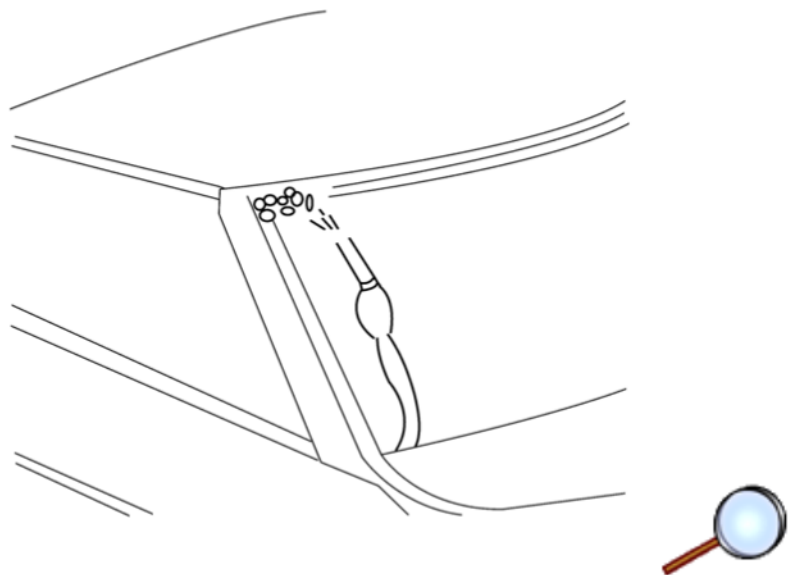


Air Hose Test



Caution: The air hose test should only be used on fully cured urethane adhesive. Otherwise, damage to the urethane adhesive bead could result in additional leaks.

Important: Use a liquid detergent, diluted with water in a spray bottle. Begin at the bottom and gradually move up and across the top.

1. Spray the window at the edges.

Important: The compressed air should not exceed 205 kPa (30 psi).

2. Have an assistant inside of the vehicle with an air hose.

Important: Bubbles will form in the soap solution at the location of the leak.

3. Have the assistant aim the compressed air at the suspected areas.

Dust Leaks

- Dust may leak into the vehicle where water will not. This happens particularly in the lower portion of the interior.
- Forward motion of the vehicle can create a slight vacuum which pulls air and dust into the vehicle.
- In order to determine the location of dust leaks, perform the following steps:

1. Remove the interior floor mats.
2. Remove the kick panels.
3. Remove the interior floor insulation.
4. Remove the kick panel insulation.
5. Drive the vehicle on a dusty road.
6. Examine the interior.

Dust in the shape of a small cone or slit will usually be found at the point of leakage.

7. Mark the points of leakage.

Important: Make sure that the interior is darkened when performing this step.

8. Shine bright lamps on the underside of the floor and the bulkhead.
9. Have an assistant mark any points inside of the vehicle for any points where the light shines through.
 - Inspect the weld joints.
 - Inspect the body mounts.
10. Seal any leaks with an air-drying, body-sealing compound.

Water Hose Test



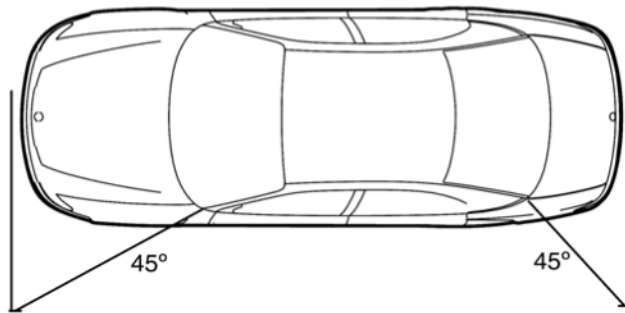
1. Have an assistant inside of the vehicle in order to locate the leak.

Important: Use a water hose without the nozzle attached.

2. Begin testing at the base of the window or the windshield.
3. Slowly move the hose upward and across the top of the vehicle.

Waterleak Test Preparation

- GM vehicles are designed to operate under normal environmental conditions.
 - The design criteria for sealing materials and components takes into consideration the sealing forces required to withstand the natural elements. These specifications cannot take into consideration any artificial conditions, i.e. high pressure car washes.
 - The water leak test procedure has been correlated to the natural elements and will determine the ability of a vehicle to perform under normal operating conditions.
 - The first step in diagnosing a leak is determining the conditions under which the leak occurs. If the general leak area can be found, the exact entry point can be isolated using a water hose or an air hose. Some trim panels or components may need to be removed in order to repair the leak.
 - If leaks are found around a door, door window, or boot lid area this does not necessarily indicate a bad weatherstrip. An adjustment to these areas may resolve the condition.
1. Have an assistant inside of the vehicle during the test in order to locate any leaks.
 2. Adjust the hose nozzle to simulate rainfall.
 3. The water pressure at the nozzle should maintain a 155 kPa (22 psi), for at least 4 minutes.



4. In order to check the windshield, aim the water spray 30 degrees down and 45 degrees toward the rear.
5. Aim the water towards the corner of the windshield.
6. In order to check the side windows for leaks aim the water spray 30 degrees down and 45 degrees toward the rear.
7. In order to check the rear windshield, aim the water spray 30 degrees down and 30 degrees toward the front.