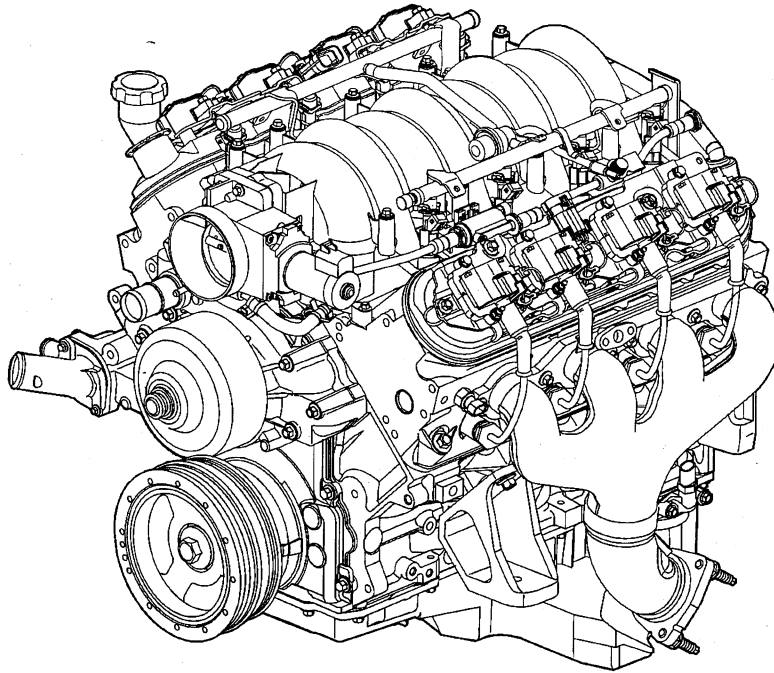
**Fastener Tightening Specifications – LS1 & LS6**

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Accessory Drive Belt Idler Pulley Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Accessory Drive Belt Tensioner Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Air Conditioning (A/C) Compressor and Condenser Hose Bolt	27 N·m	20 lb ft
A/C Drive Belt Idler Pulley Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
A/C Drive Belt Tensioner Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Air Conditioning Drive Belt Tensioner Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Air Injection Reaction (AIR) Pipe Bolt	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Fluid Cooler Line Clamp Bolt (at Oil Pan)	12 N·m	106 lb in
Automatic Transmission Fluid Cooler Line Clamp Bolt (at Right Transmission Cover)	2.2 N·m	19 lb in
Automatic Transmission Fluid Cooler Pipe	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Camshaft Retainer Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Camshaft Sensor Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Camshaft Sprocket Bolt	35 N·m	26 lb ft
Crankshaft Balancer Bolt (Installation Pass-to Ensure the Balancer is Completely Installed)	330 N·m	240 lb ft
Crankshaft Balancer Bolt (First Pass-Install a NEW Bolt After the Installation Pass and Tighten as Described in the First and Final Passes)	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Crankshaft Balancer Bolt (Final Pass)	140 degrees	
Crankshaft Oil Deflector Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Crossmember Nut	110 N·m	81 lb ft
Cylinder Head Bolt (First Pass all M11 Bolts in Sequence)	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Cylinder Head Bolt (Second Pass all M11 Bolts in Sequence)	90 degrees	
Cylinder Head Bolt (Final Pass all M11 Bolts in Sequence-Excluding the Medium Length Bolts at The Front and Rear of Each Cylinder Head)	90 degrees	
Cylinder Head Bolt (Final Pass M11 Medium Length Bolts at the Front and Rear of Each Cylinder Head in Sequence)	50 degrees	
Cylinder Head Bolt (M8 Inner Bolts in Sequence)	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Driveline Close-out Panel Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Driveline Support Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Driveline Support Plug	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Engine Flywheel Bolt (First Pass in Sequence)	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Engine Flywheel Bolt (Second Pass in Sequence)	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Engine Flywheel Bolt (Final Pass in Sequence)	100 N·m	74 lb ft
Engine Front Cover Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Engine Mount Bracket Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Engine Mount Nut	65 N·m	48 lb ft
Engine Mount-to-Engine Mount Bracket Nut	65 N·m	48 lb ft
Engine Oil Filter	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Engine Rear Cover Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Engine Service Lift Bracket M8 Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Engine Service Lift Bracket M10 Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Engine Valley Cover Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Engine Wiring Harness Generator Lead Nut	13 N·m	115 lb in
Engine Wiring Harness Ground Strap Bolt	32 N·m	24 lb ft
Flywheel Housing Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Generator Bracket Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Ignition Coil Bracket Stud	12 N·m	106 lb in

2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

Intake Manifold Bolt (First Pass in Sequence)	5 N·m	44 lb in
Intake Manifold Bolt (Final Pass in Sequence)	10 N·m	89 lb in
Intermediate Steering Shaft Bolt	48 N·m	35 lb ft
Knock Sensor	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Oil Filter Fitting	55 N·m	40 lb ft
Oil Level Indicator Tube Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Oil Pan (Lower) Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Oil Pan Drain Plug	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Oil Pan-to-Front Cover Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Oil Pan Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Oil Pan-to-Rear Cover Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Oil Pump Screen Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Oil Pump Screen Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Oil Pump Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Oil Pan Cover Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) Pipe Strap Nut (LS1 Engine)	12 N·m	106 lb in
Power Steering Pump Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Propeller Shaft Hub Collar Bolt	125 N·m	92 lb ft
Spark Plug (Cylinder Heads-New)	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Spark Plug (all Subsequent Installations)	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Steering Knuckle Nut (First Pass)	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Steering Knuckle Nut (Second Pass)	50 degrees	
Steering Knuckle Nut (Final Pass)	55 N·m	41 lb ft
Transmission Cover Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Transmission Wiring Harness Clip Bolt (near the Harness Ground)	32 N·m	23 lb ft
Transmission Wiring Harness Clip Bolt (near the Oil Pan)	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Transmission Wiring Harness Bracket Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Valve Lifter Guide Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Valve Rocker Arm Bolt	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Valve Rocker Arm Cover Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in

## Engine Component Description



### Camshaft and Drive System

A billet steel one piece camshaft is supported by five bearings pressed into the engine block. The camshaft has a machined camshaft sensor reluctor ring incorporated between the fourth and fifth bearing journals. The camshaft timing sprocket is mounted to the front of the camshaft and is driven by the crankshaft sprocket through the camshaft timing chain. The crankshaft sprocket is splined and drives the oil pump driven gear. A retaining plate mounted to the front of the engine block maintains camshaft location.

### Crankshaft

The crankshaft is cast nodular iron. The crankshaft is supported by five crankshaft bearings. The bearings are retained by crankshaft bearing caps which are machined with the engine block for the proper alignment and clearance. The crankshaft journals are undercut and rolled. The center main journal is the thrust journal. A crankshaft position reluctor ring is mounted at the rear of the crankshaft. The reluctor ring is not serviceable separately.

### Cylinder Heads

The cylinder head assemblies are cast aluminum and have pressed in place powdered metal valve guides and valve seats. Passages for the engine coolant air bleed system are at the front and rear of each cylinder head. There are no exhaust gas passages within the cylinder head. Valve rocker arm covers are now retained to the cylinder head by four center mounted rocker arm cover bolts.

### Engine Block

The engine block is a cam-in-block deep skirt 90 degree V configuration with five crankshaft bearing caps. The engine block is aluminum with cast in place iron cylinder bore liners. The five crankshaft bearing caps each have four vertical M10 and two horizontal M8 mounting bolts. The camshaft is supported by five camshaft bearings pressed into the block.

### **Exhaust Manifolds**

The exhaust manifolds are one piece fabricated stainless steel and are a double wall design. The exhaust manifolds direct exhaust gases from the combustion chambers to the exhaust system. Each manifold has a single inlet for the Air Injection Reaction (AIR) system and a threaded opening for oxygen sensor installation.

### **Intake Manifold**

The IAFM or integrated air fuel module is a one piece composite design that incorporates metal threaded inserts for mounting the fuel rail and throttle body. The intake manifold is sealed to the cylinder heads by eight separate nonreusable silicone sealing gaskets which press into the grooves of the intake housing. The drive by wire throttle body assembly bolts to the front of the intake manifold. The throttle body is sealed to the intake manifold by a one piece push in place silicone gasket. The fuel rail assembly with eight separate fuel injectors is retained to the intake by four bolts. The injectors are seated in their individual manifold bores with O-ring seals to provide sealing. A fuel rail stop bracket is retained at the rear of the left fuel rail by the intake manifold mounting bolts. A snap fit Manifold Absolute Pressure (MAP) sensor housing is mounted at the rear of the manifold and sealed by an O-ring seal. The MAP sensor is installed and retained to the MAP sensor housing. There are no coolant passages within the intake manifold.

### **Oil Pan**

The structural two-piece oil pan assembly has cast aluminum upper and lower halves. Incorporated into the oil pan (upper) design are the oil filter mounting boss, oil level sensor mounting bore, and a non-removable oil pan baffle. The oil pan cover, oil temperature sensor, and oil level sensor mount to the sides of the oil pan (upper). Incorporated into the oil pan (lower) design are the drain plug opening and internal oil control ribbing. A nylon carrier (with silicone bead) type gasket provides sealing between the upper and lower halves of the oil pan assembly. The alignment of the structural oil pan assembly to the rear of the engine block and transmission bell housing is critical.

### **Piston and Connecting Rod Assemblies**

The pistons are cast aluminum. The pistons use two compression rings and one oil control ring assembly. The piston is a low friction, lightweight design with a flat top and barrel shaped skirt. The piston pins are chromium steel. They have a floating fit in the piston and are retained by a press fit in the connecting rod. The connecting rods are powdered metal. The connecting rods are fractured at the connecting rod journal and then machined for the proper clearance. The piston, pin, and connecting rod are to be serviced as an assembly.

### **Valve Rocker Arm Cover Assemblies**

The valve rocker arm covers are cast aluminum and use a pre-molded silicone gasket for sealing. Mounted to each rocker cover is an ignition coil and bracket assembly. Incorporated into the covers are the oil fill tube, the Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) system passages, and the engine fresh air passages.

### **Valve Train**

Motion is transmitted from the camshaft through the hydraulic roller valve lifters and tubular pushrods to the roller type rocker arms. The valve lifter guides position and retain the valve lifters. The valve rocker arms for each bank of cylinders are mounted on pedestals (pivot supports). Each rocker arm is retained on the pivot support and cylinder head by a bolt. Valve lash is net build.



## Drive Belt System Description

The drive belt system consists of the following components:

- The drive belt
- The drive belt tensioner
- The drive belt idler pulley
- The crankshaft balancer pulley
- The accessory drive component mounting brackets
- The accessory drive components
  - The power steering pump, if belt driven
  - The generator
  - The A/C compressor, if equipped
  - The engine cooling fan, if belt driven
  - The water pump, if belt driven
  - The vacuum pump, if equipped
  - The air compressor, if equipped

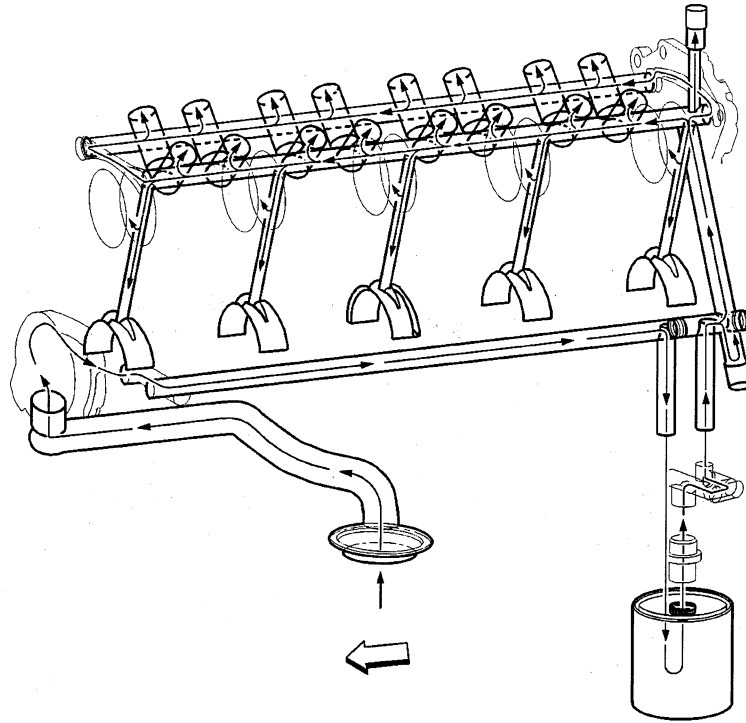
The drive belt system may use one belt or two belts. The drive belt is thin so that it can bend backwards and has several ribs to match the grooves in the pulleys. There also may be a V-belt style belt used to drive certain accessory drive components. The drive belts are made of different types of rubbers (chloroprene or EPDM) and have different layers or plies containing either fiber cloth or cords for reinforcement.

Both sides of the drive belt may be used to drive the different accessory drive components. When the back side of the drive belt is used to drive a pulley, the pulley is smooth.

The drive belt is pulled by the crankshaft balancer pulley across the accessory drive component pulleys. The spring loaded drive belt tensioner keeps constant tension on the drive belt to prevent the drive belt from slipping. The drive belt tensioner arm will move when loads are applied to the drive belt by the accessory drive components and the crankshaft.

The drive belt system may have an idler pulley, which is used to add wrap to the adjacent pulleys. Some systems use an idler pulley in place of an accessory drive component when the vehicle is not equipped with the accessory.

## Lubrication



Engine lubrication is supplied by a gerotor type oil pump assembly. The pump is mounted on the front of the engine block and driven directly by the crankshaft sprocket. The pump gears rotate and draw oil from the oil pan sump through a pick-up screen and pipe. The oil is pressurized as it passes through the pump and is sent through the engine block oil galleries. Contained within the oil pump assembly is a pressure relief valve that maintains oil pressure within a specified range. Pressurized oil is directed through the lower gallery to the full flow oil filter where harmful contaminants are removed. A bypass valve is incorporated into the oil pan which will permit oil flow in the event the filter becomes restricted. At the rear of the block, oil is then directed to the upper main oil galleries which are drilled just above the camshaft assembly. From there oil is then directed to the crankshaft and camshaft bearings. Oil that has entered the upper main oil galleries also pressurizes the valve lifter assemblies and is then pumped through the pushrods to lubricate the valve rocker arms and valve stems. Oil returning to the pan is directed by the crankshaft oil deflector. Oil temperature, pressure and crankcase level are each monitored by individual sensors.

## Engine Cooling

### Engine Cooling System Approximate Capacities

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
<b>Coolant</b>		
• Antifreeze to Coolant Mixture (percent)	50/50	
• Antifreeze (Pure) Point of Freeze	-20°C	-8°F
• Antifreeze (50/50 Mixture) Boiling Point	128°C	262°C
• Protection Rating	-37°C	-34°F
• Type	GM-Goodwrench DEX-COOL®	
<b>Cooling Fans</b>		
• Blade Diameter	312 mm	12.3 in
• Motor Type	2-Speed	
• Number of Blades	5	
<b>Cooling System Coolant Capacity</b>		
• Automatic Transmission	11.6 liters	12.3 quarts
• Manual Transmission	11.9 liters	12.6 quarts
<b>Radiator</b>		
• Core Material	Aluminum	
• Fill Cap Pressure Rating	103 kPa	15 psi
• Fill Cap Pressure Test Rating (Max)	138 kPa	20 psi
• Type	Aluminum/Plastic Slant Back	
<b>Thermostat Test (33% Glycol Solution)</b>		
• Closed (Degrees Below Specification on Valve)	6°C	10°F
• Open (Degrees Above Specification on Valve)	11°C	22°F

### Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Automatic Transmission Oil Cooler Line Fitting	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Coolant Air Bleed Bolt/Stud	12 N·m	106 lb in
Cooling Fan Motor Bolt	6 N·m	53 lb in
Engine Coolant Heater	40 N·m	30 lb ft
Engine Coolant Heater Cord Clip Bolt	32 N·m	24 lb ft
Fan Blade Nut	6 N·m	53 lb in
Radiator Baffle Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Radiator Support Bolt	8 N·m	71 lb in
Radiator Surge Tank Nut	10 N·m	89 lb in
Stabilizer Shaft Bracket Bolt	58 N·m	43 lb ft
Water Pump Bolt (First Pass)	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Water Pump Bolt (Final Pass)	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Water Pump Inlet	15 N·m	89 lb ft

## Cooling System Description and Operation

### General Description

The cooling system consists of the following major components:

- The radiator
- The radiator surge tank
- The cooling fans
- The thermostat
- The water pump
- The coolant air bleed pipe
- The heater pipe assembly
- The ECT sensor
- The transmission oil cooler
- All related coolant hoses
- The fan shroud
- The fan motor/blade
- Coolant Heater (optional)

The cooling system functions to maintain an efficient engine temperature during all engine operating conditions. The thermostat remains closed until the engine reaches the proper operating temperatures. When the engine is cold, the coolant does not circulate through the radiator, allowing the engine to warm up faster. When the engine reaches the normal operating temperatures, the thermostat opens and the coolant begins to circulate through the radiator in order to keep the engine from overheating.

The water pump draws the coolant from the radiator. The coolant is then circulated through the cooling jackets in the following components, then back to the radiator to be cooled:

- The cylinder heads
- The engine block
- The throttle body

The engine coolant is drawn from the water pump and circulated through internal passages in the cylinder heads and engine block. Vapor is vented off through the coolant air bleed pipe. The heated coolant is then directed back to the radiator. A separate coolant flow loop is available from the coolant pump to the heater core and back to the coolant pump to provide passenger compartment heat and defrost.

The radiator surge tank provides a coolant fill point and a central cooling system air bleed location. The tank is translucent on the lower half for coolant level viewing.

### Cooling Cycle

Coolant flows from the radiator outlet and into the water pump inlet. Some coolant flows from the water pump, to the heater core, then back to the water pump. This provides the passenger compartment with heat and defrost capability as the coolant warms up.

Coolant also flows from the water pump outlet and into the engine block. In the engine block, the coolant circulates through the water jackets surrounding the cylinders where it absorbs heat.

The coolant then flows through the cylinder head gasket openings and into the cylinder heads. In the cylinder heads, the coolant flows through the water jackets surrounding the combustion chambers and valve seats, where it absorbs additional heat.

From the cylinder heads, the coolant flows to the thermostat. The flow of coolant will either be stopped at the thermostat until the engine reaches normal operating temperature, or it will flow through the thermostat and into the radiator where it is cooled. At this point, the coolant flow cycle is completed.

Efficient operation of the cooling system requires proper functioning of all cooling system components. The cooling system consists of the following components:

### **Coolant**

The engine coolant is a solution made up of a 50-50 mixture of DEX-COOL and suitable drinking water. The coolant solution carries excess heat away from the engine to the radiator, where the heat is dissipated to the atmosphere.

### **Radiator**

The radiator is a heat exchanger. It consists of a core and two tanks. The aluminum core is a tube and fin crossflow design that extends from the inlet tank to the outlet tank. Fins are placed around the outside of the tubes to improve heat transfer to the atmosphere.

The inlet and outlet tanks are a molded, high temperature, nylon reinforced plastic material. A high temperature rubber gasket seals the tank flange edge to the aluminum core. The tanks are clamped to the core with clinch tabs. The tabs are part of the aluminum header at each end of the core.

The radiator also has a drain cock located in the bottom of the left hand tank. The drain cock unit includes the drain cock and drain cock seal.

The radiator removes heat from the coolant passing through it. The fins on the core transfer heat from the coolant passing through the tubes. As air passes between the fins, it absorbs heat and cools the coolant.

### **Pressure Cap**

The pressure cap seals the cooling system. It contains a blow off or pressure valve and a vacuum or atmospheric valve. The pressure valve is held against its seat by a spring, which protects the radiator from excessive cooling system pressure. The vacuum valve is held against its seat by a spring, which permits opening of the valve to relieve vacuum created in the cooling system as it cools off. The vacuum, if not relieved, might cause the radiator and/or coolant hoses to collapse.

The pressure cap allows cooling system pressure to build up as the temperature increases. As the pressure builds, the boiling point of the coolant increases. Engine coolant can be safely run at a temperature much higher than the boiling point of the coolant at atmospheric pressure. The hotter the coolant is, the faster the heat transfers from the radiator to the cooler, passing air.

The pressure in the cooling system can get too high. When the cooling system pressure exceeds the rating of the pressure cap, it raises the pressure valve, venting the excess pressure.

As the engine cools down, the temperature of the coolant drops and a vacuum is created in the cooling system. This vacuum causes the vacuum valve to open, allowing outside air into the surge tank. This equalizes the pressure in the cooling system with atmospheric pressure, preventing the radiator and coolant hoses from collapsing.

### **Coolant Recovery System**

The coolant recovery system consists of a plastic coolant recovery reservoir and overflow tube. The recovery reservoir is also called a recovery tank or expansion tank. It is partially filled with coolant and is connected to the radiator fill neck with the overflow tube. Coolant can flow back and forth between the radiator and the reservoir.

In effect, a cooling system with a coolant recovery reservoir is a closed system. When the pressure in the cooling system gets too high, it will open the pressure valve in the pressure cap. This allows the coolant, which has expanded due to being heated, is allowed to flow through the overflow tube and into the recovery reservoir. As the engine cools down, the temperature of the coolant drops and a vacuum is created in the cooling system. This vacuum opens the vacuum valve in the pressure cap, allowing some of the coolant in the reservoir to be siphoned back into the radiator. Under normal operating conditions,

no coolant is lost. Although the coolant level in the recovery reservoir goes up and down, the radiator and cooling system are kept full. An advantage to using a coolant recovery reservoir is that it eliminates almost all air bubbles from the cooling system. Coolant without bubbles absorbs heat much better than coolant with bubbles.

### **Air Baffles and Seals**

The cooling system uses deflectors, air baffles and air seals to increase cooling system capability. Deflectors are installed under the vehicle to redirect airflow beneath the vehicle and through the radiator to increase engine cooling. Air baffles are also used to direct airflow through the radiator and increase cooling capability. Air seals prevent air from bypassing the radiator and A/C condenser, and prevent recirculation of hot air for better hot weather cooling and A/C condenser performance.

### **Water Pump**

The water pump is a centrifugal vane impeller type pump. The pump consists of a housing with coolant inlet and outlet passages and an impeller. The impeller is mounted on the pump shaft and consists of a series of flat or curved blades or vanes on a flat plate. When the impeller rotates, the coolant between the vanes is thrown outward by centrifugal force.

The impeller shaft is supported by one or more sealed bearings. The sealed bearings never need to be lubricated. Grease cannot leak out, dirt and water cannot get in as long as the seal is not damaged or worn.

The purpose of the water pump is to circulate coolant throughout the cooling system. The water pump is driven by the crankshaft via the drive belt.

### **Thermostat**

The thermostat is a coolant flow control component. Its purpose is to help regulate the operating temperature of the engine. It utilizes a temperature sensitive wax-pellet element. The element connects to a valve through a small piston. When the element is heated, it expands and exerts pressure against the small piston. This pressure forces the valve to open. As the element is cooled, it contracts. This contraction allows a spring to push the valve closed.

When the coolant temperature is below the rated thermostat opening temperature, the thermostat valve remains closed. This prevents circulation of the coolant to the radiator and allows the engine to warm up. After the coolant temperature reaches the rated thermostat opening temperature, the thermostat valve will open. The coolant is then allowed to circulate through the thermostat to the radiator where the engine heat is dissipated to the atmosphere. The thermostat also provides a restriction in the cooling system, after it has opened. This restriction creates a pressure difference which prevents cavitation at the water pump and forces coolant to circulate through the engine block.

### **Engine Oil Cooler**

The engine oil cooler is a heat exchanger. It is located inside the left side end tank of the radiator. The engine oil temperature is controlled by the temperature of the engine coolant that surrounds the oil cooler in the radiator.

The engine oil pump, pumps the oil through the engine oil cooler line to the oil cooler. The oil then flows through the cooler where the engine coolant absorbs heat from the oil. The oil is then pumped through the oil cooler return line, to the oil filter, to the engine block oil system.

### **Transmission Oil Cooler**

The transmission oil cooler is a heat exchanger. It is located inside the right side end tank of the radiator. The transmission fluid temperature is regulated by the temperature of the engine coolant in the radiator.

The transmission oil pump, pumps the fluid through the transmission oil cooler line to the transmission oil cooler. The fluid then flows through the cooler where the engine coolant absorbs heat from the fluid. The fluid is then pumped through the transmission oil cooler return line, to the transmission.

## Engine Electrical

### Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Battery Hold Down Retainer Bolt	18 N·m	13 lb ft
Battery Tray Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Engine Harness Cable Nut	13 N·m	10 lb ft
Generator Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Generator Bracket Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Generator Shaft Nut	75 N·m	55 lb ft
Ground Strap Bolt	32 N·m	24 lb ft
Ground Strap Nut	8 N·m	71 lb in
Instrument Panel (IP) Wiring Harness Junction Block Nut	10 N·m	89 lb in
Negative Battery Cable to Battery Bolt	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Negative Battery Cable Ground Nut	8 N·m	71 lb in
Negative Battery Cable Terminal Bolt	8 N·m	71 lb in
Positive Battery Cable Bolt	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Positive Battery Cable Nut (at solenoid)	10 N·m	89 lb in
Positive Battery Cable Nut (at fuse/relay center)	8 N·m	71 lb in
Positive Battery Cable to Starter Motor Stud Nut	15 N·m	11 lb ft
S Terminal Nut	4 N·m	35 lb in
Starter Motor Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft

### Battery Usage

Application	Specification
GM Part Number	19002277
Cold Cranking Amperage (CCA)	500
Reserve Capacity	80 minutes
Replacement Model Number	75P-7YR

### Battery Temperature vs Minimum Voltage

Estimated Temperature °F	Estimated Temperature °C	Minimum Voltage
70 or above	21 or above	9.6
50	10	9.4
32	0	9.1
15	-10	8.8
0	-18	8.5
Below 0	Below -18	8.0

### Starter Motor Usage

Engine Type	Starter Type
LS1	PG260M

### Generator Usage

Engine	Generator Model	Rated Output AMPS	Load Test Output AMPS
LS1	Valeo A14VI	110	85

## Ignition System Specifications

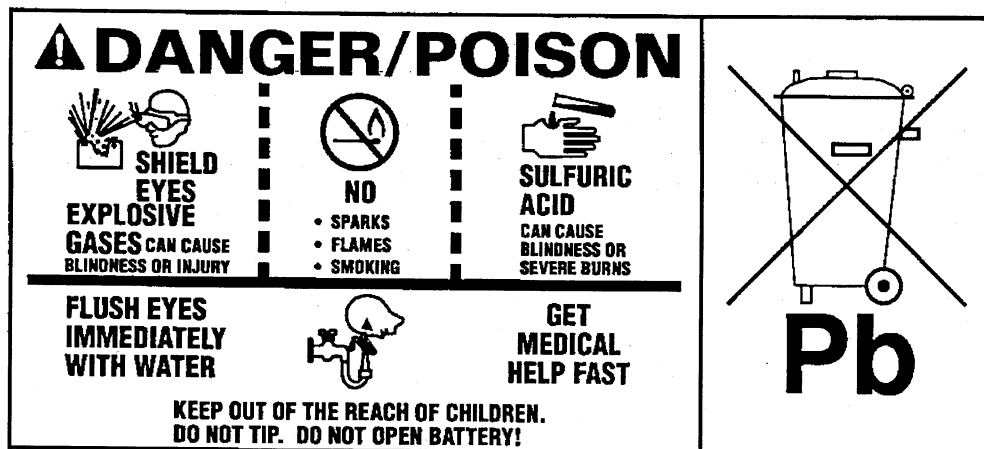
Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Firing Order	1-8-7-2-6-5-4-3	
Spark Plug Wire Resistance	700 ohms per ft	
Spark Plug Torque	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Spark Plug Gap	1.52 mm	0.060 in
Spark Plug Type	41-952 [AC plug type]	

## Battery Description and Operation

### Caution

Batteries produce explosive gases, contain corrosive acid, and supply levels of electrical current high enough to cause burns. Therefore, to reduce the risk of personal injury when working near a battery:

- Always shield your eyes and avoid leaning over the battery whenever possible.
- Do not expose the battery to open flames or sparks.
- Do not allow the battery electrolyte to contact the eyes or the skin. Flush immediately and thoroughly any contacted areas with water and get medical help.
- Follow each step of the jump starting procedure in order.
- Treat both the booster and the discharged batteries carefully when using the jumper cables.



The maintenance free battery is standard. There are no vent plugs in the cover. The battery is completely sealed except for two small vent holes in the side. These vent holes allow the small amount of gas that is produced in the battery to escape.

The battery has three functions as a major source of energy:

- Engine cranking
- Voltage stabilizer
- Alternate source of energy with generator overload.



The battery specification label (example below) contains information about the following:

- The test ratings
- The original equipment catalog number
- The recommended replacement model number

CATALOG NO.

**1819**

CCA <b>770</b>	LOAD TEST <b>380</b>
REPLACEMENT MODEL <b>100 - 6YR</b>	

A battery has 2 ratings:

- Reserve capacity
- Cold cranking amperage

When a battery is replaced use a battery with similar ratings. Refer to the battery specification label on the original battery or refer to Battery Usage .

### **Reserve Capacity**

Reserve capacity is the amount of time in minutes it takes a fully charged battery, being discharged at a constant rate of 25 amperes and a constant temperature of 27°C (80°F) to reach a terminal voltage of 10.5 V. Refer to Battery Usage for the reserve capacity rating of the original equipment battery.

### **Cold Cranking Amperage**

The cold cranking amperage is an indication of the ability of the battery to crank the engine at cold temperatures. The cold cranking amperage rating is the minimum amperage the battery must maintain for 30 seconds at -18°C (0°F) while maintaining at least 7.2 volts. Refer to Battery Usage for the cold cranking amperage rating for this vehicle.

### **Circuit Description**

The battery positive terminal supplies Battery Positive voltage to the under hood fuse block and the rear fuse block. The under hood fuse block provides a cable connection for the generator and a cable connection for the starter.

The battery negative terminal is connected to chassis ground G305 and supplies ground for the AD converter in the DIM.

### **Starting System Description and Operation**

The [PG] starter motors are [non-]repairable starter motors. They have pole pieces that are arranged around the armature within the starter housing. When the solenoid windings are energized, the pull-in winding circuit is completed to ground through the starter motor. The hold-in winding circuit is completed to ground through the solenoid. The windings work together magnetically to pull in and hold in the plunger. The plunger moves the shift lever. This action causes the starter drive assembly to rotate on the

armature shaft spline as it engages with the flywheel ring gear on the engine. At the same time, the plunger closes the solenoid switch contacts in the starter solenoid. Full battery voltage is then applied directly to the starter motor and it cranks the engine.

As soon as the solenoid switch contacts close, current stops flowing through the pull-in winding as battery voltage is now applied to both ends of the windings. The hold-in winding remains energized; its magnetic field is strong enough to hold the plunger, shift lever, starter drive assembly, and solenoid switch contacts in place to continue cranking the engine. When the engine starts, the pinion gear overrun protects the armature from excessive speed until the switch is opened.

When the ignition switch is released from the START position, crank voltage is removed from the starter solenoid S terminal. Current flows from the motor contacts through both windings to ground at the end of the hold-in winding. However, the direction of the current flow through the pull-in winding is now in the opposite direction of the current flow when the winding was first energized.

The magnetic fields of the pull-in and hold-in windings now oppose one another. This action of the windings, along with the help of the return spring, cause the starter drive assembly to disengage and the solenoid switch contacts to open simultaneously. As soon as the contacts open, the starter motor is turned off.

## **Charging System Description and Operation**

The Valeo A14V is a 110 Amp generator.

The generator provides voltage to operate the vehicle's electrical system and to charge the battery. A magnetic field is created when current flows through the rotor. This field rotates as the rotor is driven by the engine, creating an AC voltage in the stator windings. The AC voltage is converted to DC by the rectifier bridge and is supplied to the electrical system at the battery terminal.

The generator's digital regulator uses digital techniques to supply the rotor current and thereby control the output voltage. The rotor current is proportional to the width of the electrical pulses supplied by the digital regulator. When the ignition switch is ON, voltage is supplied to terminal L from the Powertrain Control Module (PCM), turning on the digital regulator. Narrow width pulses are supplied to the digital rotor, creating a weak magnetic field. When the engine is started, the digital regulator senses generator rotation by detecting AC voltage at the stator through an internal wire. Once the engine is running, the digital regulator varies the field current by controlling the pulse width. This regulates the generator output voltage for proper battery charging and electrical system operation.

## **Charging System Circuit Description**

The generator provides DC voltage to operate the vehicle's electrical system and to charge the battery. A magnetic field is created when current flows through the rotor windings. The rotor is belt driven by the engine creating an AC voltage as this field rotates within the stator windings. The AC voltage is converted to DC voltage by the rectifier bridge and is then supplied to the electrical system at the generator battery terminal.

When the engine is running, the generator turn-on signal is sent to the generator from the PCM, turning on the regulator. The generator's voltage regulator controls the current flow to the rotor, thereby controlling the generator output voltage. The rotor current is proportional to an electrical pulse width modulated voltage supplied by the regulator. When the engine is started, the regulator senses generator rotation by detecting AC voltage at the stator through an internal wire. Once the engine is running, the regulator varies the field current by controlling the pulse width. This regulates the generator's output voltage for proper battery charging and electrical system operation. The generator F terminal is connected internally to the voltage regulator and externally to the PCM. When the voltage regulator detects a charging system problem, it grounds this circuit to signal the PCM that a problem exists. The PCM also monitors the generator field duty cycle signal circuit. The system voltage sense circuit receives B+ voltage that is Hot At All Times from the battery. This voltage is used by the regulator as the reference for system voltage control.

When the ignition switch is turned to [RUN], the charge indicator turns on for a few seconds (bulb check), then turns off. The powertrain control module (PCM) commands the charge indicator ON or OFF by sending a Class 2 serial data line message to the instrument panel cluster.

### **Ignition System Description**

The electronic ignition system controls fuel combustion by providing a spark to ignite the compressed air/fuel mixture at the correct time. To provide optimum engine performance, fuel economy, and control of exhaust emissions, the PCM controls the spark advance of the ignition system. The electronic ignition system does not use the conventional distributor and coil. The electronic ignition system has the following advantages over a conventional mechanical distributor system:

- No moving parts
- Less maintenance required
- Remove mounting capability
- No mechanical load on the engine
- More coil cool down time between firing
- Elimination of mechanical timing adjustments
- Increased available ignition coil saturation time

The ignition system on this vehicle feature a multiple coil ignition and is known as coil near plug. The secondary ignition wires are short compared with a distributor ignition system wire. Eight ignition coils/module are individually mounted above each cylinder on the rocker covers. The coil/modules are fired sequentially. There is an Ignition Control (IC) circuit for each ignition coil/module. The eight ignition control circuits are connected to the PCM. All timing decisions are made by the PCM, which triggers each coil/module individually.

The electronic ignition system consists of the following components:

- Crankshaft position sensor
- Crankshaft position sensor reluctor wheel
- Camshaft position sensor
- Ignition coils
- Powertrain control module (PCM)

## Engine Controls

### Engine Controls – 5.7L

#### Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specifications	
	Metric	English
Accelerator Control Assembly to Floor Fasteners	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Accelerator Pedal Position (APP) Assembly Bolts	20 N·m	15 lb ft
AIR Check Valves	23 N·m	17 lb ft
AIR Pipe To Exhaust Manifold Bolts	20 N·m	15 lb ft
AIR Right Side Pipe Bracket-to-Cylinder Head Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
AIR Pump to Bracket	9 N·m	80 lb in
AIR Solenoid Valve Retaining Nut	7 N·m	62 lb in
Check Valve to the AIR Pipe	23 N·m	17 lb ft
Camshaft Position (CMP) Sensor Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Crankshaft Position (CKP) Sensor Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
ECT Sensor	20 N·m	15 lb in
Engine Coolant Temperature (ECT) Sensor	17 N·m	13 lb ft
EVAP Canister Bracket Bolt	7 N·m	62 lb in
EVAP Pipe Retainer Nut	3 N·m	27 lb in
EVAP Pipe Bracket Retainer Nut	6 N·m	53 lb in
Fuel and EVAP Pipe Retainer Nut	6 N·m	53 lb in
Fuel Crossover Hose Clamps	4 N·m	35 lb in
Fuel Filter and Fuel Pressure Regulator Bracket Nut	5 N·m	40 lb in
Fuel Pipe Assembly Clip Nuts	3 N·m	27 lb in
Fuel Rail Attaching Bolts	10 N·m	89 lb in
Fuel Tank Fill and Vent Pipe Bolts	3 N·m	22 lb in
Fuel Tank Fill Hose Clamp	4 N·m	35 lb in
Fuel Tank Fill Pipe Ground Strap Bolt	8 N·m	71 lb in
Fuel Tank Strap and Shield Bolts	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Fuel Tank Shield Mount Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb in
Fuel Tank Shield Nut	12 N·m	106 lb in
Heated Oxygen Sensor (HO2S)	41 N·m	30 lb ft
Ignition Coil Harness Mounting Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Ignition Coil Mounting Bolts	12 N·m	106 lb in
Knock Sensor (KS)	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Negative Battery Cable Bolt	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Powertrain Control Module (PCM) Electrical Connector Fasteners	8 N·m	70 lb in
PCV Hose Assembly Mounting Cable Nut	12 N·m	106 lb in
Tank Crossover Hose Clamp	4 N·m	35 lb in
Throttle Actuator Control (TAC) Module to PCM Bracket	2 N·m	17 lb in
Throttle Actuator Control (TAC) Module to PCM Bracket Fasteners on Y-cars	2 N·m	17 lb in
Throttle Body Attaching Bolts	12 N·m	106 lb in
Throttle Body to Intake Fasteners	10 N·m	89 lb in
Throttle Position (TP) Sensor Attaching Screws	2 N·m	18 lb in
Throttle Position (TP) Sensor To Throttle Body Fasteners	2 N·m	18 lb in

## **Fuel System Specifications**

Use premium unleaded gasoline rated at 91 octane or higher for best performance. You may use middle grade or regular unleaded gasolines, but your vehicle may not accelerate as well.

It is recommended that the gasoline meet specification which have been developed by the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) and endorsed by the Canadian Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association for better vehicle performance and engine protection. Gasolines meeting the AAMA specification could provide improved driveability and emission control system performance compared to other gasolines. For more information, write to : American Automobile Manufacturer's Association, 7430 Second Ave, Suite 300, Detroit MI 48202.

Be sure the posted octane for premium is at least 91 (at least 89 for middle grade and 87 for regular). If the octane is less than 87, you may get a heavy knocking noise when you drive. If it's bad enough, it can damage your engine.

If you're using fuel rated at the recommended octane or higher and you hear heavy knocking, your engine needs service. But don't worry if you hear a little pinging noise when you're accelerating or driving up a hill. That's normal, and you don't have to buy a higher octane fuel to get rid of pinging. It's the heavy, constant knock that means you have a problem.

## **Notice**

Your vehicle was not designed for fuel that contains methanol. Do not use methanol fuel which can corrode metal parts in your fuel system and also damage plastic and rubber parts. This kind of damage would not be covered under your warranty.

If your vehicle is certified to meet to meet California Emission Standards (indicated on the under hood emission control label), it is designed to operate on fuels that meet California specifications. If such fuels are not available in states adopting California emissions standards, your vehicle will operate satisfactorily on fuels meeting federal specifications, but emission control system performance may be affected. The malfunction indicator lamp on your instrument panel may turn on and/or your vehicle may fail a smog-check test. If this occurs, return to your authorized dealer for diagnosis to determine the cause of failure. In the event it is determined that the cause of the condition is the type of fuels used, repairs may not be covered by your warranty.

Some gasolines that are not reformulated for low emissions may contain an octane-enhancing additive called methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT); ask your service station operator whether or not the fuel contains MMT.

## Exhaust System

### Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Exhaust Manifold Bolt (First Pass)	15 N·m	11 lb ft
• Final Pass	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Exhaust Manifold Heat Shield Bolt	9 N·m	80 lb in
Exhaust Manifold Nut	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Exhaust Muffler Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Exhaust Muffler Hanger Nut	16 N·m	12 lb ft
Exhaust Pipe Brace Lower Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Exhaust Pipe Hanger Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Ignition Coil Bracket Stud	12 N·m	106 lb in
Oxygen Sensor	42 N·m	30 lb ft
Rear Stabilizer Shaft Bracket Bolt	65 N·m	49 lb ft
Rear Stabilizer Shaft Bracket Nut	95 N·m	70 lb ft
Secondary Air Injection (AIR) Pipe Bolt	20 N·m	15 lb ft

### Exhaust System Description

#### Important

Use of non-OEM parts may cause driveability concerns.

The exhaust system design varies according to the model designation and the intended use of the vehicle.

In order to secure the exhaust pipe to the exhaust manifold, the exhaust system utilizes a flange and seal joint coupling. A flange and gasket coupling secures the catalytic converter assembly to the muffler assembly.

Hangers suspend the exhaust system from the underbody, allowing some movement of the exhaust system and disallowing the transfer of noise and vibration into the vehicle.

Heat shields protect the vehicle from the high temperatures generated by the exhaust system.

#### Resonator

Some exhaust systems are equipped with a resonator. The resonator, located either before or after the muffler, allows the use of mufflers with less back pressure. Resonators are used when vehicle characteristics require specific exhaust tuning.

#### Catalytic Converter

The catalytic converter is an emission control device added to the engine exhaust system in order to reduce hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) pollutants from the exhaust gas.

The catalytic converter is comprised of a ceramic monolith substrate, supported in insulation and housed within a sheet metal shell. The substrate may be washcoated with 3 noble metals:

- Platinum (Pt)
- Palladium (Pd)
- Rhodium (Rh)

The catalyst in the converter is not serviceable.

## 2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

### **Muffler**

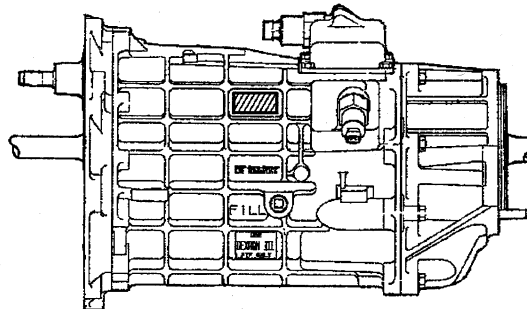
The exhaust muffler reduces the noise levels of the engine exhaust by the use of tuning tubes. The tuning tubes create channels inside the exhaust muffler that lower the sound levels created by the combustion of the engine.

## Transmission/Transaxle Description and Operation

### Manual Transmission – MM6

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Backup Lamp Switch	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Differential to Transmission Bolts and Nuts	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Differential to Transmission Lower Nut	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Driveline Support Assembly to Engine Flywheel Housing Bolts	50 N·m	37 lb ft
EBTCM LH Mounting Bracket Mounting Bolts	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Gear Select/Skip Shift Solenoid	40 N·m	30 lb ft
Intermediate Exhaust Pipe to Muffler Bolts	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Negative Battery Cable Bolt	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Rear Shock Absorber Lower Mounting Bolt	220 N·m	162 lb ft
Rear Suspension Crossmember Mounting Nuts	110 N·m	81 lb ft
Reverse Lockout Solenoid	40 N·m	30 lb ft
Shift Control Mounting Bolts	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Shift Control Closeout Boot Retaining Nuts	12 N·m	106 lb in
Transaxle Mount Bracket to Differential Bolts	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Transaxle Mount to Rear Suspension Crossmember Nuts	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Transmission to Driveline Support Assembly Bolts/Studs	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Transmission Fluid Drain Plug	27 N·m	20 lb ft
Transmission Fluid Fill Plug	27 N·m	20 lb ft
Transmission Fluid Temperature Sensor	27 N·m	20 lb ft
Transmission Shift Rod Clamp Bolt	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Transmission Vent Tube Retaining Bolt	20 N·m	15 lb ft

### Manual Transmission Description and Operation



Manual transmissions are identified by the number of forward gears and the measured distance between the centerline of the output shaft and the counter gear.

The 6-speed, manual transmission (RPO MM6), used in Corvettes, incorporates the following features:

- An aluminum case.
- Fully synchronized gearing with an enhanced synchronizer cone arrangement:



- Tripple-cone: FIRST, SECOND
- Double-cone: THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH
- Single-cone: REVERSE
- An internal shift rail mechanism.
- A remote transmission shift control mounted forward of the transmission.
- An external transmission shift rod enabling the forward mount location of the transmission shift control.
- An extended-length transmission output shaft mating directly to the rear axle drive pinion (in the rear of the differential housing).
- Tapered roller bearings supporting the mainshaft and countershaft.
- Caged roller bearings under all speed gears.
- Solenoid inhibit of SECOND and THIRD gears.
- Solenoid inhibit of REVERSE gear during predefined forward motion.

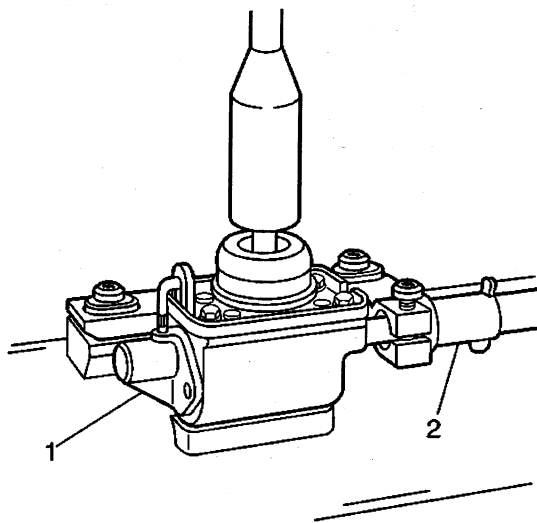
These features combine to yield a rugged, reliable system capable of handling input torques of up to 610 N·m (450 lb ft).

The gear ratios used in this transmission offer a wide operating range providing excellent acceleration and fuel economy.

The gear ratios are as follows:

Gear	Ratio (:1)
FIRST	2.66
SECOND	1.78
THIRD	1.30
FOURTH	1.00
FIFTH	0.74
SIXTH	0.50
REVERSE	2.90

**Shift Control and Shift Rod**



To allow the rear-of-vehicle transmission location, the transmission shift shaft has been relocated to the front of the transmission. The shift shaft is connected to a transmission shift rod (2) which contains two sealed universal-style joints, enabling the range of motion necessary in order to shift gears. The shift rod (2) is connected to the transmission shift control (1) which is a lubricated and sealed unit, mounted to the

driveline support assembly. The mounting system utilized for the shift control (1) incorporates rubber insulators. The cockpit of the vehicle is isolated from the driveline through the use of a shift control closeout boot which seals off the shift control and the driveline tunnel shift control opening.

### Gear Select (Skip Shift)

To ensure good fuel economy and compliance with federal fuel economy standards, SECOND and THIRD gears are inhibited when shifting out of FIRST gear under the following conditions:

- Coolant temperature is above 50°C (122°F).
- Vehicle speed is between 20 and 29 km/h (12 and 19 mph).
- Throttle is opened 35 percent or less.

### Reverse Lockout

A reverse lockout system (consisting of a reverse lockout solenoid which operates a reverse lockout mechanism) is utilized to prevent shifting into REVERSE gear when the vehicle is moving forward at a speed of 5 km/h (3 mph) or more.

## Automatic Transmission – 4L60E

### Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Accumulator Cover to Case Bolt	8.0-14.0 N·m	6-10 lb ft
Case Extension to Case Bolt	42.0-48.0 N·m	31-35 lb ft
Case Extension to Case Bolt (4WD Shipping)	11.2-22.6 N·m	8.3-16.7 lb ft
Converter Cover Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Converter Housing to Case Screw	65.0-75.0 N·m	48-55 lb ft
Cooler Pipe Connector	35.0-41.0 N·m	26-30 lb ft
Detent Spring to Valve Body Bolt	20.0-27.0 N·m	15-20 lb ft
Floorshift Control Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Flywheel to Torque Converter Bolt	63 N·m	46 lb ft
Forward Accumulator Cover to Valve Body Bolt	8.0-14.0 N·m	6-10 lb ft
Heat Shield to Transmission Bolt	17 N·m	13 lb ft
Line Pressure Plug	8.0-14.0 N·m	6-10 lb ft
Manual Shaft to Inside Detent Lever Nut	27.0-34.0 N·m	20-25 lb ft
Negative Battery Cable Bolt	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Oil Level Indicator Bolt	47 N·m	35 lb ft
Oil Pan to Transmission Case Bolt	11 N·m	97 lb in
Oil Passage Cover to Case Bolt	8-14.0 N·m	6-10 lb ft
Park Brake Bracket to Case Bolt	27.0-34.0 N·m	20-25 lb ft
Park/Neutral Position Switch Screw	3 N·m	27 lb in
Plate to Case Bolt (Shipping)	27.0-34.0 N·m	20-25 lb ft
Plate to Converter Bolt (Shipping)	27.0-34.0 N·m	20-25 lb ft
Plug Assembly, Automatic Transmission Oil Pan (C/K)	30-40 N·m	22.1-29.5 lb ft
Plug Assembly, Automatic Transmission Oil Pan (Y)	28-32 N·m	20.7-23.6 lb ft
Pressure Control Solenoid Bracket to Valve Body Bolt	8.0-14.0 N·m	6-10 lb ft
Pump Assembly to Case Bolt	26.0-32.0 N·m	19-24 lb ft
Pump Cover to Pump Body Bolt	20.0-27.0 N·m	15-20 lb ft
Shift Cable Grommet Screw	1.7 N·m	15 lb in
Shift Control Cable Attachment	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Speed Sensor Retainer Bolt	10.5-13.5 N·m	7.7-10 lb ft
Stud, Automatic Transmission Case Extension (Y-car)	18.0-22.0 N·m	13-16 lb ft
TCC Solenoid Assembly to Case Bolt	8.0-14.0 N·m	6-10 lb ft

Trans Mount to Transmission Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Transmission Fluid Pressure Manual Valve Position Switch to Valve Body Bolt	8.0-14.0 N·m	6-10 lb ft
Transmission Oil Cooler Pipe Fitting	35.0-41.0 N·m	26-30 lb ft
Transmission Oil Pan to Case Bolt	9.5-13.8 N·m	7-10 lb ft
Transmission to Engine Bolt	47 N·m	35 lb ft
Valve Body to Case Bolt	8.0-14.0 N·m	6-10 lb ft

### Transmission General Specifications

Name	Hydramatic 4L60-E
RPO Codes	M30
Production Location	Toledo, Ohio
Vehicle Platform (Engine/Transmission) Usage	Y
Transmission Drive	Longitudinally-Mounted Rear Wheel Drive
1st Gear Ratio	3.059:1
2nd Gear Ratio	1.625:1
3rd Gear Ratio	1.000:1
4th Gear Ratio	0.696:1
Reverse	2.294:1
Torque Converter Size (Diameter of Torque Converter Turbine)	298 mm
Pressure Taps	Line Pressure
Transmission Fluid Type	DEXRON® III
Transmission Fluid Capacity (Approximate)	298 mm Converter Dry: 11.25 l (11.9 qt)
Transmission Type: 4	Four Forward Gears
Transmission Type: L	Longitudinal Mount
Transmission Type: 60	Product Series
Transmission Type: E	Electronic Controls
Position Quadrant	P, R, N, Overdrive, D, 2, 1 P, R, N, Overdrive, 3, 2, 1
Case Material	Die Cast Aluminum
Transmission Weight Dry (Approximate)	298 mm Converter 70.5 kg (155.70 lb)
Transmission Weight Wet (Approximate)	298 mm Converter 80.5 kg (176.16 lb)

### Fluid Capacity Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Bottom Pan Removal	4.7 liters	5 quarts
Complete Overhaul	10.2 liters	10.8 quarts
(measurements are approximate)		

### Transmission Component and System Description

The 4L60E transmission consists primarily of the following components:

- Torque converter assembly
- Servo assembly and 2-4 band assembly
- Reverse input clutch and housing
- Overrun clutch
- Forward clutch
- 3-4 clutch

## 2001 Chevrolet Corvette Restoration Kit

- Forward sprag clutch assembly
- Lo and reverse roller clutch assembly
- Lo and reverse clutch assembly
- Two planetary gear sets: Input and Reaction
- Oil pump assembly
- Control valve body assembly

The electrical components of the 4L60-E are as follows:

- 1-2 and 2-3 shift solenoid valves
- 3-2 shift solenoid valve assembly
- Transmission pressure control (PC) solenoid
- Torque converter clutch (TCC) solenoid valve
- TCC pulse width modulation (PWM) solenoid valve
- Automatic transmission fluid pressure (TFP) manual valve position switch
- Automatic transmission fluid temperature (TFT) sensor
- Vehicle speed sensor assembly

### **Adapt Function**

#### **Transmission Adapt Function**

The 4L60-E transmission uses a line pressure control system, which has the ability to continuously adapt the system's line pressure. This compensates for normal wear of the following parts:

- The clutch fiber plates
- The seals
- The springs

The PCM maintains the Upshift Adapt parameters for the transmission. The PCM monitors the AT ISS sensor and the AT OSS during commanded shifts in order to determine if a shift is occurring too fast or too slow. The PCM adjusts the signal from the transmission pressure control solenoid in order to maintain a set shift feel.

Transmission adapts must be reset whenever the transmission is overhauled or replaced.

#### **Automatic Transmission Shift Lock Control Description**

The automatic transmission shift lock control is a safety device that prevents an inadvertent shift out of PARK when the ignition is ON. The driver must press the brake pedal before moving the shift lever out of the PARK position. The system consists of the following components:

- The automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid.
- The automatic transmission shift lock control switch.
- The park/neutral position switch.

With the ignition in the ON position battery positive voltage is supplied to the park/neutral position switch. With the transmission in the PARK position the contacts in the park/neutral position switch are closed. This allows current to flow through the switch to the automatic transmission shift lock control switch. The circuit continues through the normally-closed switch to the automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid. The automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid is permanently grounded. This energizes the automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid, locking the shift linkage in the PARK position. When the driver presses the brake pedal the contacts in the automatic transmission shift lock control switch open, causing the automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid to release. This allows the shift lever to move from the PARK position.

## Abbreviations and Meanings

Abbreviation	Meaning
<b>A</b>	
A	Ampere(s)
ABS	Antilock Brake System
A/C	Air Conditioning
AC	Alternating Current
ACC	Accessory, Automatic Climate Control
ACL	Air Cleaner
ACR4	Air Conditioning Refrigerant, Recovery, Recycling, Recharging
AD	Automatic Disconnect
A/D	Analog to Digital
ADL	Automatic Door Lock
A/F	Air/Fuel Ratio
AH	Active Handling
AIR	Secondary Air Injection
ALC	Automatic Level Control, Automatic Lamp Control
AM/FM	Amplitude Modulation/Frequency Modulation
Ant	Antenna
AP	Accelerator Pedal
APCM	Accessory Power Control Module
API	American Petroleum Institute
APP	Accelerator Pedal Position
APT	Adjustable Part Throttle
ASM	Assembly, Accelerator and Servo Control Module
ASR	Acceleration Slip Regulation
A/T	Automatic Transmission/Transaxle
ATC	Automatic Transfer Case, Automatic Temperature Control
ATDC	After Top Dead Center
ATSLC	Automatic Transmission Shift Lock Control
Auto	Automatic
avg	Average
A4WD	Automatic Four-Wheel Drive
AWG	American Wire Gage
<b>B</b>	
B+	Battery Positive Voltage
BARO	Barometric Pressure
BATT	Battery
BBV	Brake Booster Vacuum
BCA	Bias Control Assembly
BCM	Body Control Module

BHP	Brake Horsepower
BLK	Black
BLU	Blue
BP	Back Pressure
BPCM	Battery Pack Control Module
BPMV	Brake Pressure Modulator Valve
BPP	Brake Pedal Position
BRN	Brown
BTDC	Before Top Dead Center
BTM	Battery Thermal Module
BTSI	Brake Transmission Shift Interlock
Btu	British Thermal Units
<b>C</b>	
°C	Degrees Celsius
CAC	Charge Air Cooler
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
Cal	Calibration
Cam	Camshaft
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CC	Coast Clutch
cm <sup>3</sup>	Cubic Centimeters
CCM	Convenience Charge Module, Chassis Control Module
CCOT	Cycling Clutch Orifice Tube
CCP	Climate Control Panel
CD	Compact Disc
CE	Commutator End
CEAB	Cold Engine Air Bleed
CEMF	Counter Electromotive Force
CEX	Cabin Exchanger
cfm	Cubic Feet per Minute
cg	Center of Gravity
CID	Cubic Inch Displacement
CKP	Crankshaft Position
CKT	Circuit
C/Ltr	Cigar Lighter
CL	Closed Loop
CLS	Coolant Level Switch
CMC	Compressor Motor Controller
CMP	Camshaft Position
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide

Coax	Coaxial
COMM	Communication
Conn	Connector
CPA	Connector Position Assurance
CPP	Clutch Pedal Position
CPS	Central Power Supply
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CRTC	Cathode Ray Tube Controller
CS	Charging System
CSFI	Central Sequential Fuel Injection
CTP	Closed Throttle Position
cu ft	Cubic Foot/Feet
cu in	Cubic Inch/Inches
CV	Constant Velocity Joint
CVRSS	Continuously Variable Road Sensing Suspension
Cyl	Cylinder(s)
<b>D</b>	
DAB	Delayed Accessory Bus
dB	Decibels
dBA	Decibels on A-weighted Scale
DC	Direct Current, Duty Cycle
DCM	Door Control Module
DE	Drive End
DEC	Digital Electronic Controller
DERM	Diagnostic Energy Reserve Module
DI	Distributor Ignition
dia	Diameter
DIC	Driver Information Center
Diff	Differential
DIM	Dash Integration Module
DK	Dark
DLC	Data Link Connector
DMCM	Drive Motor Control Module
DMM	Digital Multimeter
DMSDS	Drive Motor Speed and Direction Sensor
DMU	Drive Motor Unit
DOHC	Dual Overhead Camshafts
DR, Drvr	Driver
DRL	Daytime Running Lamps
DTC	Diagnostic Trouble Code

E	
EBCM	Electronic Brake Control Module
EBTCM	Electronic Brake and Traction Control Module
EC	Electrical Center, Engine Control
ECC	Electronic Climate Control
ECI	Extended Compressor at Idle
ECL	Engine Coolant Level
ECM	Engine Control Module, Electronic Control Module
ECS	Emission Control System
ECT	Engine Coolant Temperature
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
EEVIR	Evaporator Equalized Values in Receiver
EFE	Early Fuel Evaporation
EGR	Exhaust Gas Recirculation
EGR TVV	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Thermal Vacuum Valve
EHPS	Electro-Hydraulic Power Steering
EI	Electronic Ignition
ELAP	Elapsed
ELC	Electronic Level Control
E/M	English/Metric
EMF	Electromotive Force
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
Eng	Engine
EOP	Engine Oil Pressure
EOT	Engine Oil Temperature
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Exhaust Pressure Regulator
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
ESB	Expansion Spring Brake
ESC	Electronic Suspension Control
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
ESN	Electronic Serial Number
ETC	Electronic Throttle Control, Electronic Temperature Control, Electronic Timing Control
ETCC	Electronic Touch Climate Control
ETR	Electronically Tuned Receiver
ETS	Enhanced Traction System
EVAP	Evaporative Emission
EVO	Electronic Variable Orifice
Exh	Exhaust



<b>F</b>	
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
FC	Fan Control
FDC	Fuel Data Center
FED	Federal All United States except California
FEDS	Fuel Enable Data Stream
FEX	Front Exchanger
FF	Flexible Fuel
FFH	Fuel-Fired Heater
FI	Fuel Injection
FMVSS	Federal U.S. Motor Vehicle Safety Standards
FP	Fuel Pump
ft	Foot/Feet
FT	Fuel Trim
F4WD	Full Time Four-Wheel Drive
4WAL	Four-Wheel Antilock
4WD	Four-Wheel Drive
FW	Flat Wire
FWD	Front Wheel Drive, Forward
<b>G</b>	
g	Grams, Gravitational Acceleration
GA	Gage, Gauge
gal	Gallon
gas	Gasoline
GCW	Gross Combination Weight
Gen	Generator
GL	Gear Lubricant
GM	General Motors
GM SPO	General Motors Service Parts Operations
gnd	Ground
gpm	Gallons per Minute
GRN	Green
GRY	Gray
GWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
<b>H</b>	
H	Hydrogen
H <sub>2</sub> O	Water
Harn	Harness
HC	Hydrocarbons
H/CMPR	High Compression

HD	Heavy Duty
HDC	Heavy Duty Cooling
hex	Hexagon, Hexadecimal
Hg	Mercury
Hi Alt	High Altitude
HO2S	Heated Oxygen Sensor
hp	Horsepower
HPL	High Pressure Liquid
HPS	High Performance System
HPV	High Pressure Vapor
HPVS	Heat Pump Ventilation System
Htd	Heated
HTR	Heater
HUD	Head-up Display
HVAC	Heater-Ventilation-Air Conditioning
HVACM	Heater-Vent-Air Conditioning Module
HVIL	High Voltage Interlock Loop
HVM	Heater Vent Module
Hz	Hertz
I	
IAC	Idle Air Control
IAT	Intake Air Temperature
IC	Integrated Circuit, Ignition Control
ICCS	Integrated Chassis Control System
ICM	Ignition Control Module
ID	Identification, Inside Diameter
IDI	Integrated Direct Ignition
IGBT	Insulated Gate Bi-Polar Transistor
ign	Ignition
ILC	Idle Load Compensator
in	Inch/Inches
INJ	Injection
inst	Instantaneous, Instant
IP	Instrument Panel
IPC	Instrument Panel Cluster
IPM	Instrument Panel Module
I/PEC	Instrument Panel Electrical Center
ISC	Idle Speed Control
ISO	International Standards Organization
ISS	Input Speed Shaft, Input Shaft Speed

<b>K</b>	
KAM	Keep Alive Memory
KDD	Keyboard Display Driver
kg	Kilogram
kHz	Kilohertz
km	Kilometer
km/h	Kilometers per Hour
km/l	Kilometers per Liter
kPa	Kilopascals
KS	Knock Sensor
kV	Kilovolts
<b>L</b>	
L	Liter
L4	Four Cylinder Engine, In-Line
L6	Six-Cylinder Engine, In-Line
lb	Pound
lb ft	Pound Feet Torque
lb in	Pound Inch Torque
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LDCL	Left Door Closed Locking
LDCM	Left Door Control Module
LDM	Lamp Driver Module
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEV	Low Emissions Vehicle
LF	Left Front
lm	Lumens
LR	Left Rear
LT	Left
LT	Light
LT	Long Term
LTPPI	Low Tire Pressure Indicator
LTPWS	Low Tire Pressure Warning System
<b>M</b>	
MAF	Mass Air Flow
Man	Manual
MAP	Manifold Absolute Pressure
MAT	Manifold Absolute Temperature
max	Maximum
M/C	Mixture Control
MDP	Manifold Differential Pressure

MFI	Multiport Fuel Injection
mi	Miles
MIL	Malfunction Indicator Lamp
min	Minimum
MIN	Mobile Identification Number
mL	Milliliter
mm	Millimeter
mpg	Miles per Gallon
mph	Miles per Hour
ms	Millisecond
MST	Manifold Surface Temperature
MSVA	Magnetic Steering Variable Assist, Magnasteer®
M/T	Manual Transmission/Transaxle
MV	Megavolt
mV	Millivolt
<b>N</b>	
NAES	North American Export Sales
NC	Normally Closed
NEG	Negative
Neu	Neutral
NI	Neutral Idle
NiMH	Nickel Metal Hydride
NLGI	National Lubricating Grease Institute
N·m	Newton-meter Torque
NO	Normally Open
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen
NPTC	National Pipe Thread Coarse
NPTF	National Pipe Thread Fine
NOVRAM	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory
<b>O</b>	
O2	Oxygen
O2S	Oxygen Sensor
OBD	On-Board Diagnostics
OBD II	On-Board Diagnostics Second Generation
OC	Oxidation Converter Catalytic
OCS	Opportunity Charge Station
OD	Outside Diameter
ODM	Output Drive Module
ODO	Odometer
OE	Original Equipment
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OHC	Overhead Camshaft

ohms	Ohm
OL	Open Loop, Out of Limits
ORC	Oxidation Reduction Converter Catalytic
ORN	Orange
ORVR	On-Board Refueling Vapor Recovery
OSS	Output Shaft Speed
oz	Ounce(s)
<b>P</b>	
PAG	Polyalkylene Glycol
PAIR	Pulsed Secondary Air Injection
PASS, PSGR	Passenger
PASS-Key®	Personalized Automotive Security System
P/B	Power Brakes
PC	Pressure Control
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCM	Powertrain Control Module
PCS	Pressure Control Solenoid
PCV	Positive Crankcase Ventilation
PEB	Power Electronics Bay
PID	Parameter Identification
PIM	Power Inverter Module
PM	Permanent Magnet Generator
P/N	Part Number
PNK	Pink
PNP	Park/Neutral Position
PRNDL	Park, Reverse, Neutral, Drive, Low
POA	Pilot Operated Absolute Valve
POS	Positive, Position
POT	Potentiometer Variable Resistor
PPL	Purple
ppm	Parts per Million
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
P/S, PS	Power Steering
PSCM	Power Steering Control Module, Passenger Seat Control Module
PSD	Power Sliding Door
PSP	Power Steering Pressure
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
psia	Pounds per Square Inch Absolute
psig	Pounds per Square Inch Gauge
pt	Pint
PTC	Positive Temperature Coefficient
PWM	Pulse Width Modulated

<b>Q</b>	
QDM	Quad Driver Module
qt	Quart(s)
<b>R</b>	
R-12	Refrigerant-12
R-134a	Refrigerant-134a
RAM	Random Access Memory, Non-permanent memory device, memory contents are lost when power is removed.
RAP	Retained Accessory Power
RAV	Remote Activation Verification
RCDLR	Remote Control Door Lock Receiver
RDCM	Right Door Control Module
Ref	Reference
Rev	Reverse
REX	Rear Exchanger
RIM	Rear Integration Module
RF	Right Front, Radio Frequency
RFA	Remote Function Actuation
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
RH	Right Hand
RKE	Remote Keyless Entry
Rly	Relay
ROM	Read Only Memory, Permanent memory device, memory contents are retained when power is removed.
RPM	Revolutions per Minute Engine Speed
RPO	Regular Production Option
RR	Right Rear
RSS	Road Sensing Suspension
RTD	Real Time Damping
RT	Right
RTV	Room Temperature Vulcanizing Sealer
RWAL	Rear Wheel Antilock
RWD	Rear Wheel Drive
<b>S</b>	
s	Second(s)
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SC	Supercharger
SCB	Supercharger Bypass
SCM	Seat Control Module
SDM	Sensing and Diagnostic Module
SEO	Special Equipment Option
SFI	Sequential Multiport Fuel Injection

SI	System International Modern Version of Metric System
SIAB	Side Impact Air Bag
SIR	Supplemental Inflatable Restraint
SLA	Short/Long Arm Suspension
sol	Solenoid
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide
SP	Splice Pack
S/P	Series/Parallel
SPO	Service Parts Operations
SPS	Service Programming System, Speed Signal
sq ft, ft <sup>2</sup>	Square Foot/Feet
sq in, in <sup>2</sup>	Square Inch/Inches
SRC	Service Ride Control
SRI	Service Reminder Indicator
SRS	Supplemental Restraint System
SS	Shift Solenoid
ST	Scan Tool
STID	Station Identification Station ID
S4WD	Selectable Four-Wheel Drive
Sw	Switch
SWPS	Steering Wheel Position Sensor
syn	Synchronizer
<b>T</b>	
TAC	Throttle Actuator Control
Tach	Tachometer
TAP	Transmission Adaptive Pressure, Throttle Adaptive Pressure
TBI	Throttle Body Fuel Injection
TC	Turbocharger, Transmission Control
TCC	Torque Converter Clutch
TCS	Traction Control System
TDC	Top Dead Center
TEMP	Temperature
Term	Terminal
TFP	Transmission Fluid Pressure
TFT	Transmission Fluid Temperature
THM	Turbo Hydro-Matic
TIM	Tire Inflation Monitoring, Tire Inflation Module
TOC	Transmission Oil Cooler
TP	Throttle Position
TPA	Terminal Positive Assurance
TPM	Tire Pressure Monitoring, Tire Pressure Monitor
TR	Transmission Range

TRANS	Transmission/Transaxle
TT	Tell Tail Warning Lamp
TV	Throttle Valve
TVRS	Television and Radio Suppression
TVV	Thermal Vacuum Valve
TWC	Three Way Converter Catalytic
TWC+OC	Three Way + Oxidation Converter Catalytic
TXV	Thermal Expansion Valve
<b>U</b>	
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
U/H	Underhood
U/HEC	Underhood Electrical Center
U-joint	Universal Joint
UTD	Universal Theft Deterrent
UV	Ultraviolet
<b>V</b>	
V	Volt(s), Voltage
V6	Six-Cylinder Engine, V-Type
V8	Eight-Cylinder Engine, V-Type
Vac	Vacuum
VAC	Vehicle Access Code
VATS	Vehicle Anti-Theft System
VCIM	Vehicle Communication Interface Mode
VCM	Vehicle Control Module
V dif	Voltage Difference
VDOT	Variable Displacement Orifice Tube
VDV	Vacuum Delay Valve
vel	Velocity
VES	Variable Effort Steering
VF	Vacuum Fluorescent
VIO	Violet
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
VLR	Voltage Loop Reserve
VMV	Vacuum Modulator Valve
VR	Voltage Regulator
V ref	Voltage Reference
VSES	Vehicle Stability Enhancement System
VSS	Vehicle Speed Sensor



<b>W</b>	
w/	With
W/B	Wheel Base
WHL	Wheel
WHT	White
w/o	Without
WOT	Wide Open Throttle
W/P	Water Pump
W/S	Windshield
WSS	Wheel Speed Sensor
WU-OC	Warm Up Oxidation Converter Catalytic
WU-TWC	Warm Up Three-Way Converter Catalytic
<b>X</b>	
X-valve	Expansion Valve
<b>Y</b>	
yd	Yard(s)
YEL	Yellow

**This page  
intentionally left  
blank.**

**Conversion - English/Metric**

English	Multiply/ Divide by	Metric
In order to calculate English measurement, divide by the number in the center column.		
In order to calculate metric measurement, multiply by the number in the center column.		
<b>Length</b>		
in	25.4	mm
ft	0.3048	m
yd	0.9144	
mi	1.609	km
<b>Area</b>		
sq in	645.2	sq mm
	6.45	sq cm
sq ft	0.0929	sq m
sq yd	0.8361	
<b>Volume</b>		
cu in	16,387.00	cu mm
	16.387	cu cm
	0.0164	L
qt	0.9464	
gal	3.7854	
cu yd	0.764	cu m
<b>Mass</b>		
lb	0.4536	kg
ton	907.18	
	0.907	tonne (t)
<b>Force</b>		
Kg F	9.807	newtons (N)
oz F	0.278	
lb F	4.448	
<b>Acceleration</b>		
ft/s <sup>2</sup>	0.3048	m/s <sup>2</sup>
in/s <sup>2</sup>	0.0254	
<b>Torque</b>		
Lb in	0.11298	N·m
lb ft	1.3558	
<b>Power</b>		
hp	0.745	kW

<b>Pressure (Stress)</b>		
inches of H2O	0.2488	kPa
lb/sq in	6.895	
<b>Energy (Work)</b>		
Btu	1055	J (J= one Ws)
lb ft	1.3558	
kW hour	3,600,000.00	
<b>Light</b>		
Foot Candle	10.764	lm/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Velocity</b>		
mph	1.6093	km/h
<b>Temperature</b>		
(°F - 32) 5/9	=	°C
°F	=	(9/5 °C + 32)
<b>Fuel Performance</b>		
235.215/mpg	=	100 km/L

**Equivalents - Decimal and Metric**

Fraction (in)	Decimal (in)	Metric (mm)
1/64	0.015625	0.39688
1/32	0.03125	0.79375
3/64	0.046875	1.19062
1/16	0.0625	1.5875
5/64	0.078125	1.98437
3/32	0.09375	2.38125
7/64	0.109375	2.77812
1/8	0.125	3.175
9/64	0.140625	3.57187
5/32	0.15625	3.96875
11/64	0.171875	4.36562
3/16	0.1875	4.7625
13/64	0.203125	5.15937
7/32	0.21875	5.55625
15/64	0.234375	5.95312
1/4	0.25	6.35
17/64	0.265625	6.74687
9/32	0.28125	7.14375
19/64	0.296875	7.54062
5/16	0.3125	7.9375
21/64	0.328125	8.33437
11/32	0.34375	8.73125
23/64	0.359375	9.12812
3/8	0.375	9.525
25/64	0.390625	9.92187
13/32	0.40625	10.31875
27/64	0.421875	10.71562
7/16	0.4375	11.1125
29/64	0.453125	11.50937
15/32	0.46875	11.90625
31/64	0.484375	12.30312
1/2	0.5	12.7
33/64	0.515625	13.09687
17/32	0.53125	13.49375
35/64	0.546875	13.89062
9/16	0.5625	14.2875
37/64	0.578125	14.68437
19/32	0.59375	15.08125
39/64	0.609375	15.47812

Fraction (in)	Decimal (in)	Metric (mm)
5/8	0.625	15.875
41/64	0.640625	16.27187
21/32	0.65625	16.66875
43/64	0.671875	17.06562
11/16	0.6875	17.4625
45/64	0.703125	17.85937
23/32	0.71875	18.25625
47/64	0.734375	18.65312
3/4	0.75	19.05
49/64	0.765625	19.44687
25/32	0.78125	19.84375
51/64	0.796875	20.24062
13/16	0.8125	20.6375
53/64	0.828125	21.03437
27/32	0.84375	21.43125
55/64	0.859375	21.82812
7/8	0.875	22.225
57/64	0.890625	22.62187
29/32	0.90625	23.01875
59/64	0.921875	23.41562
15/16	0.9375	23.8125
61/64	0.953125	24.20937
31/32	0.96875	24.60625
63/64	0.984375	25.00312
1	1.0	25.4

## Fasteners

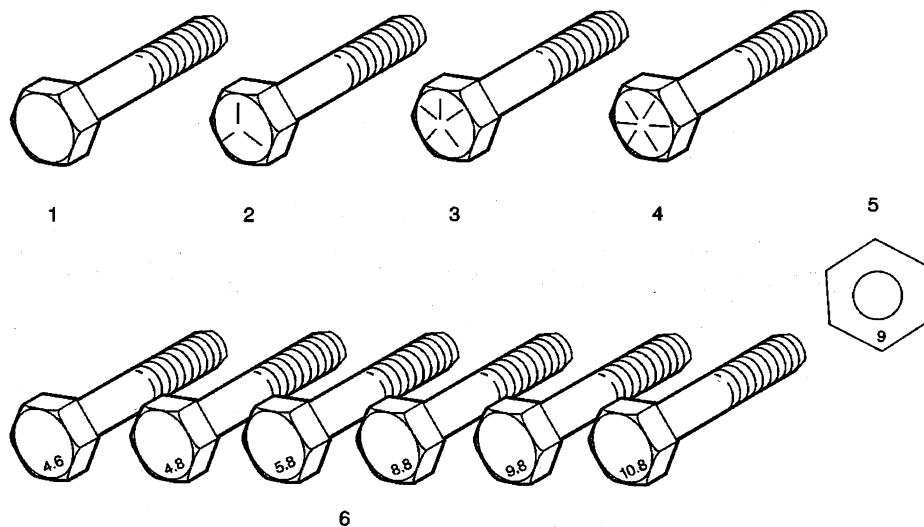
### Metric Fasteners

This vehicle provides fastener dimensions using the metric system. Most metric fasteners are approximate in diameter to equivalent English fasteners. Make replacements using fasteners of the same nominal diameter, thread pitch, and strength.

A number marking identifies the OE metric fasteners except cross-recess head screws. The number also indicates the strength of the fastener material. A Posidrive® or Type 1A cross-recess identifies a metric cross-recess screw. For best results, use a Type 1A cross-recess screwdriver, or equivalent, in Posidrive® recess head screws.

GM Engineering Standards and North American Industries have adopted a portion of the ISO-defined standard metric fastener sizes. The purpose was to reduce the number of fastener sizes used while retaining the best thread qualities in each thread size. For example, the metric M6.0 X 1 screw, with nearly the same diameter and 25.4 threads per inch replaced the English 1/4-20 and 1/4-28 screws. The thread pitch is midway between the English coarse and fine thread pitches.

### Fastener Strength Identification



1. English Bolt, Grade 2 (Strength Class)
2. English Bolt, Grade 5 (Strength Class)
3. English Bolt, Grade 7 (Strength Class)
4. English Bolt, Grade 8 (Strength Class)
5. Metric Nut, Strength Class 9
6. Metric Bolts, Strength Class Increases as Numbers Increase

The most commonly used metric fastener strength property classes are 9.8 and 10.9. The class identification is embossed on the head of each bolt. The English, inch strength classes range from grade 2 to grade 8. Radial lines are embossed on the head of each bolt in order to identify the strength class. The number of lines on the head of the bolt is 2 lines less than the actual grade. For example, a grade 8 bolt will have 6 radial lines on the bolt head. Some metric nuts are marked with a single digit strength identification number on the nut face.

The correct fasteners are available through GM SPO. Many metric fasteners available in the aftermarket parts channels are designed to metric standards of countries other than the United States, and may exhibit the following:

- Lower strength
- No numbered head marking system
- Wrong thread pitch

The metric fasteners on GM products are designed to new, international standards. The following are the common sizes and pitches, except for special applications:

- M6.0 X 1
- M8 X 1.25
- M10 X 1.5
- M12 X 1.75
- M14 X 2.00
- M16 X 2.00

### Prevailing Torque Fasteners

Prevailing torque fasteners create a thread interface between the fastener and the fastener counterpart in order to prevent the fastener from loosening.

#### All Metal Prevailing Torque Fasteners

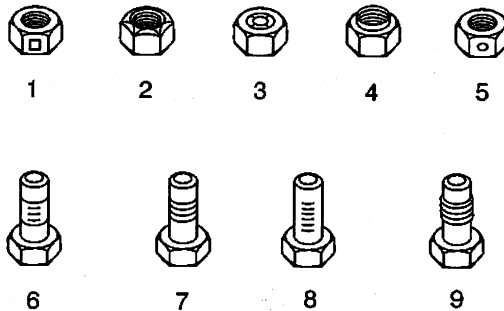
These fasteners accomplish the thread interface by a designed distortion or deformation in the fastener.

#### Nylon Interface Prevailing Torque Fasteners

These fasteners accomplish the thread interface by the presence of a nylon material on the fastener threads.

#### Adhesive Coated Fasteners

These fasteners accomplish the thread interface by the presence of a thread-locking compound on the fastener threads. Refer to the appropriate repair procedure in order to determine if the fastener may be reused and the applicable thread-locking compound to apply to the fastener.



1. Prevailing Torque Nut, Center Lock Type



2. Prevailing Torque Nut, Top Lock Type
3. Prevailing Torque Nut, Nylon Patch Type
4. Prevailing Torque Nut, Nylon Washer Insert Type
5. Prevailing Torque Nut, Nylon Insert Type
6. Prevailing Torque Bolt, Dry Adhesive Coating Type
7. Prevailing Torque Bolt, Thread Profile Deformed Type
8. Prevailing Torque Bolt, Nylon Strip Type
9. Prevailing Torque Bolt, Out-of-Round Thread Area Type

A prevailing torque fastener may be reused ONLY if:

- The fastener and the fastener counterpart are clean and not damaged
- There is no rust on the fastener
- The fastener develops the specified minimum torque against its counterpart prior to the fastener seating

### Metric Prevailing Torque Fastener Minimum Torque Development

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
<b>All Metal Prevailing Torque Fasteners</b>		
6 mm	0.4 N·m	4 lb in
8 mm	0.8 N·m	7 lb in
10 mm	1.4 N·m	12 lb in
12 mm	2.1 N·m	19 lb in
14 mm	3 N·m	27 lb in
16 mm	4.2 N·m	37 lb in
20 mm	7 N·m	62 lb in
24 mm	10.5 N·m	93 lb in
<b>Nylon Interface Prevailing Torque Fasteners</b>		
6 mm	0.3 N·m	3 lb in
8 mm	0.6 N·m	5 lb in
10 mm	1.1 N·m	10 lb in
12 mm	1.5 N·m	13 lb in
14 mm	2.3 N·m	20 lb in
16 mm	3.4 N·m	30 lb in
20 mm	5.5 N·m	49 lb in
24 mm	8.5 N·m	75 lb in

**English Prevailing Torque Fastener Minimum Torque Development**

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
<b>All Metal Prevailing Torque Fasteners</b>		
1/4 in	0.5 N·m	4.5 lb in
5/16 in	0.8 N·m	7.5 lb in
3/8 in	1.3 N·m	11.5 lb in
7/16 in	1.8 N·m	16 lb in
1/2 in	2.3 N·m	20 lb in
9/16 in	3.2 N·m	28 lb in
5/8 in	4 N·m	36 lb in
3/4 in	7 N·m	54 lb in
<b>Nylon Interface Prevailing Torque Fasteners</b>		
1/4 in	0.3 N·m	3 lb in
5/16 in	0.6 N·m	5 lb in
3/8 in	1 N·m	9 lb in
7/16 in	1.3 N·m	12 lb in
1/2 in	1.8 N·m	16 lb in
9/16 in	2.5 N·m	22 lb in
5/8 in	3.4 N·m	30 lb in
3/4 in	5 N·m	45 lb in