



JEEP WRANGLER BODY REPAIR MANUAL



SAFETY NOTICE

CAUTION

ALL SERVICE AND REBUILDING INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE APPLICABLE TO, AND FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF, THE AUTOMOTIVE TRADE ONLY. All test and repair procedures on components or assemblies in non-automotive applications should be repaired in accordance with instructions supplied by the manufacturer of the total product.

Proper service and repair is important to the safe, reliable operation of all motor vehicles. The service produces recommended and described in this publication were developed for professional service personnel, and are effective methods for performing vehicle repair. Following these procedures will help ensure efficient economical vehicle performance and service reliability. Some service procedures require the use of special tools designed for specific procedures. These special tools should be used as recommended throughout this publication.

Special attention should be exercised when working with spring-or tension-loaded fasteners and devices such as E-Clips, Circlips, Snap rings, etc., since careless removal may cause personal injury. Always wear safety goggles when working on vehicles or vehicle components.

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



INTRODUCTION Jeep Wrangler



This manual has been prepared for use by all body technicians involved in the repair of the Jeep Wrangler.

This manual shows:

- Typical panels contained in these vehicles
- The weld locations for these panels

- The types of welds for the panel
- Proper sealer types and correct locations

Body Construction Characteristics
History of Collision Repair
Corrosion Protection
Vehicle Identification Number Information
Paint Codes Information
Welded Panel Replacement
Sealer Locations
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Frame/Body Dimensions
Frame Rail Sectioning Procedure
Additional Support/Information

DaimlerChrysler Motors Corporation reserves the right to make improvements in design or to change specifications to these vehicles without incurring any obligation upon itself.

BODY CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS

Definitions of Steels used in the Dodge Ram:

MS 66 - Represents an uncoated Hot Rolled Steel Sheet used mainly for interior braces and reinforcements.

- MS 67 Represents an uncoated Cold Rolled Sheet structural steel used in areas where structural integrity is critical. EG., the type of steel used for the "A" pillar.
- MS 264 Represents an uncoated high strength low alloy (HSLA) steel used in applications where structural integrity is critical.
- MS 6000-44A Low carbon, hot dipped galvanneal (or EGA) with 45 g/m² minimum coating weight on both sides.
 - Most common Sheet Steel product used by Chrysler.
- MS 6000-44VA 50 ksi min. yield strength, HSLA, killed steel, with 44 g/m² minimum coating weight on both sides. - Most common high strength coated steel product used by Chrysler.
- MS82-1228 Represent a coated high strength low alloy (HSLA) hot or cold rolled sheet steel used in applications where structural integrity is critical.

PARTIAL LIST OF STEEL APPLICATIONS Galvannealed Steel

Body Side Aperture Cowl Plenum Panel Cowl Side Panel Dash Panel Front Door - Inner Panel Front Door - Outer Panel Front Fender Front Floor Pan Front Floor Pan Front Hinge Pillar Front Aail Front Strut Mounting Tower Front Wheelhouse (Front and Rear) Lower Radiator Crossmember Rear Door - Inner Panel Rear Door - Outer Panel Rear Floor Pan Rear Floor Pan Front Crossmember Rear Floor Pan Side Rail Rear Suspension Crossmember Rear Quarter Panel - Inner Rear Quarter Panel - Outer Rear Wheelhouse - Inner Roof Panel UpperLoad Path Beam Upper Radiator Crossmember

BODY CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS

The following measures have been implemented in order to provide maximum corrosion prevention and protection.

- 1. The use of galvannealed coatings throughout the body structure.
- 2. Ecoat is used on the complete body in all instances.
- 3. Body sealing.
- 4. Stone-chipping resistant primer application.
- 5. Underbody corrosion prevention.



Tech Authority Website contains the most complete listings, descriptions, and ordering information for DaimlerChrysler Corporation service information materials. The materials included in Tech Authority cover every aspect of repairing and maintaining Chrysler, Plymouth, Dodge, Dodge Truck and Jeep(9) vehicles.

Tech Authority is an extensive online catalogue of Diagnostic procedure manuals, student reference Books, tech training programs, owner's manuals, Service manuals, and technical service bulletin Manuals. The materials range from written and Illustrated books to the highly acclaimed Master Tech Video series.

By Telephone: Monday - Friday, 8:00-4:30 E.S.T.

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By Phone: (800) 890-4038 By Fax: (440) 572-0815

Visit our website at: www.techauthority.daimlerchrysler.com

HISTORY OF COLLISION REPAIR

Time was, if you had an accident, the call went out to the insurance company - to the collision shop - or several shops - get the lowest bid and in no time at all, the vehicle was repaired.

The facilities, training, and equipment were simple. Use a torch to cut, shape, and bend. Use something substantial as an anchoring point - maybe a tree and then just pull.

Use plenty of solder or body putty to make it look good. With the frame and body vehicle, the job was easy; first straighten the frame - then fix the mechanical components and the body work was cosmetic. This was all well and good until the mid - '70s.

Then, the designers, engineers, and manufacturers had to find ways to make the vehicles energy efficient - and that meant unibody cars. The unibody concept wasn't new - back in the '30s the Chrysler Air Flow had it - race cars have it - and now the driving public worldwide has it.

The change came quickly. Manufacturers devoted time, money, and talent to develop the unibody car. The public was ready to buy and did!

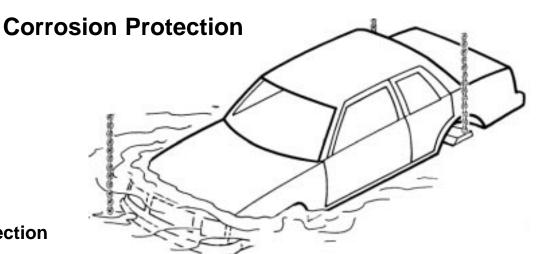
But then came the problem! The collision repair industry wasn't given the luxury of taking their time to train people in the new technology - or take time to plan for new equipment.

The collision happened and the vehicle had to be fixed. Cars that were repairable were being totalled.

Cars that were repaired were not repaired correctly. Everybody was in a **quandary** - auto manufacturer - insurance company - repair equipment people - body shops - and repair technicians.

The problem started in the early '70s and body shops are still catching up today. Yesterday's "ding" is today's "crash". It takes trained technicians and sophisticated equipment to do the repair today.

That's why DaimlerChrysler is taking the time and effort to get the right information into the hands of the people that handle the repair job.

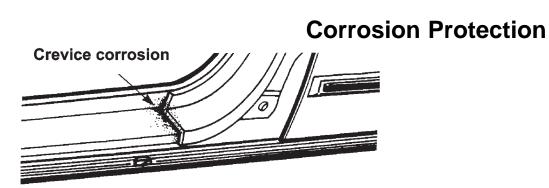


Factory Applied Corrosion Protection

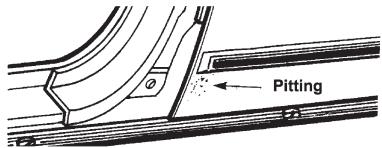
During the manufacturing of the unibody car, the manufacturer applies "corrosion protection" using specialized manufacturing processes. This system is not duplicated in the collision repair body shop. However, the body shop still has a responsibility to apply corrosion protection to the unibody vehicle. So, the collision repair shop must use alternative materials to do the corrosion protection job after the repair.

This corrosion protection is required regardless of the environment and weather conditions the vehicle will be operated in. Corrosion protection is as important in the desert as it is at the seaside. Corrosion damage can literally destroy the structural integrity of a unibody vehicle from within. Many corrosion protection systems are destroyed during collision repair operations. Metal finishing, metal working and fatigue can cause the breakdown of many of the corrosion barriers installed at the factory. The use of heat for stress relief and welding also destroys factory installed corrosion barriers. These corrosion barriers and corrosion protection systems must be replaced after collision repair to ensure that the structural integrity of the unibody will remain intact throughout its life. In the past, only vehicles with aftermarket or after delivery corrosion protection systems installed were serviced after collision repair to restore the corrosion protection system.

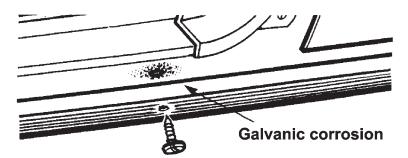
An understanding of the types of corrosion which affect the unibody vehicles will assist in understanding why the factory protection systems are important, how the factory protection systems consist of and how the systems' protection is replaced after collision and electrolytic corrosion. Some of the more common types of corrosion are **crevice corrosion**, **pitting, galvanic corrosion, stress corrosion, cracking, fretting, and erosion corrosion**. Back to Index



Crevice corrosion is a form of localized attack that occurs in areas on metal surfaces exposed to the elements. Examples include spot weld lap joints, threaded or riveted connections, gasket fittings, porous welds, valve seats.



Pitting is the corrosion of a metal surface at points or small areas which look like a small hole in the metal.



Galvanic corrosion is the type that occurs when dissimilar metals are in electrical contact while immersed in an electrolyte.

The penetration of corrosive solutions into these small areas, with widths that are typically a few thousandths of an inch, can result in various types of failures: the metal surface may become rusty in appearance, operating components may seize when protective coatings may have been removed from the metal surface. The coating of zinc on steel, known as galvanized, is an example of sacrificial cathodic protection.

An example of galvanic corrosion on the automobile is a stainless steel trim molding on a painted mild steel. When the paint becomes damaged, a galvanic corrosion cell is formed between the passive stainless steel (cathode) and the steel (anode). The corrosion leads to what would look like a rust stain. Methods of reducing galvanic corrosion include the use of compatible materials, minimizing of cathode-to-anode areas, the insulation of dissimilar metal contacts and the use of thick, replaceable sections.

Stress corrosion, cracking, fretting, and erosion corrosion.

Corrosion cracking is the early cracking of metals produced by the combined action of tensile stress and a corrosive atmosphere.

Corrosion fatigue is cracking due to the action of stresses and corrosion. Methods of reducing corrosion fatigue include the reduction in stress and the use of coatings.

Fretting is the deterioration of a metal at contact surfaces due to the presence of a corrosive and relative motion between the surfaces. The two metal surfaces initially are covered with an oxide film that becomes abraded during vibration. The results are oxide particles that become corroded. During the collision repair process, the factory protection materials become damaged from working the metals, or from the use of heat in the repair operations. If these factory protection materials are not replaced with some similar protection material after repair, a corrosion hot spot is formed. A corrosion hot spot is a small unprotected area surrounded by a protected area throughout the rest of the vehicle. the hot spot effect causes rapid deterioration of the unprotected area. This deterioration takes place at a much faster rate, sometimes 10-12 times faster than if the entire car were unprotected. The hot spot effect is created because all the corrosive factors are channeled to the unprotected area much the same way all material flowing through a funnel is concentrated in a small area. This hot spot effect means that corrosion failures to the unibody structure could occur in a short period of time even in an atmosphere normally not subject to corrosion. The hot spot effect can cause rapid deterioration of unibody structures from corrosion damage in a desert as well as seaside.

The types of materials used in rustproofing application include oil based materials, wax base materials, primers and color coats. The most important properties of rustproofing materials are adhesion, toughness, and the resistance to the environment. The best coating in the world is not effective unless it is present in the right place at the right time.

Corrosion Protection Information

When making the collision repair, refer to the manufacturer's information on where corrosion protection and sealants are applied. Be sure to follow the recommendations. The application process is usually included with the material manufacturer's information so be sure to read and understand it before proceeding with the repair.

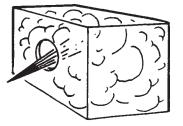
Collision Repair Corrosion Protection Materials

The materials must provide good **electrolyte barriers.** The material must also be able to penetrate **tiny crevices** and prevent **abrasive corrosion.** The material must be **compatible** with **paint systems** as many areas of the car must be treated before paint is applied.

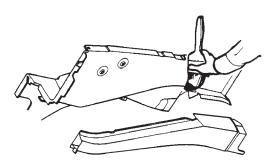
Materials containing silicones will cause paint conditions such as fish eyes if they are applied before the repaired vehicle is painted. So no silicone containing material is to be used. As many of the repair areas are more accessible before final assembly and painting, the non-silicone type materials are a must for this type of application.

When protecting an enclosed area, fog type properties for the corrosion protection material are a plus. The fog properties make the material much less susceptible to operator error or misapplication. With a fog type material, once the material is introduced inside of an enclosure, the fog spreads rapidly and evenly into all areas including tiny crevices. The fog type materials do not require direct spray application to be effective. Fog type materials are also very effective in coating over any existing rusted or corrosion damaged areas and preventing further corrosion of these areas. This is especially important on repairs of older vehicles.

Spray Accessibility to the Repair



Being able to achieve fog spray penetration into enclosed cavities as well as open areas requires application equipment, which includes an assortment of wands of various lengths and design.



Some areas are more effectively treated by brush application of corrosion protection material before they are assembled. A good example of this is an inner and outer engine compartment side rail area. Brush application to the inside of these areas as individual pieces is easy before assembly and can be followed by a light fog application to the weld areas and the crevices formed during assembly after the rails are assembled. Brush application keeps the foreign material from getting between welded joints during assembly yet gives good coverage to general areas with easy application. The material selected in addition to paint compatibility features and fog application features is also an excellent brush application material. Repaired areas, boxed in or closed in are more easily treated during assembly using fog and brush on techniques. Care must be taken to keep the corrosion materials away from the welding areas as welding contamination might take place. Brush-on applications are used before welding and fog in applications are used after welding assemblies together.

Desired Characteristics of Corrosion Protection Material

1. Corrosion prevention material- The material must displace water to prevent corrosion. This can be tested by spraying water on an open panel on the floor, then spraying the corrosion preventative material over the watered panel and observing if the material displaces the water.

2. Creepage of material- To insure thorough and complete protection coverage, the material should have a "creep" capability, approximately 1/4 inch per minute while drying. This assures protective penetration of pinch welds, cracks, etc.

3. Safe material- Material should be non-combustible when dried and when wet unable to support a fire after ignition.

4. Clean-up- The material should be of a viscosity which inhibits runs or drips. Overspray on a vehicle's painted surface should wipe off easily without solvent when wet, with solvent when dry. The material should also dry clean off clothing.

5. Guarantee/Warranty- The corrosion protection has to be done to maintain factory corrosion warranty. Manufacturer's recommendations must be followed.

Glossary:

Abrasion Corrosion - Rubbing or hitting of one material by another Corrosion Protection - Material applied to deter corrosion (oxidation) Crevice Corrosion - Oxidation when two metals are joined Electrolytic Corrosion - Electrical action taking place between two materials in the presence of an electrolyte (liquid) Fogging - Applying material in a mist form Fretting - Deterioration of metal at contact surfaces due to motion and corrosive elements Galvanic Corrosion - Electrical action (electrolysis) between two dissimilar metals in the presence of electrolyte (liquid) Hot Spot - An unprotected area subject to corrosion Pitting Corrosion - Corrosion on a surface the results in a small "specks" or "pinholes" Stress of Fatigue, Cracking Corrosion - Cracking due to stress and atmospheric elements

AUTHENTIC PERFORMANCE



IT'S A JEEP THING

When it comes to ruggedness, dependability and off-road capability, there's only one Jaep. Owners know that—it's why they bought a Jeep. And it's why nothing but Jeep parts will do.

With authentic Mopar Collision Repair Parts, you always get DaimlerChrysler original equipment quality, and that means a superior fit every time. Combine that with immediate availability, fast delivery and competitive pricing, and it's easy to see why Mopar is your best choice. Plus, Mopar Collision Repair Parts come with a limited warranty backed by Dodge, Chrysler and Jeep, dealers nationwide.

Call your local dealer today for all your Mopar parts needs.

Jeep



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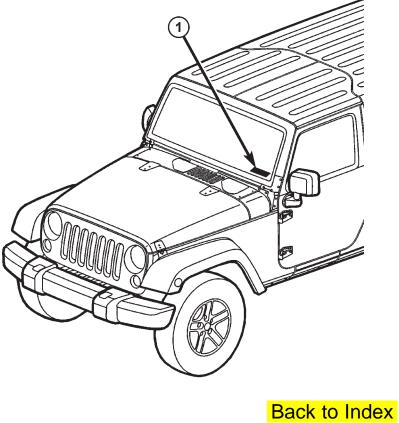


JEEP WRANGLER VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DESCRIPTION

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) can be viewed through the windshield at the upper left corner of the instrument panel, near the left windshield pillar. The VIN consists of 17 characters in a combination of letters and numbers that provide specific information about the vehicle. Refer to VIN Code Breakdown Chart for decoding information. To protect the consumer from theft and possible fraud the manufacturer is required to include a Check Digit at the ninth position of the vehicle identification number. The check digit is used by the manufacturer and government agencies to verify the authenticity of the vehicle and official documentation. The formula to use the check digit is not released to the general public.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN)

1 - VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN)



VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DECODING CHART

POSITION	INTERPRETATION	CODE = DESCRIPTION
1	Country of Origin	1 = Manufactured by Daimler Chrysler Corporation
2	Make	J = Jeep
3	Vehicle Type	 4 = Multipurpose Passenger Vehicle Less Side Air Bags 8 = Multipurpose Passenger Vehicle With Side Air Bags
4	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating	F = 4001-5000 Lbs. (1815-2267 Kg)
5	Vehicle Line	A = Wrangler Left Hand Drive (4 x 4) B = Wrangler Left Hand Drive (4 x 2) E = Wrangler Right Hand Drive (4 x 4)
6	Series/Transmission	2 = L (Low Line) $4 = H (High Line)$ $5 = P (Premium)$ $6 = S (Sport)$ $B = 4 Speed Automatic VLP - Sales Code (DGV)$ $C = 6 Speed Manual - Sales Code (DEH)$ $E = 5 Speed Automatic - Sales Code (DGQ)$
7	Body Style	4 = Open Body (JK 72) 9 = Extended Open Body (JK 74)
8	Engine	1 = 3.8L V6 CYL Gasoline SMPI - Sales Code (EGT) 9 = 2.8L I4 CYL Turbo Diesel Next Gen - Sales Code (ENS)
9	Check Digit	0 through 9 or X
10	Model Year	7 = 2007
11	Assembly Plant	L = Toledo South Assembly
12 - 17	Vehicle Build Sequence	

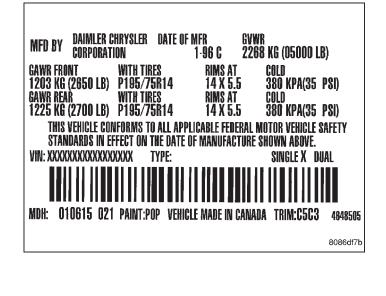
VEHICLE CERTIFICATION LABEL

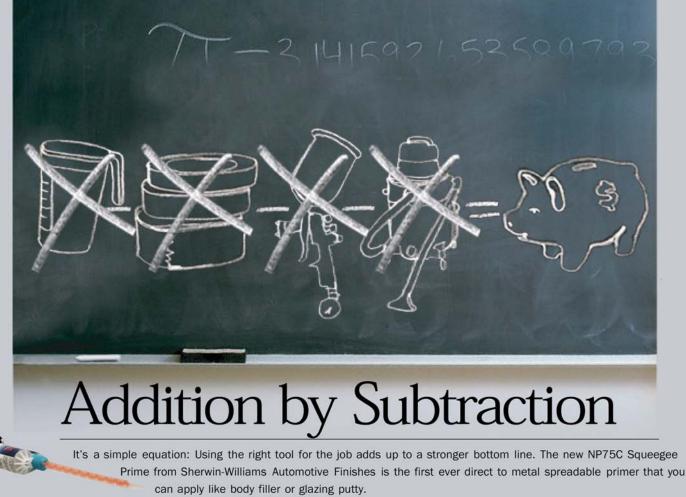
DESCRIPTION

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

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

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





There's no mixing, no masking, no spraying and no clean up with this DTM high solids ISO-free primer. It's packaged in a dual chambered cartridge and delivered through a static mixing tube for 100% transfer efficiency. Squeegee Prime provides excellent bare metal adhesion, corrosion protection and filling properties, which equates to less labor and increased profits for you.

Put the best finish on your bottom line with Sherwin-Williams.



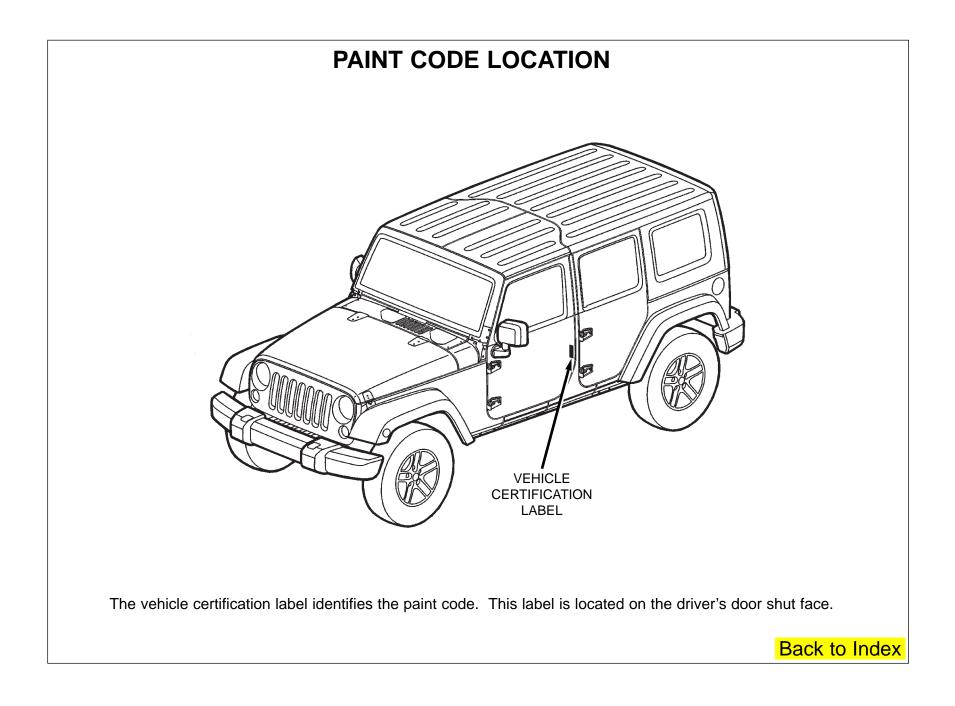
JEEP WRANGLER PAINT CODES

EXTERIOR

CODE	COLOR
EEM	Red Rock Crystal Pearl Coat
PR4	Flame Red Crystal Clear Coat
EDA	Light Gray Stone Pearl Coat
EJR	Rescue Green Metallic Pearl Coat
EGJ	Jeep Green Metallic Clear Coat
DBM	Steel Blue Metallic Clear Coat
WSB/WS2	Bright Silver Metallic Clear Coat
DX8	Black Clear Coat
SW1	Stone White Clear Coat

INTERIOR

CODE	COLOR
К	Dark Khaki/Medium Khaki
S	Dark Slate Gray/Medium Slate Gray

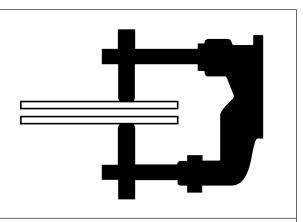




Contact teamPSE for your Body Shop needs — 1.800.223.5623 or teamPSE eStore on DealerCONNECT (lacated under the eStore MarketCenter tab)



WELDED PANEL REPLACEMENT Jeep Wrangler



The basic parts of the body structure are the welded panels. This section contains a brief description of the placement of some of the panels and their weld locations.

Note: To ensure the strongest, most durable and cleanest welds possible, perform testing before and during all weld procedures. Always follow American Weld Society specifications and procedures.

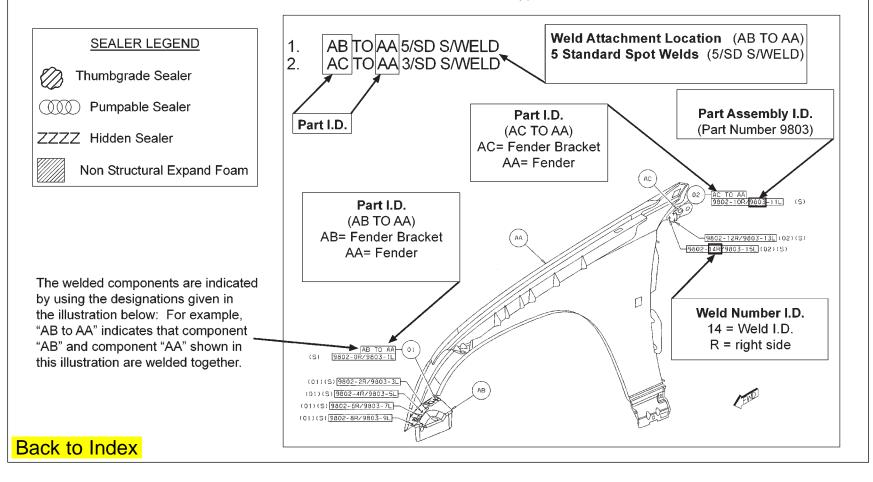
Note: Diagrams do not show all of the parts.

Explanation of Manual Contents	Rear Floor Assembly (JK72)
Dash/Cowl/Plenum (Common)	Rear Floor Assembly (JK74)
Miscellaneous Body (Common)	Ladder and Floor Assembly (JK72)
Underbody (JK72)	Ladder and Floor Assembly (JK74)
Underbody (JK74)	Underbody Complete (JK72)
Fender Assembly (Common)	Underbody Complete (JK74)
Hood Assembly (Common)	Body Side Aperture Inner (JK72)
Front Door Full (Common)	Body Side Aperture Inner (JK74)
Front Door Half (Common)	Body Side Aperture Outer (JK72)
Windshield Frame (Common)	Body Side Aperture Outer (JK74)
Underbody/Hydrofoam Complete (Common)	Body Side Aperture Compete (JK72)
Cowl/Dash/Plenum (JK72)	Body Side Aperture Complete (JK74)
Cowl/Dash/Plenum (JK74)	Body in White Complete (JK72)
Ladder Assembly Complete (JK72)	Body in White Complete (JK74)
Ladder Assembly Complete (JK74)	Rear Door Full (JK74)
Front Floor Assembly (JK72)	Rear Door Half (JK74)
Front Floor Assembly (JK74)	Back to Index

Explanation of Welding/Sealer Information

The major construction of a unibody vehicle consists of welded panels that create the supporting structure for all components and assemblies of the vehicle. Here are some examples for replacement of these parts.

Certain body components must use sealers to ensure proper assembly. Be sure to check the **Body Sealing Locations** and **Structural Adhesive Sections** for location and sealer type.



Explanation of Welding Abbreviations

Definitions

Weld Type

(ORD)=Ordinary Weld or Standard (CRT)=Critical Weld or Diamond (SAF)=Safety Weld PROJ=Projection Weld FCAW=Flex Core Arc Weld MFG=Manufacturing Weld S/WELD=Spot Welds /SD=Per Side

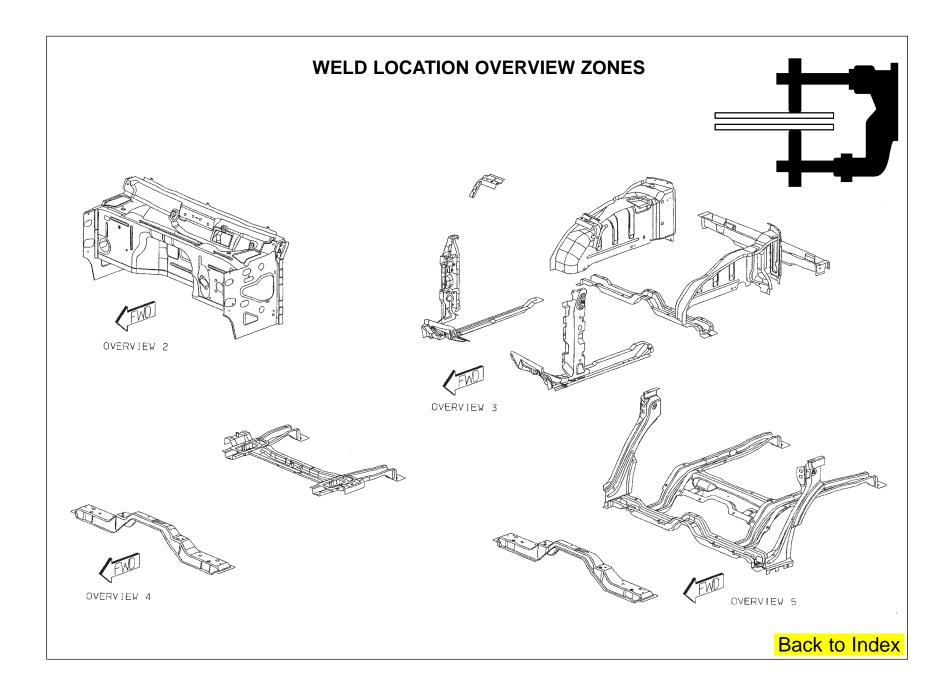
Examples

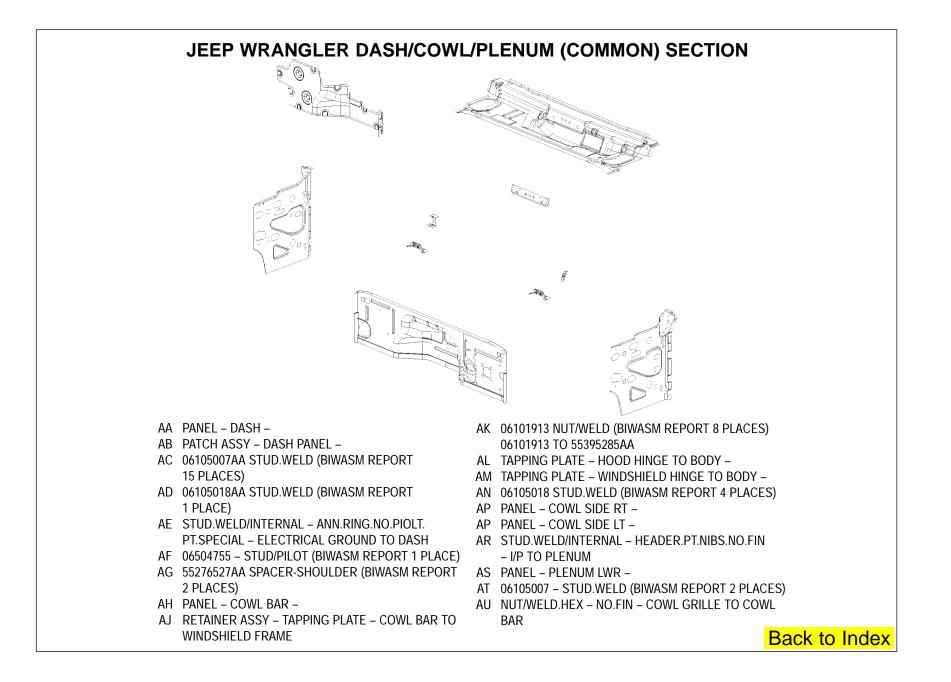
AA TO AB 5/SD S/WELDS (ORD)= PART AA WELDED TO PART AB 5 PER SIDE (5 RIGHT/5 LEFT) SPOT WELDS STANDARD

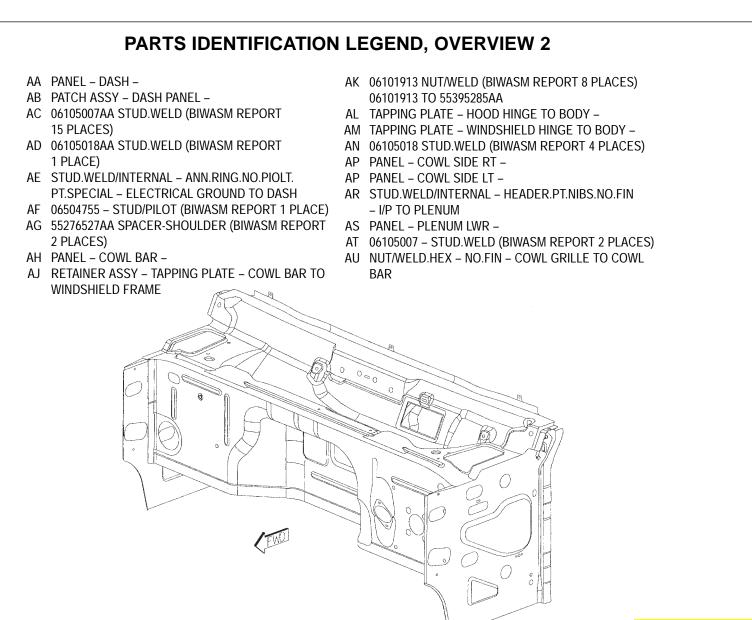
AA TO AB 12 PROJ WELDS (CRT)= PART AA WELDED TO PART AB 12 PROJECTION WELDS CRITICAL OR DIAMOND

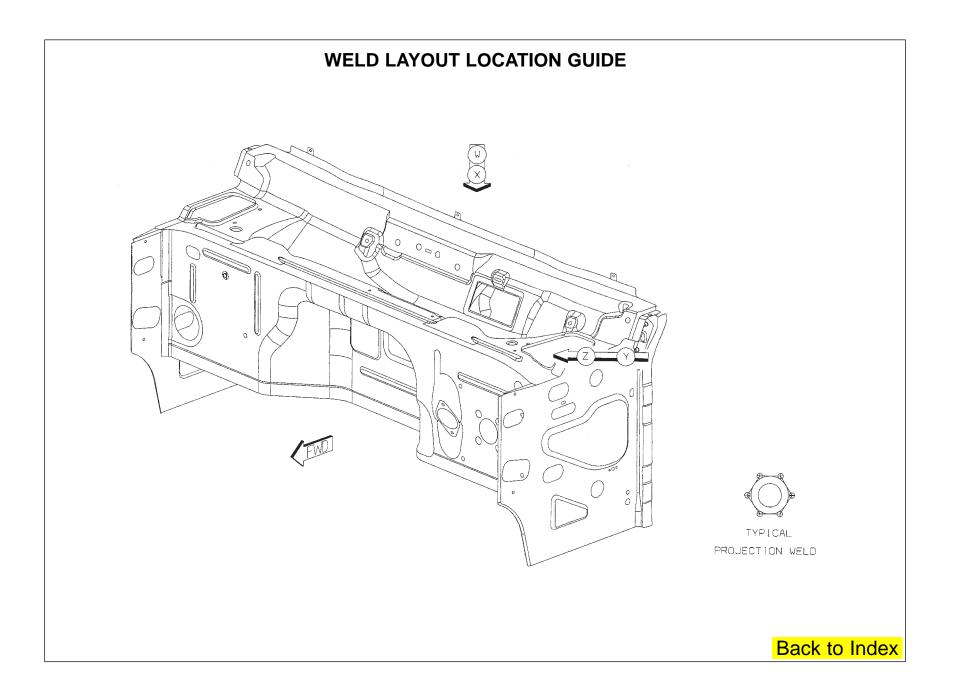
Adhesives

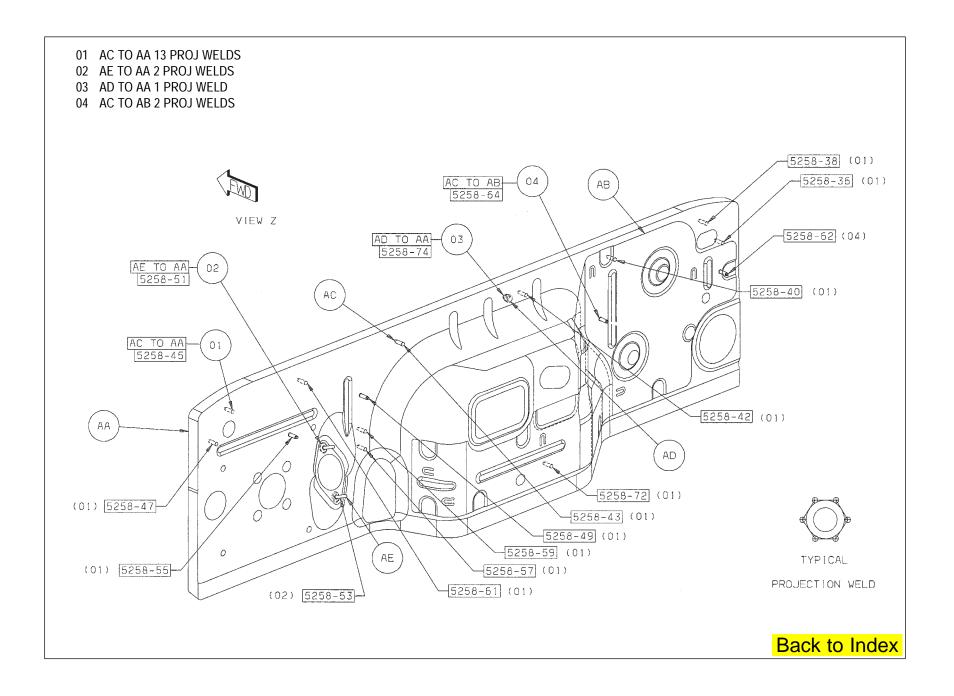
STRUCT ADH (ORD) = Ordinary Structural Adhesive ADH (ORD) = Ordinary Adhesive

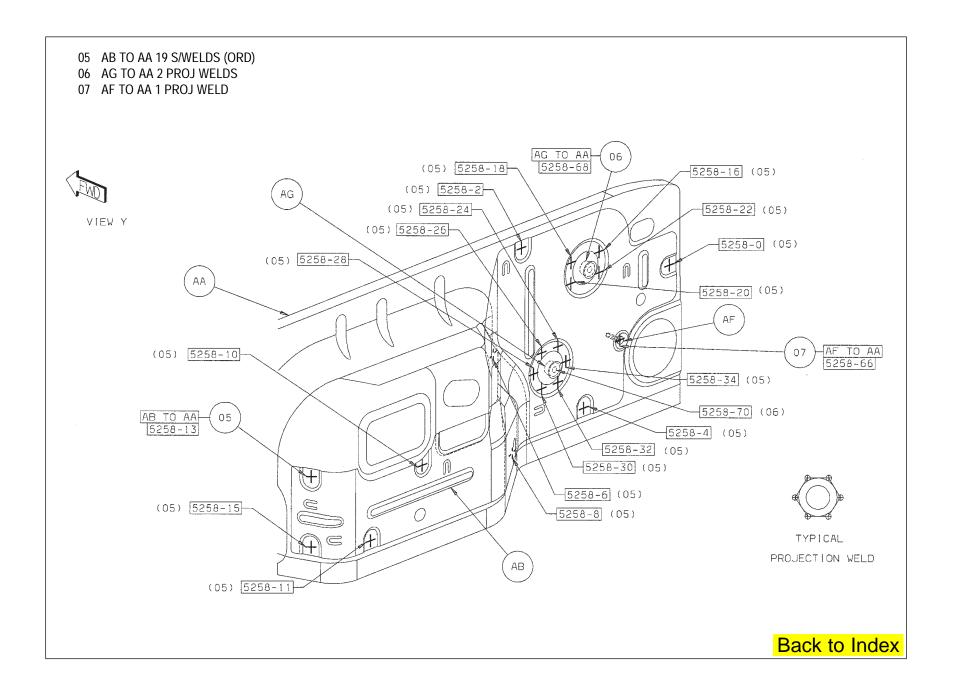


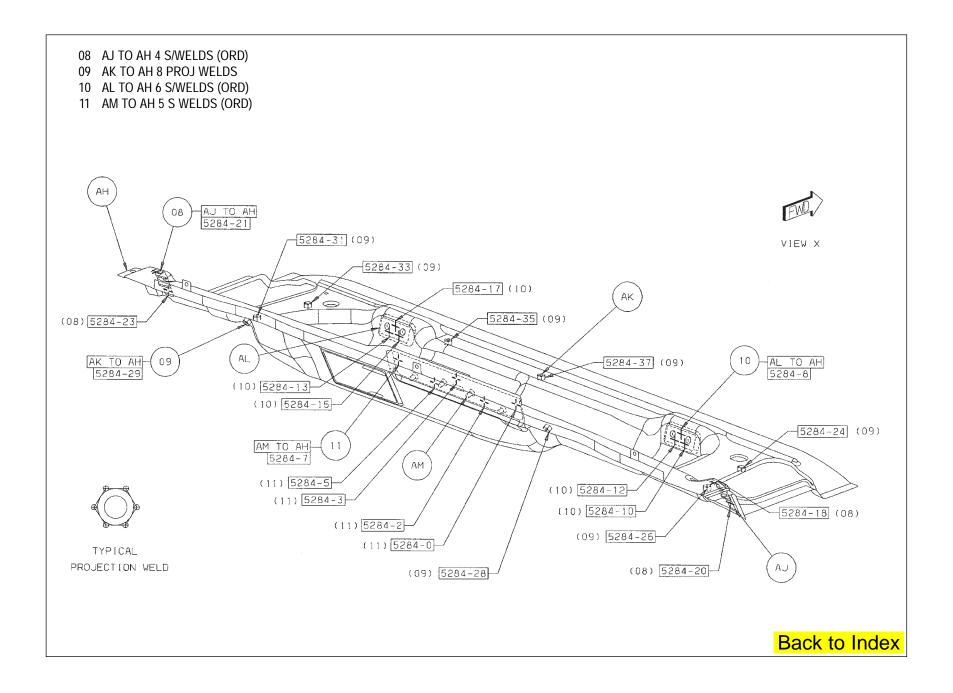


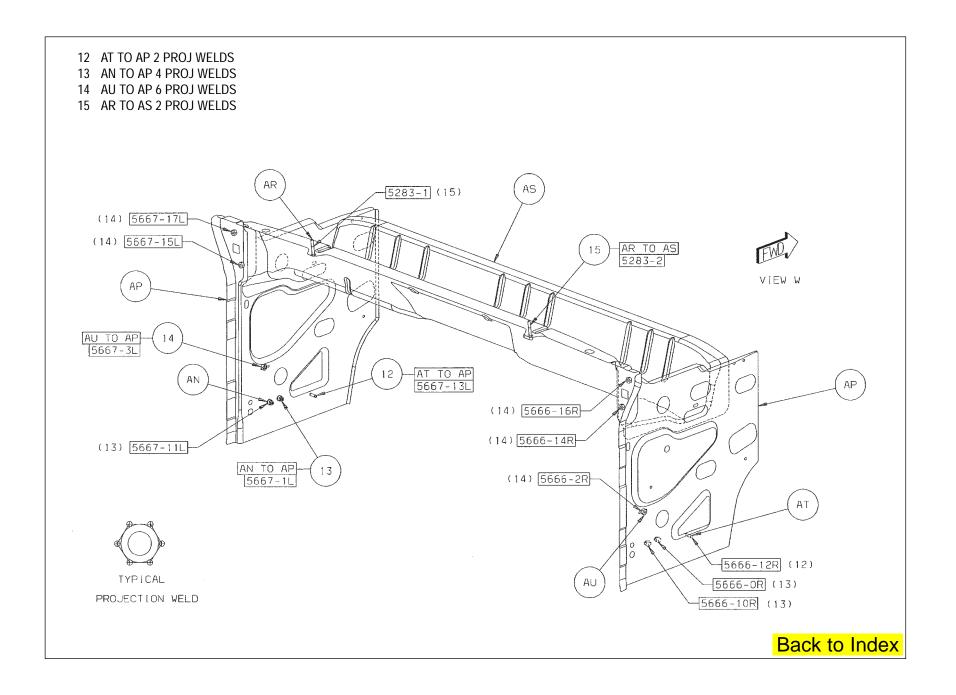


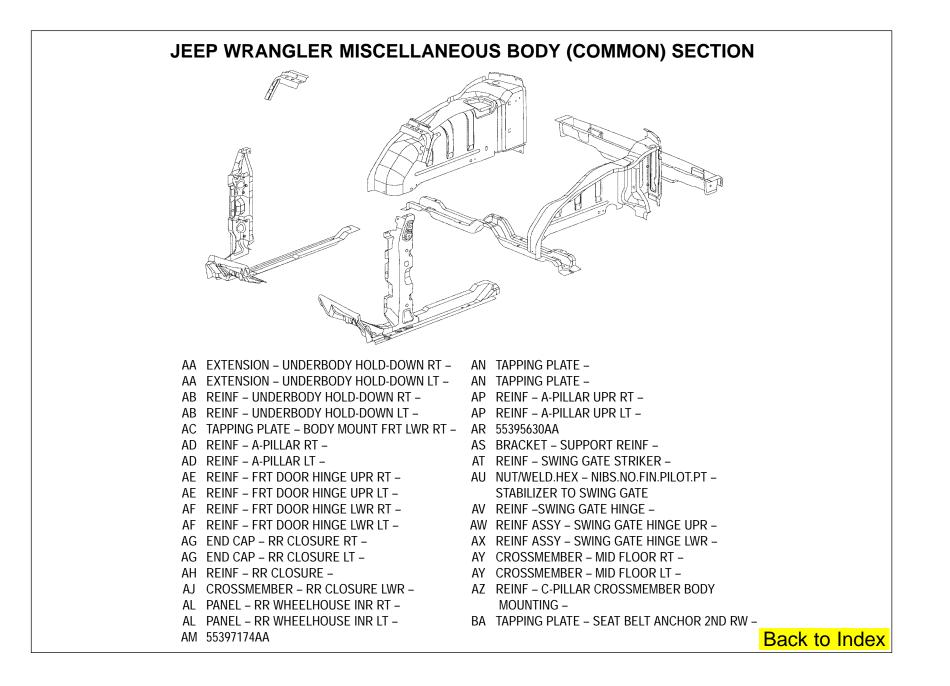








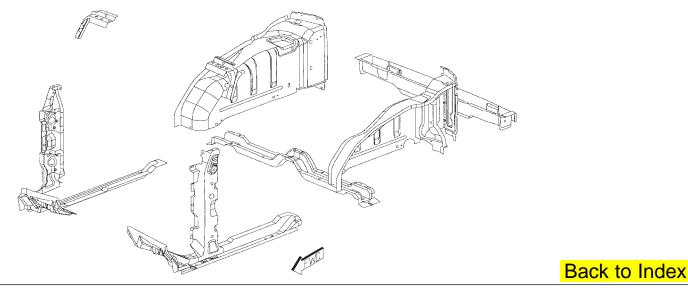


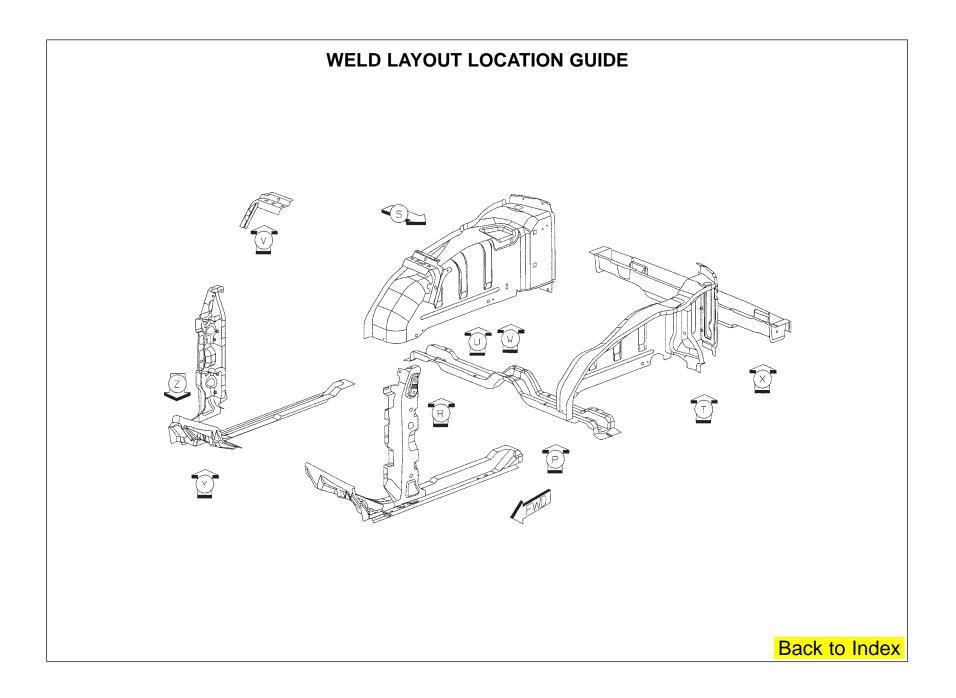


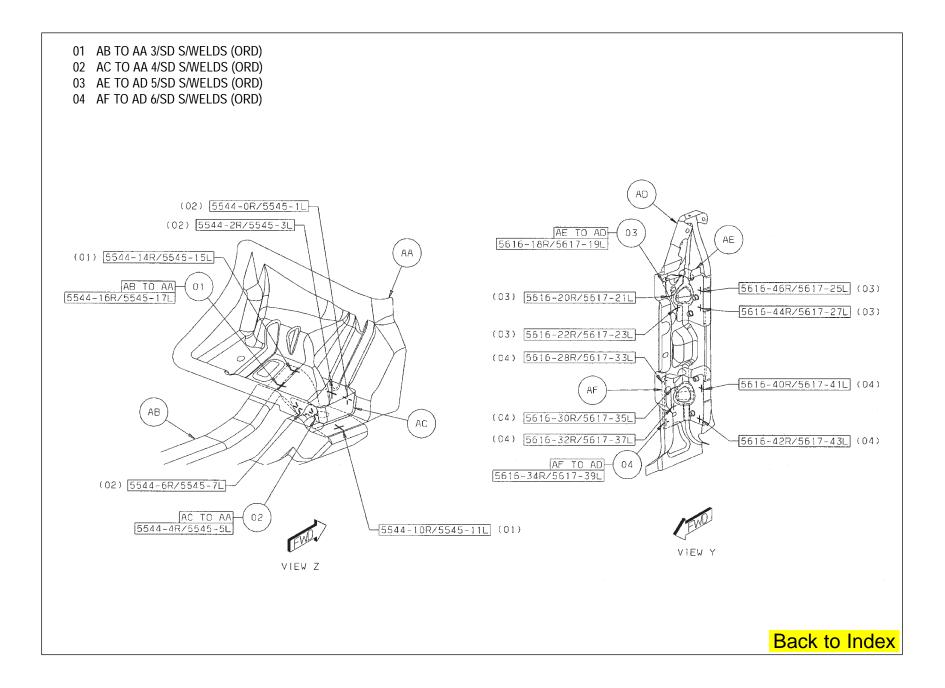
PARTS IDENTIFICATION LEGEND, OVERVIEW 3

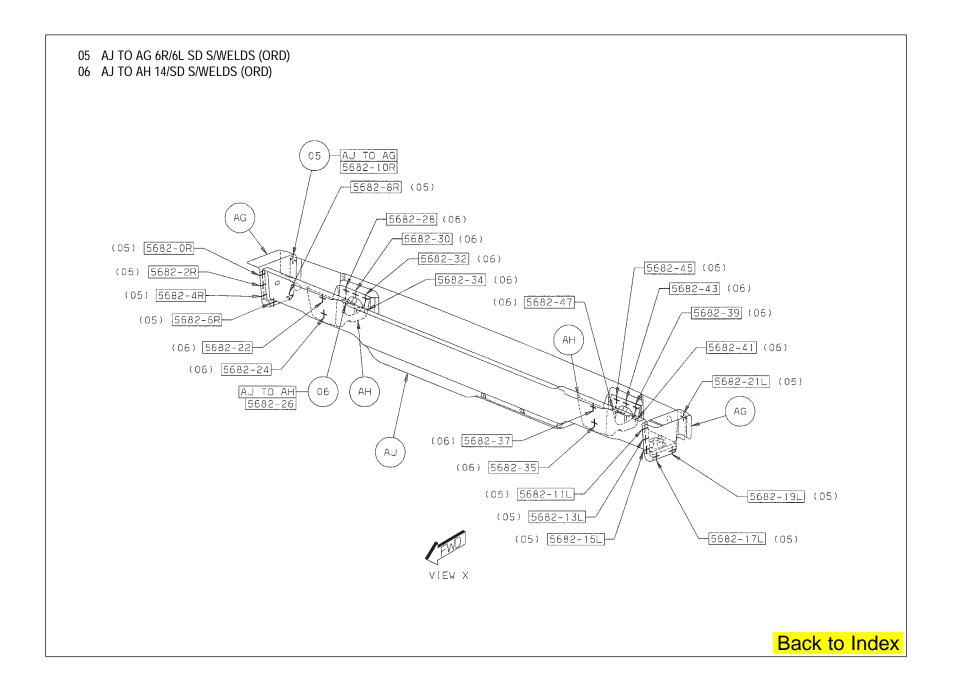
- AA EXTENSION UNDERBODY HOLD-DOWN RT –
- AA EXTENSION UNDERBODY HOLD-DOWN LT –
- AB REINF UNDERBODY HOLD-DOWN RT -
- AB REINF UNDERBODY HOLD-DOWN LT –
- AC TAPPING PLATE BODY MOUNT FRT LWR RT –
- AD REINF A-PILLAR RT –
- AD REINF A-PILLAR LT –
- AE REINF FRT DOOR HINGE UPR RT –
- AE REINF FRT DOOR HINGE UPR LT –
- AF REINF FRT DOOR HINGE LWR RT –
- AF REINF FRT DOOR HINGE LWR LT -
- AG END CAP RR CLOSURE RT -
- AG END CAP RR CLOSURE LT -
- AH REINF RR CLOSURE -
- AJ CROSSMEMBER RR CLOSURE LWR –
- AL PANEL RR WHEELHOUSE INR RT -
- AL PANEL RR WHEELHOUSE INR LT –
- AM 55397174AA

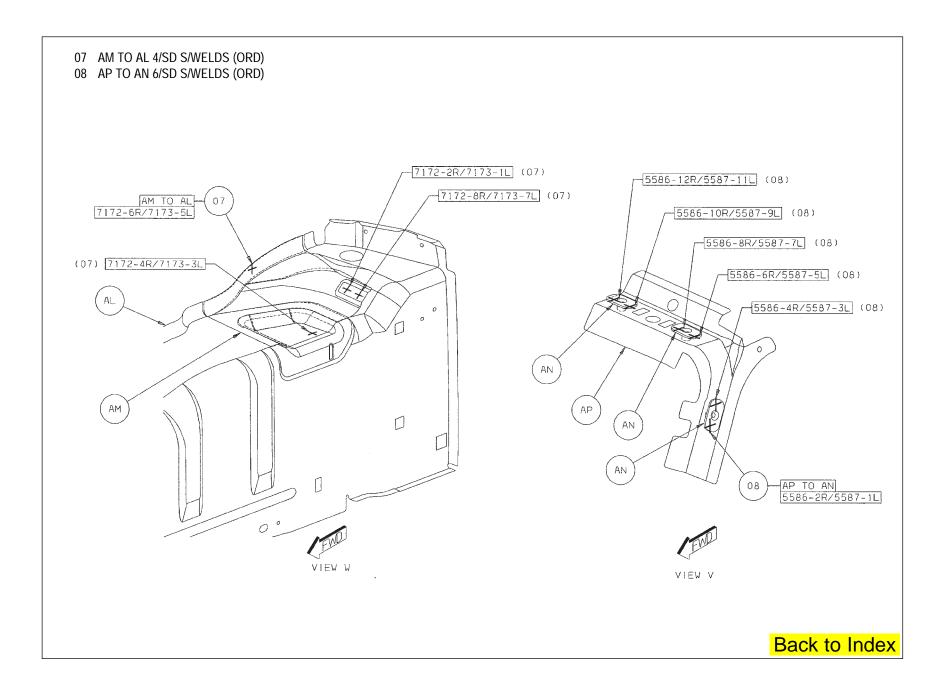
- AN TAPPING PLATE -
- AN TAPPING PLATE -
- AP REINF A-PILLAR UPR RT –
- AP REINF A-PILLAR UPR LT -
- AR 55395630AA
- AS BRACKET SUPPORT REINF –
- AT REINF SWING GATE STRIKER -
- AU NUT/WELD.HEX NIBS.NO.FIN.PILOT.PT STABILIZER TO SWING GATE
- AV REINF -SWING GATE HINGE -
- AW REINF ASSY SWING GATE HINGE UPR -
- AX REINF ASSY SWING GATE HINGE LWR –
- AY CROSSMEMBER MID FLOOR RT -
- AY CROSSMEMBER MID FLOOR LT -
- AZ REINF C-PILLAR CROSSMEMBER BODY MOUNTING –
- BA TAPPING PLATE SEAT BELT ANCHOR 2ND RW -

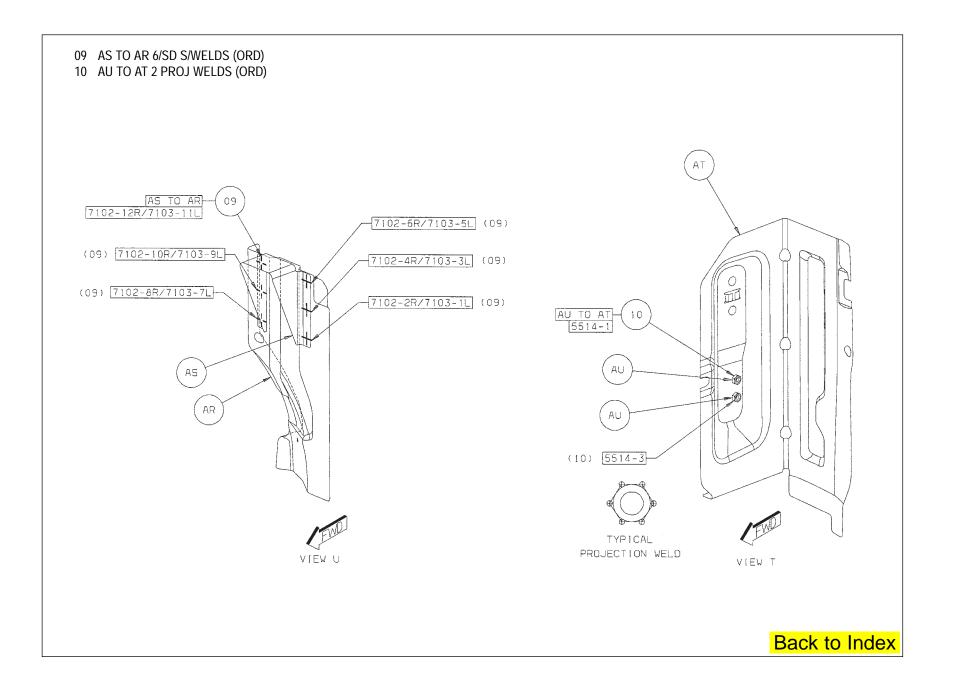


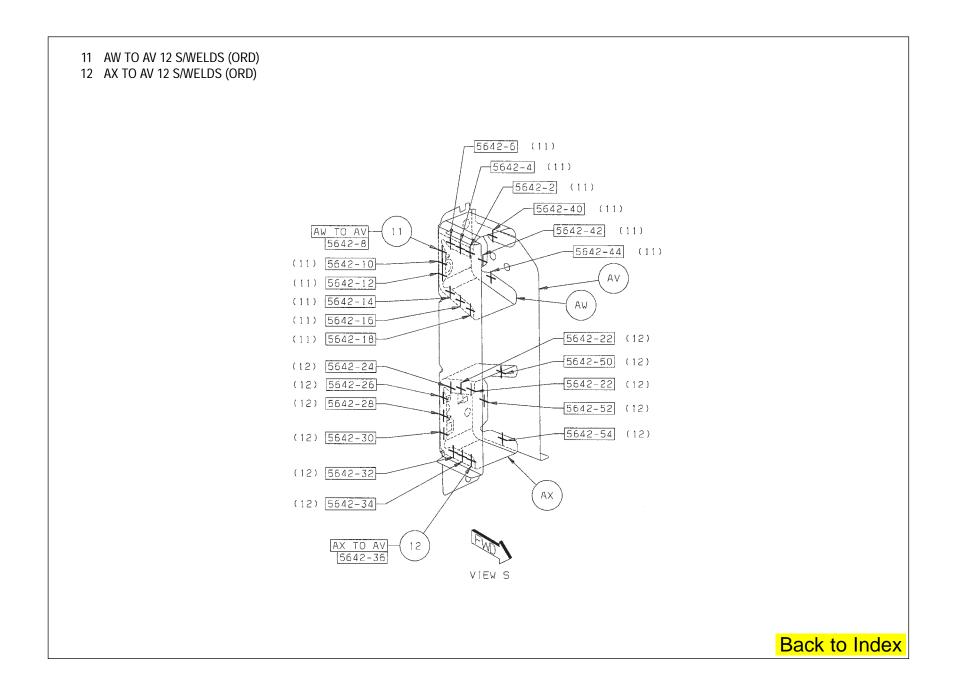


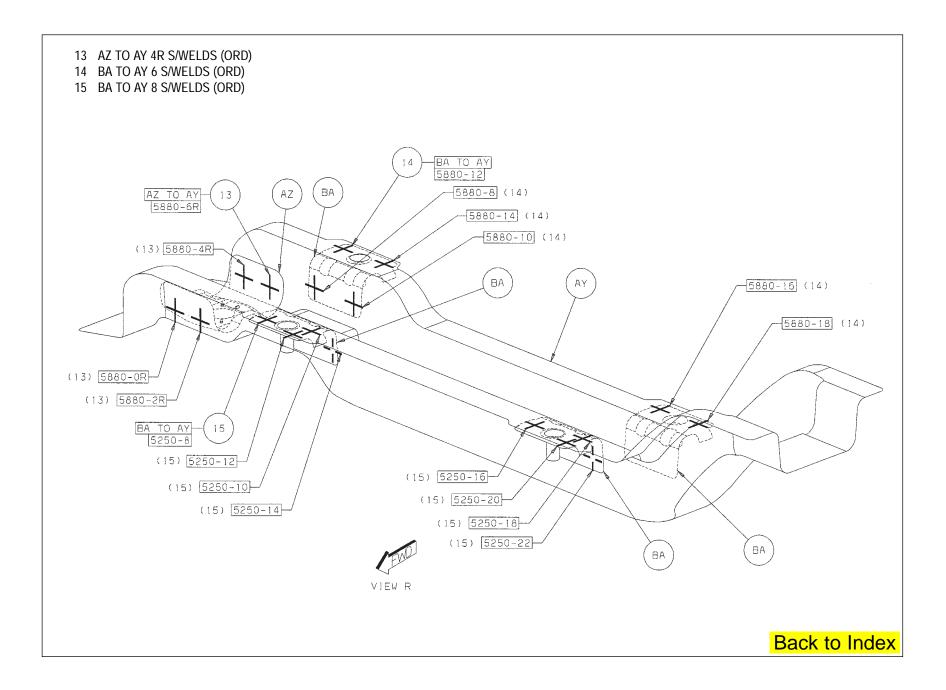


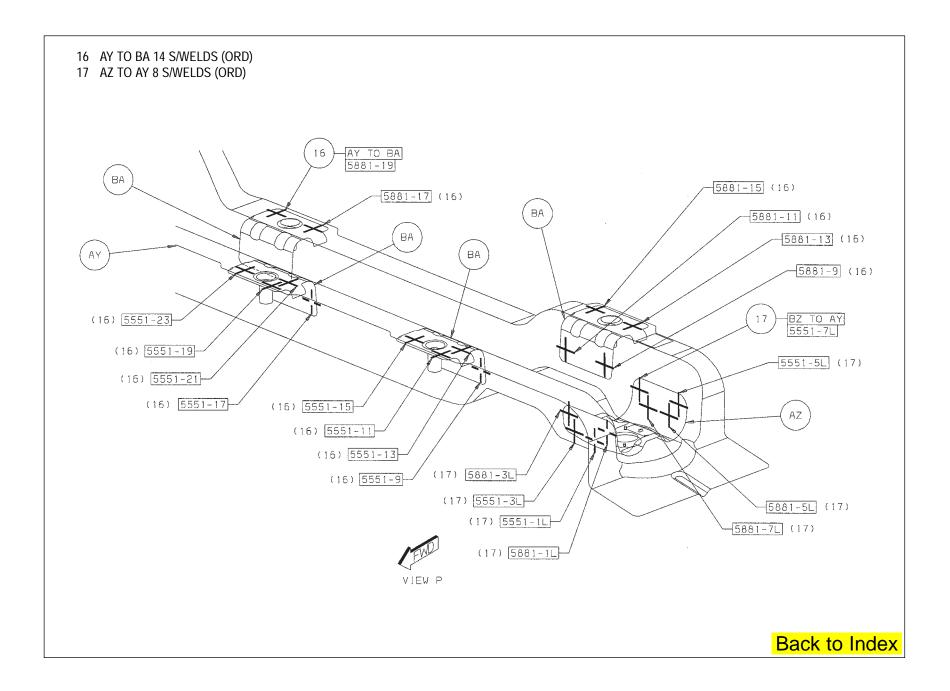


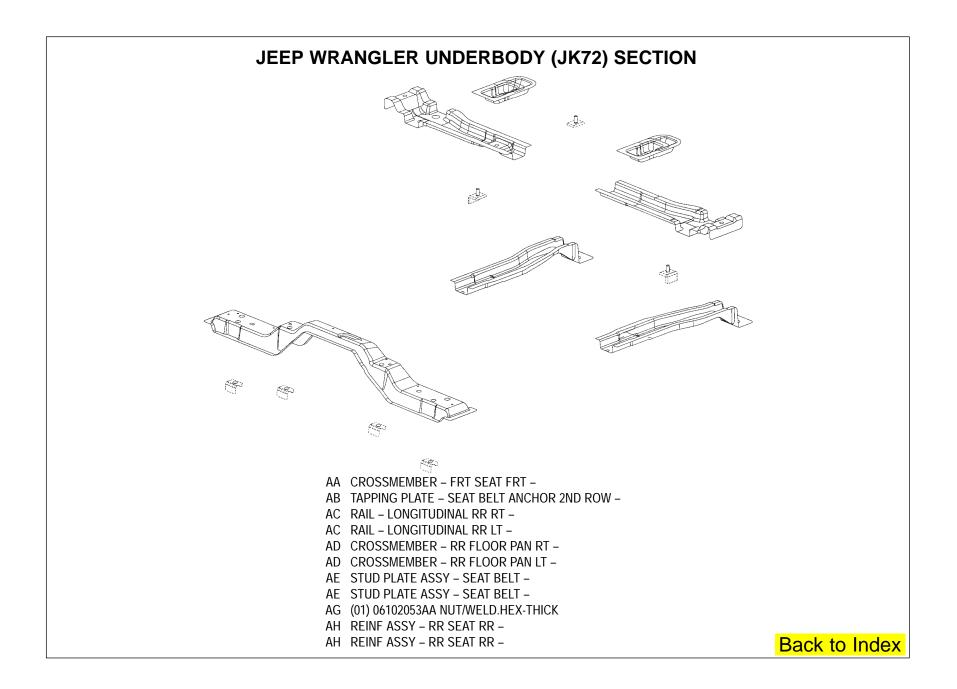


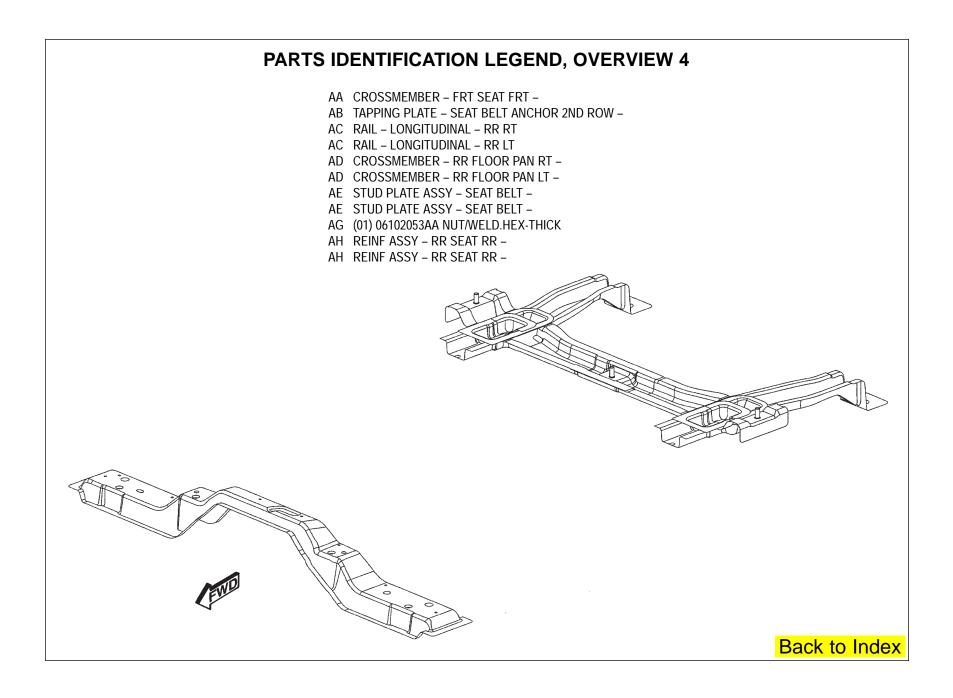


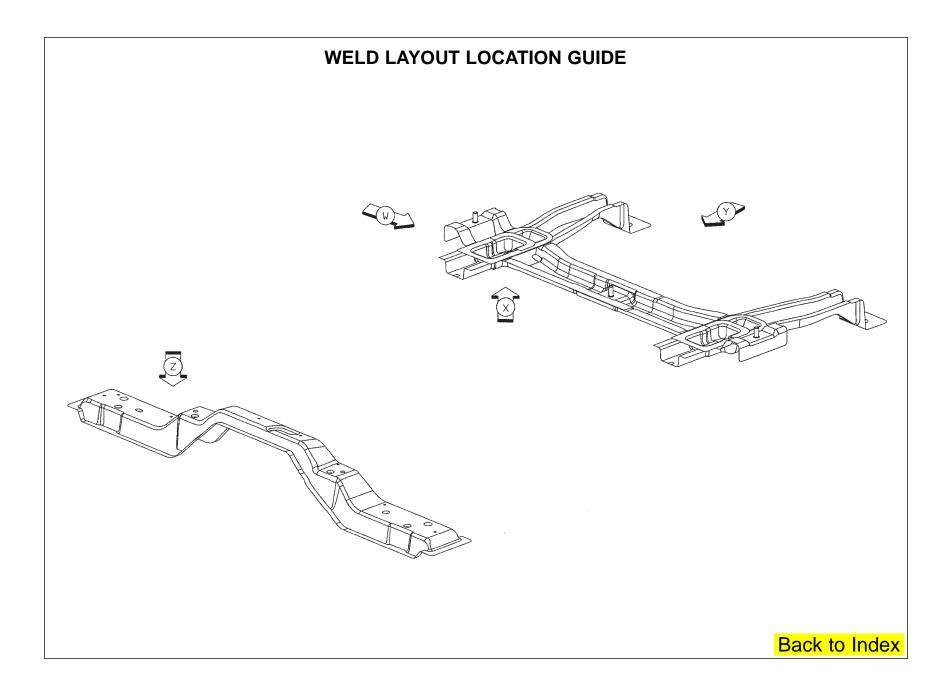


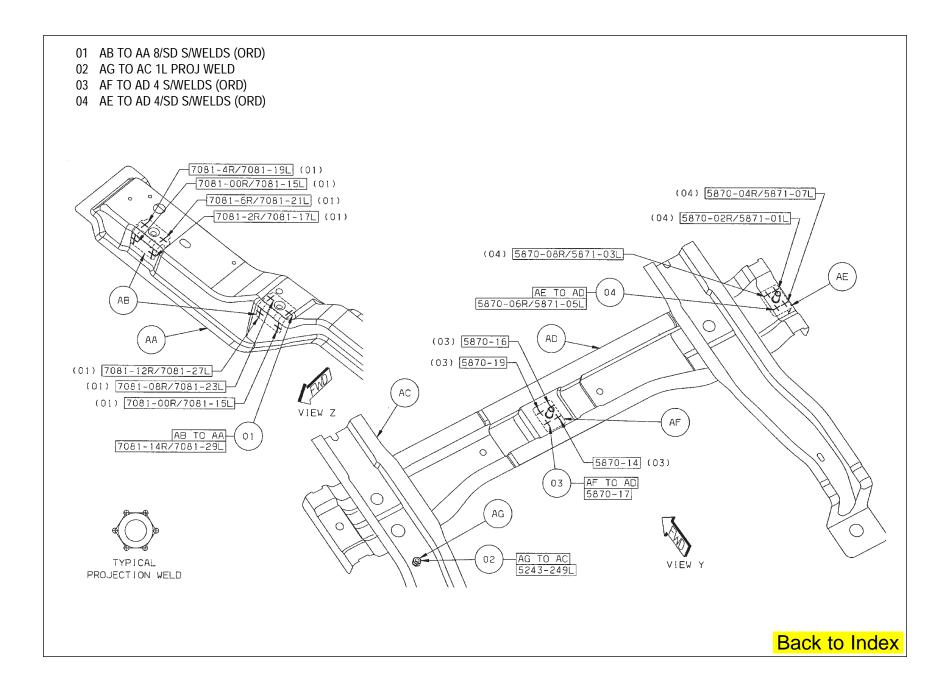


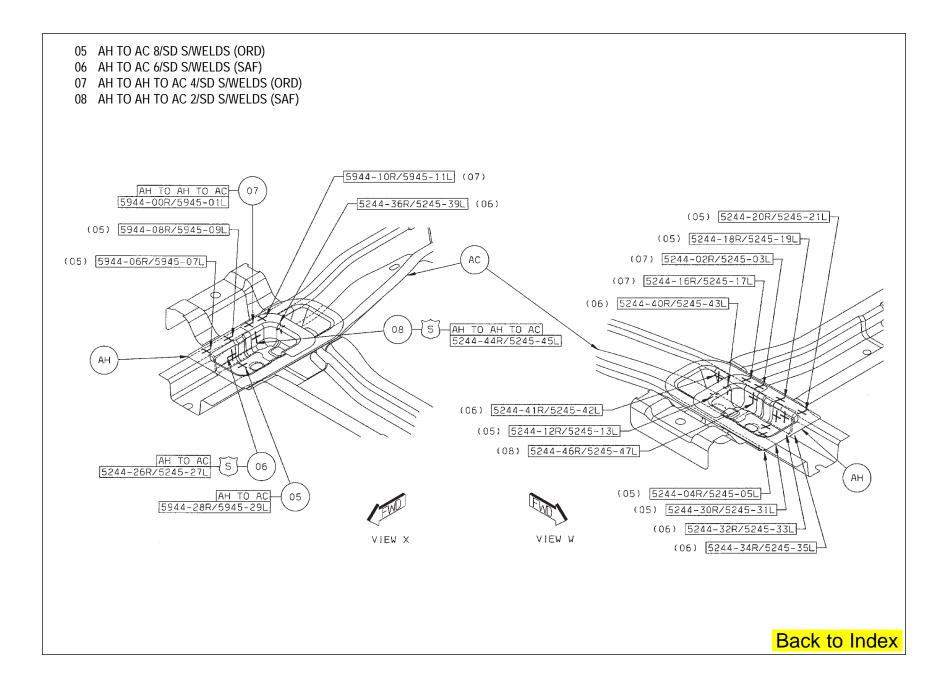


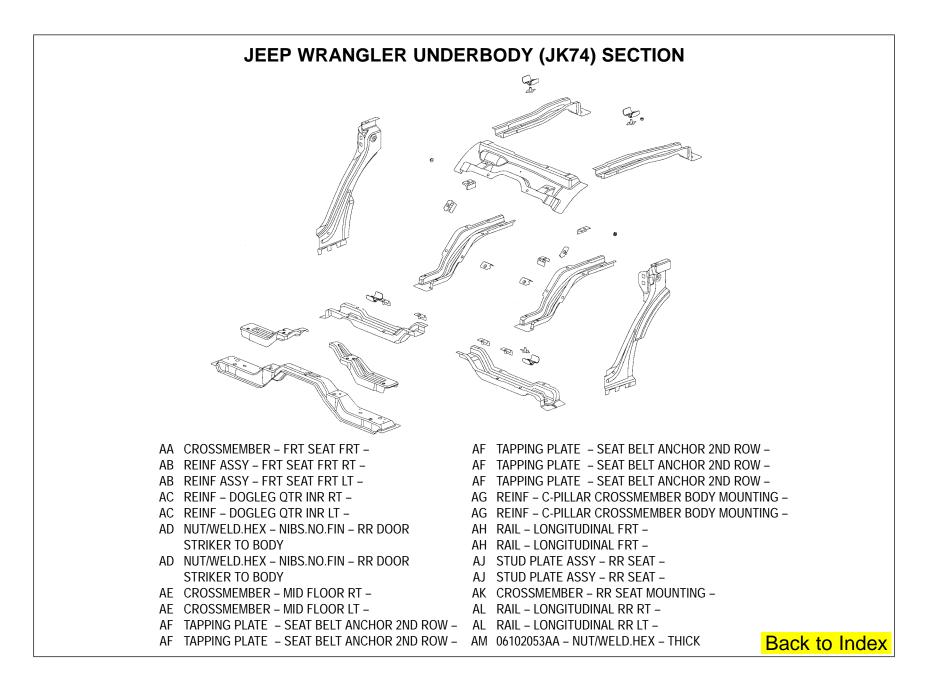








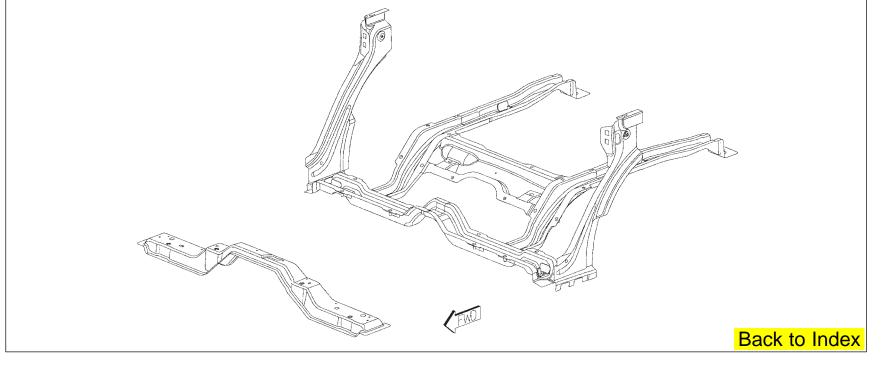


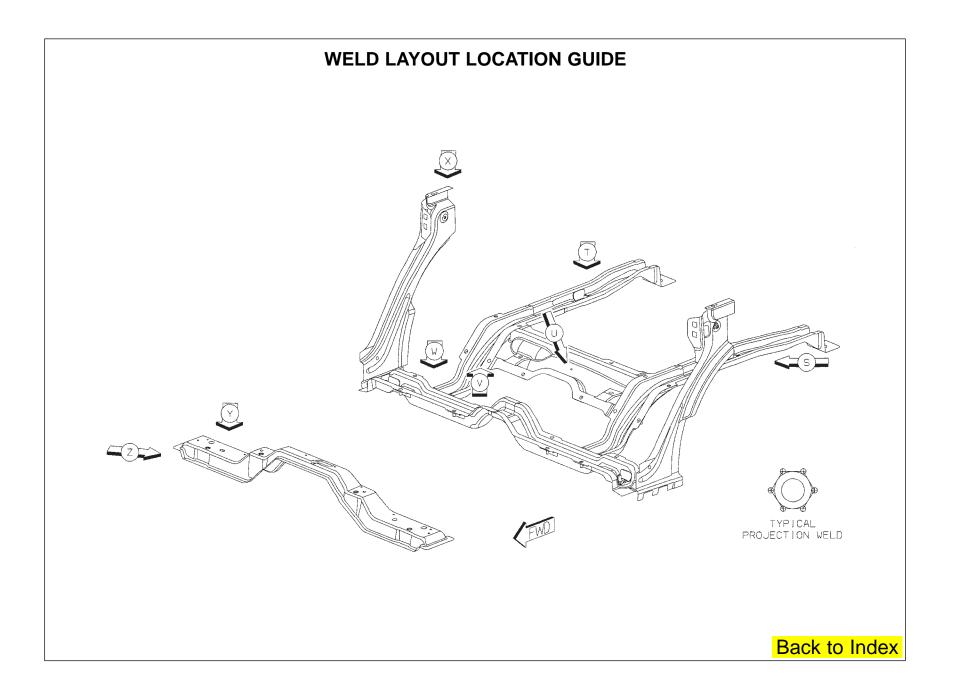


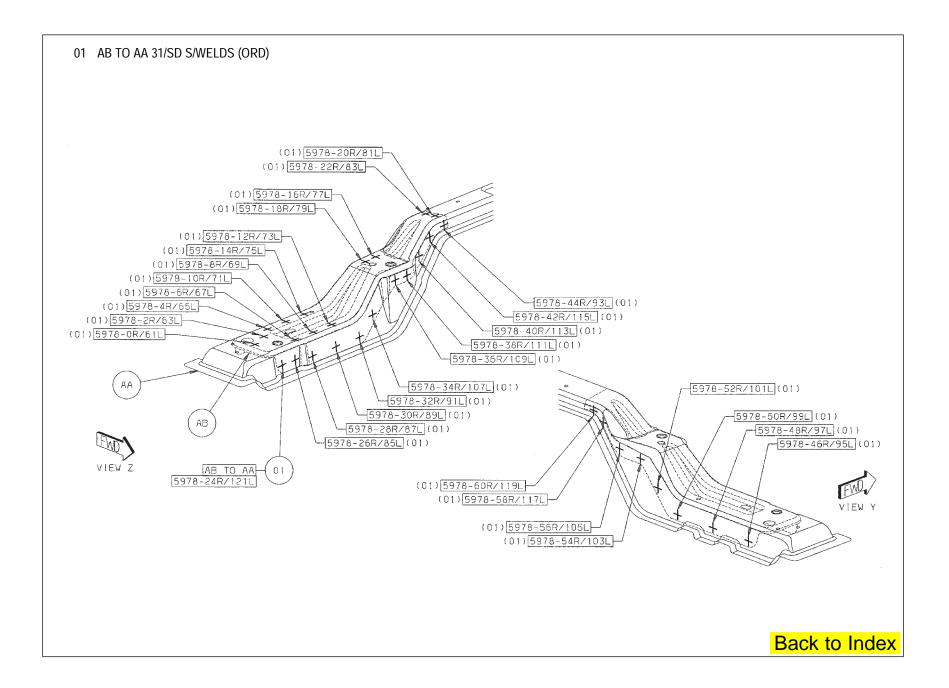
PARTS IDENTIFICATION LEGEND, OVERVIEW 5

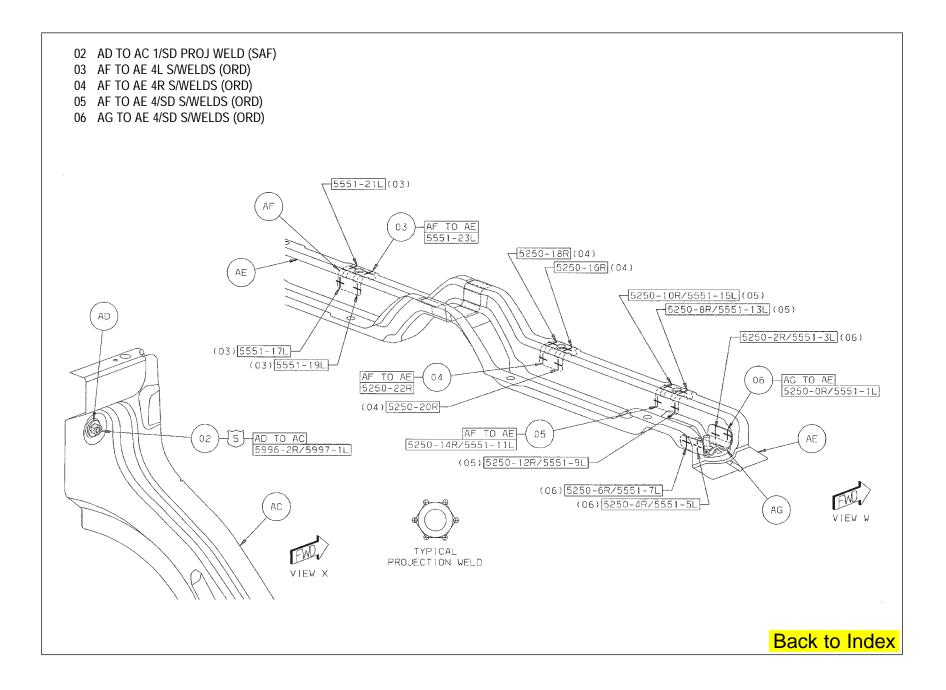
- AA CROSSMEMBER FRT SEAT FRT -
- AB REINF ASSY FRT SEAT FRT RT -
- AB REINF ASSY FRT SEAT FRT LT -
- AC REINF DOGLEG QTR INR RT -
- AC REINF DOGLEG QTR INR LT -
- AD NUT/WELD.HEX NIBS.NO.FIN RR DOOR STRIKER TO BODY
- AD NUT/WELD.HEX NIBS.NO.FIN RR DOOR STRIKER TO BODY
- AE CROSSMEMBER MID FLOOR RT -
- AE CROSSMEMBER MID FLOOR LT -
- AF TAPPING PLATE SEAT BELT ANCHOR 2ND ROW AL RAIL LONGITUDINAL RR LT –
- AF TAPPING PLATE SEAT BELT ANCHOR 2ND ROW AM 06102053AA NUT/WELD.HEX THICK

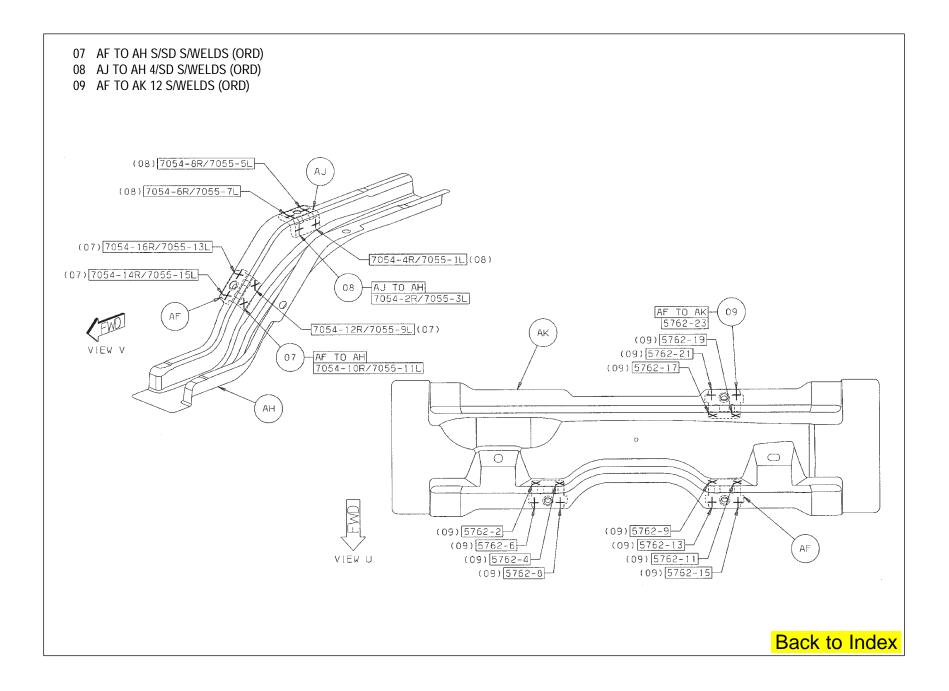
- AF TAPPING PLATE SEAT BELT ANCHOR 2ND ROW -
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- AF TAPPING PLATE SEAT BELT ANCHOR 2ND ROW -
- AG REINF C-PILLAR CROSSMEMBER BODY MOUNTING -
- AG REINF C-PILLAR CROSSMEMBER BODY MOUNTING -
- AH RAIL LONGITUDINAL FRT -
- AH RAIL LONGITUDINAL FRT -
- AJ STUD PLATE ASSY RR SEAT -
- AJ STUD PLATE ASSY RR SEAT -
- AK CROSSMEMBER RR SEAT MOUNTING –
- AL RAIL LONGITUDINAL RR RT -

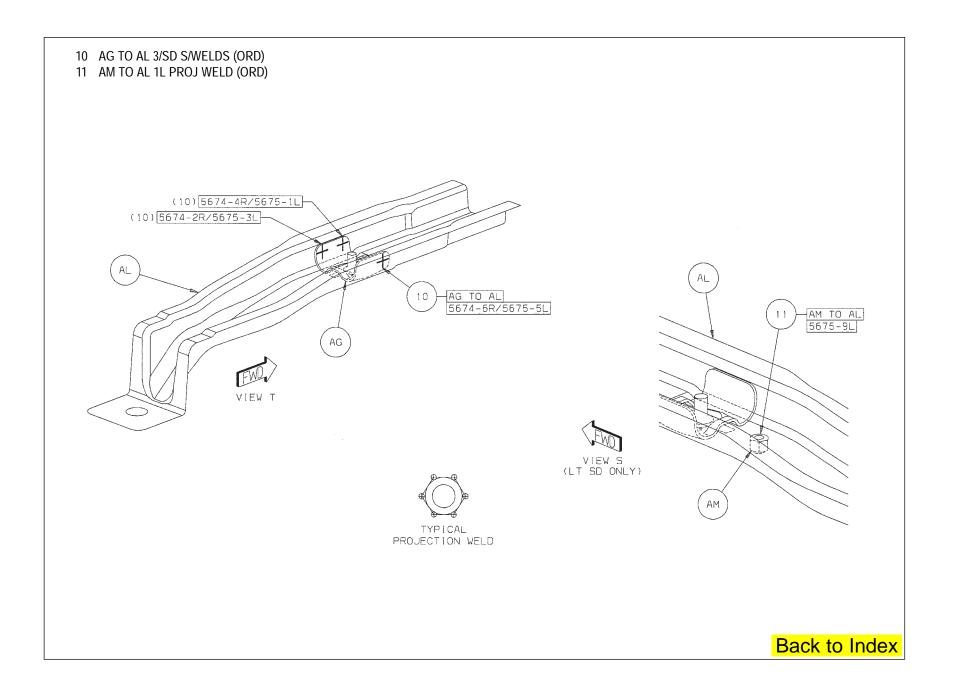


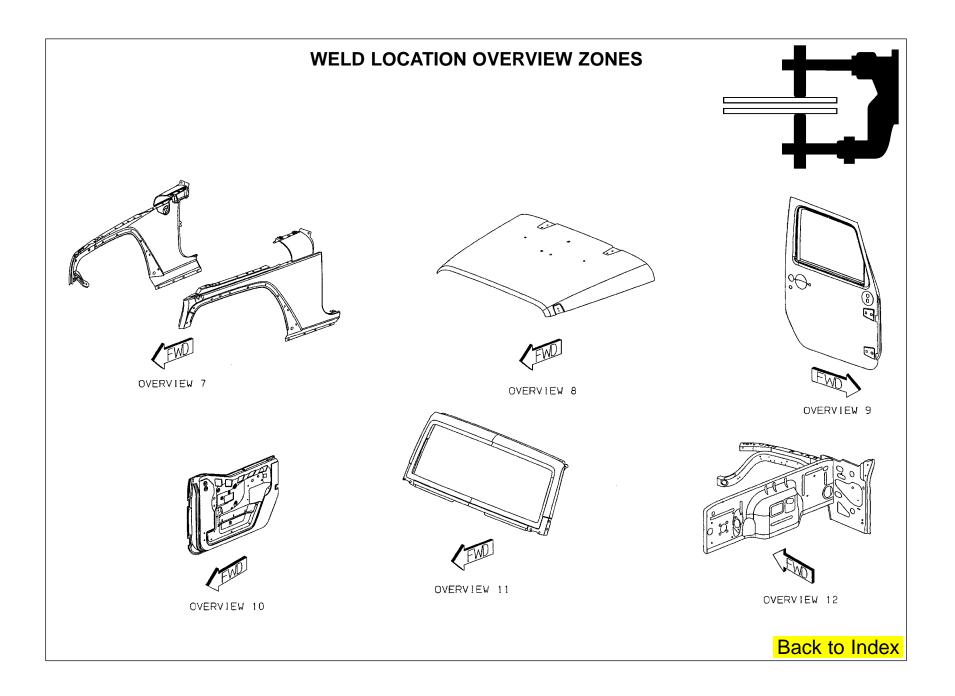










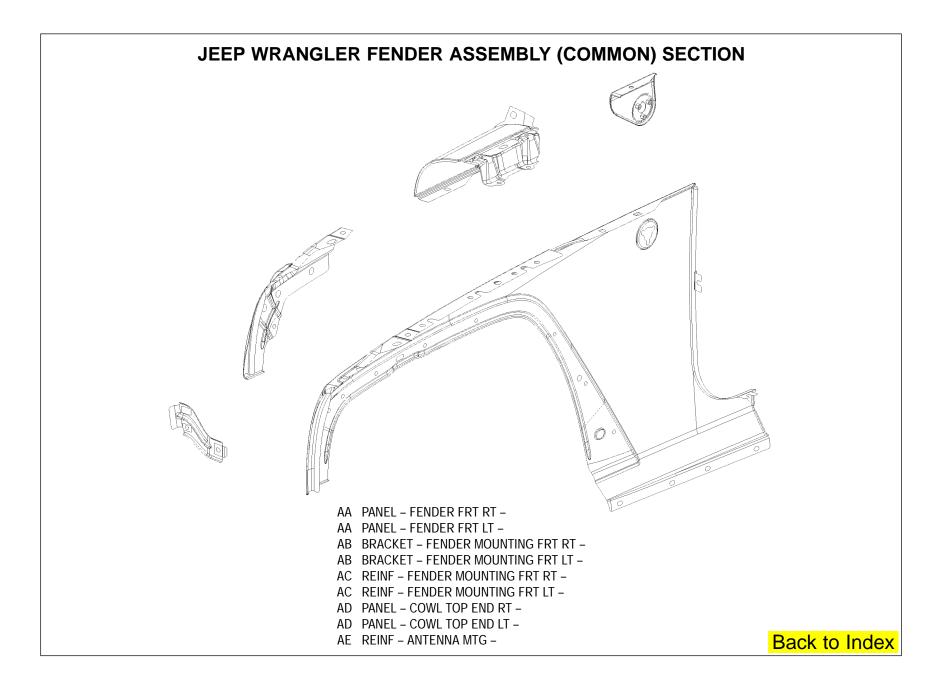


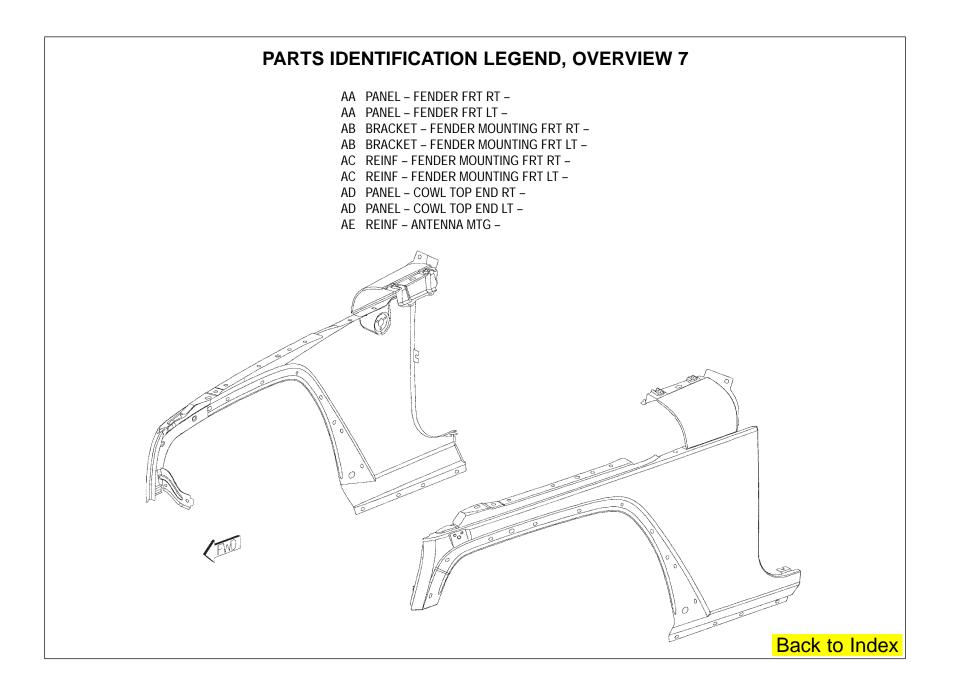


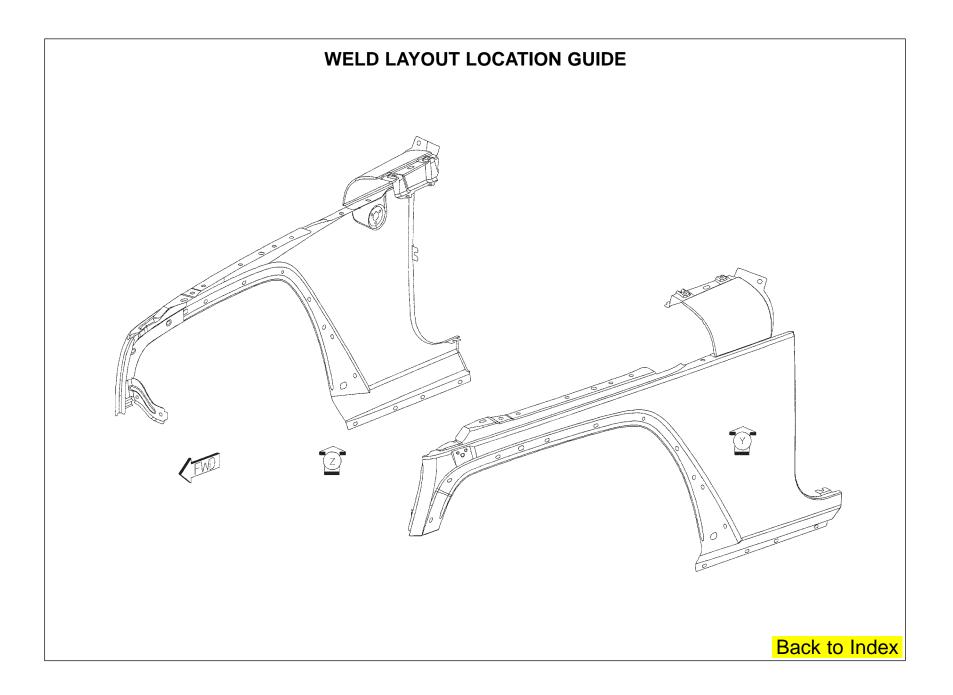
HEMI.com, the official DaimlerChryster HEMI® Web site.

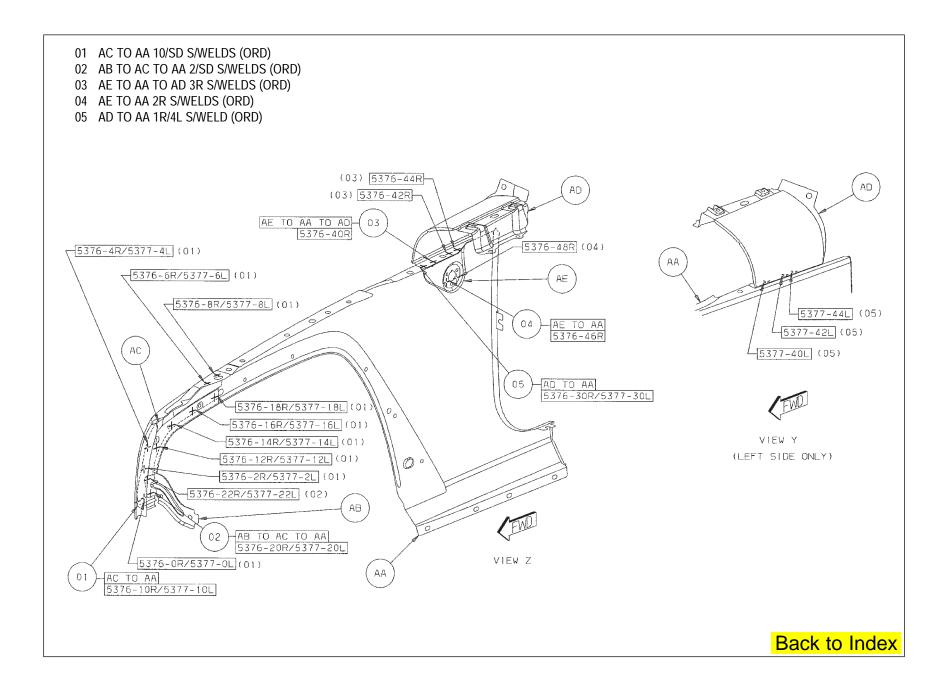
Learn about the history of the early HEMI®, built by Chrysler, DeSoto, and Dodge. Get all the details on the 426 HEMI on the street and in race cars, from NASCAR stock cars at Daytona and Darlington, to NHRA Super Stock, Funny Cars, and Top Fuel dragsters. Meet the engineers who designed the original HEMI, the 426 HEMI and the new 5.7 HEMI. Learn how Don Garlits and other legendary racers adopted the 331, 354, 392, and finally the 426 Hemi as they set records year after year.

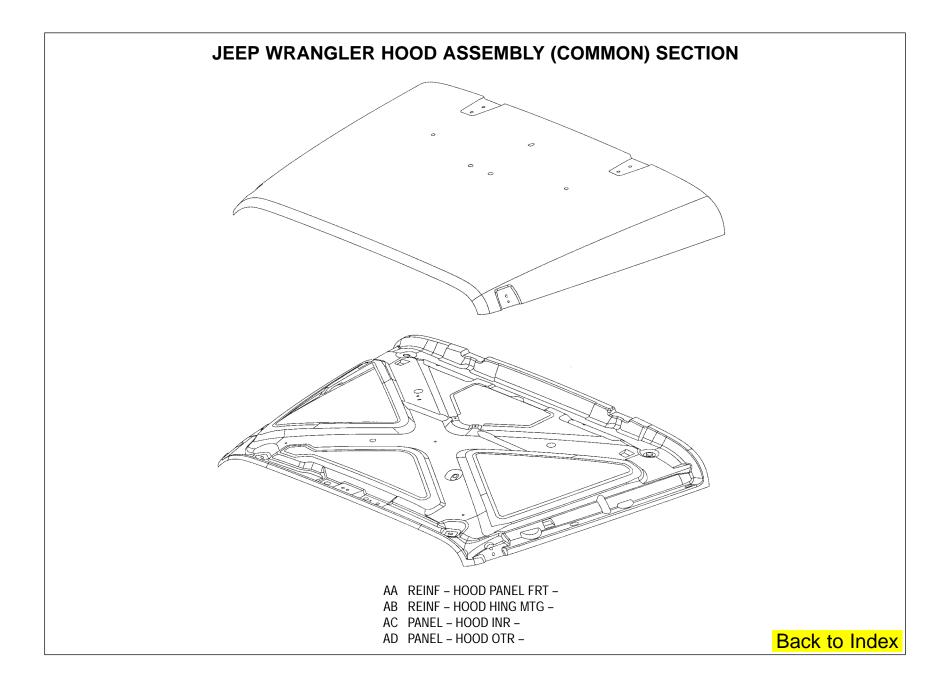
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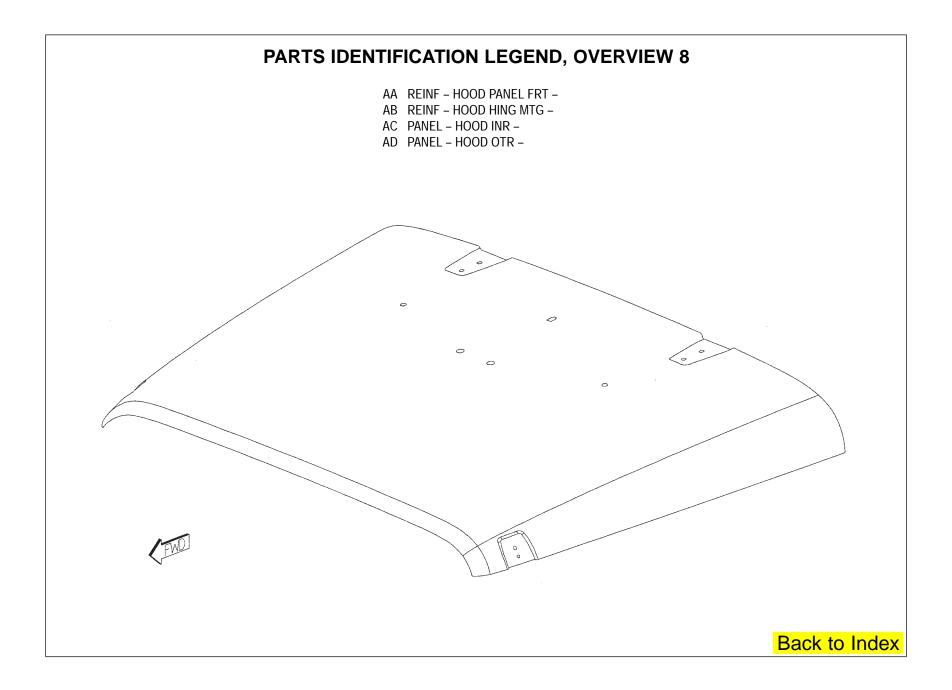


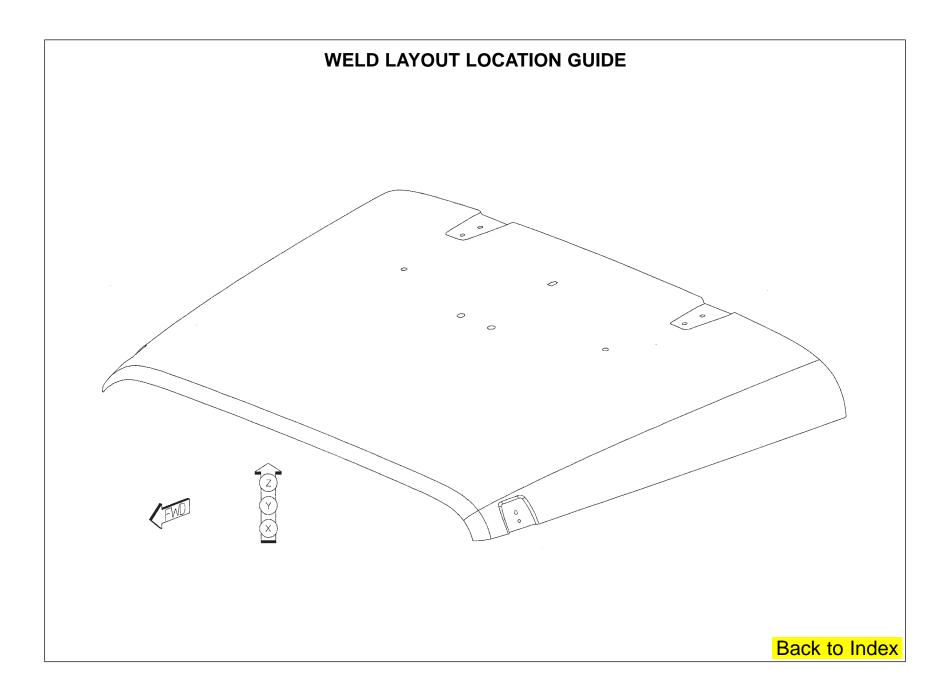


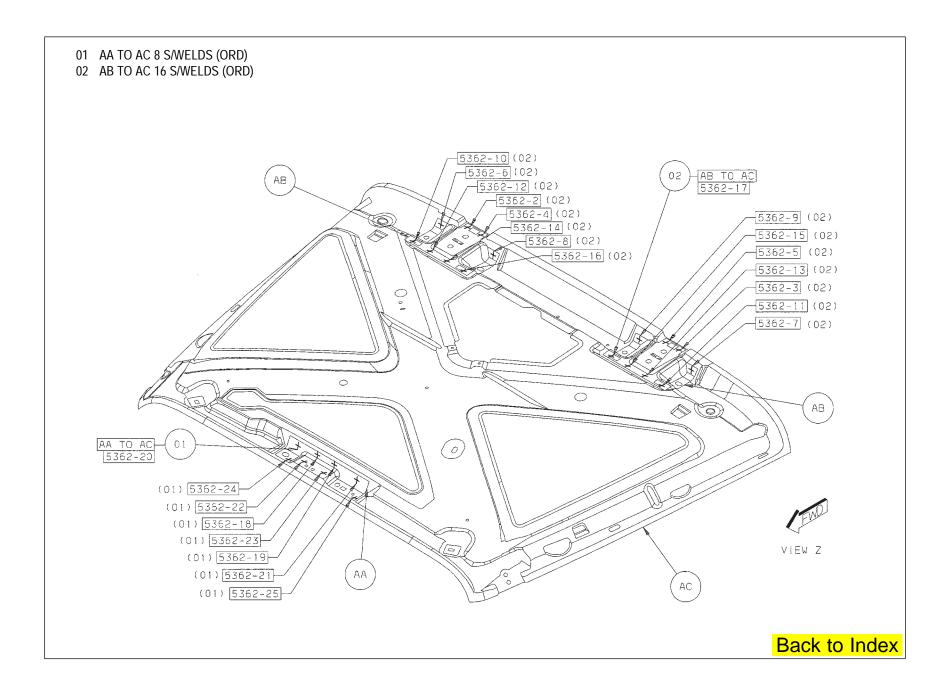


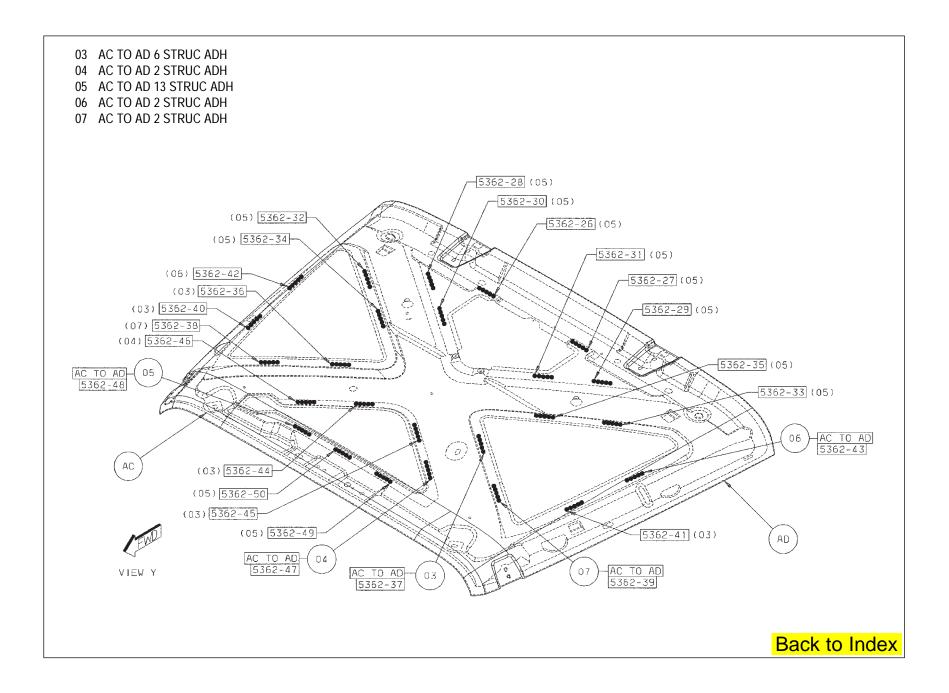


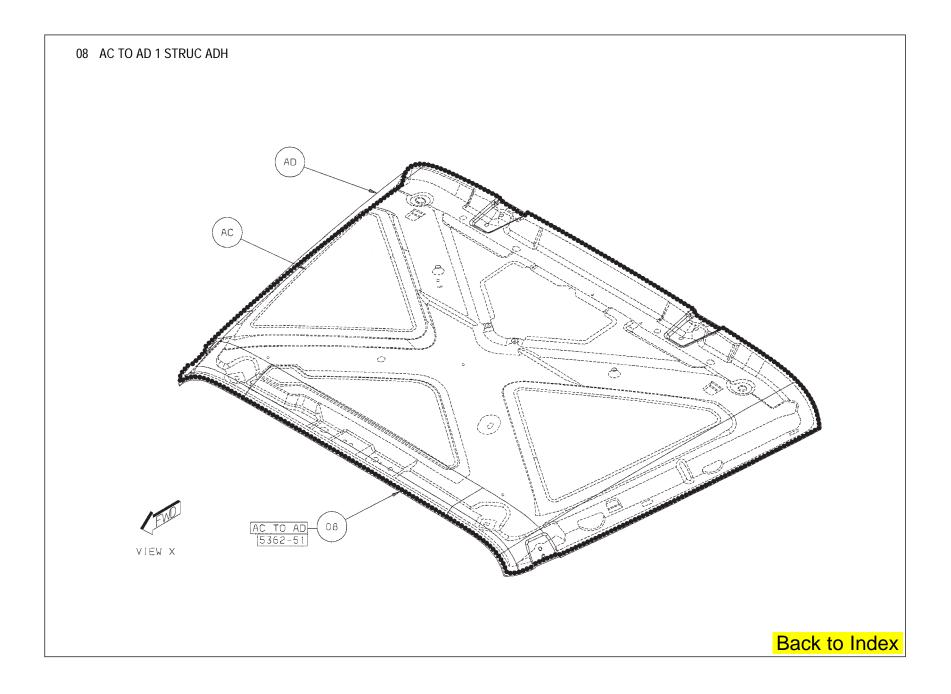


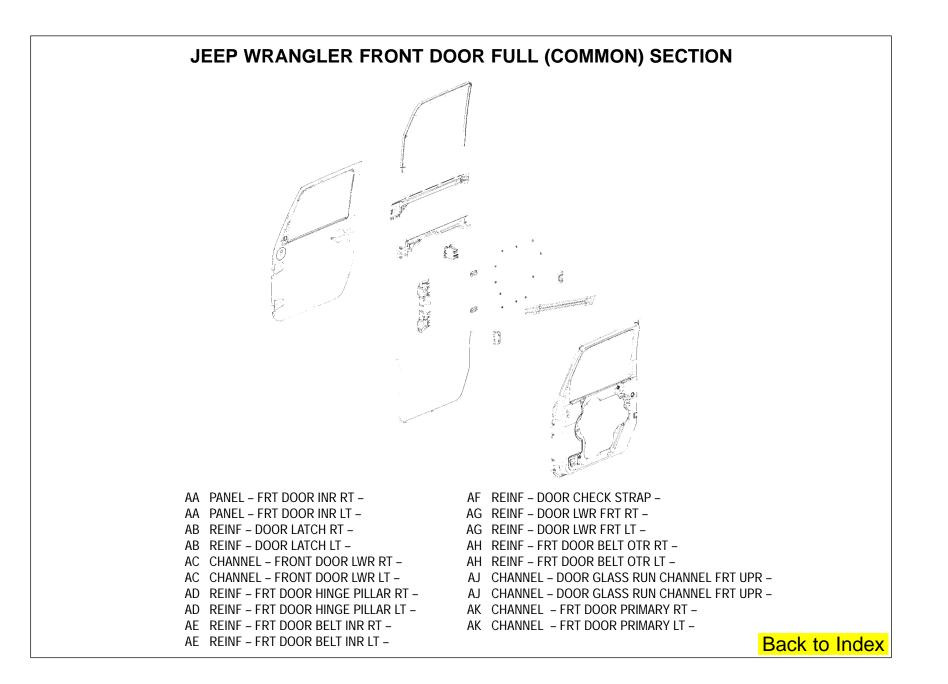












PARTS IDENTIFICATION LEGEND, OVERVIEW 9

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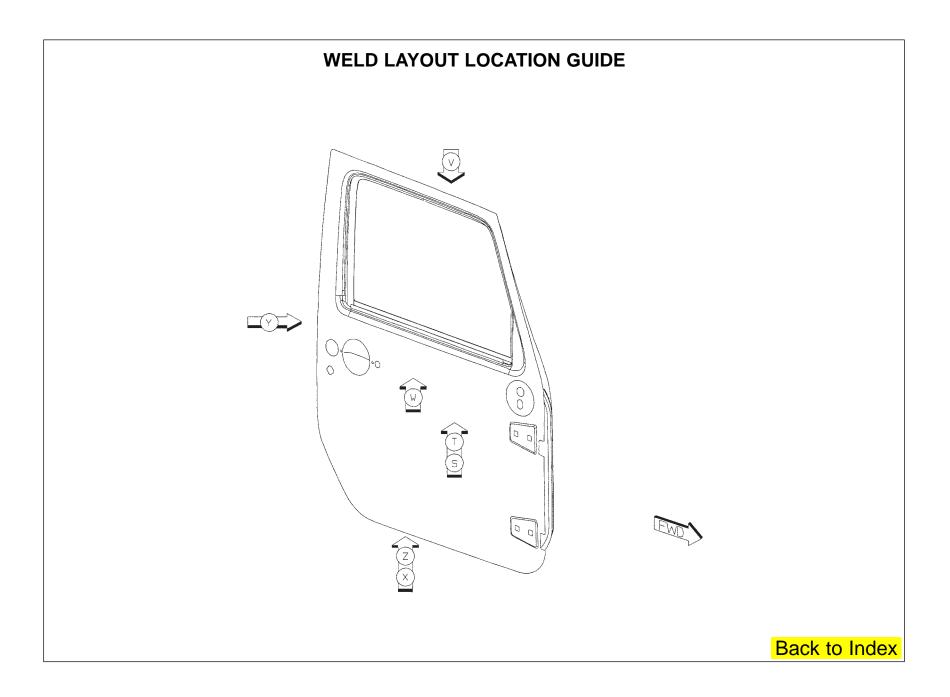
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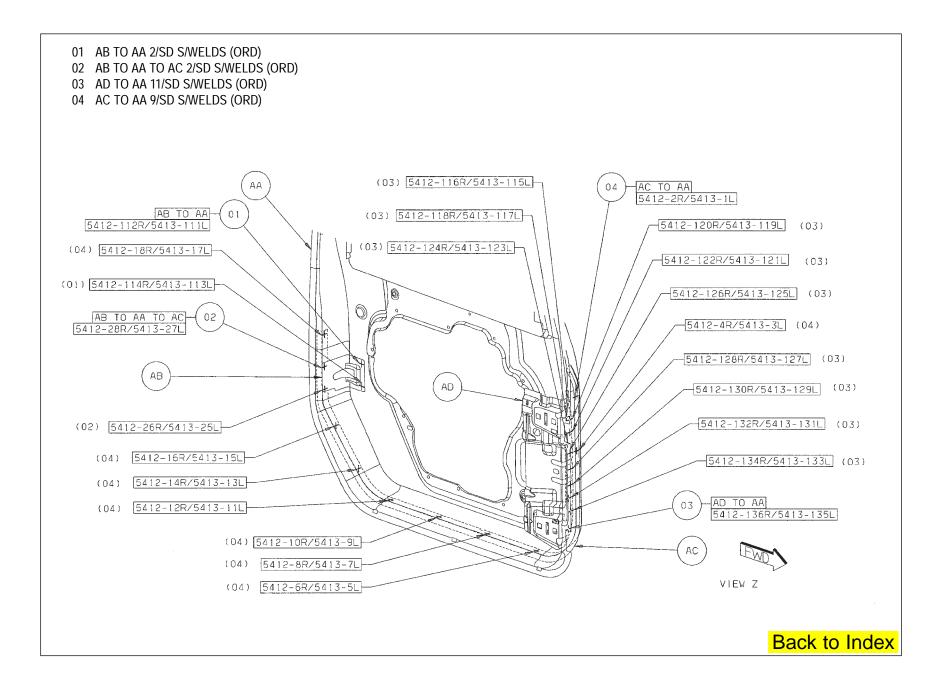
- AA PANEL FRT DOOR INR RT –
 AA PANEL FRT DOOR INR LT –
 AB REINF DOOR LATCH RT –
 AB REINF DOOR LATCH LT –
 AC CHANNEL FRONT DOOR LWR RT –
 AC CHANNEL FRONT DOOR LWR LT –
 AD REINF FRT DOOR HINGE PILLAR RT –
 AD REINF FRT DOOR HINGE PILLAR LT –
 AE REINF FRT DOOR BELT INR RT –
- AE REINF FRT DOOR BELT INR LT -

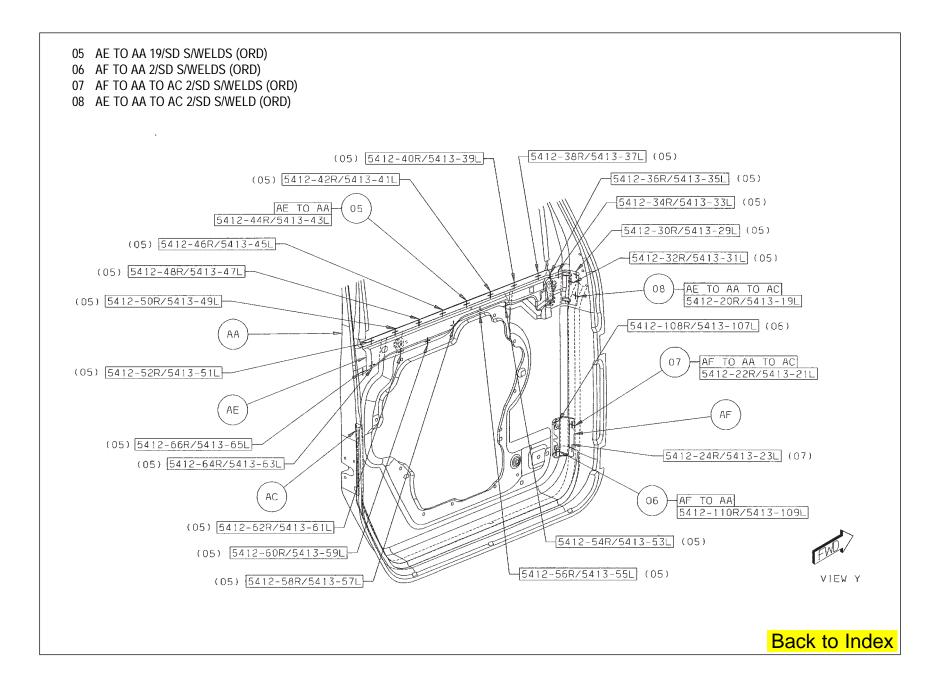
- AF REINF DOOR CHECK STRAP –
- AG REINF DOOR LWR FRT RT –
- AG REINF DOOR LWR FRT LT -
- AH REINF FRT DOOR BELT OTR RT -
- AH REINF FRT DOOR BELT OTR LT -
- AJ CHANNEL DOOR GLASS RUN CHANNEL FRT UPR -
- AJ CHANNEL DOOR GLASS RUN CHANNEL FRT UPR –
- AK CHANNEL FRT DOOR PRIMARY RT -
- AK CHANNEL FRT DOOR PRIMARY LT -

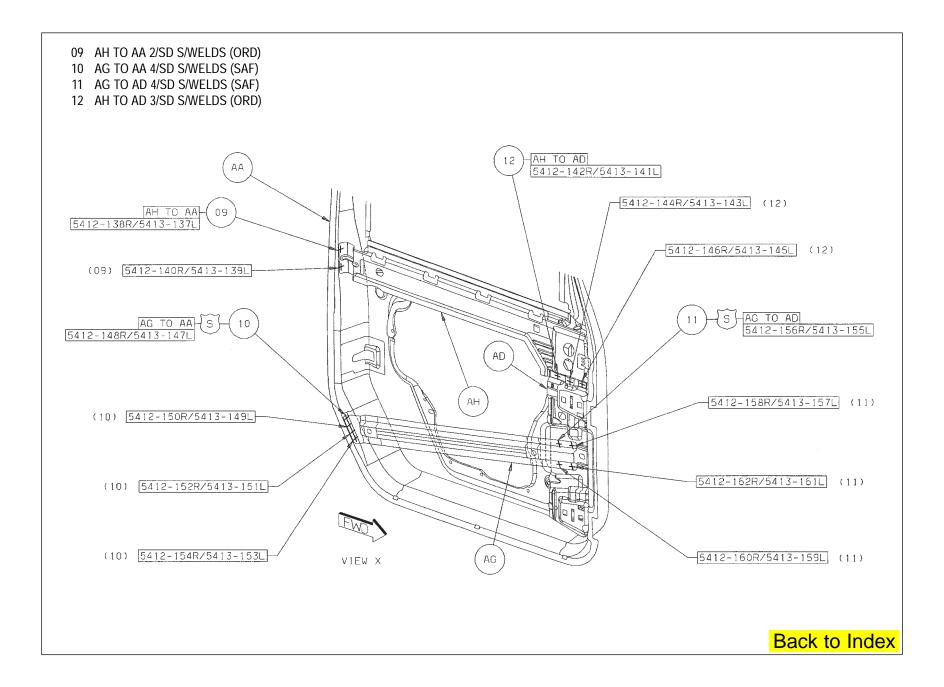


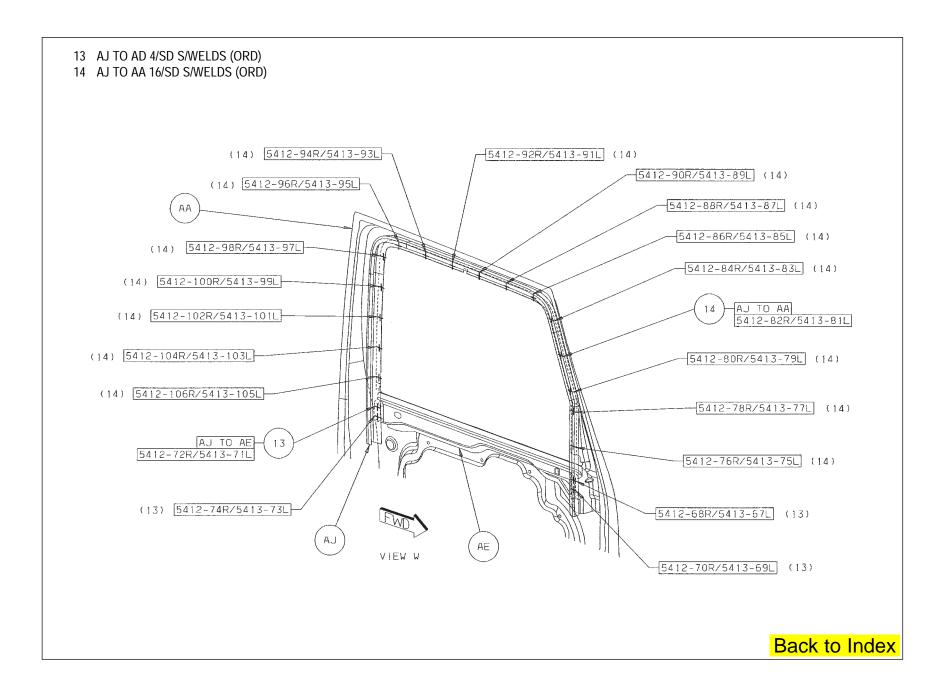
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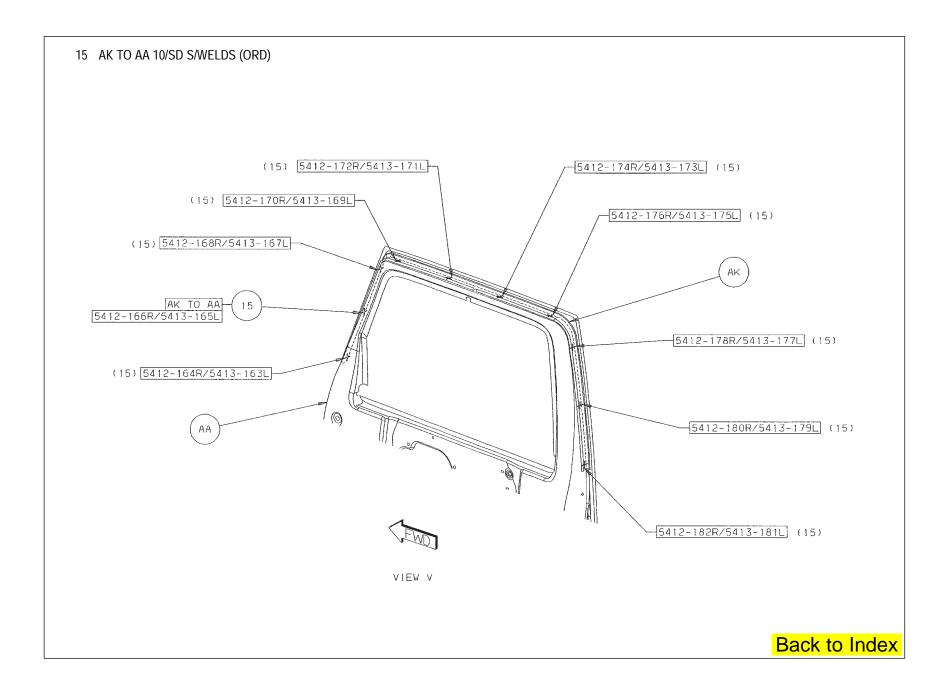


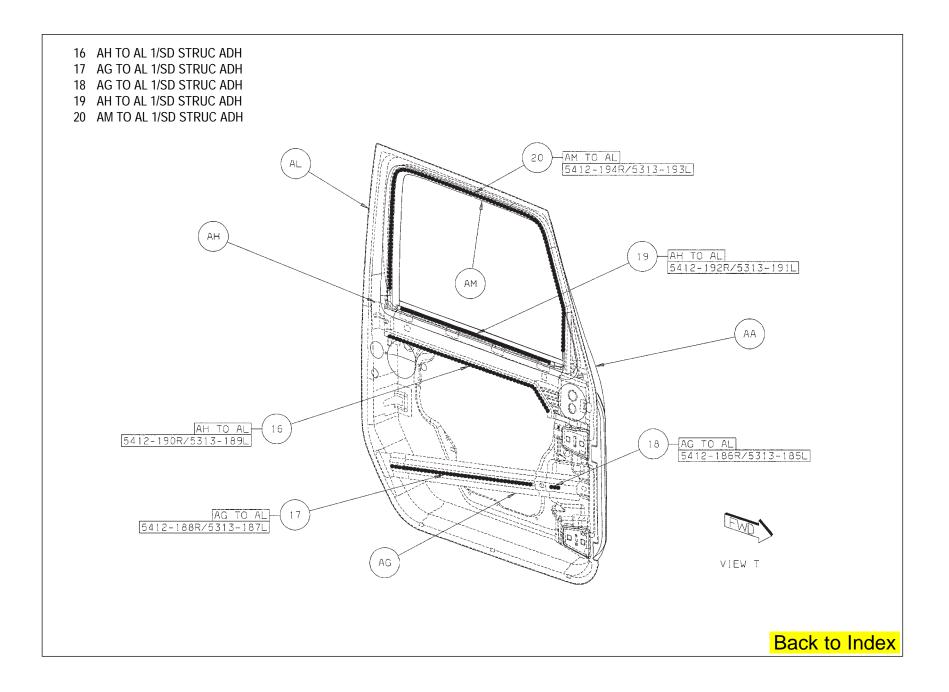


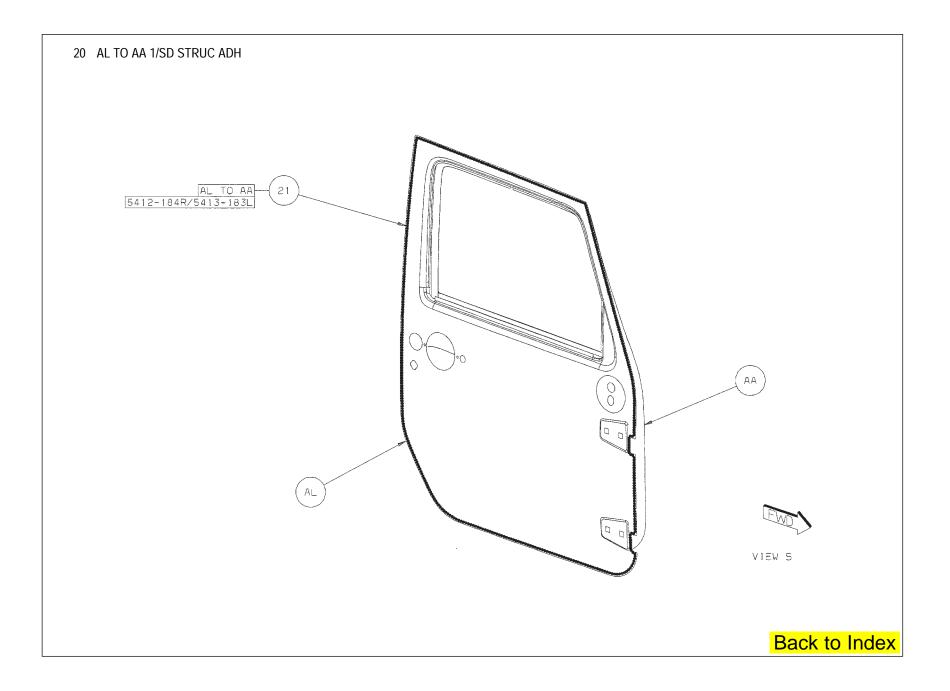


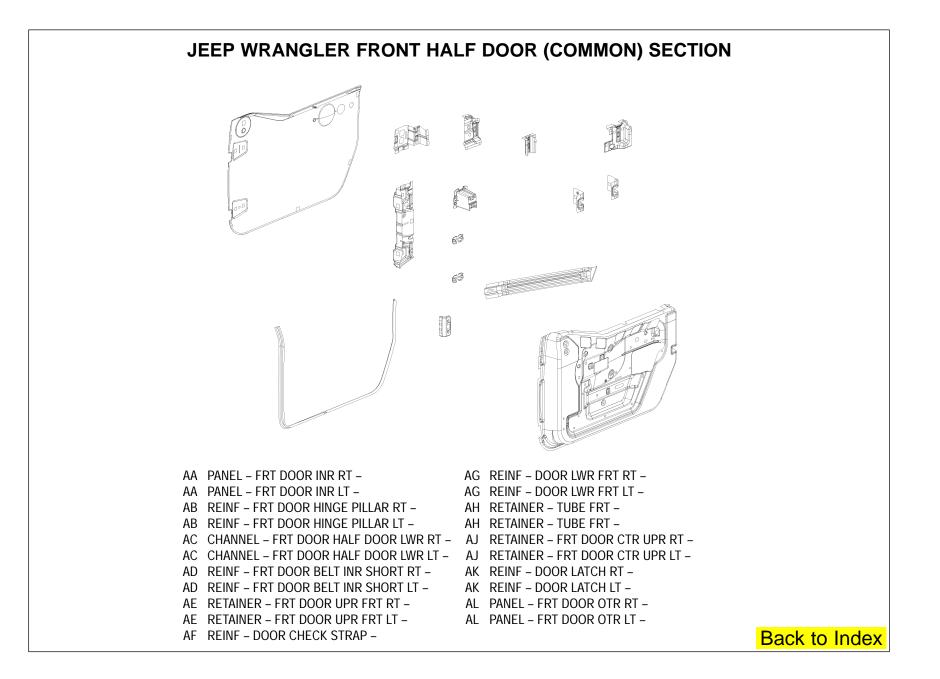




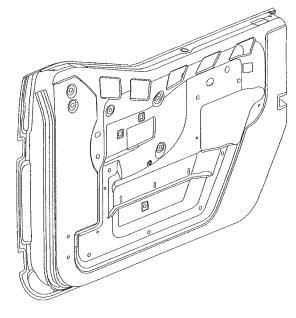




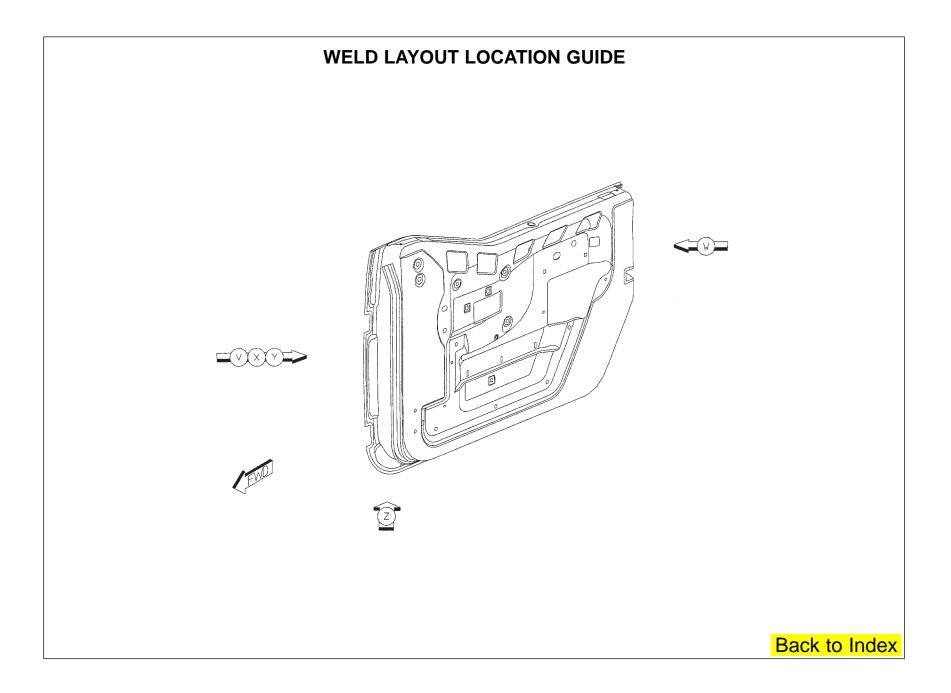


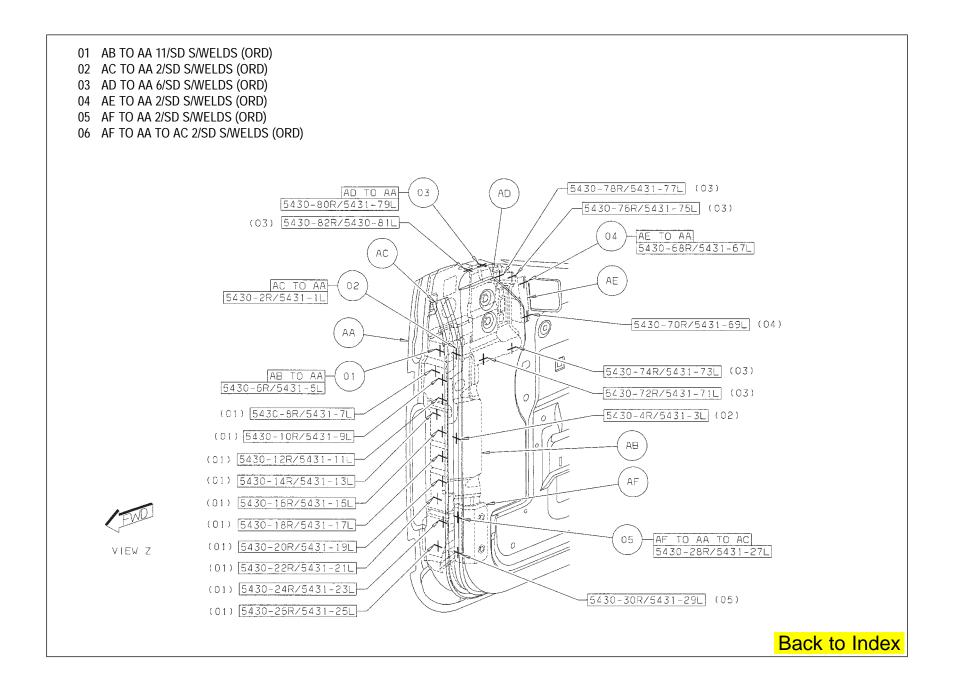


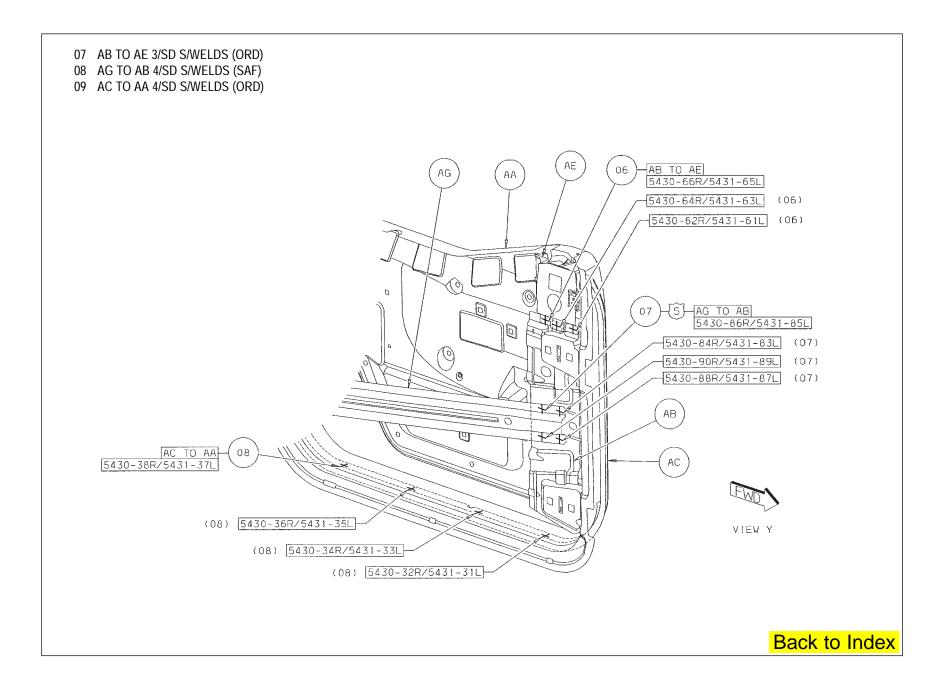
PARTS IDENTIFICATION LEGEND, OVERVIEW 10 AA PANEL - FRT DOOR INR RT -AG REINF - DOOR LWR FRT RT -AA PANEL - FRT DOOR INR LT -AG REINF - DOOR LWR FRT LT -AB REINF – FRT DOOR HINGE PILLAR RT – AH RETAINER - TUBE FRT -AB REINF - FRT DOOR HINGE PILLAR LT -AH RETAINER - TUBE FRT -AC CHANNEL – FRT DOOR HALF DOOR LWR RT – AJ RETAINER - FRT DOOR CTR UPR RT -AC CHANNEL – FRT DOOR HALF DOOR LWR LT – AJ RETAINER - FRT DOOR CTR UPR LT -AD REINF - FRT DOOR BELT INR SHORT RT -AK REINF - DOOR LATCH RT -AD REINF - FRT DOOR BELT INR SHORT LT -AK REINF – DOOR LATCH LT – AE RETAINER – FRT DOOR UPR FRT RT – AL PANEL - FRT DOOR OTR RT -AL PANEL - FRT DOOR OTR LT -AE RETAINER – FRT DOOR UPR FRT LT – AF REINF - DOOR CHECK STRAP -

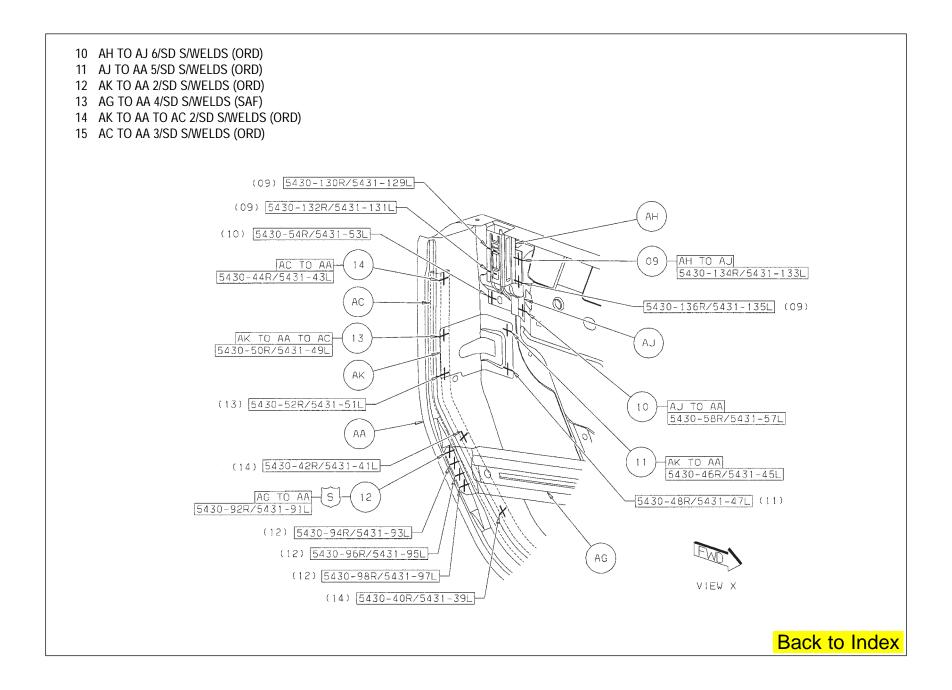


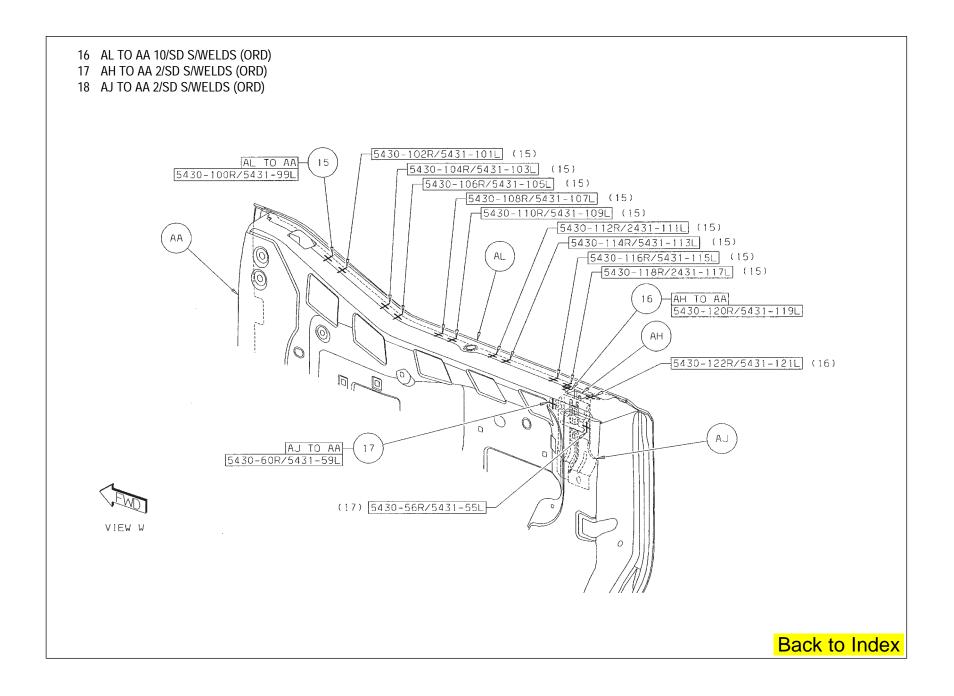
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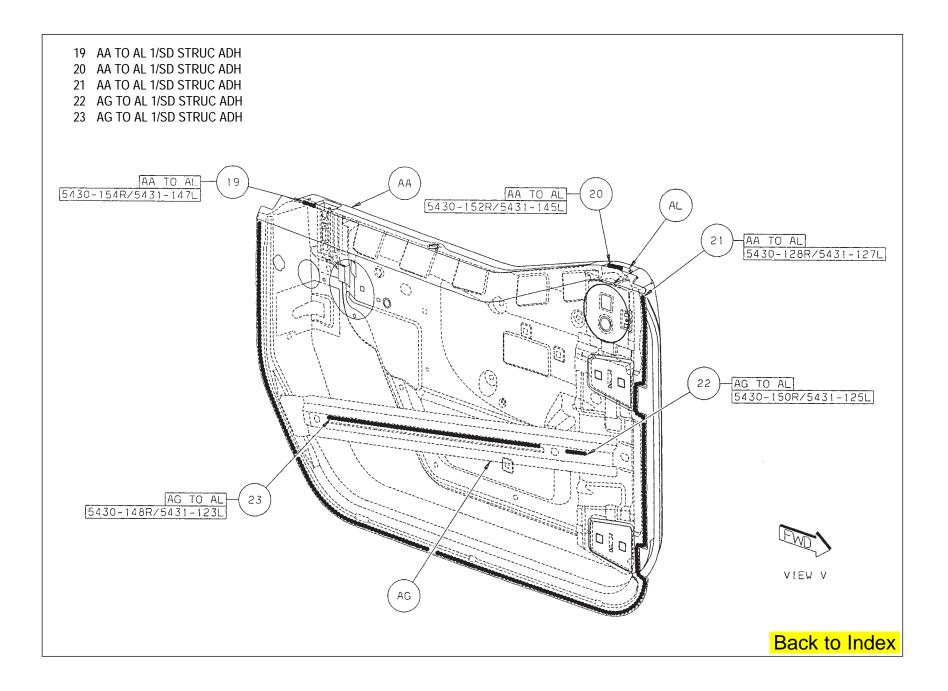


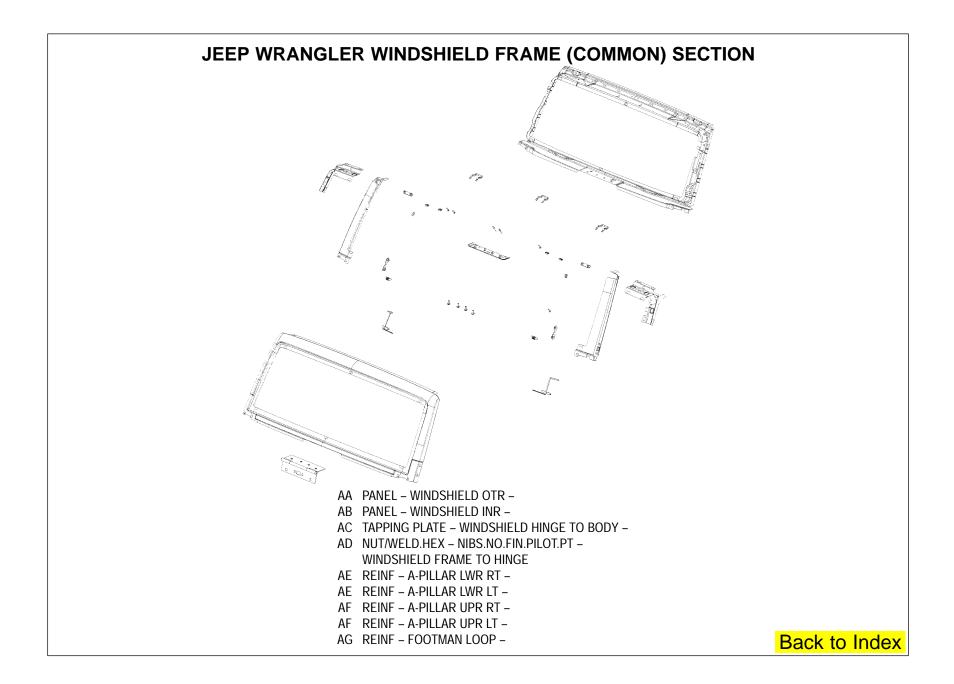


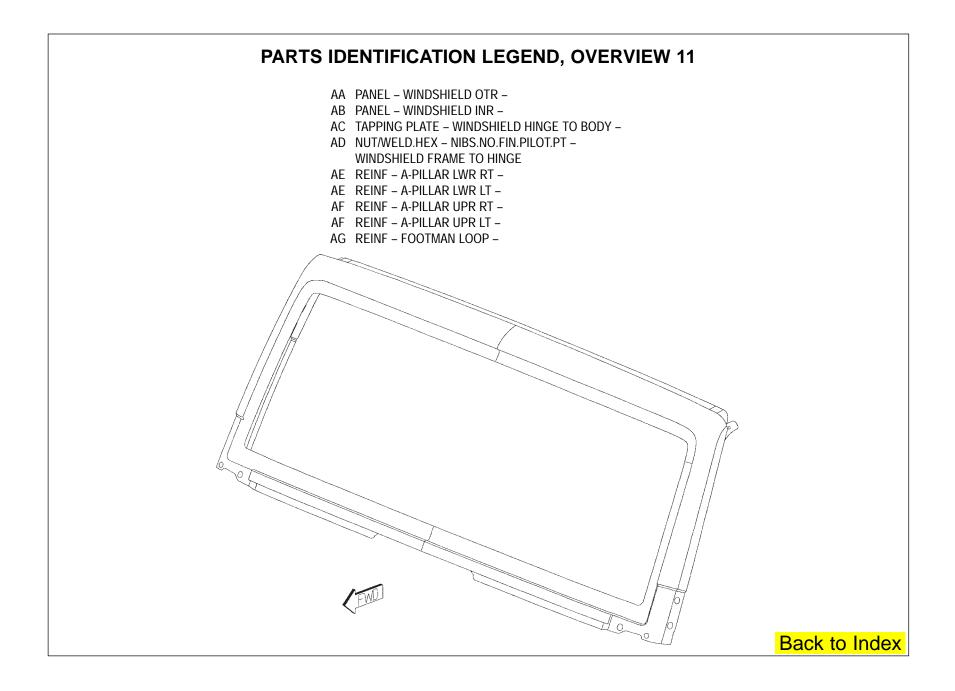


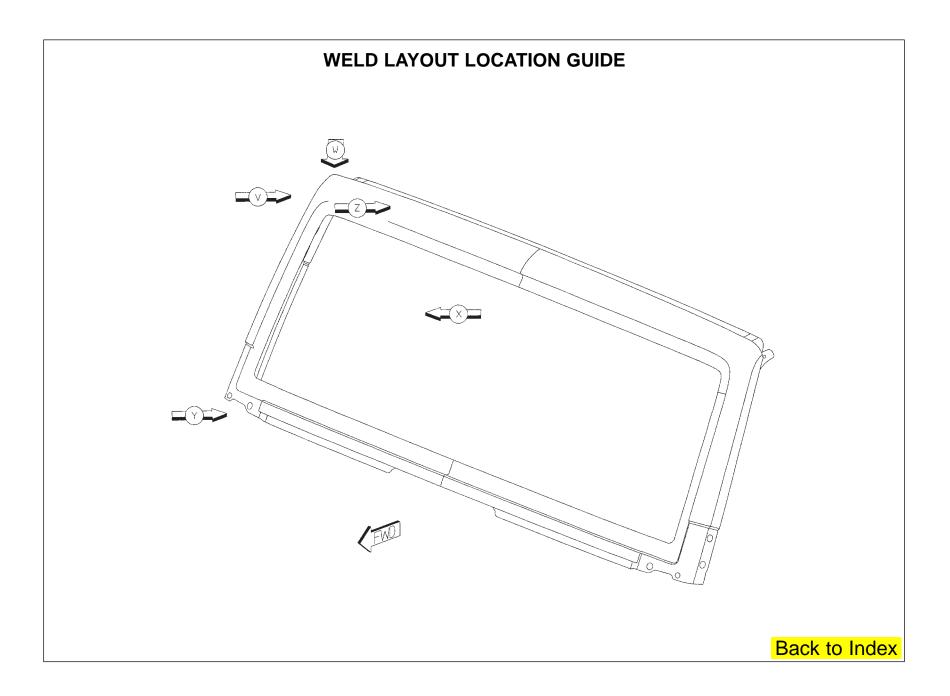


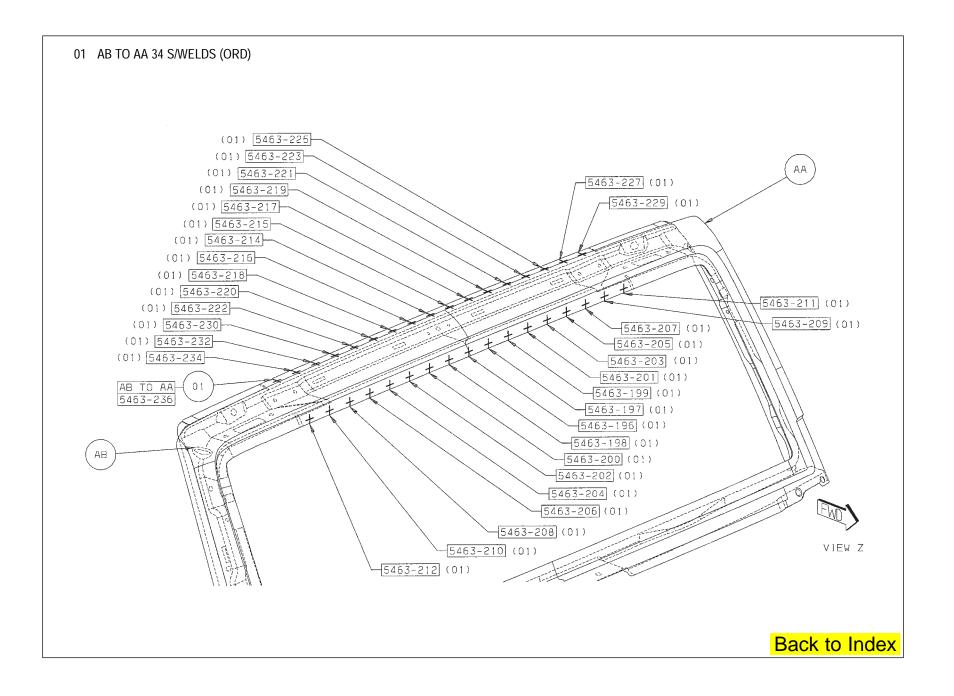


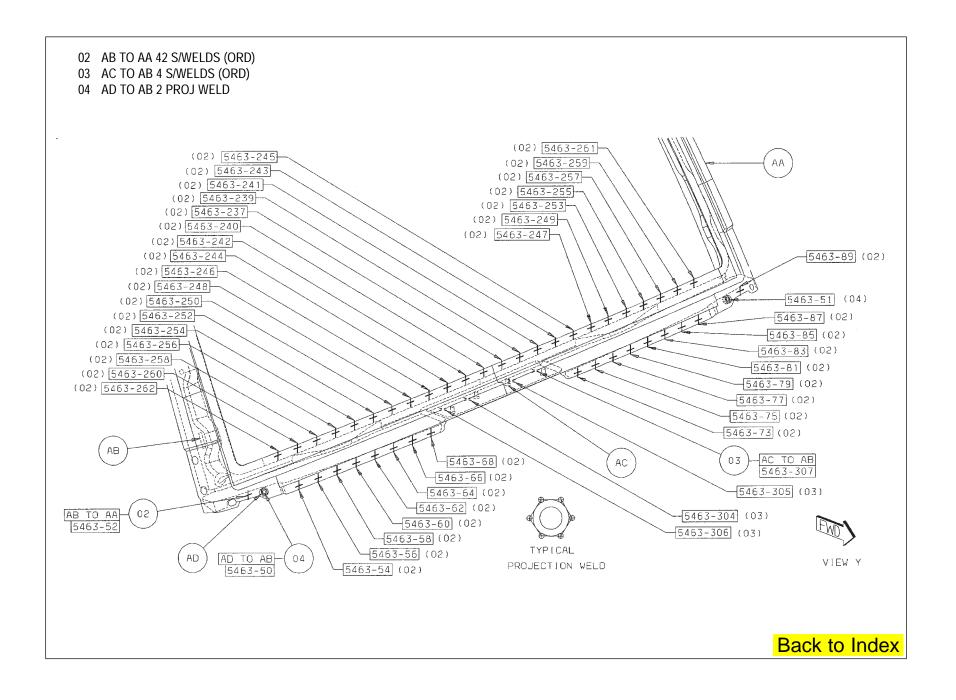


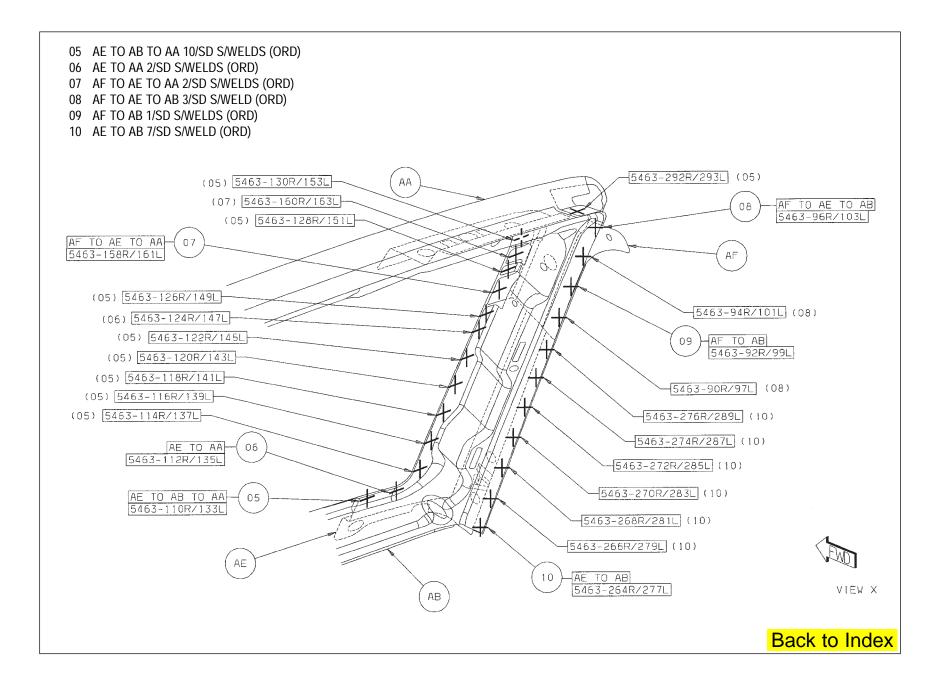


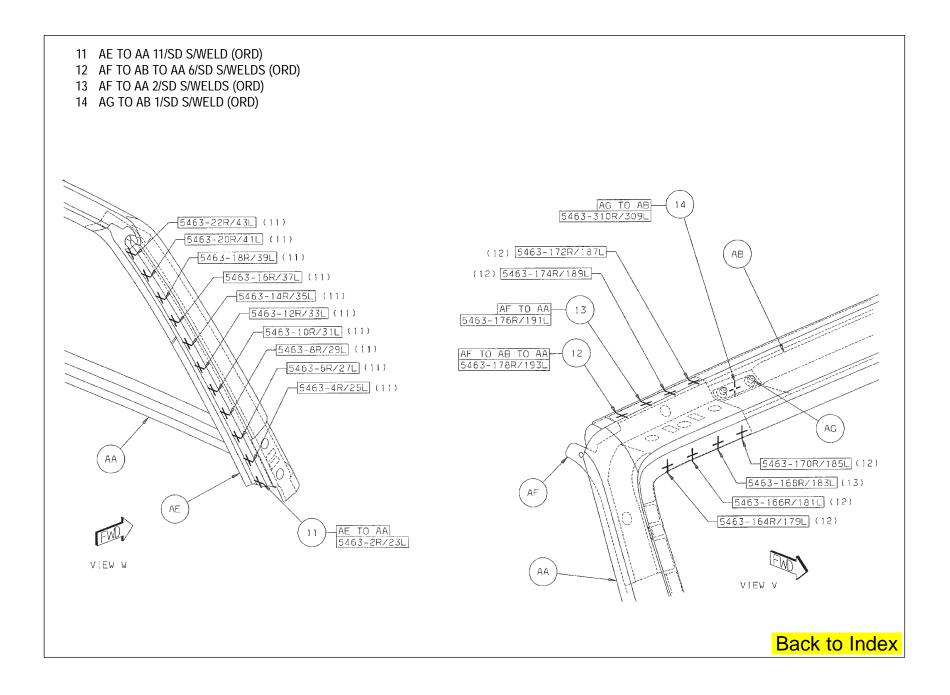


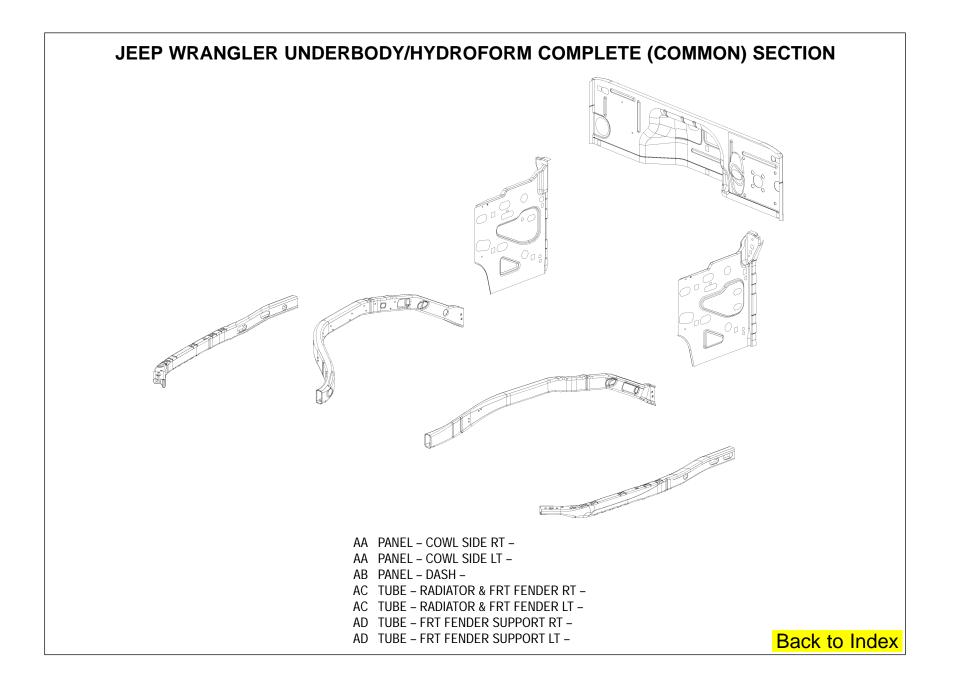


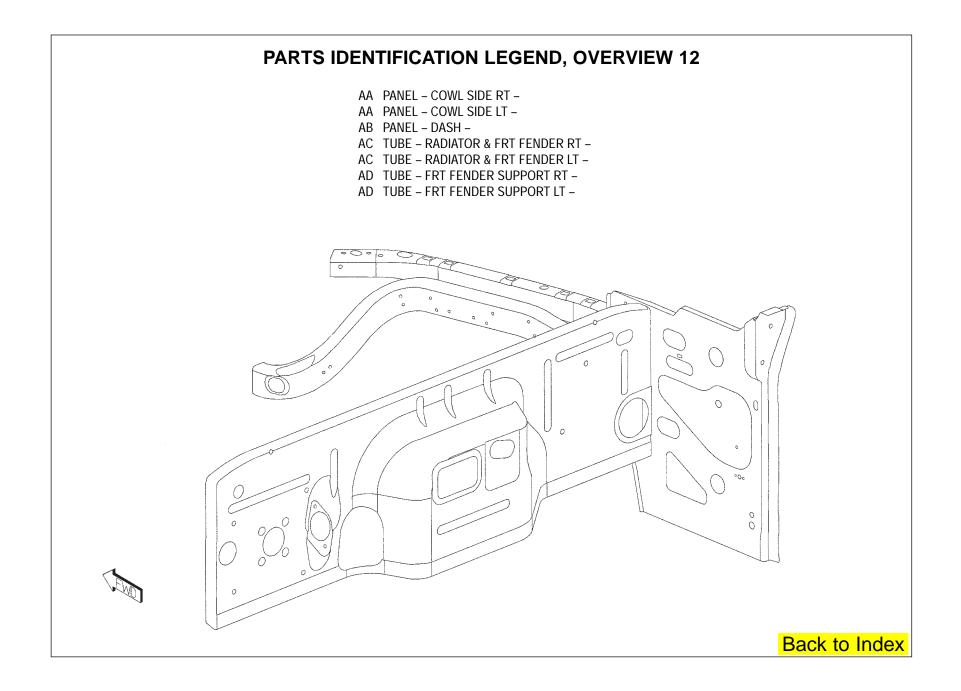


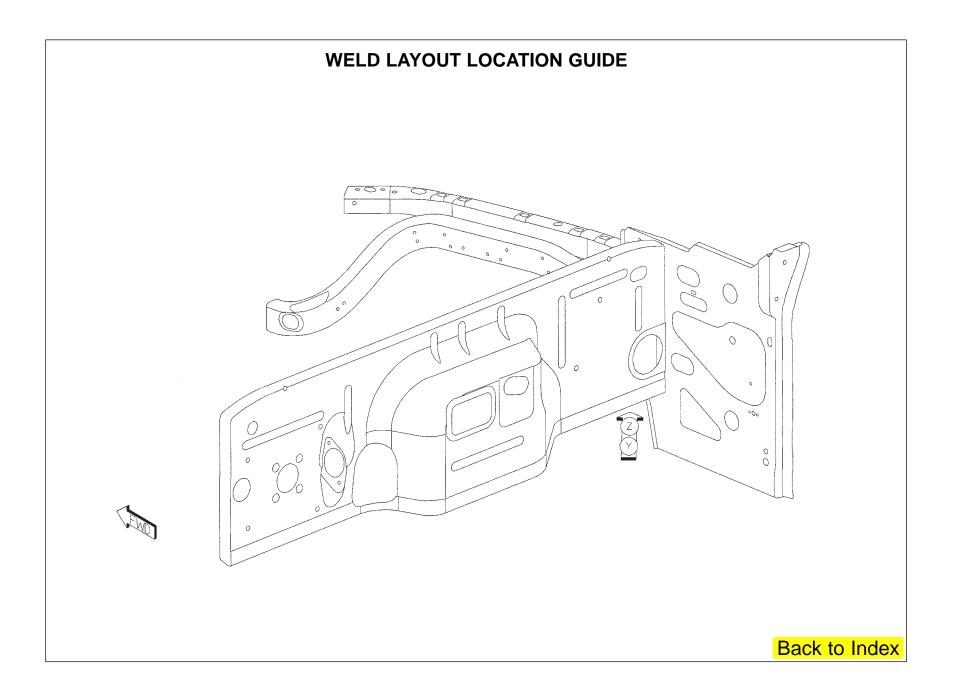


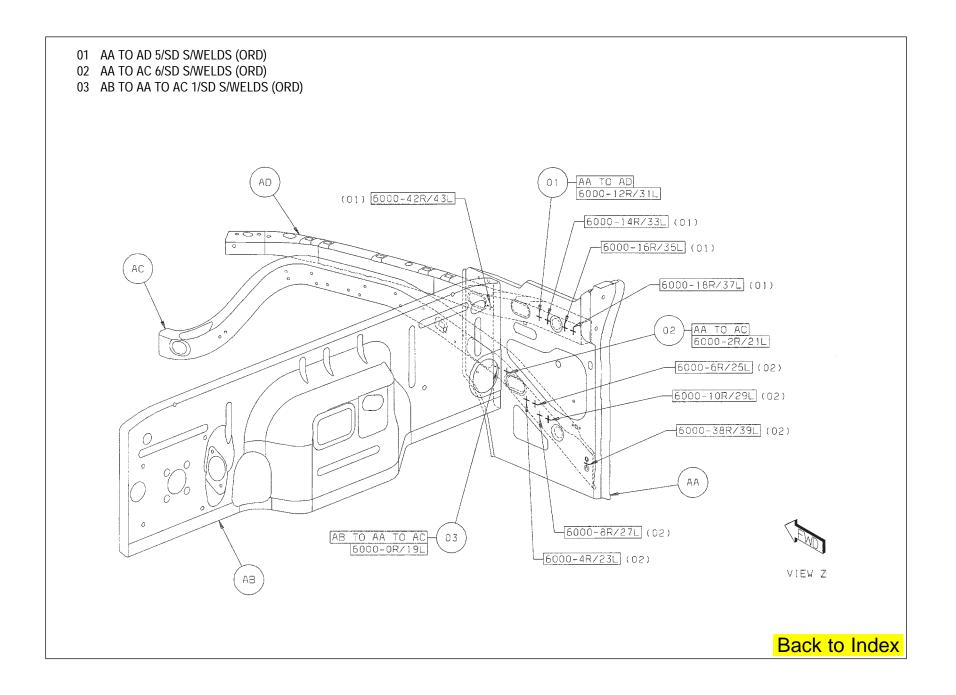


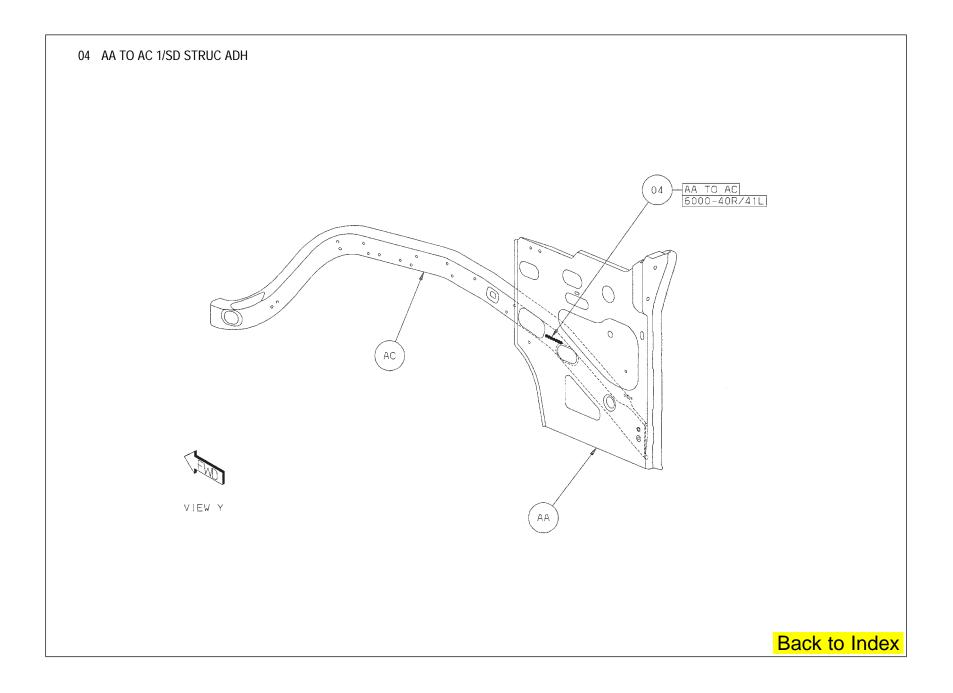


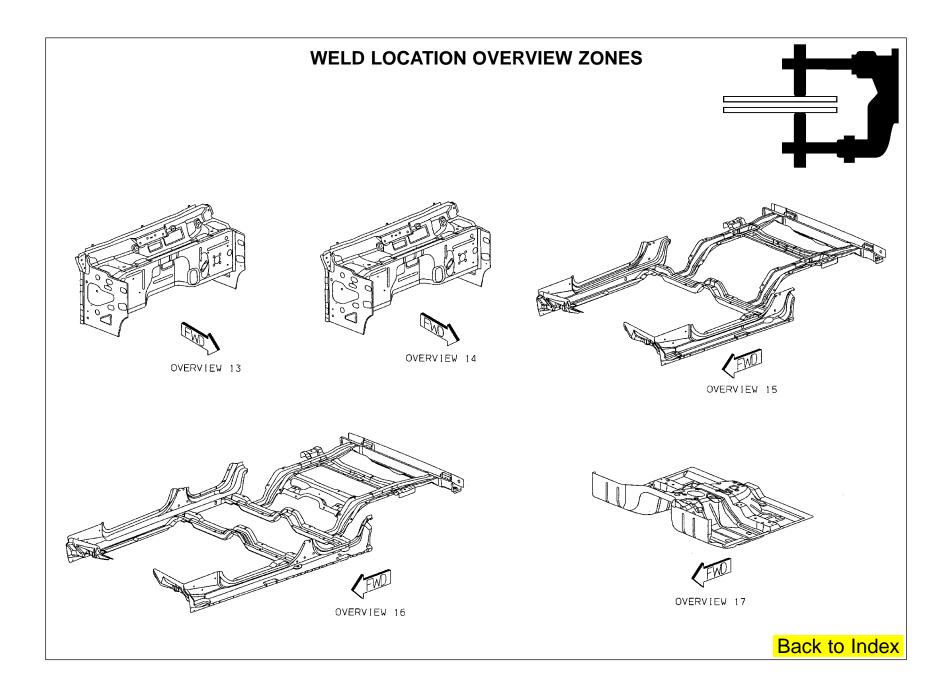


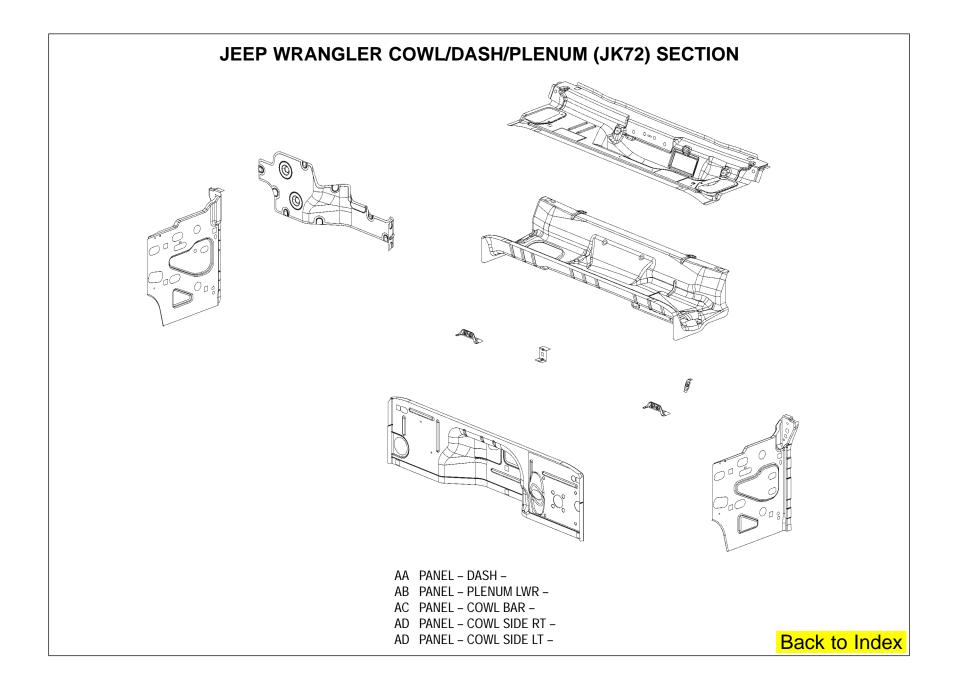


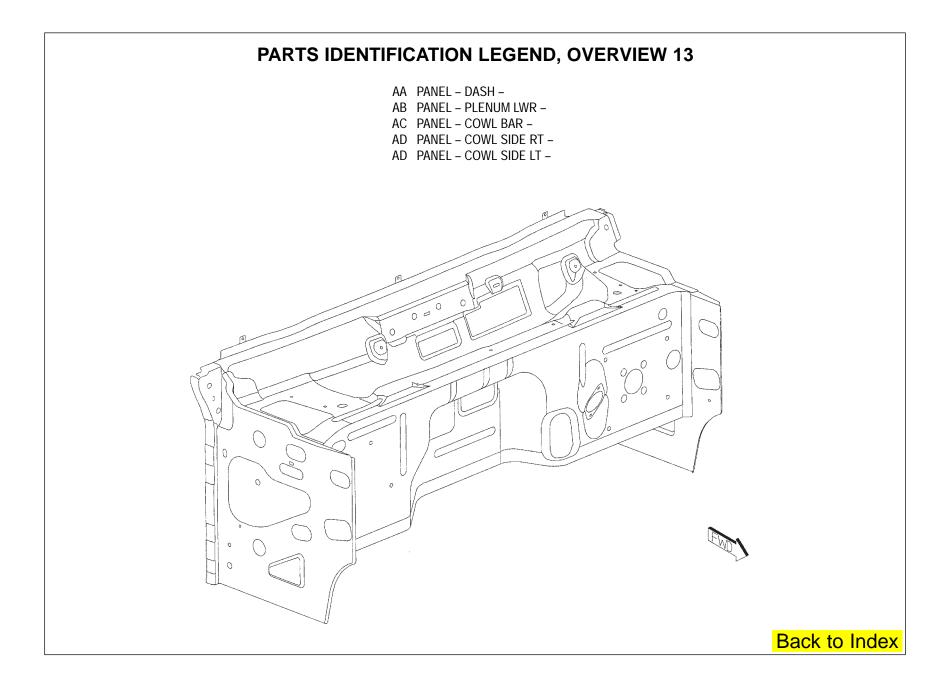


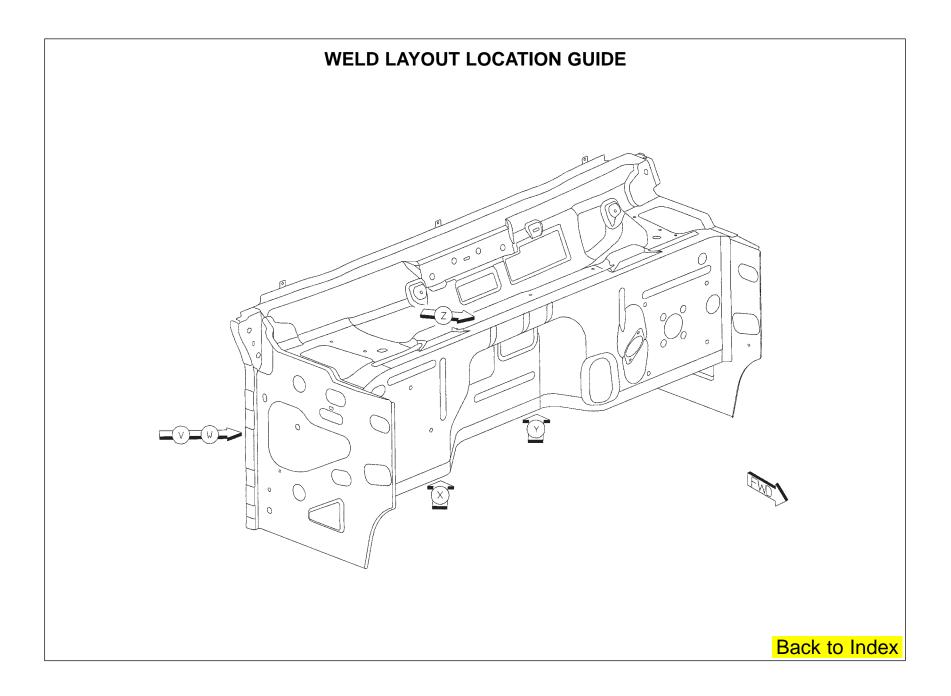


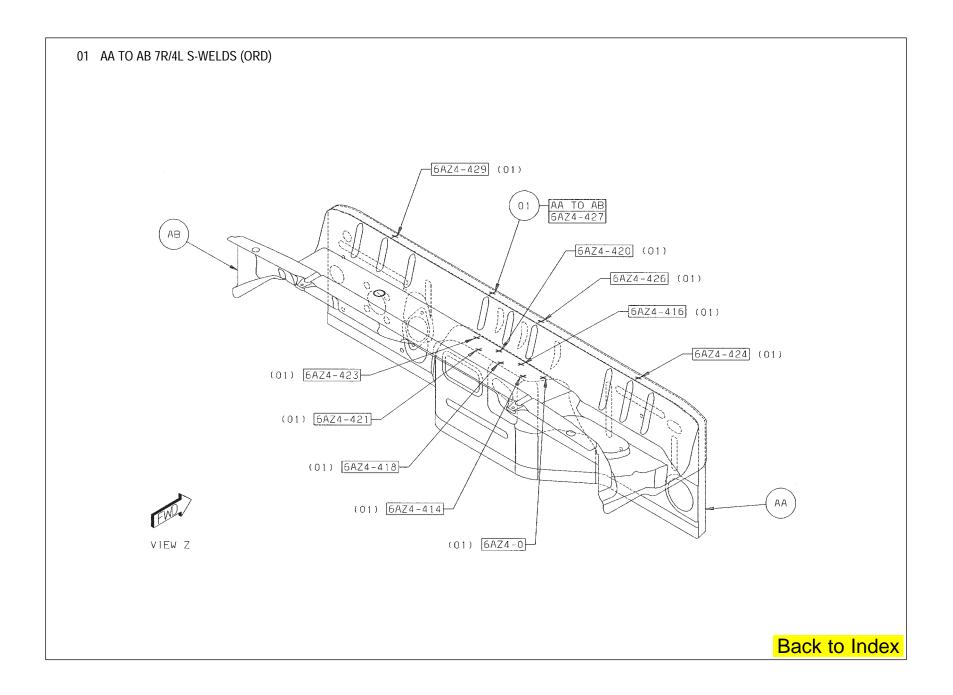


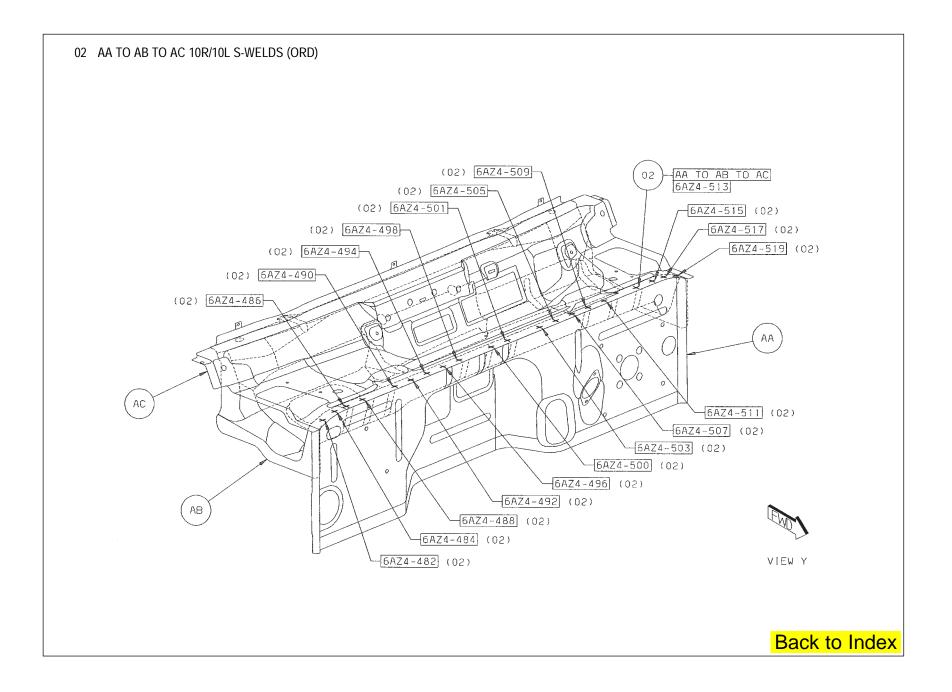


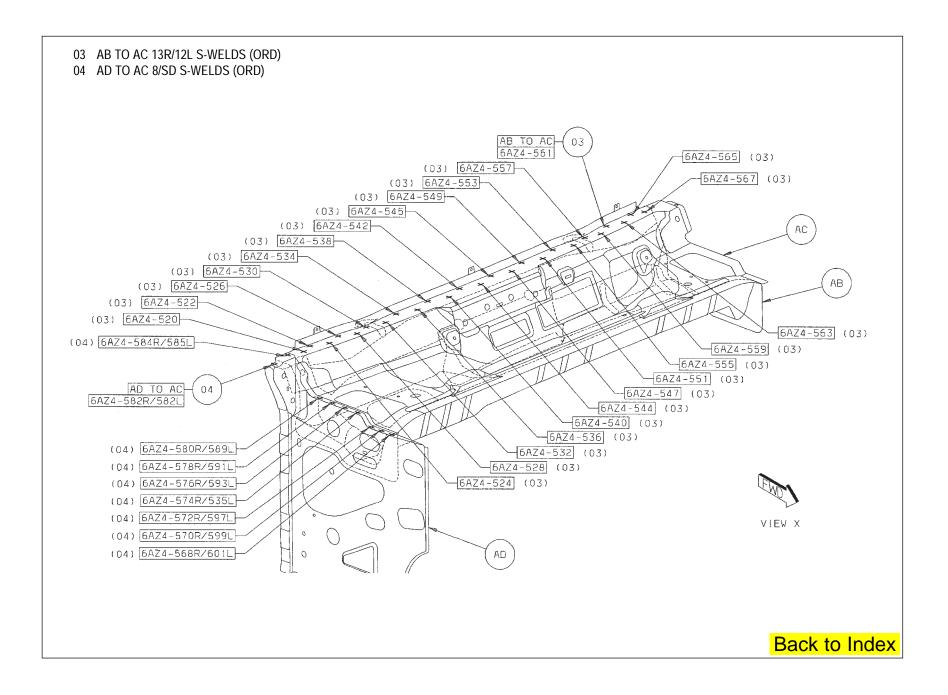


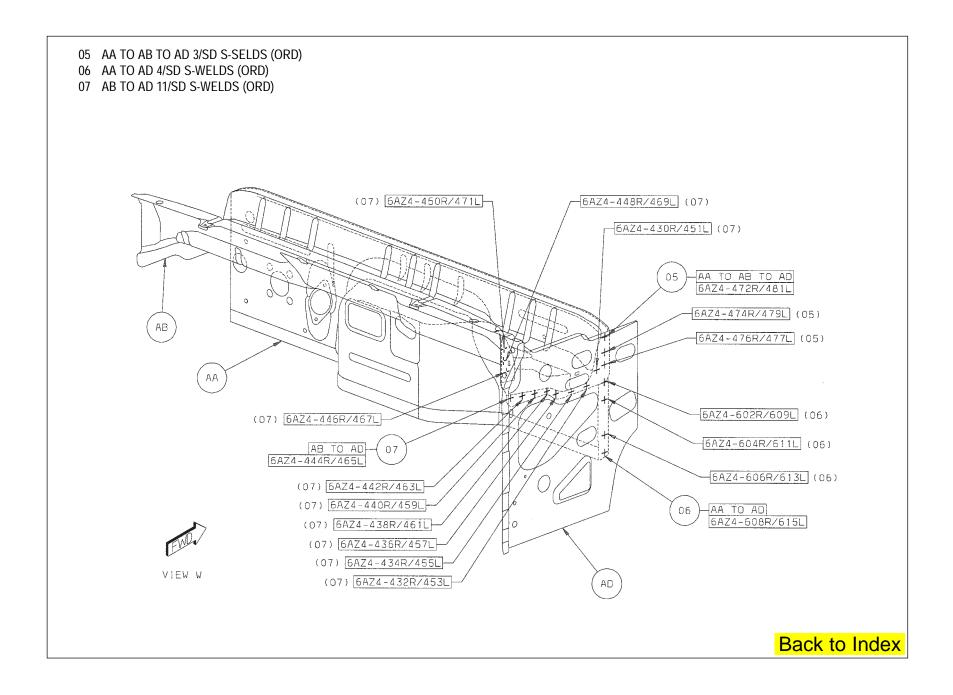


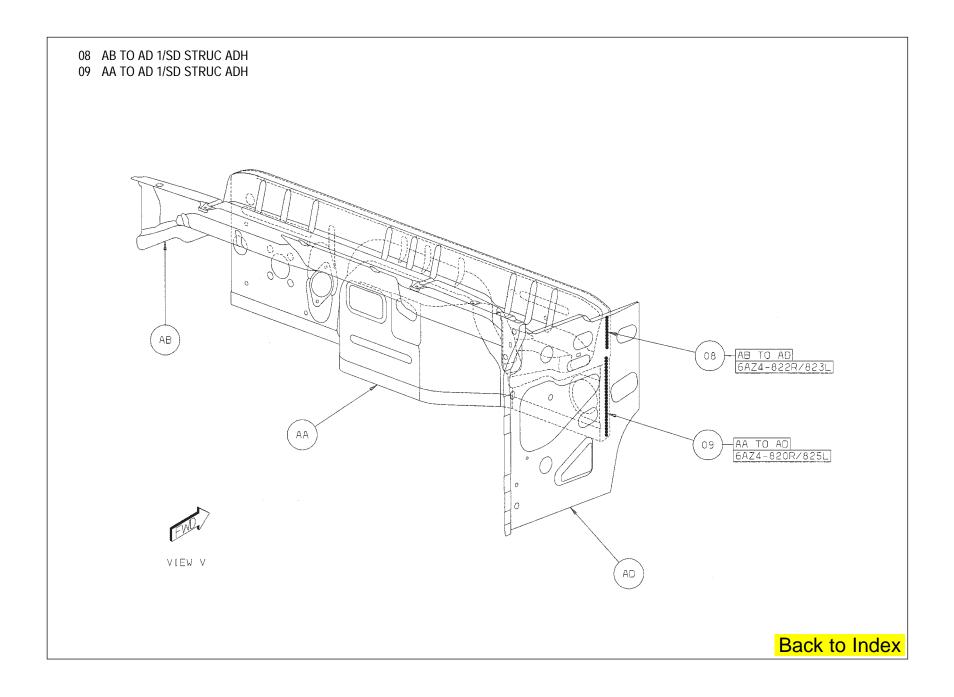


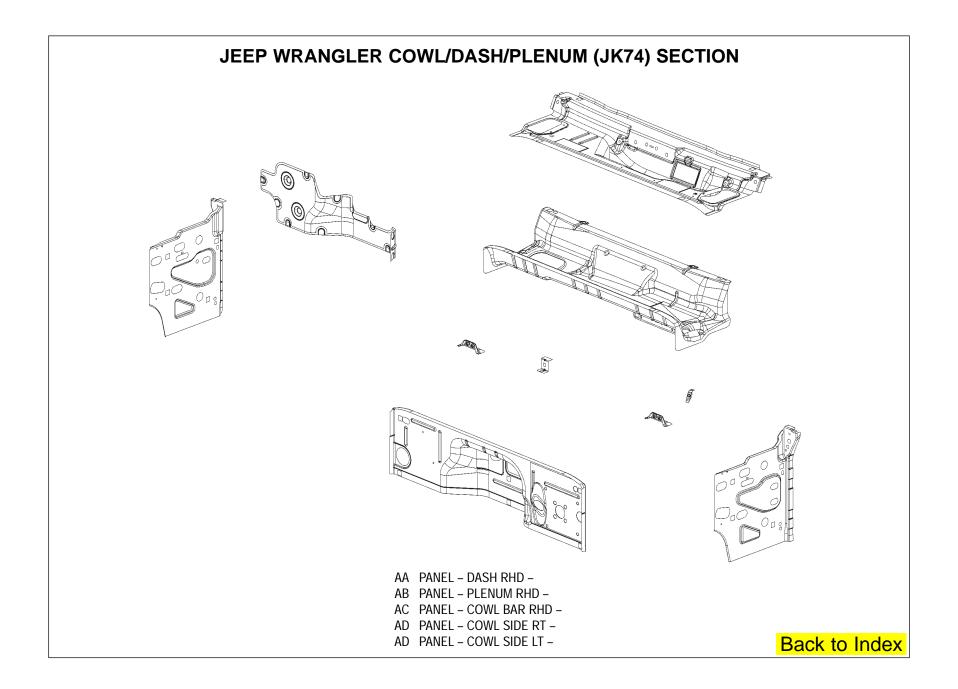


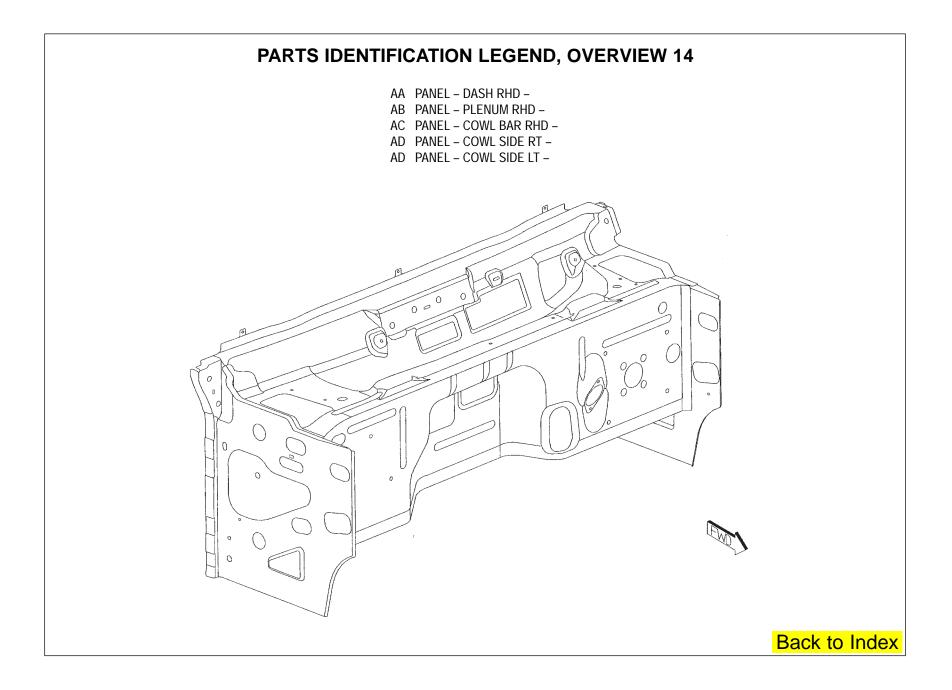


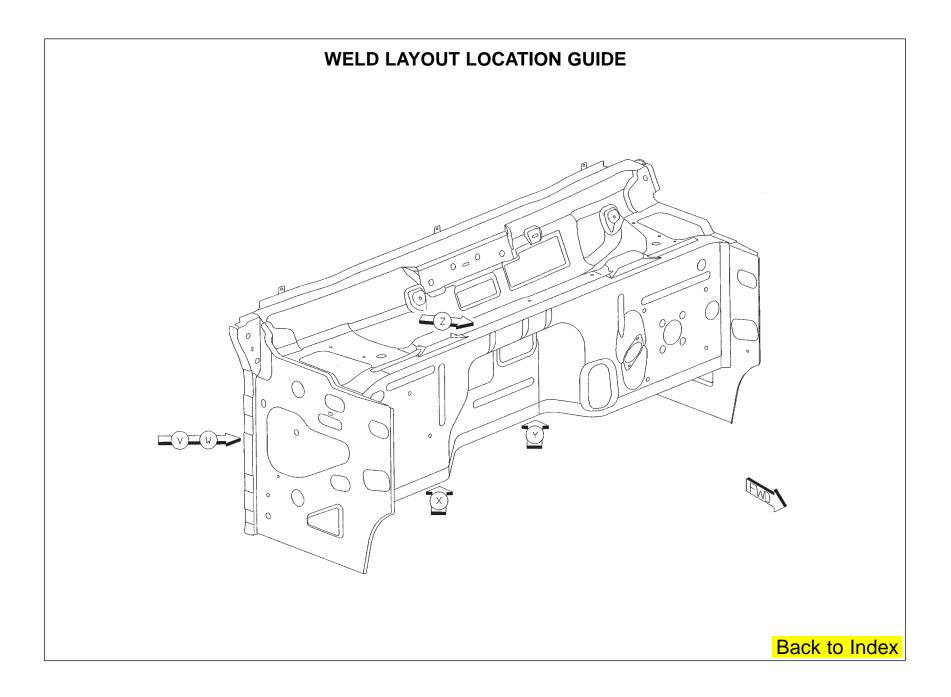


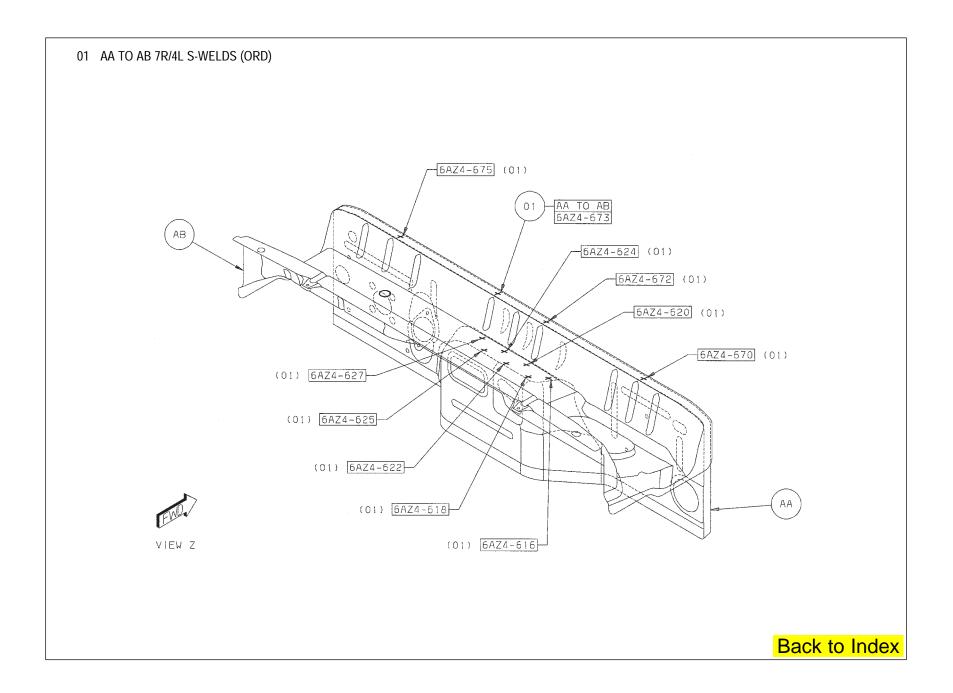


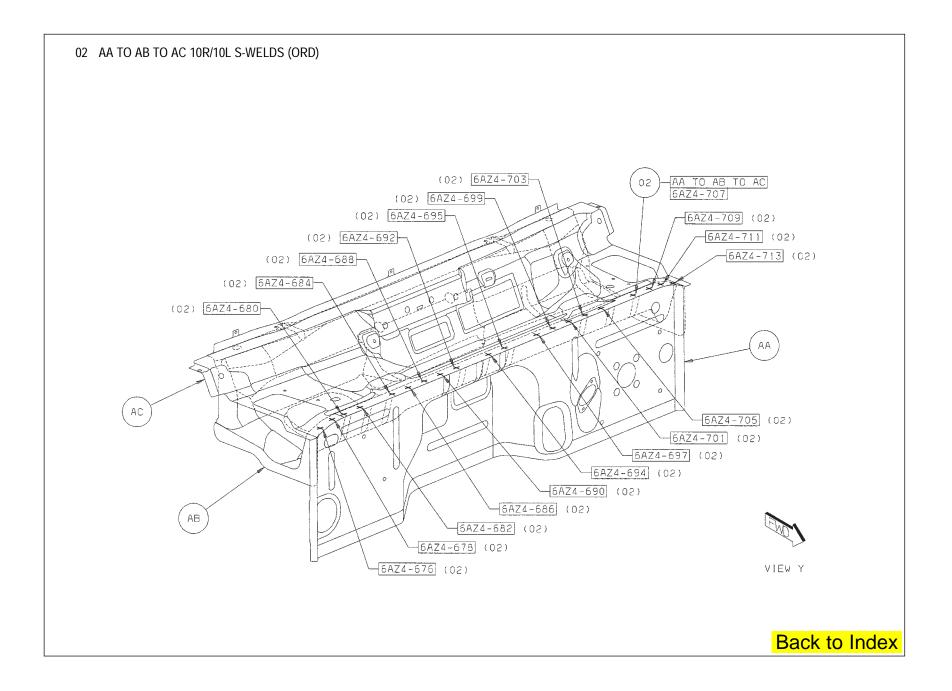


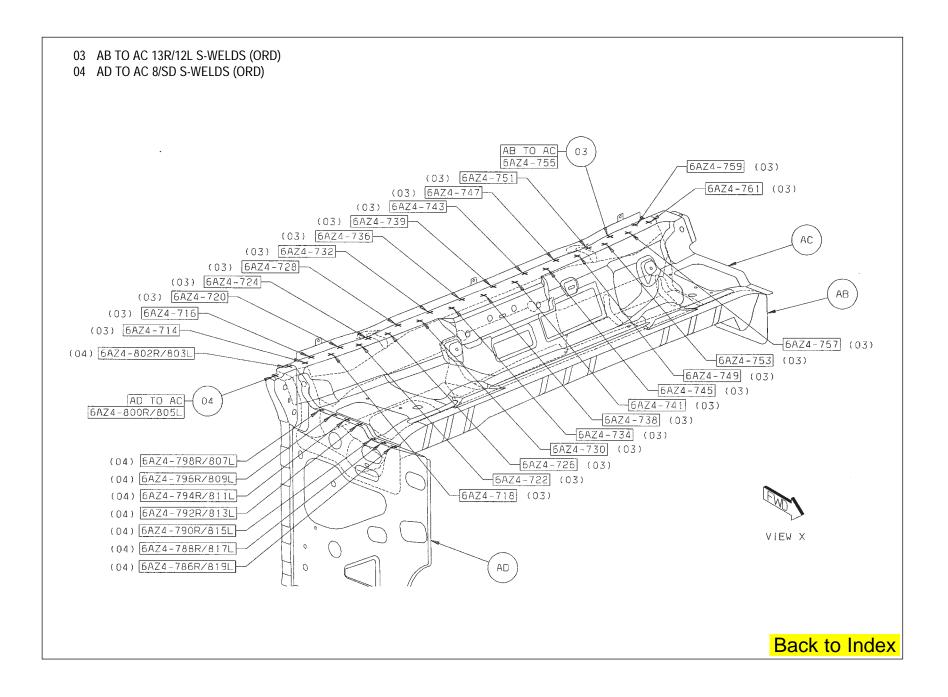


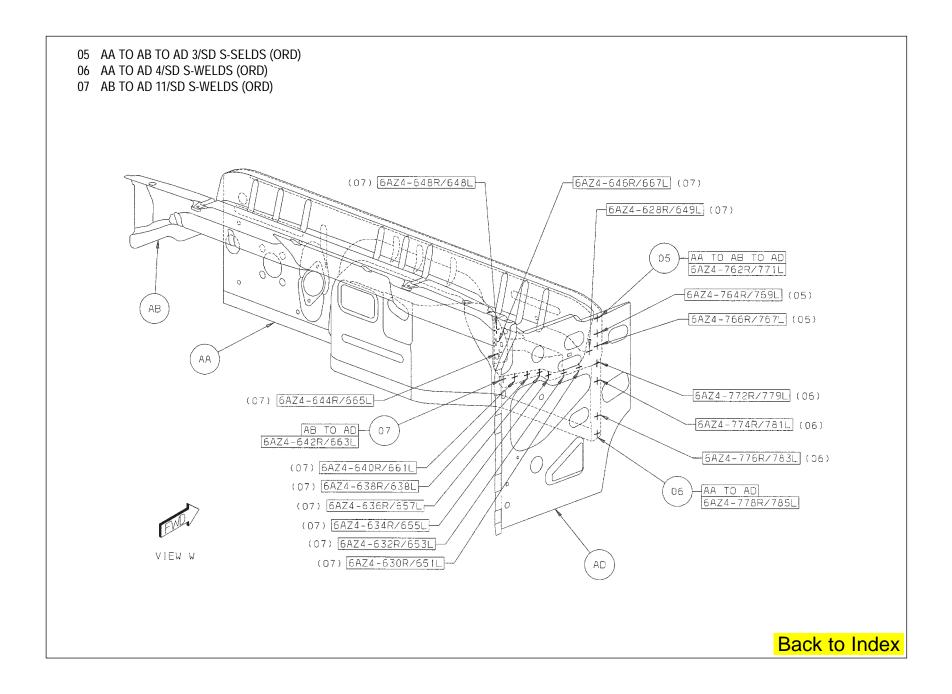


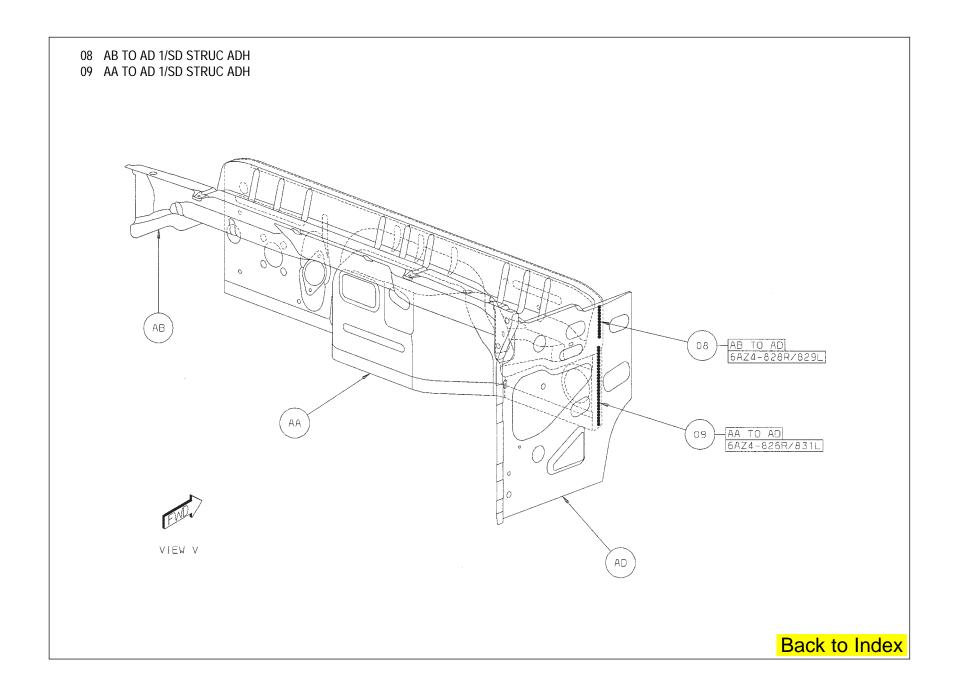


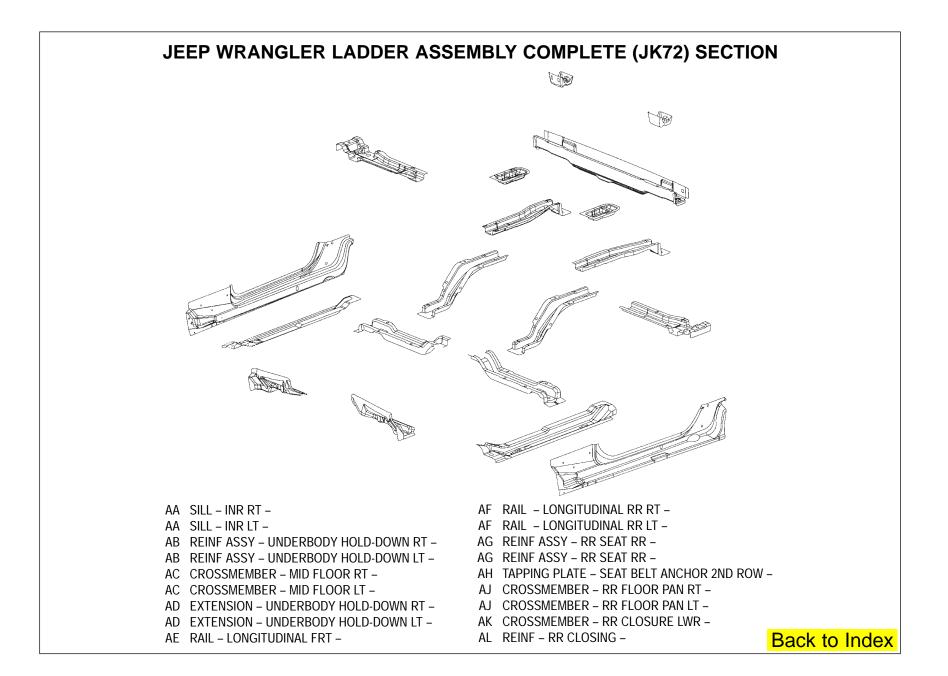


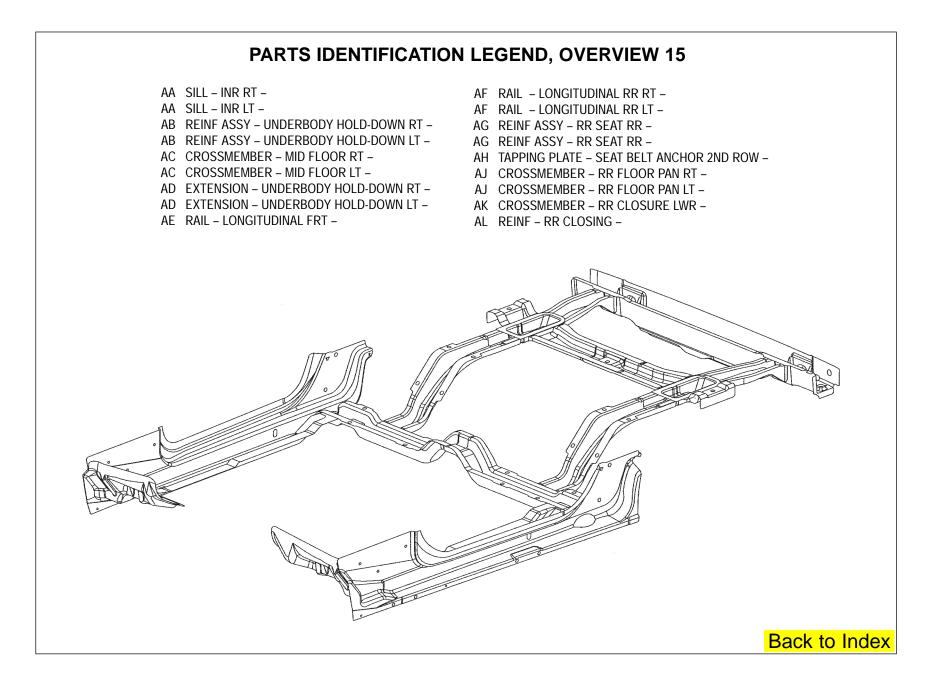


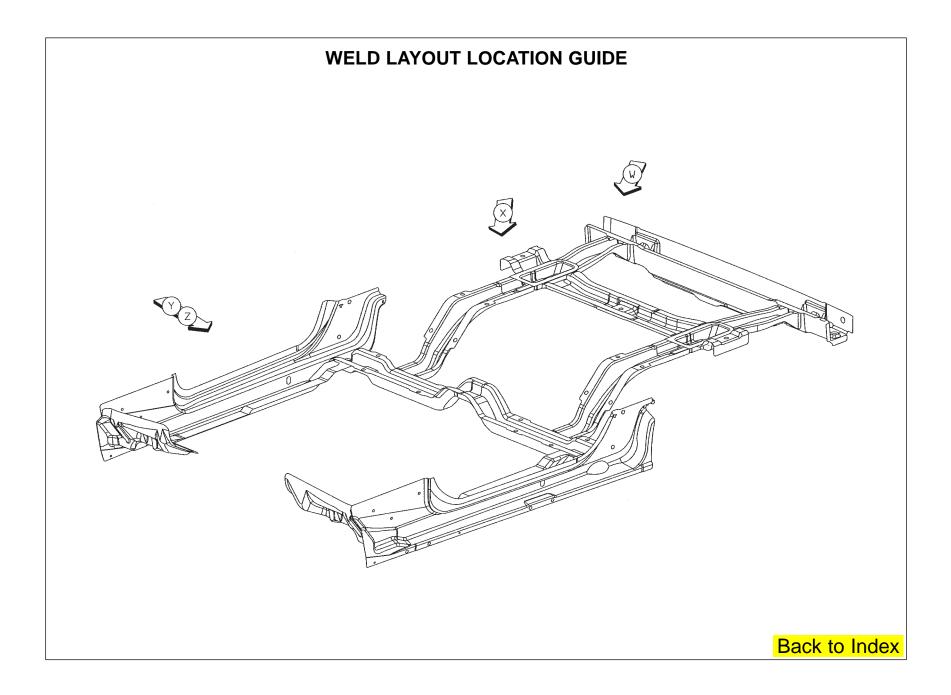


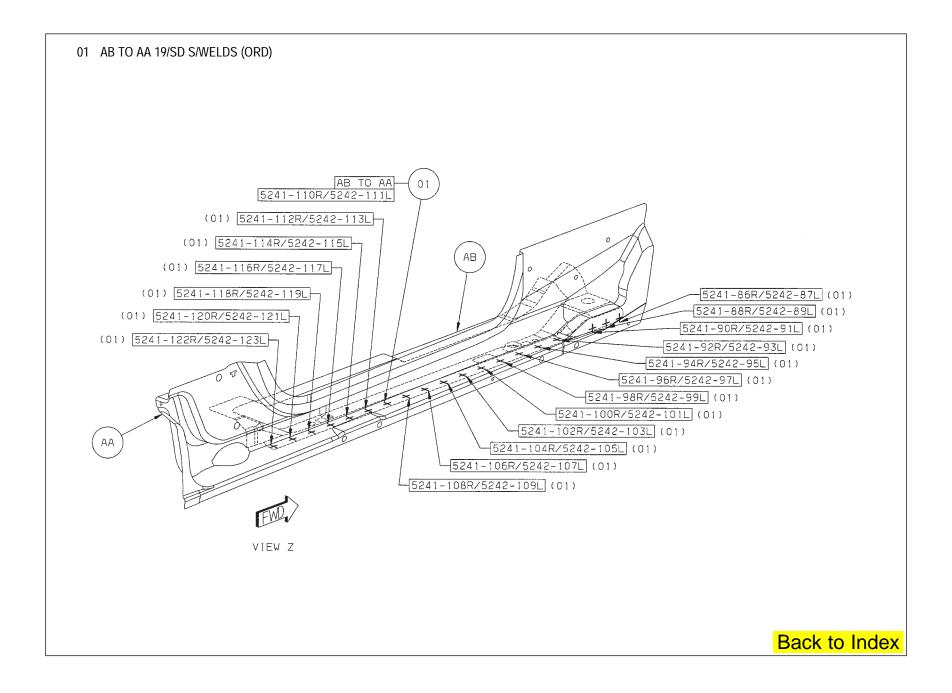


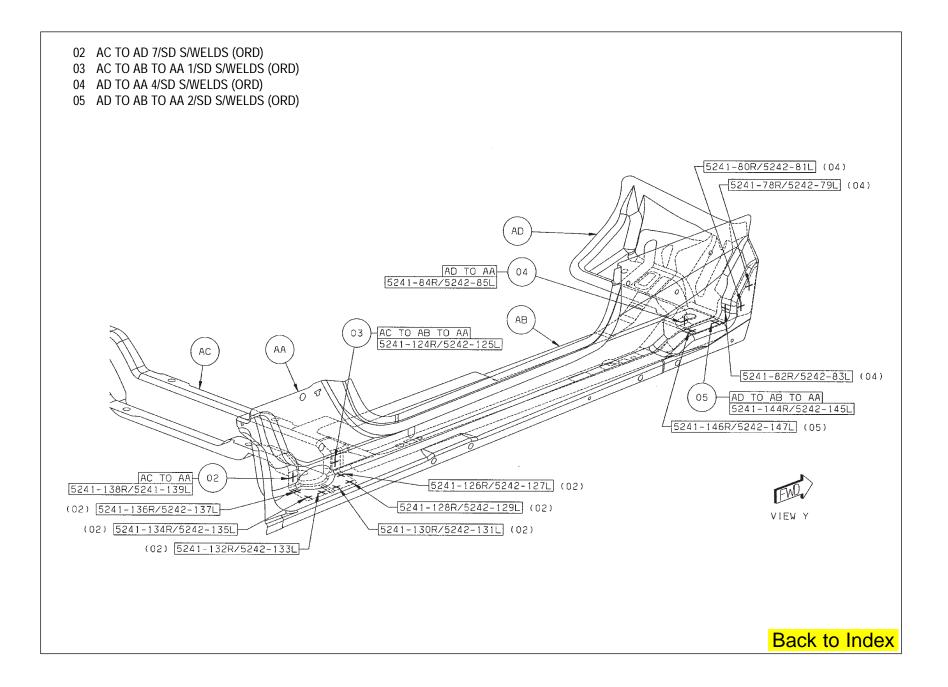


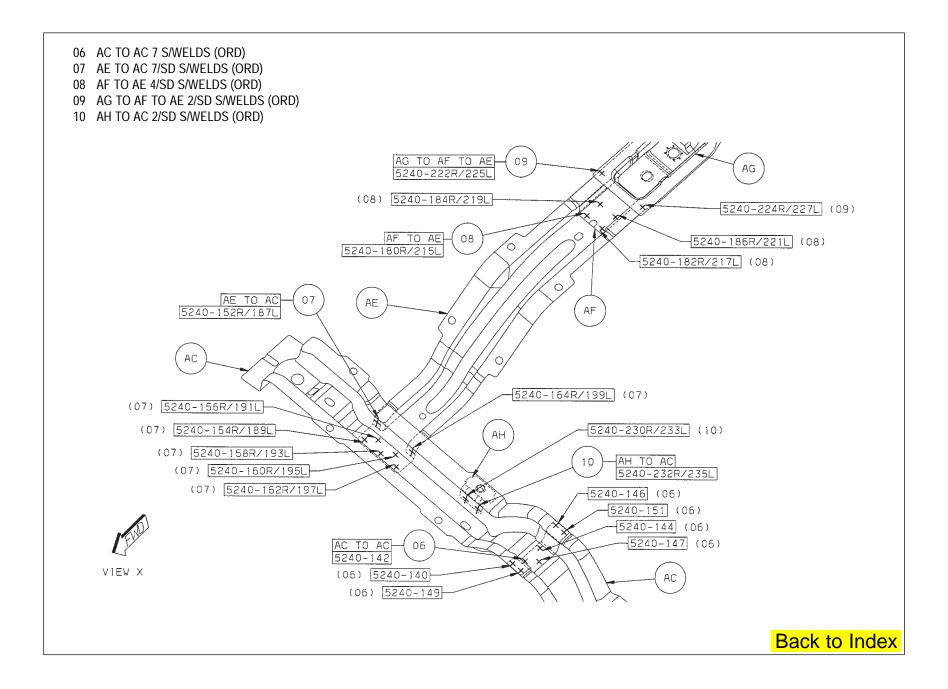


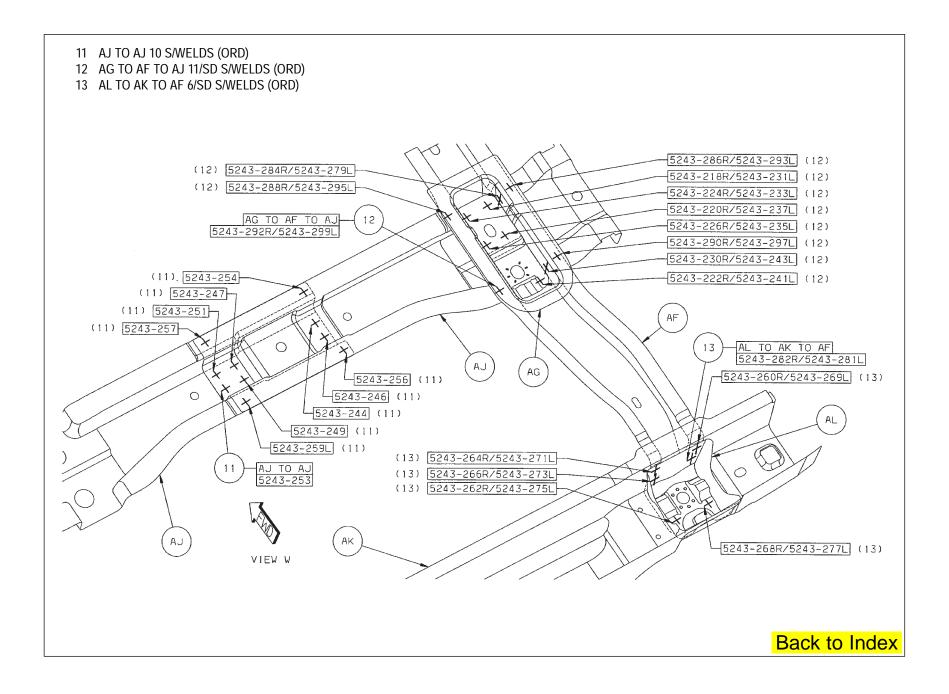


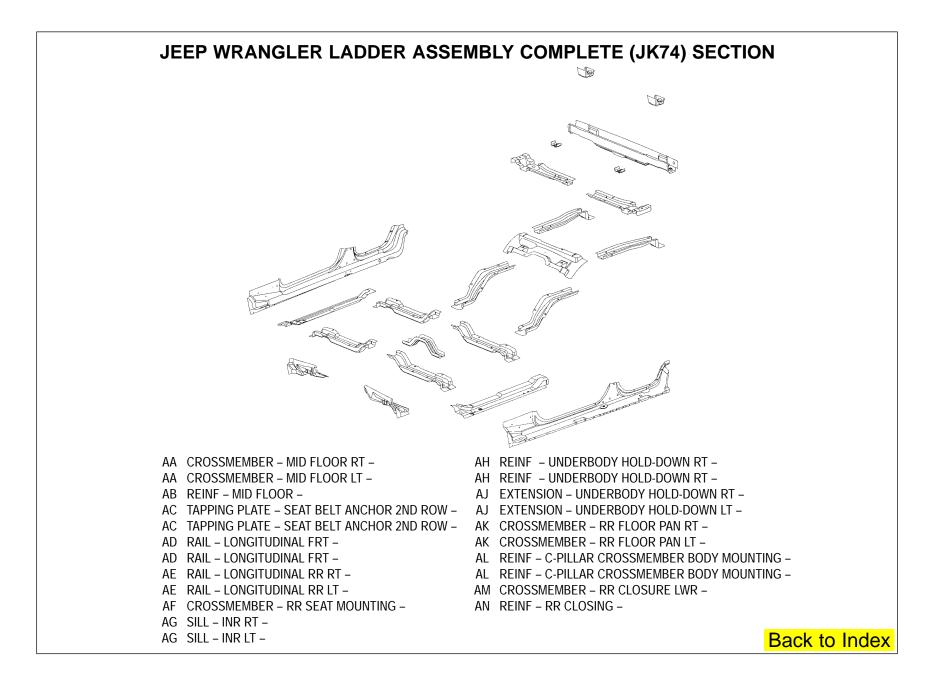


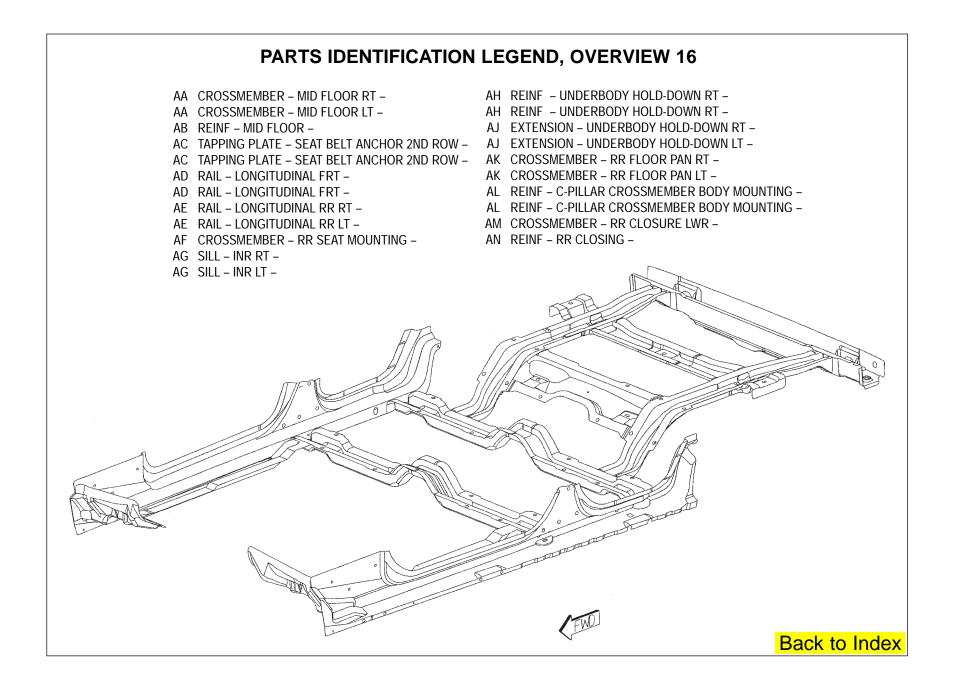


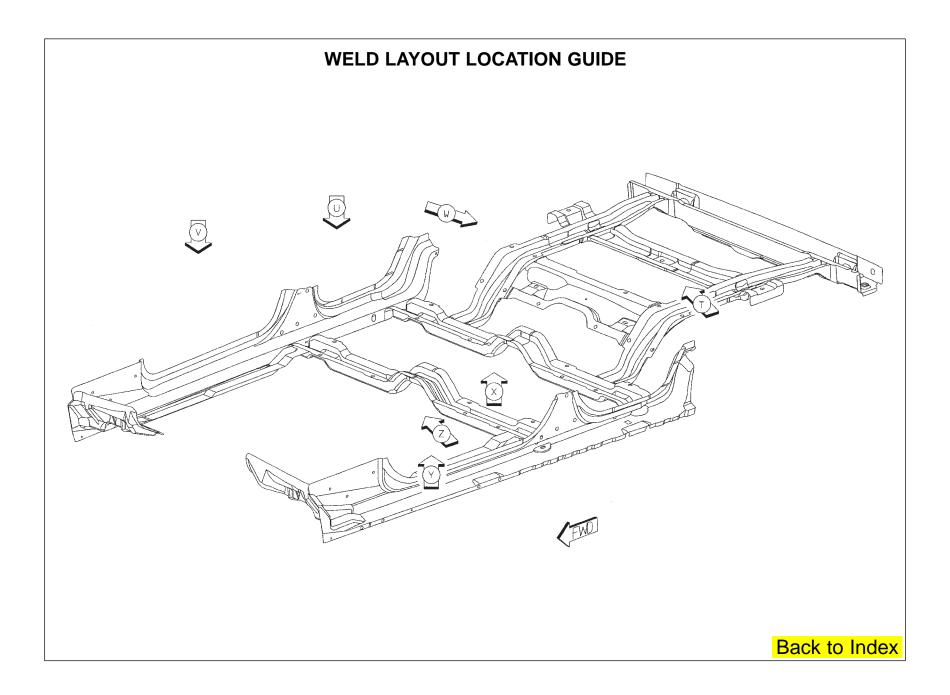


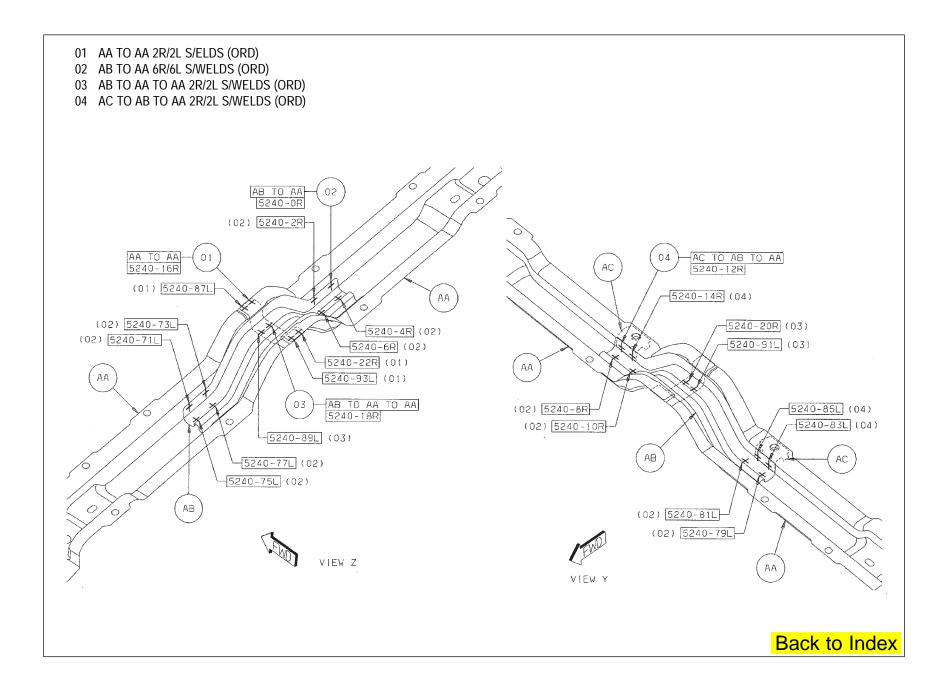


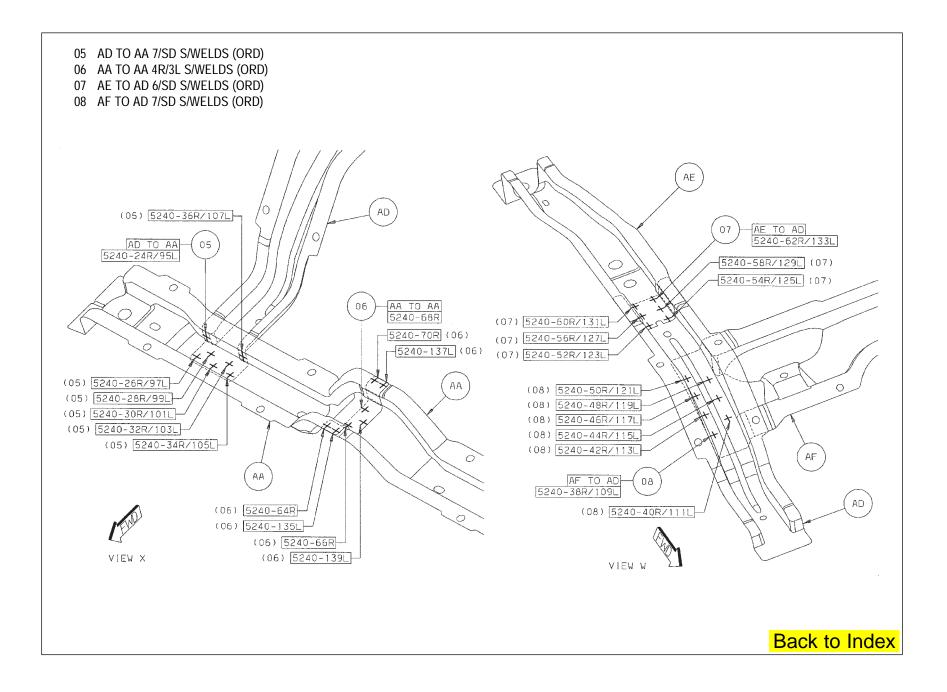


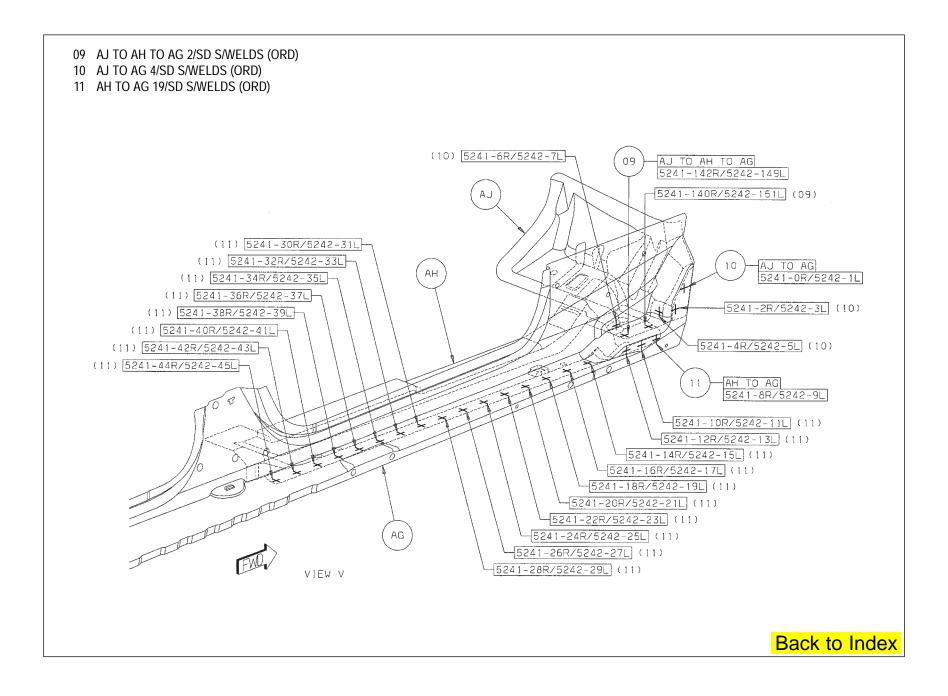


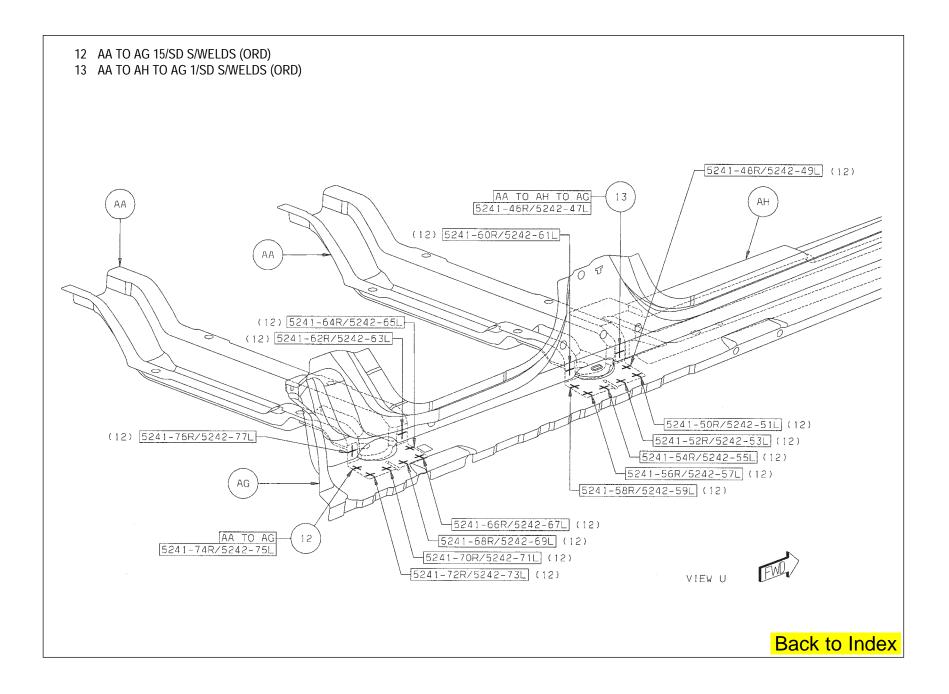


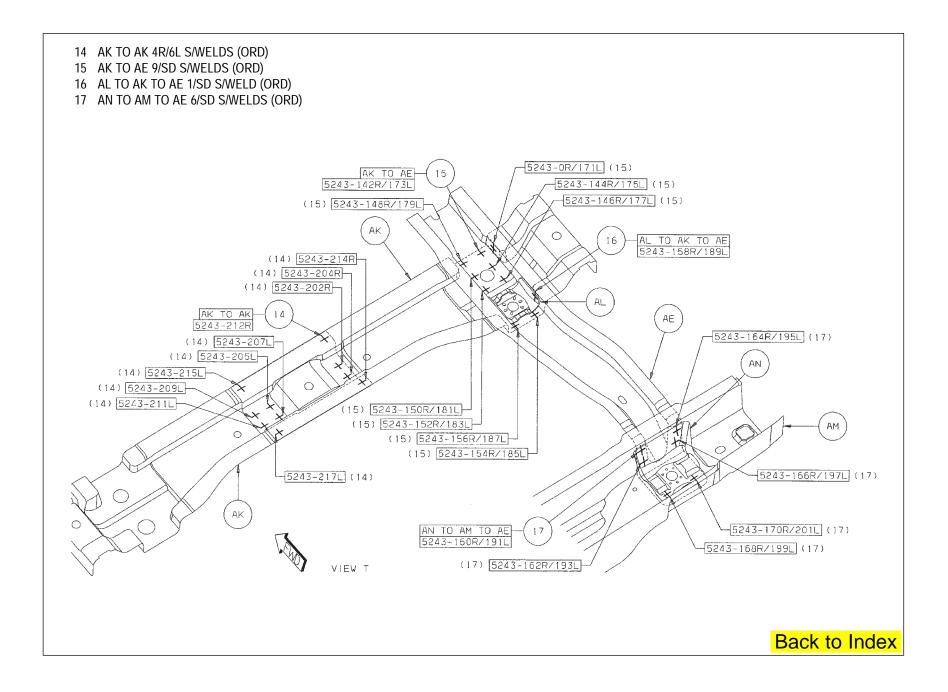


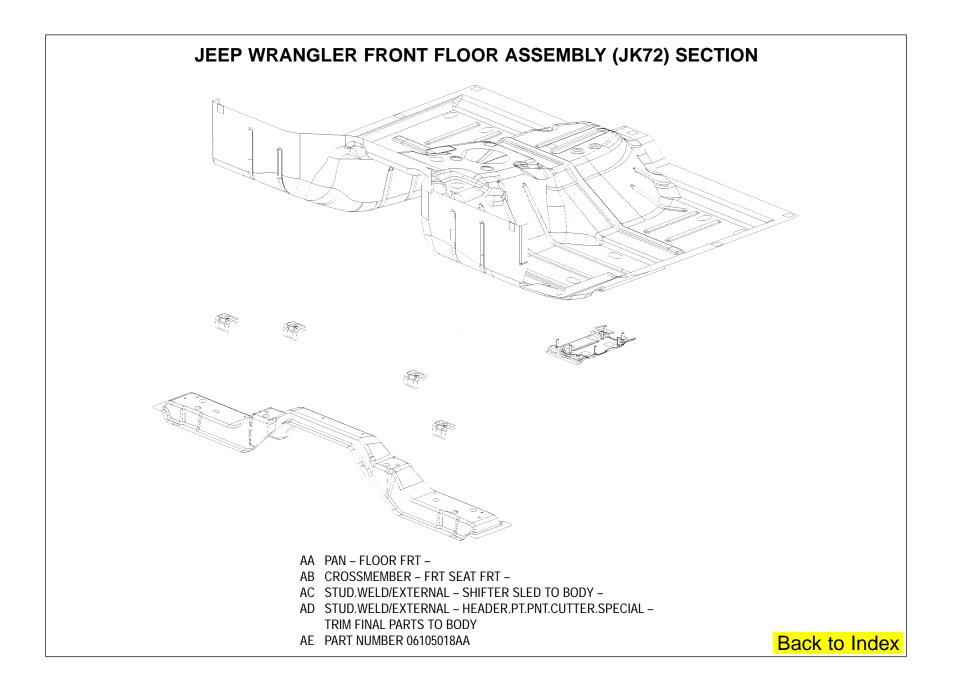


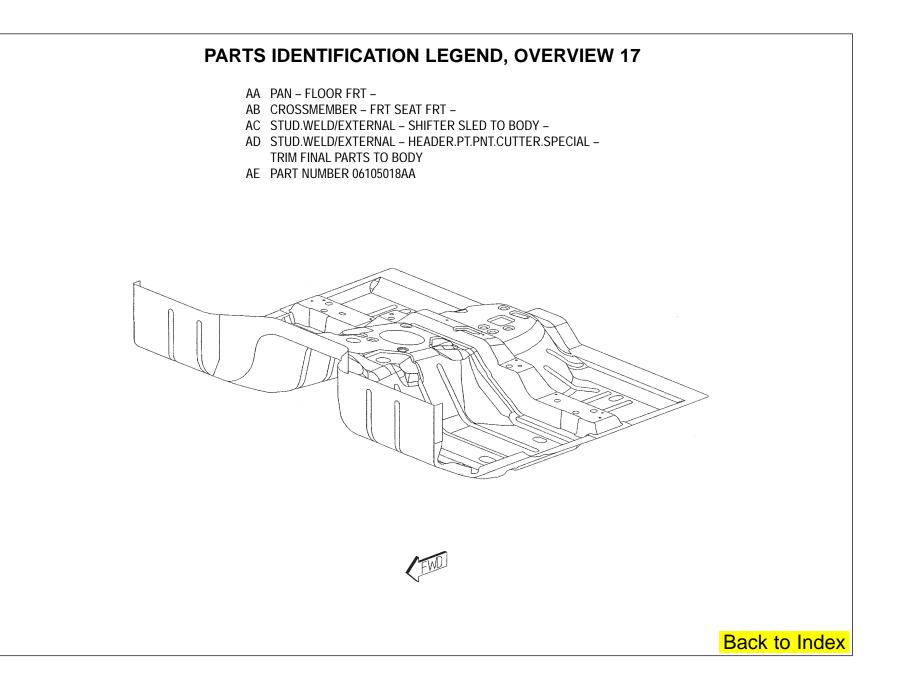


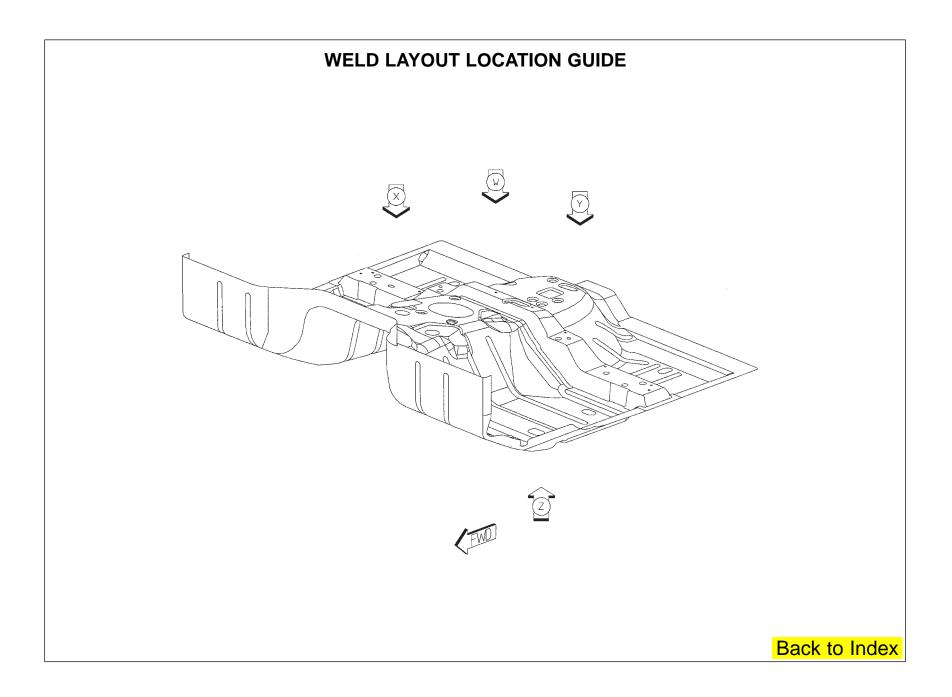


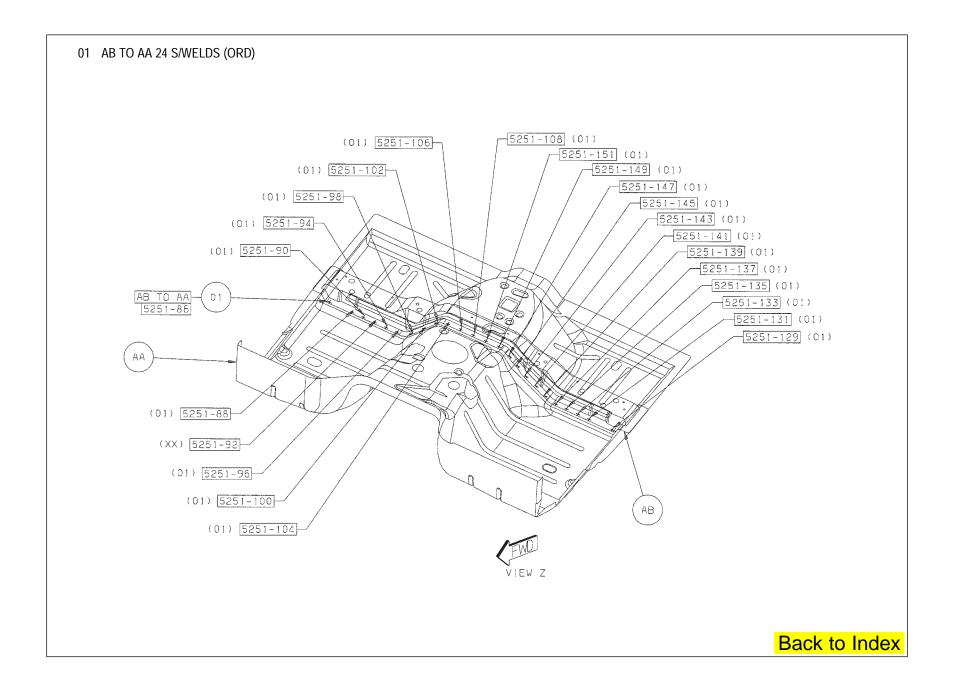


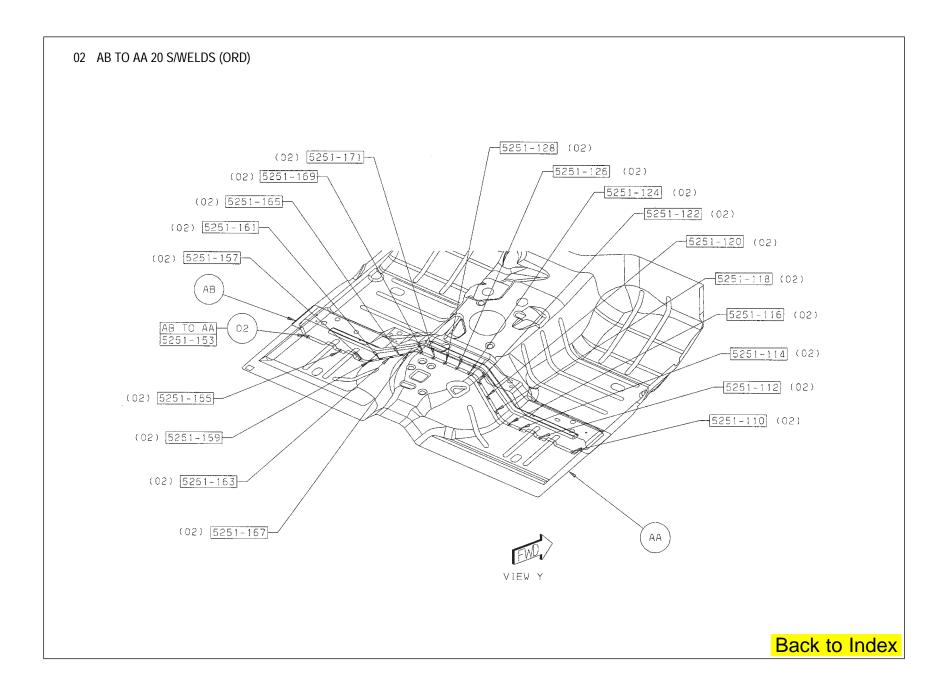


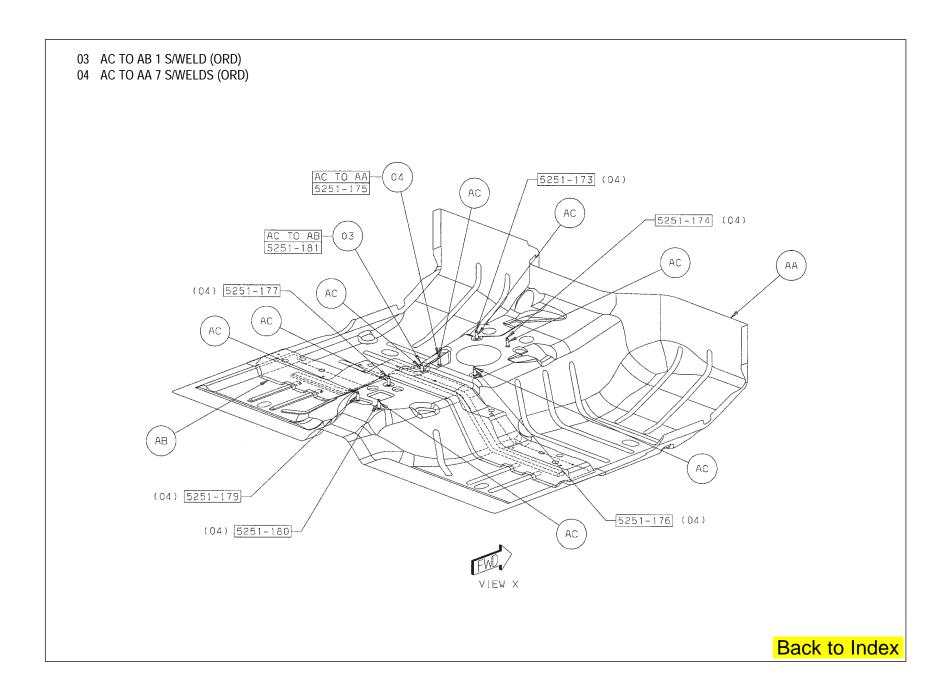


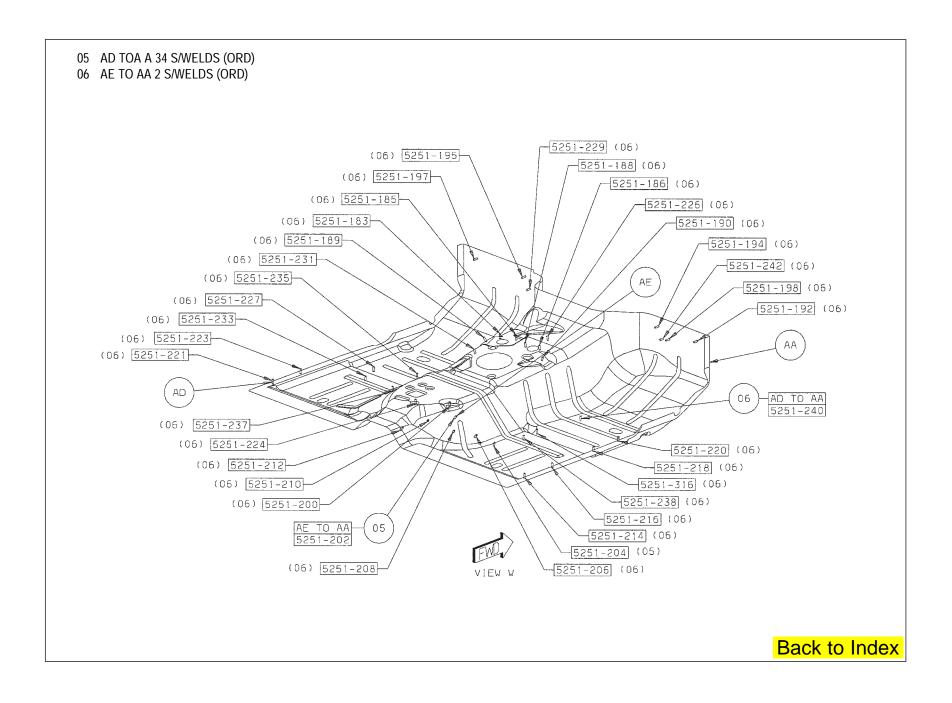


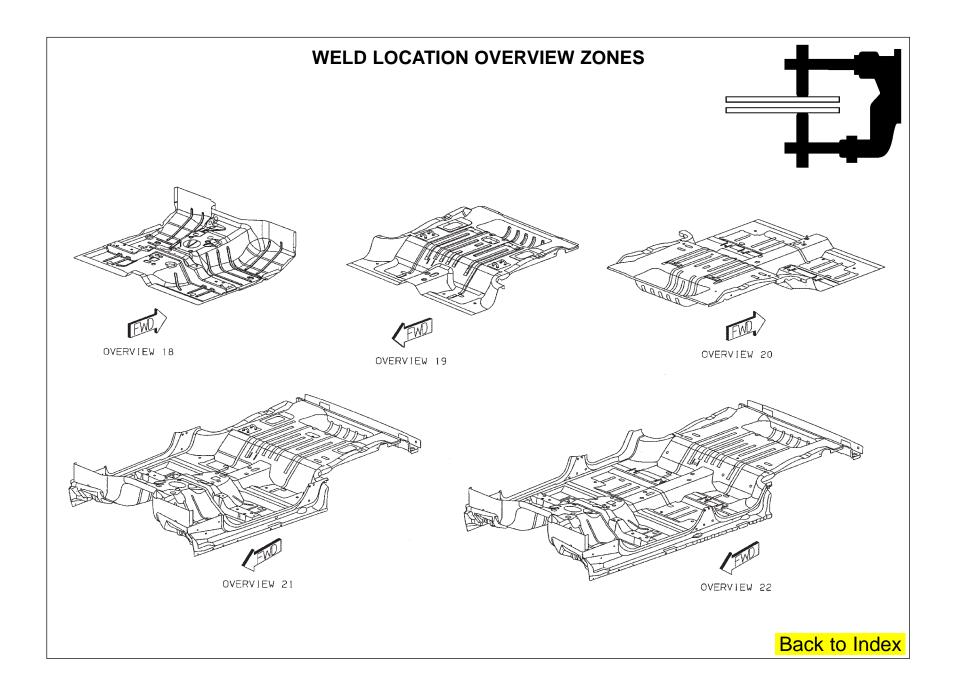


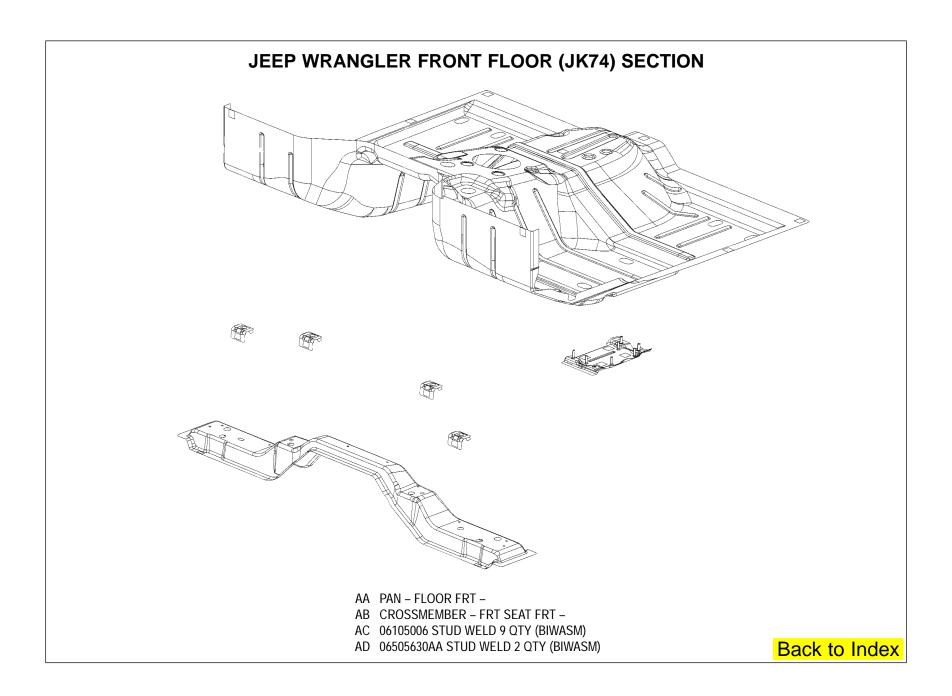


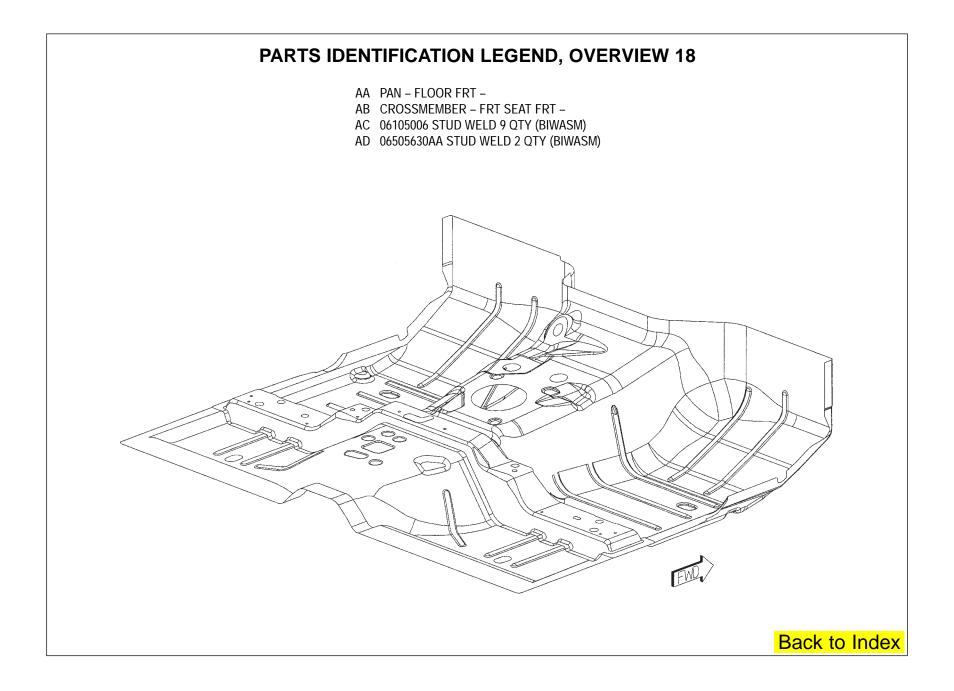


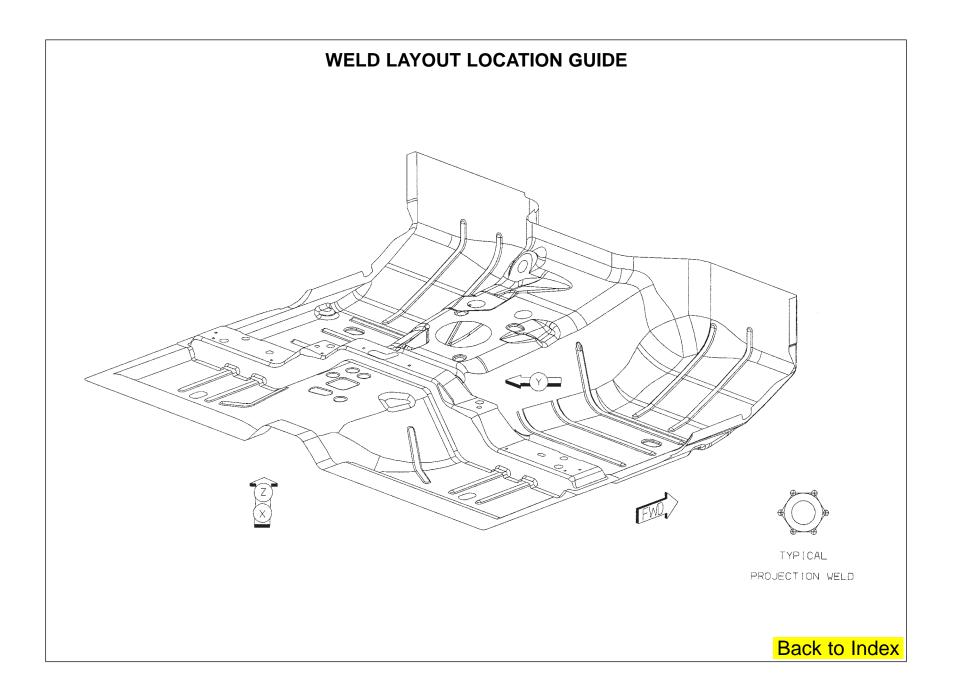


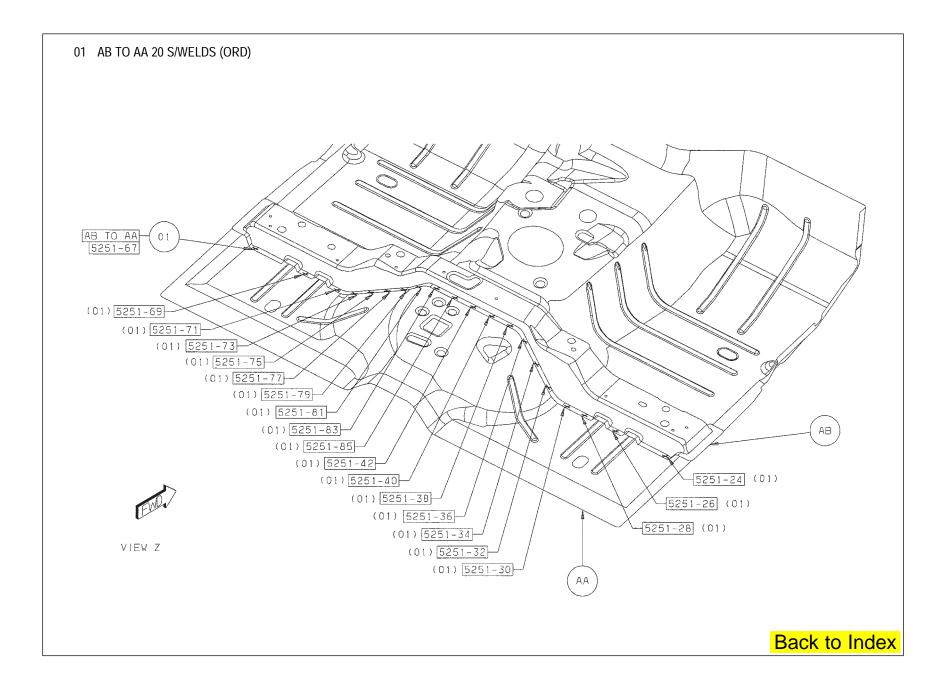


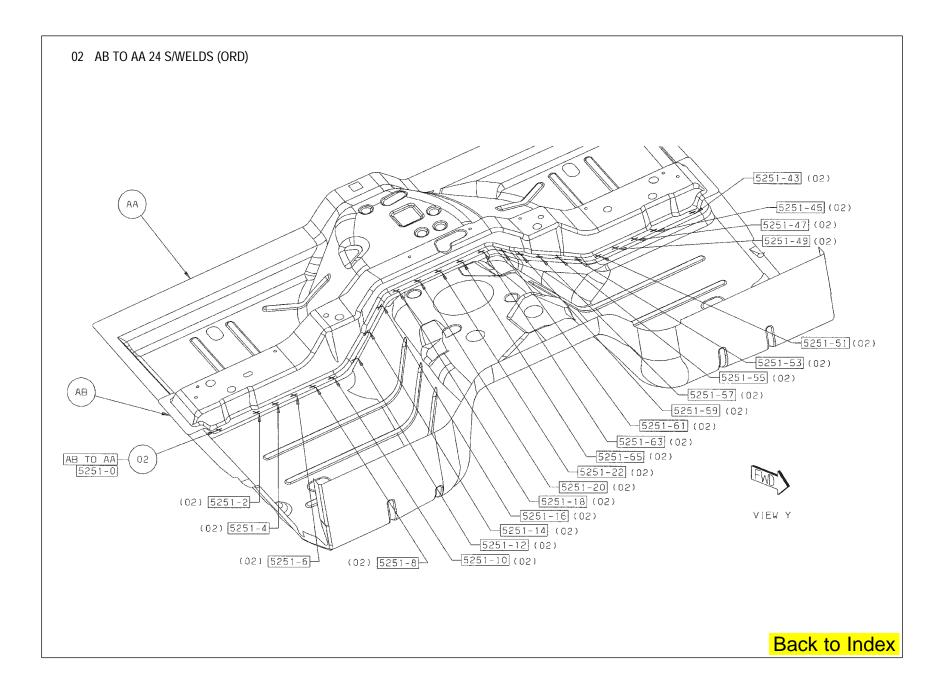


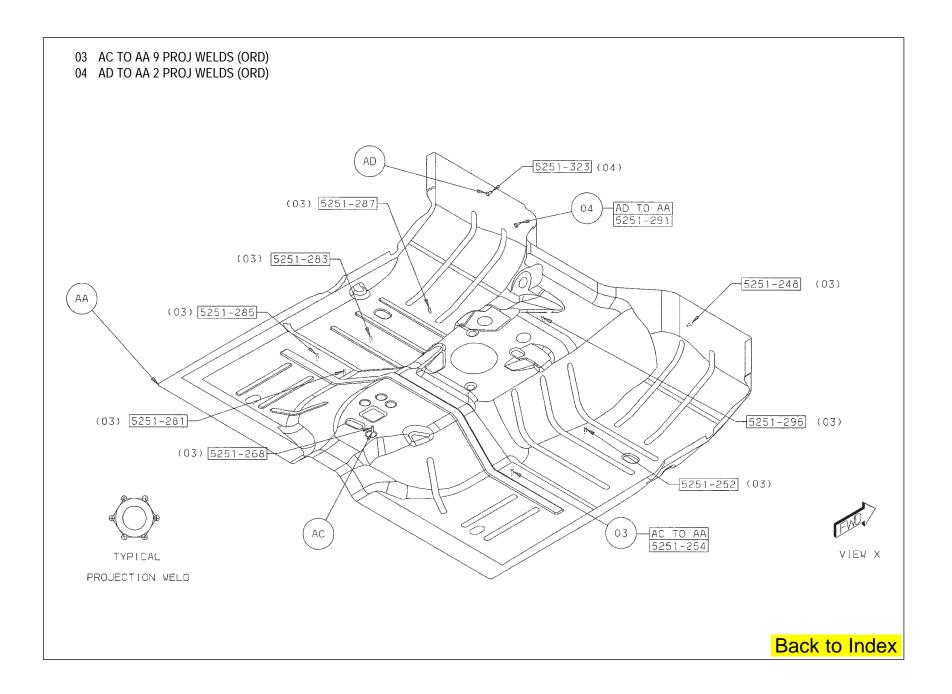


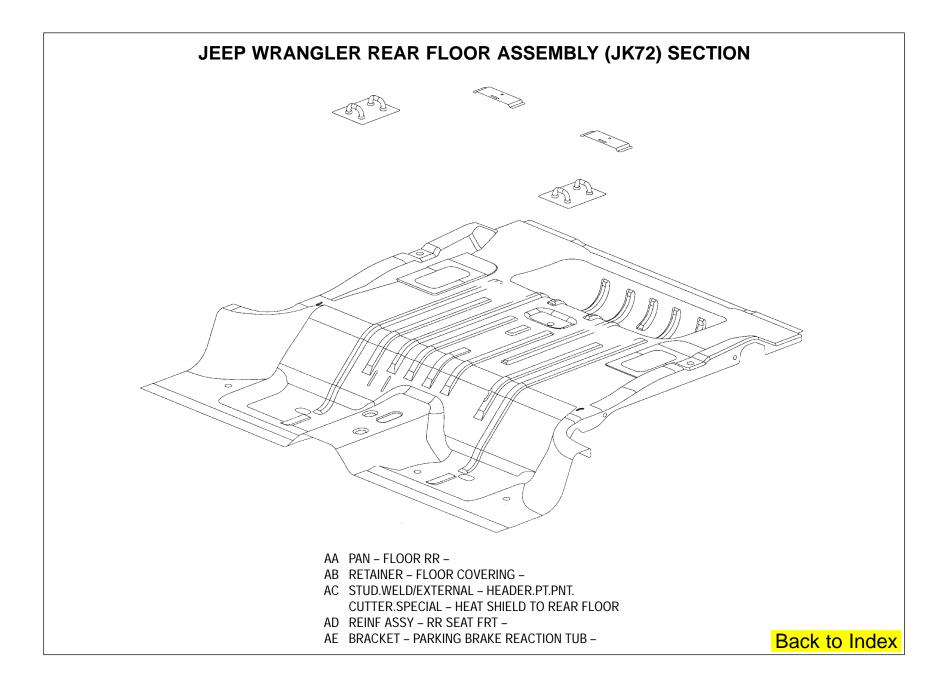


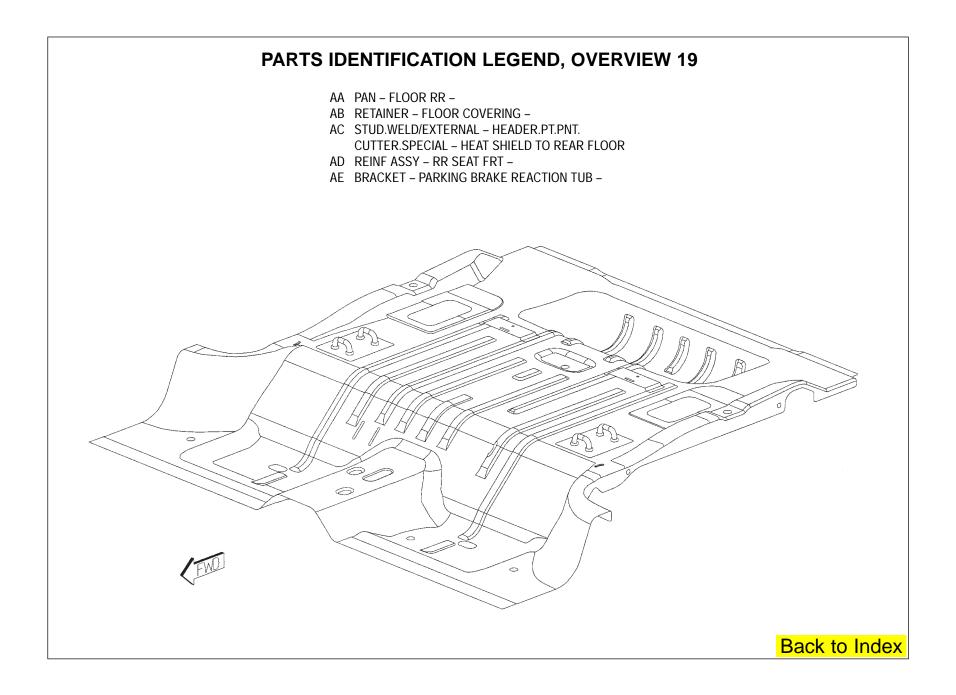


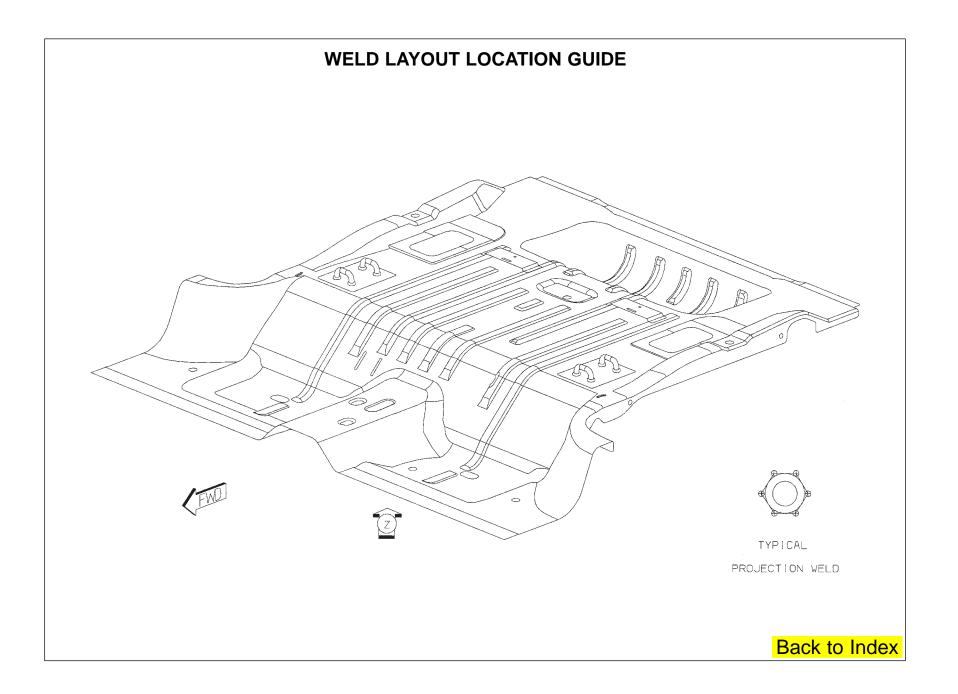


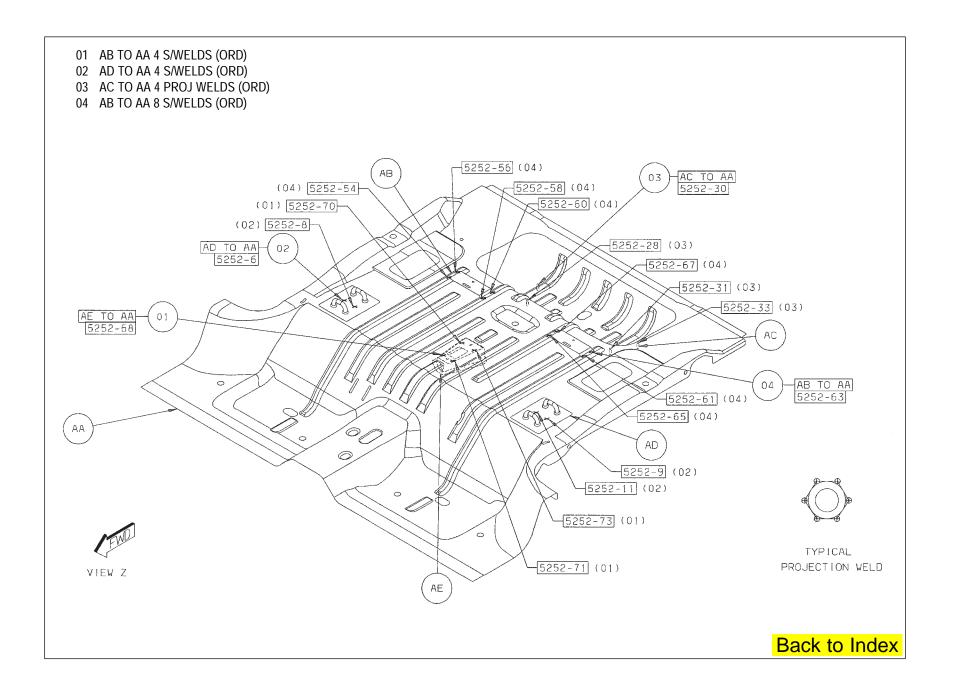


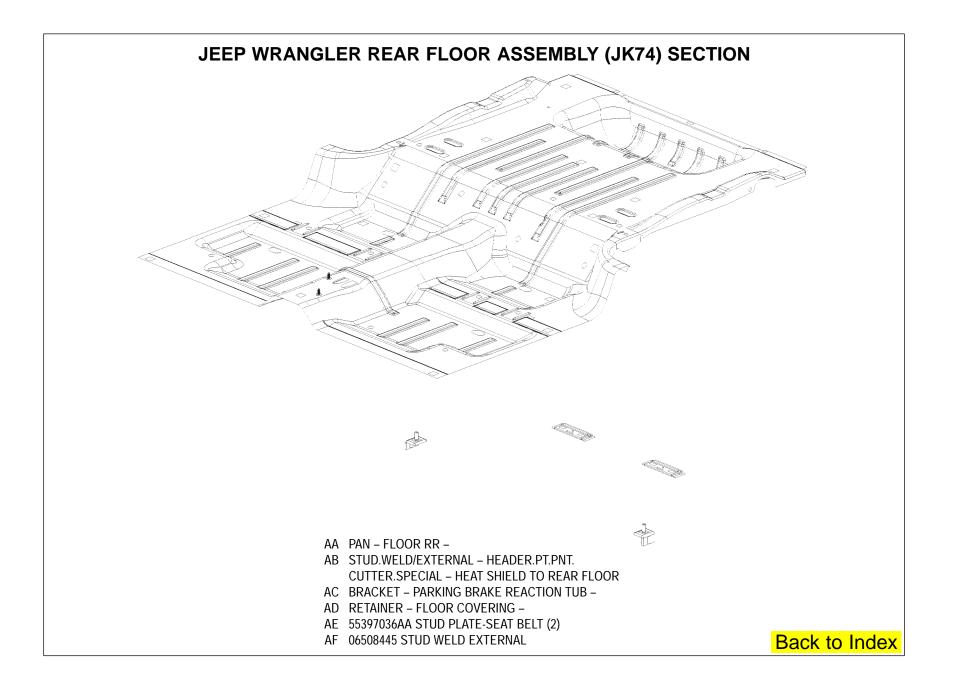


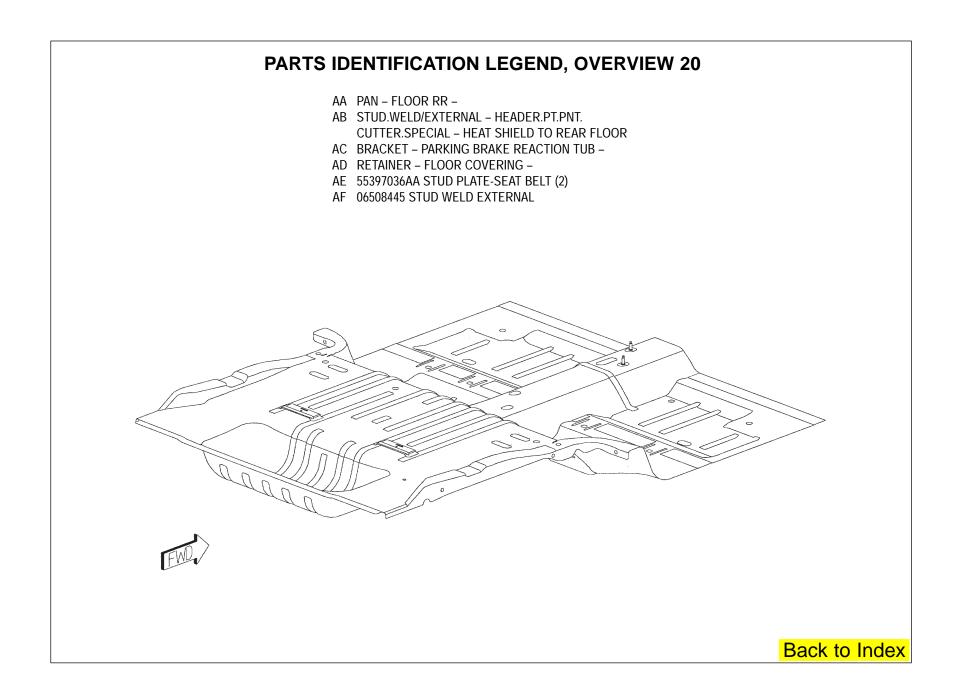


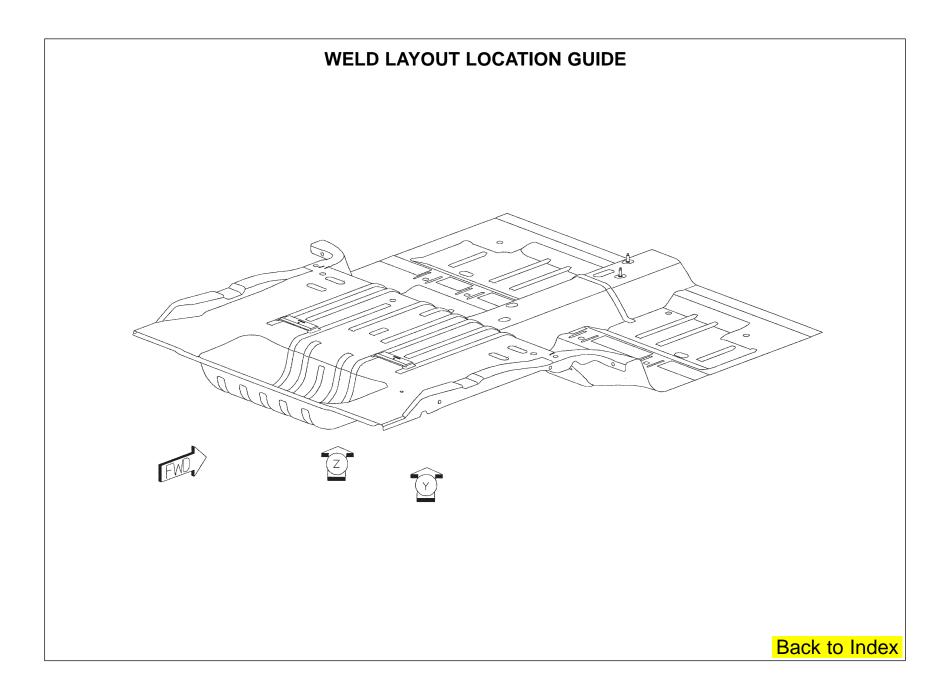


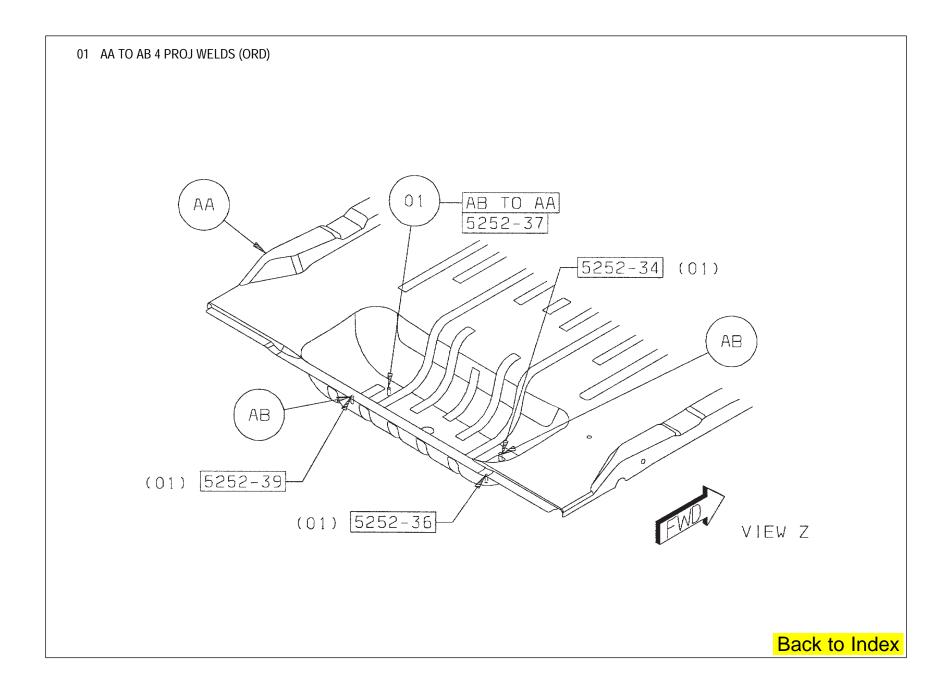


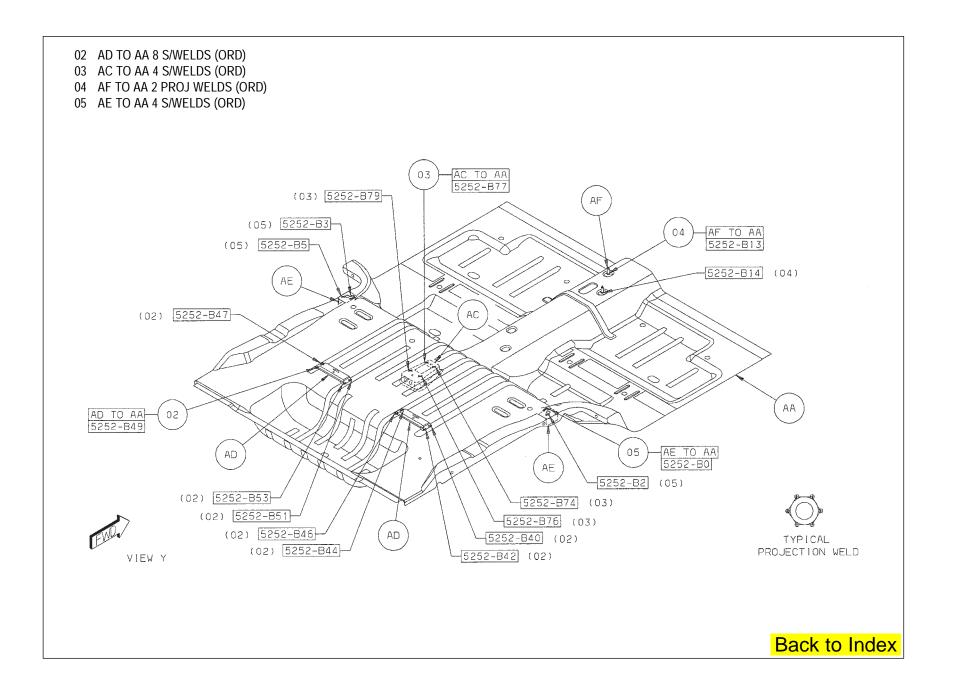


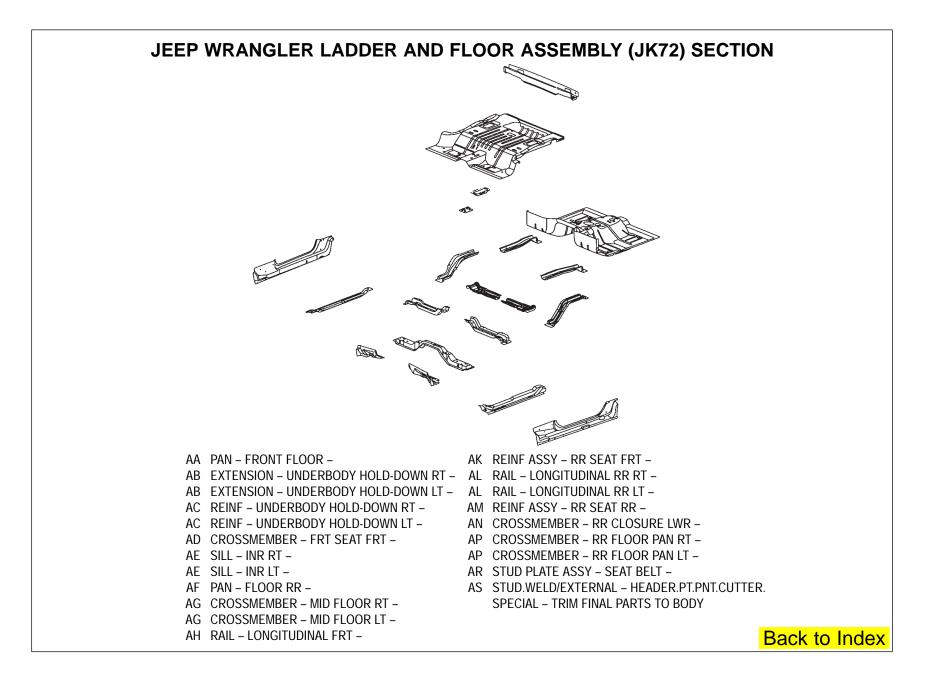


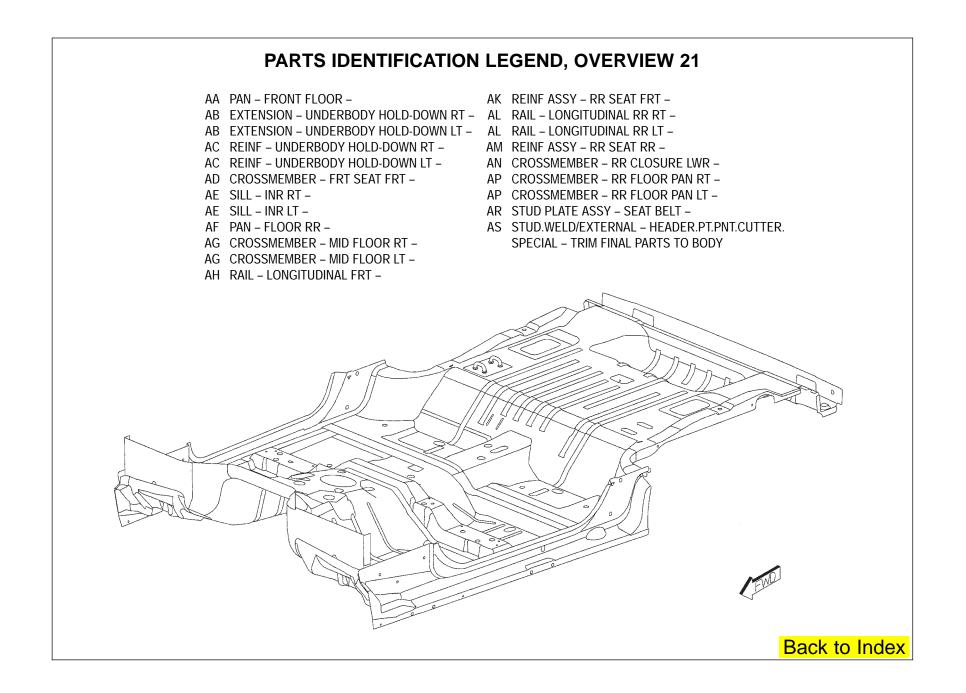


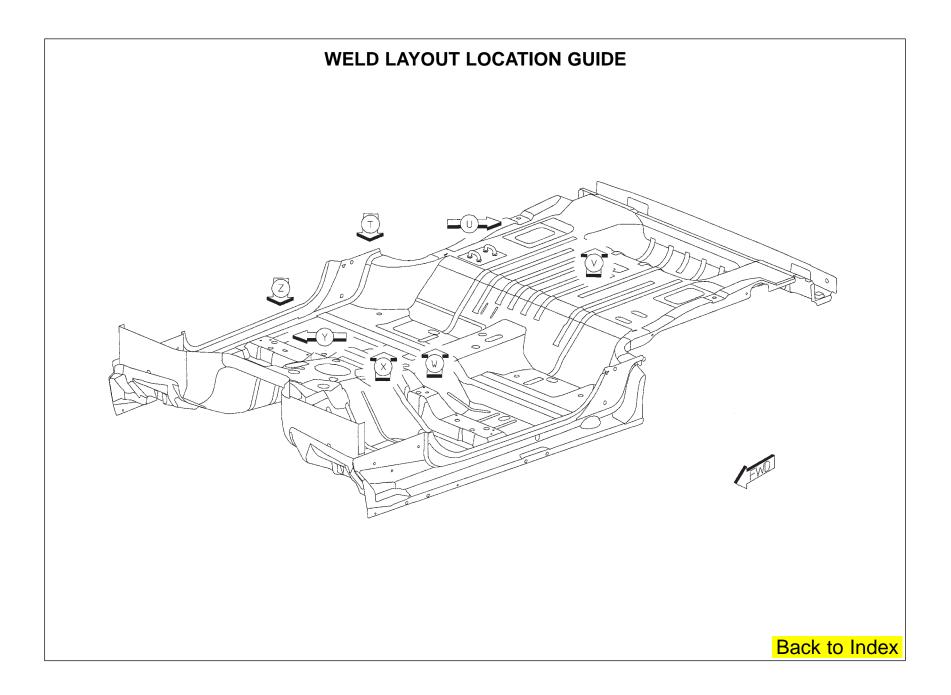


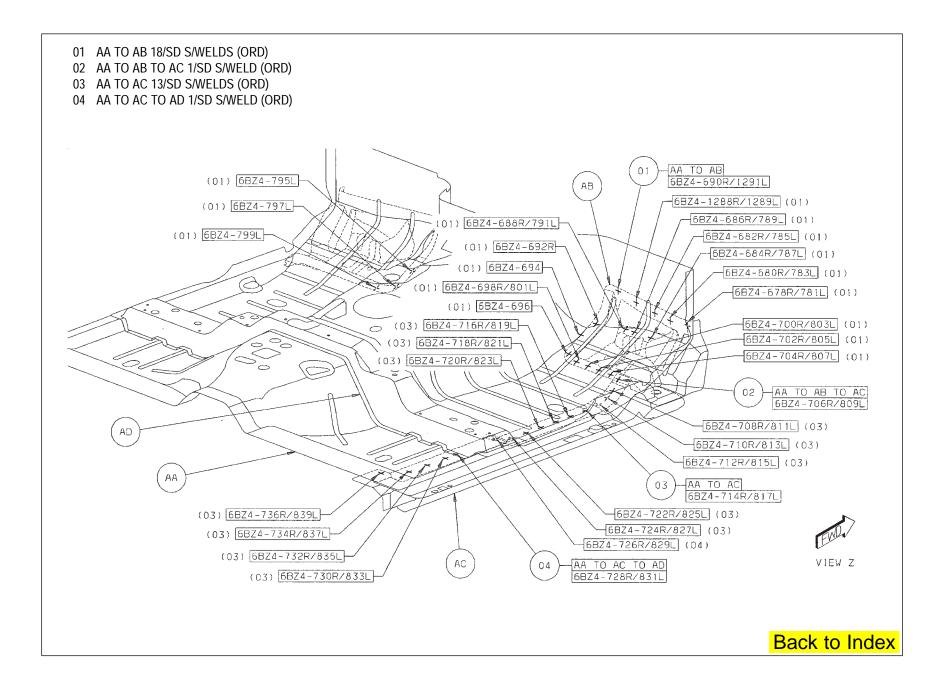


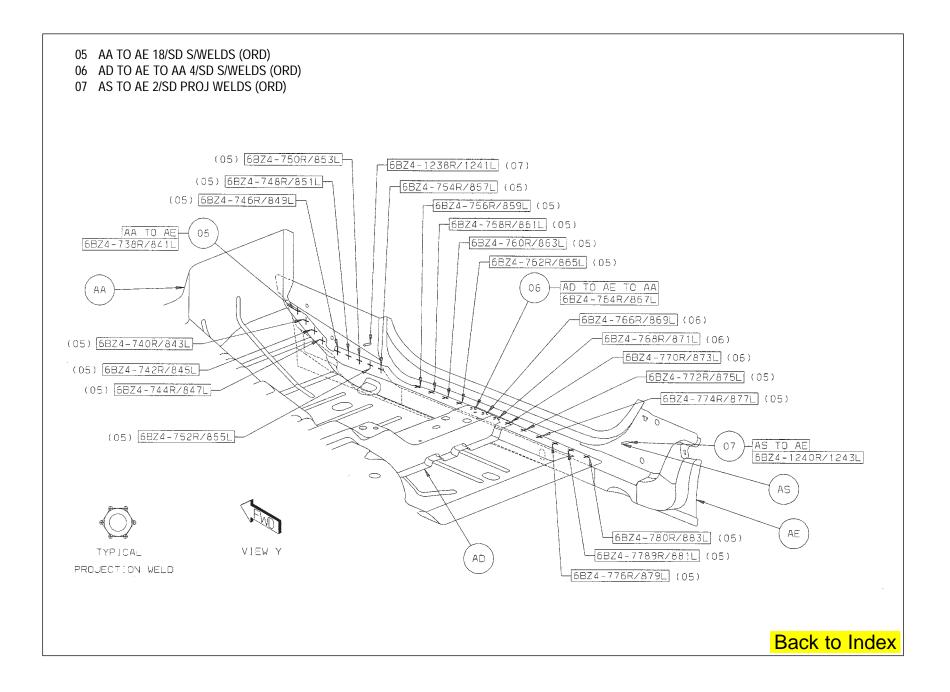


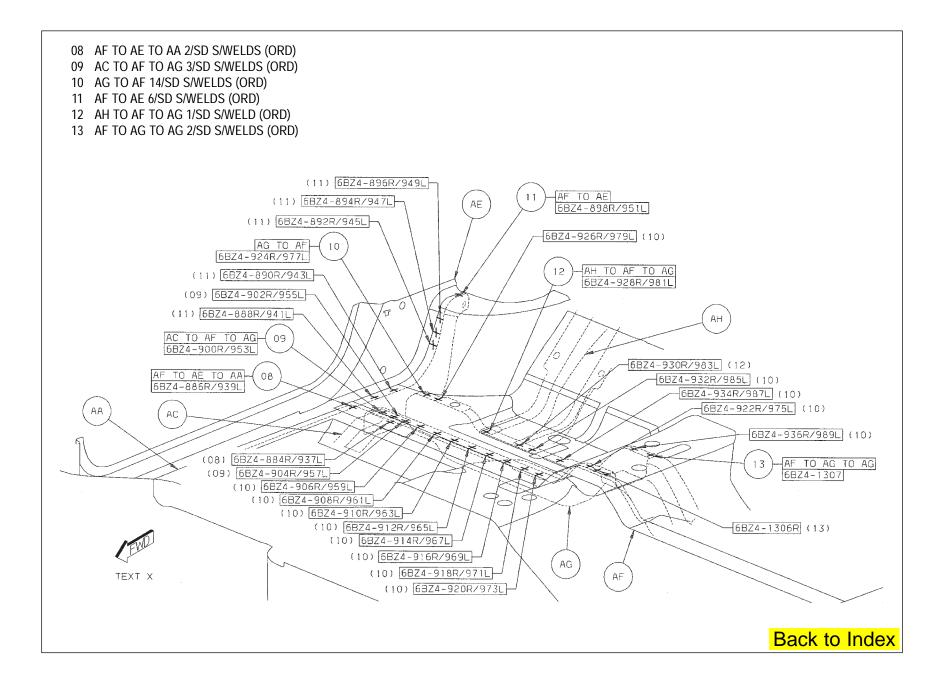


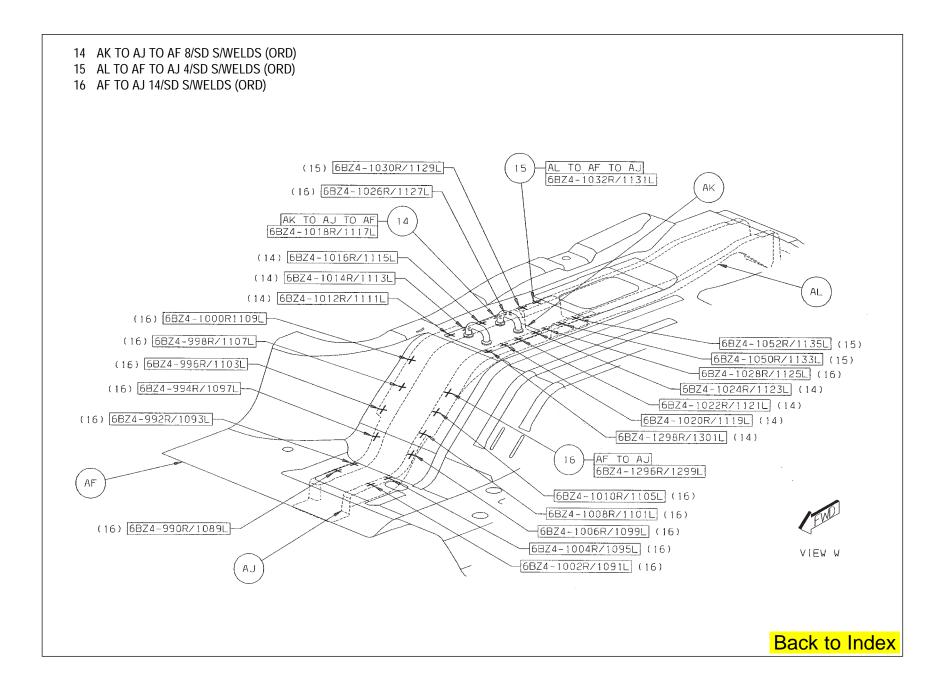


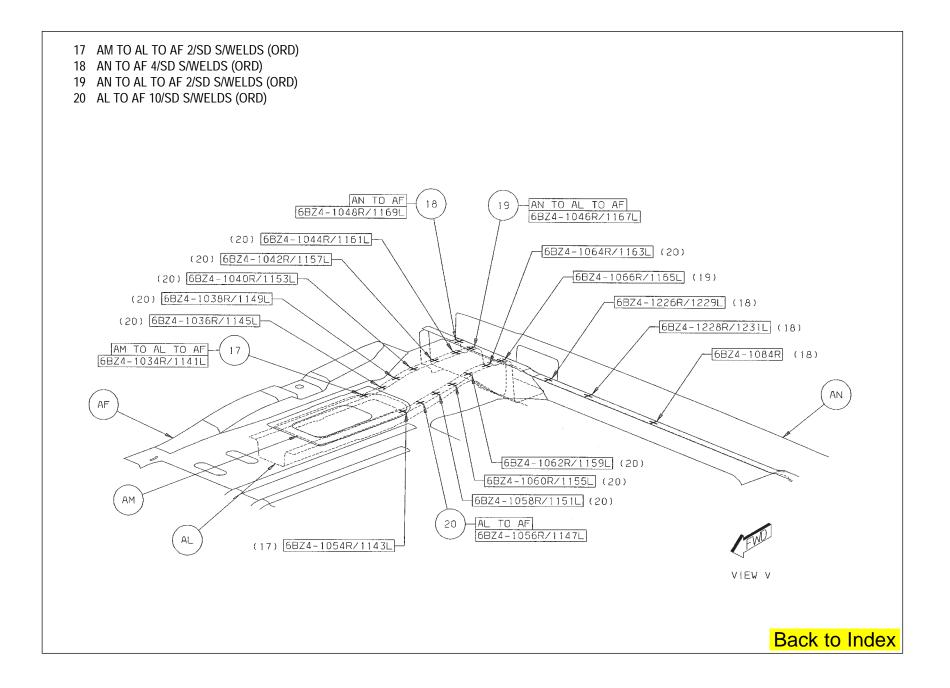


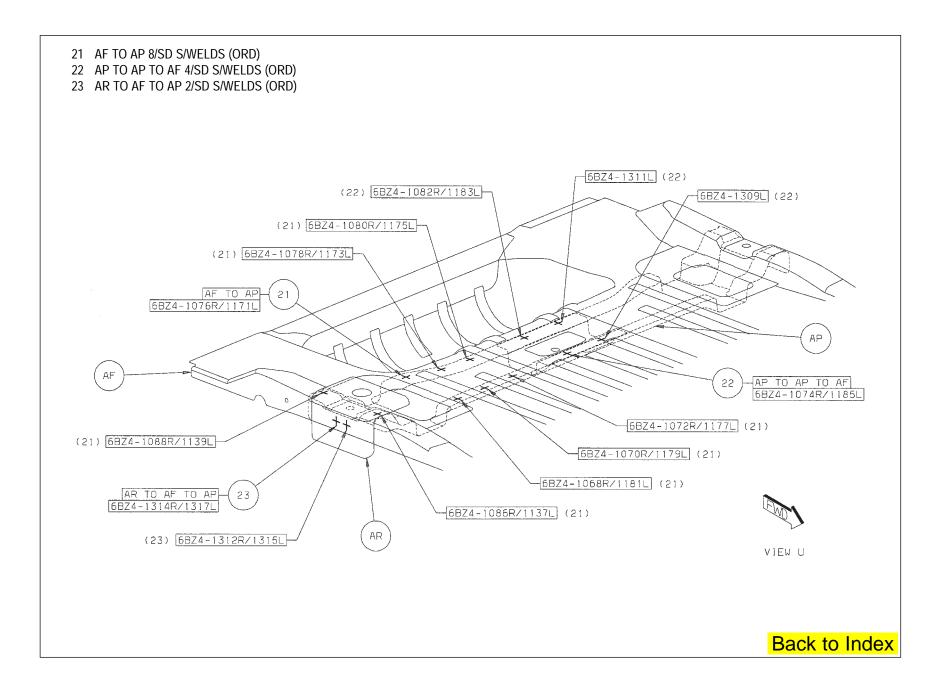


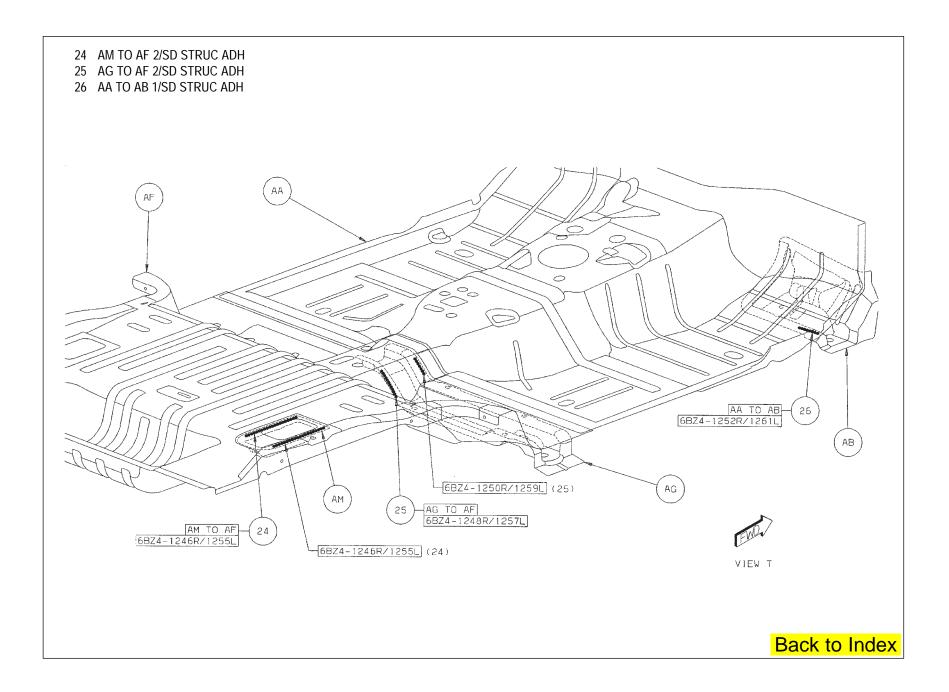


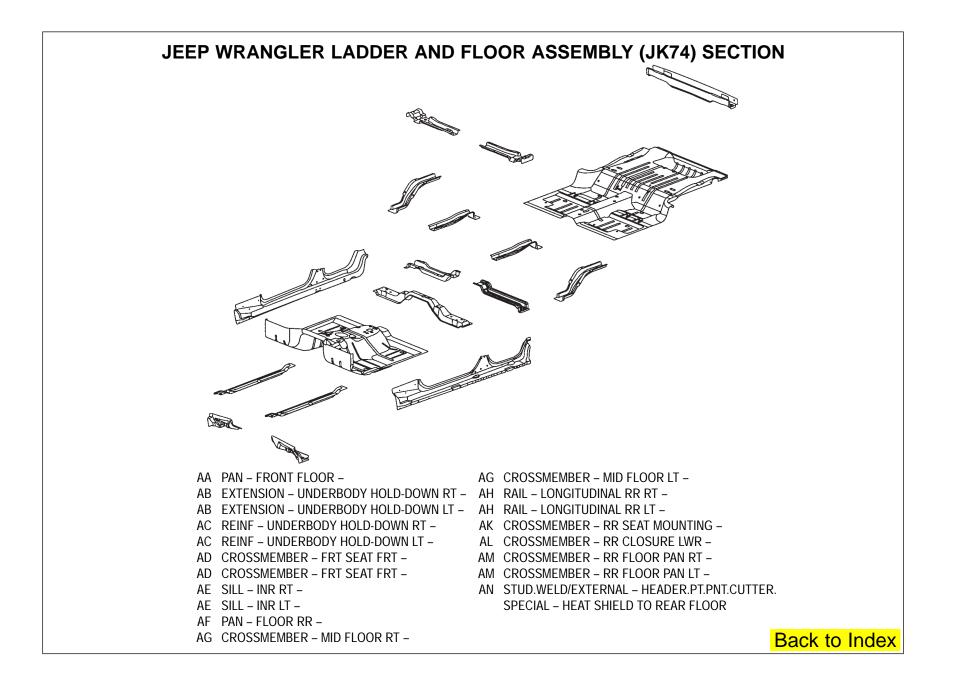


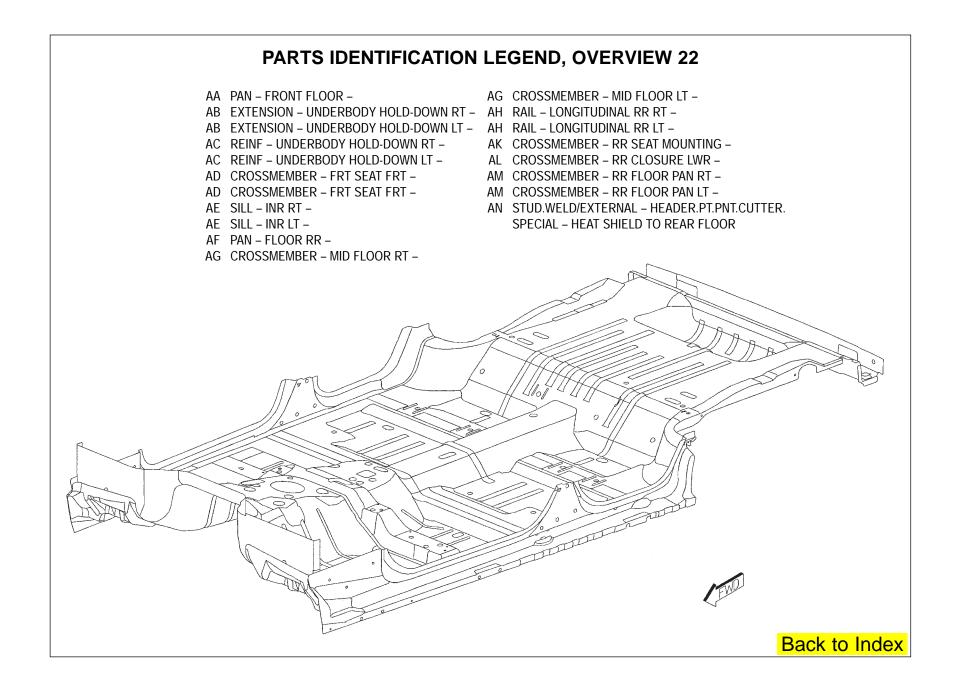


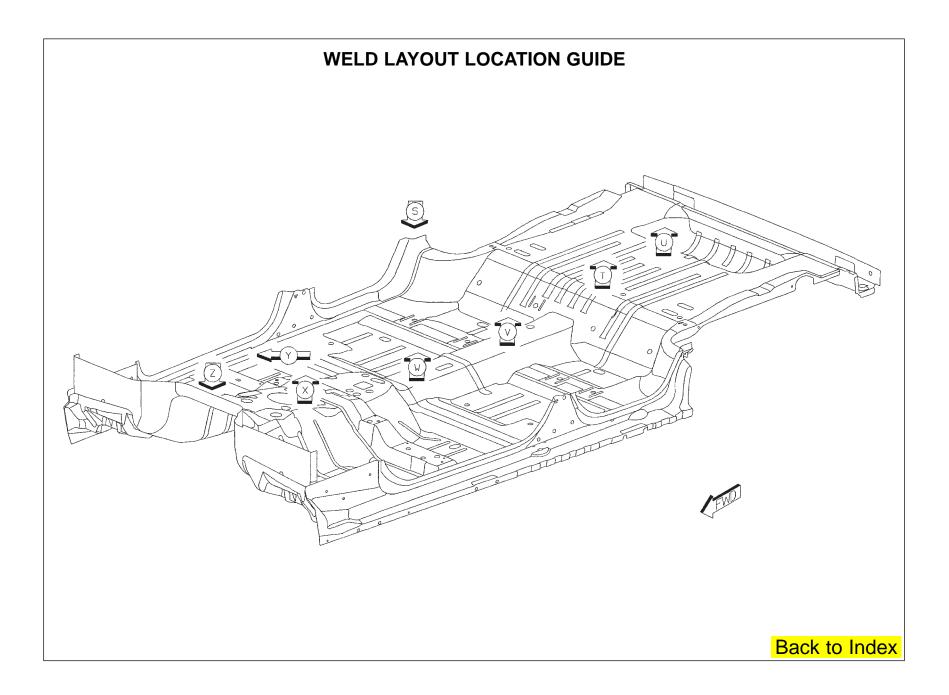


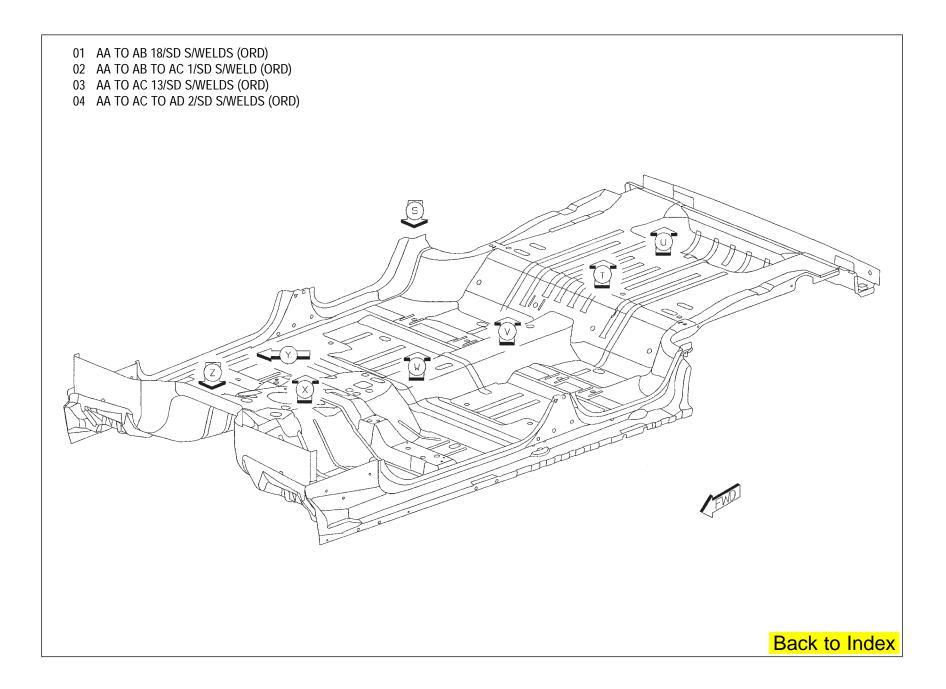


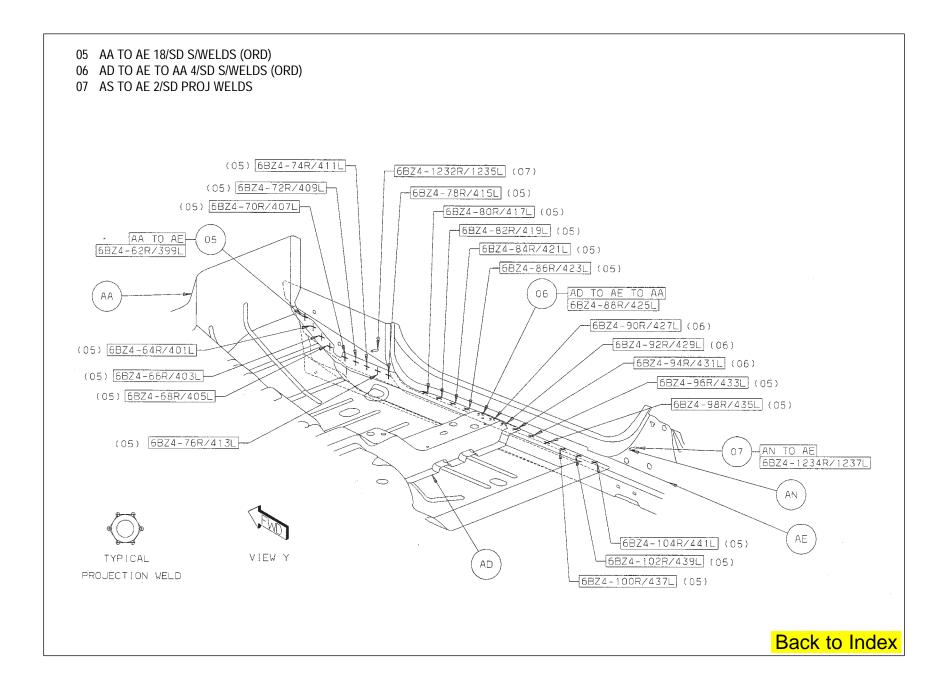


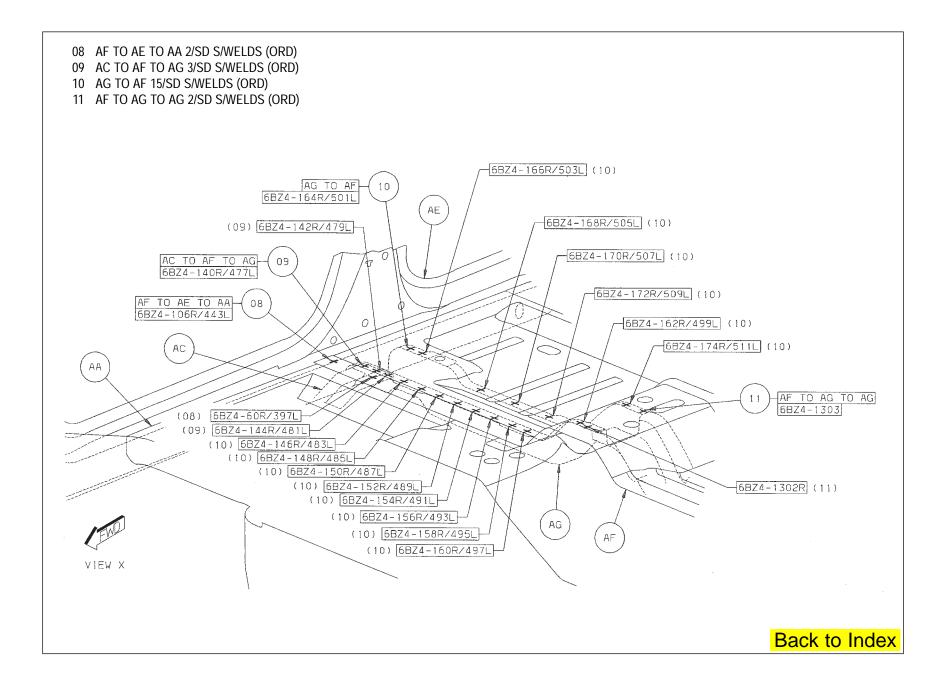


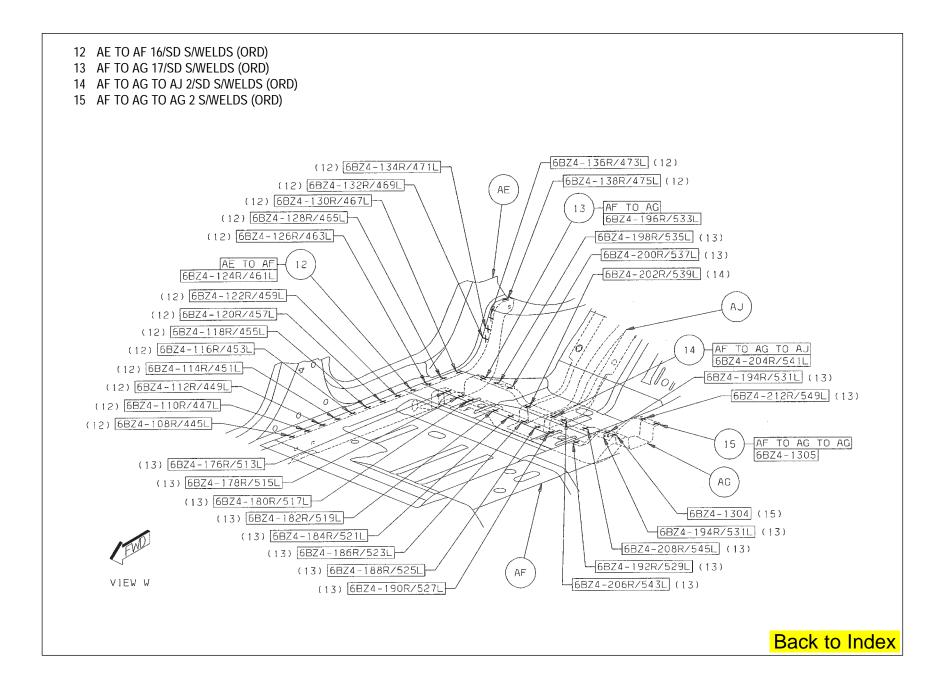


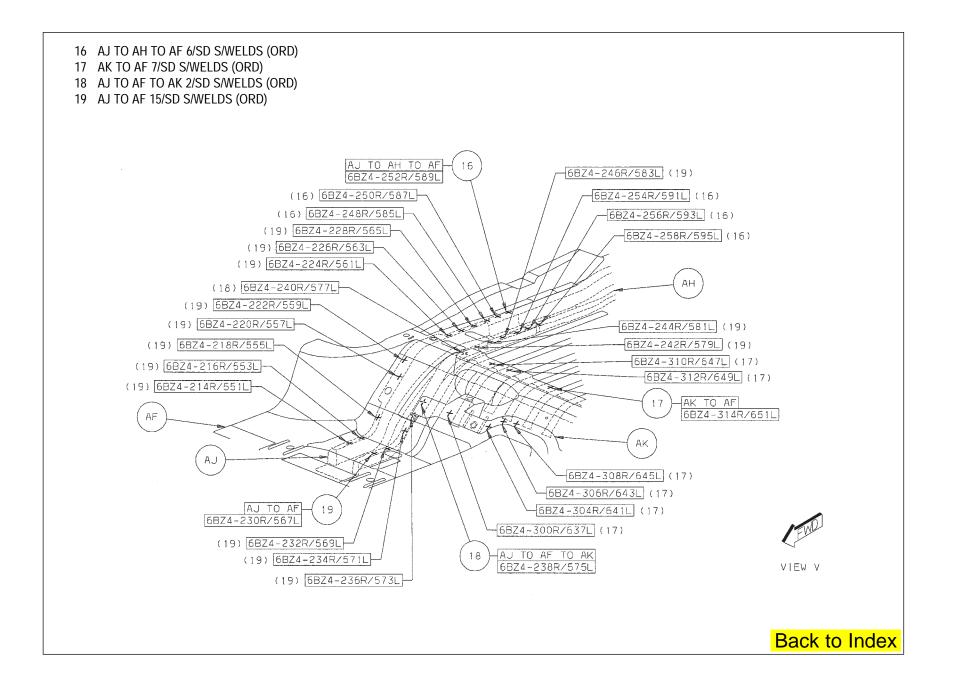


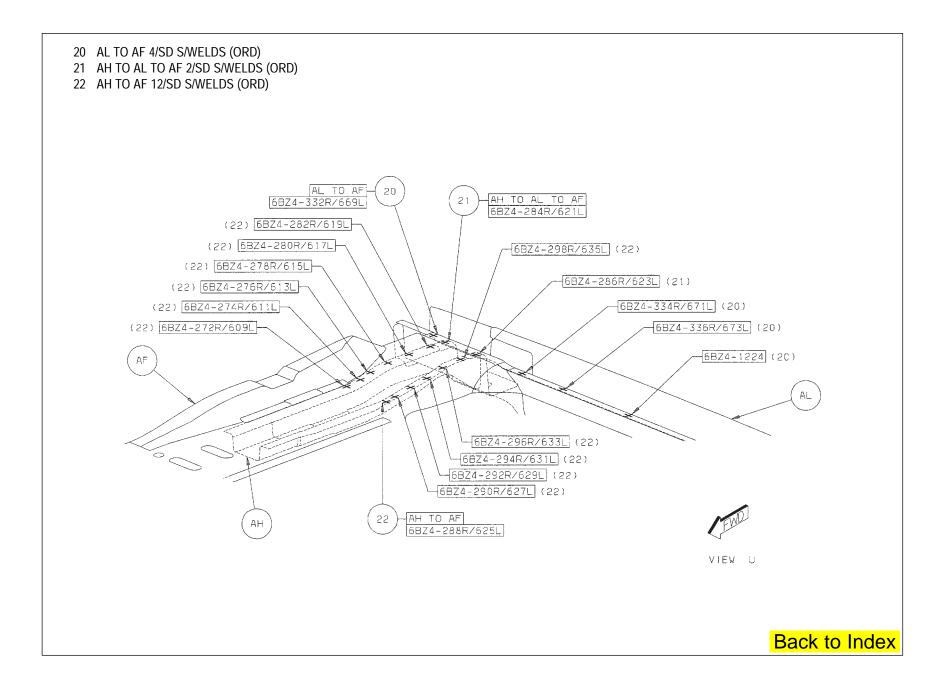


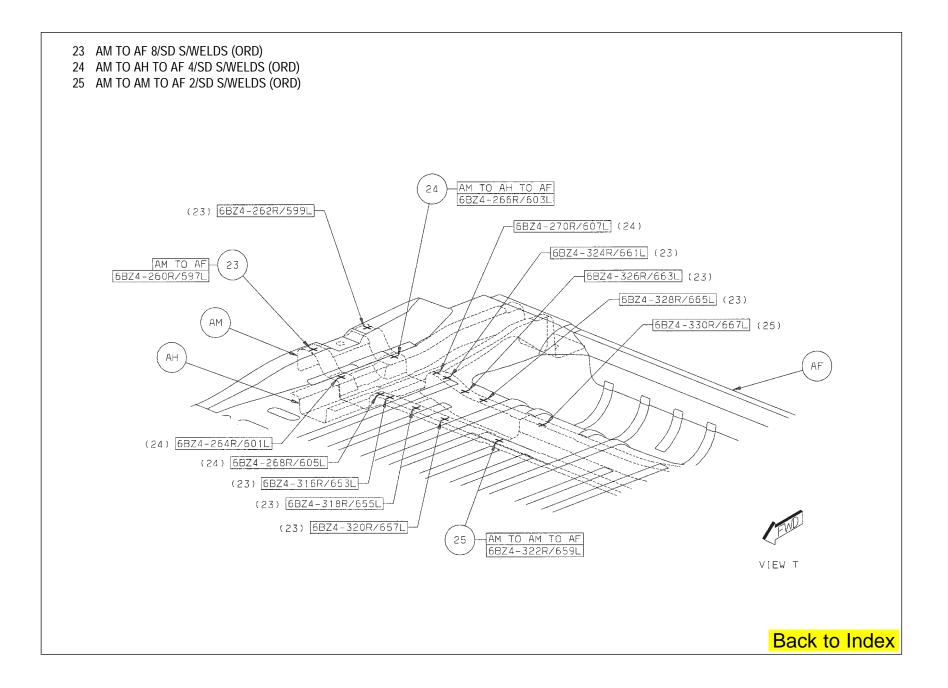


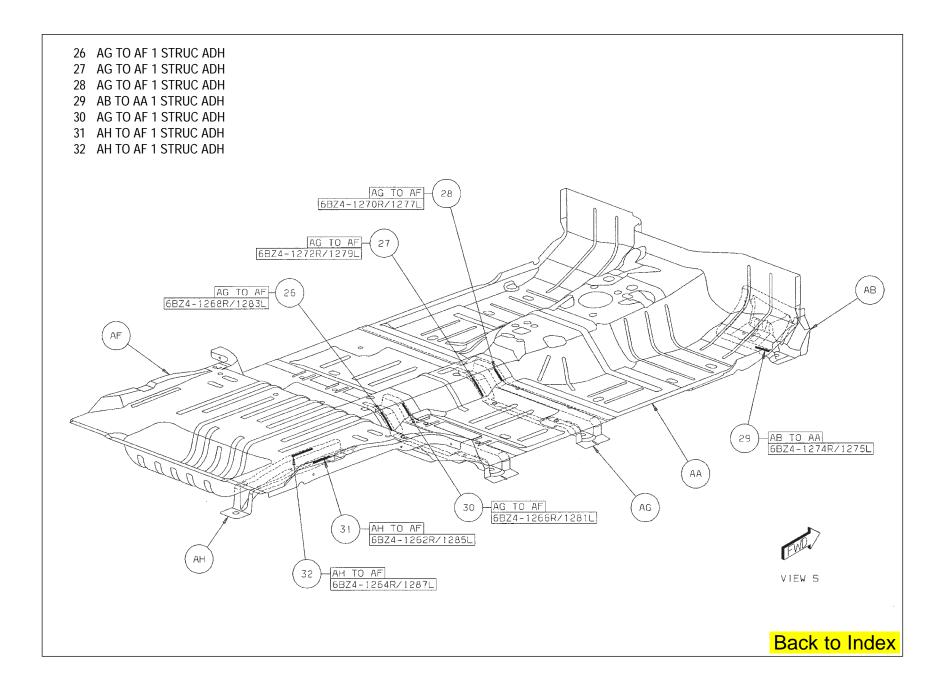


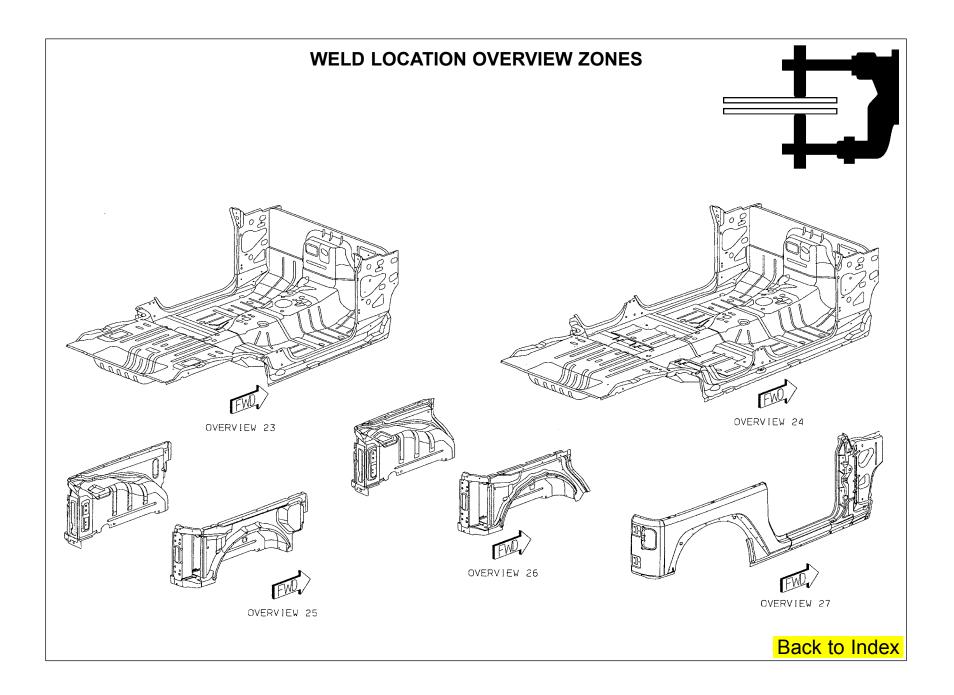


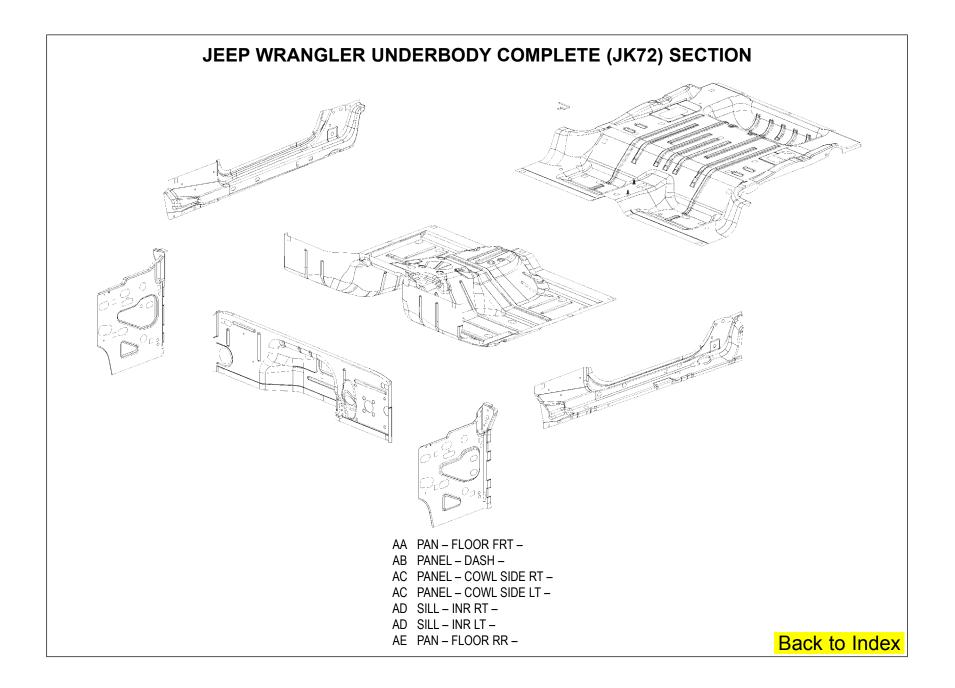


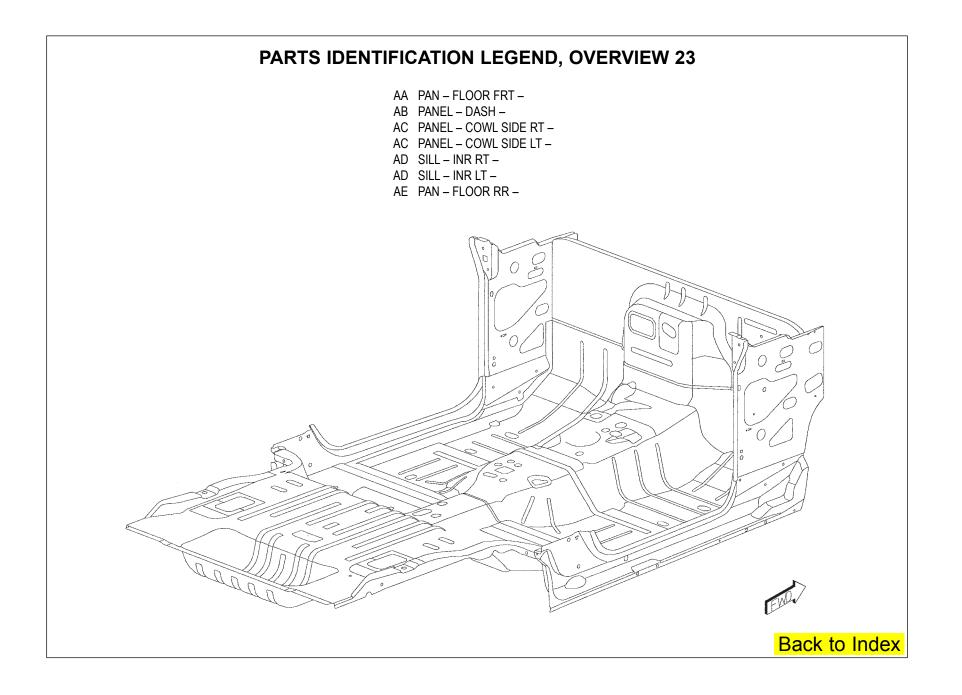


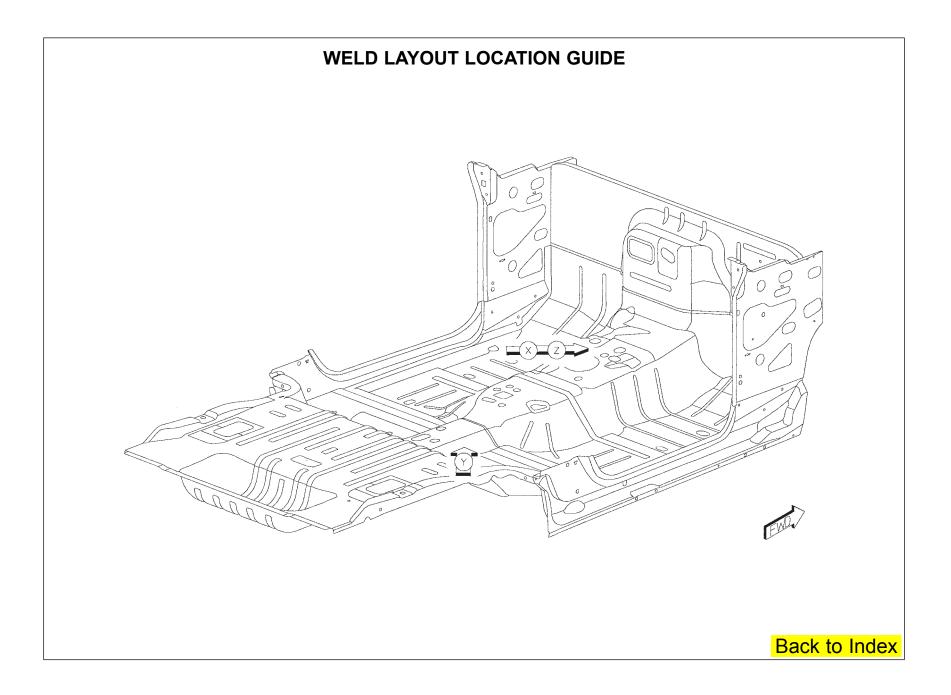


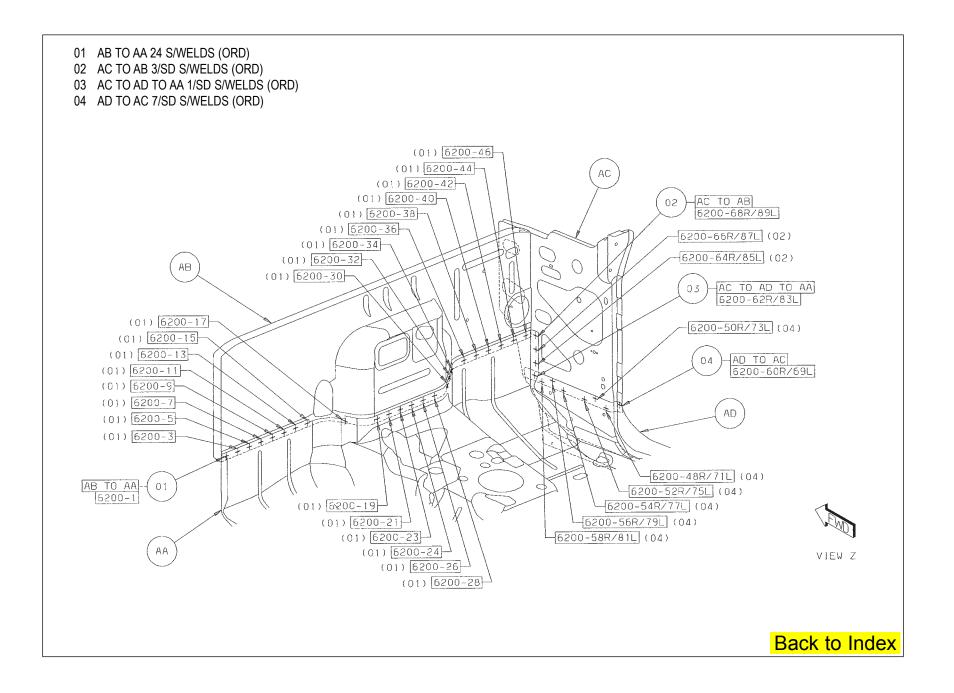


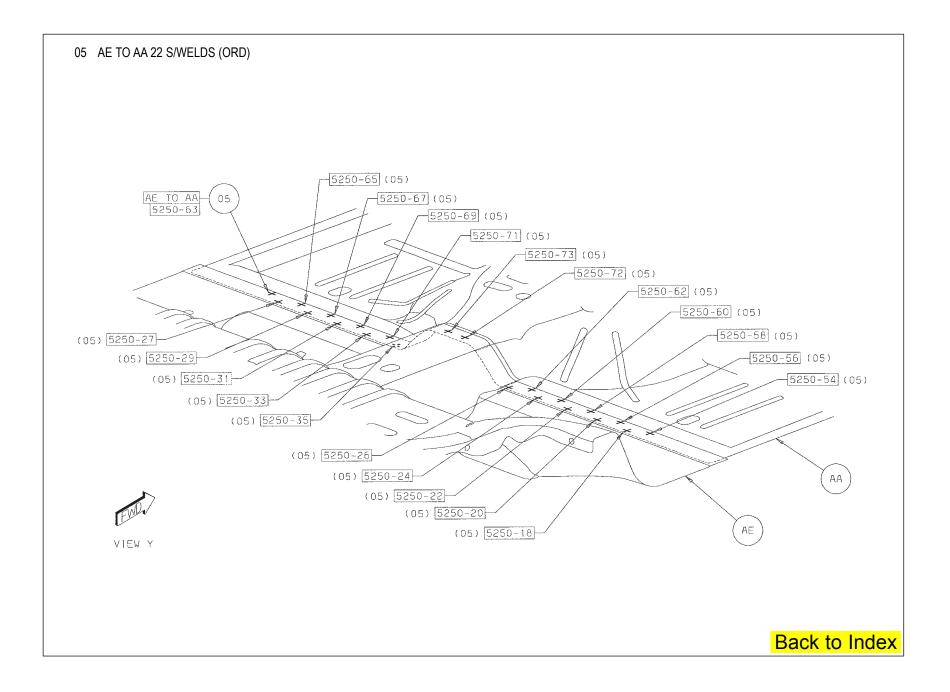


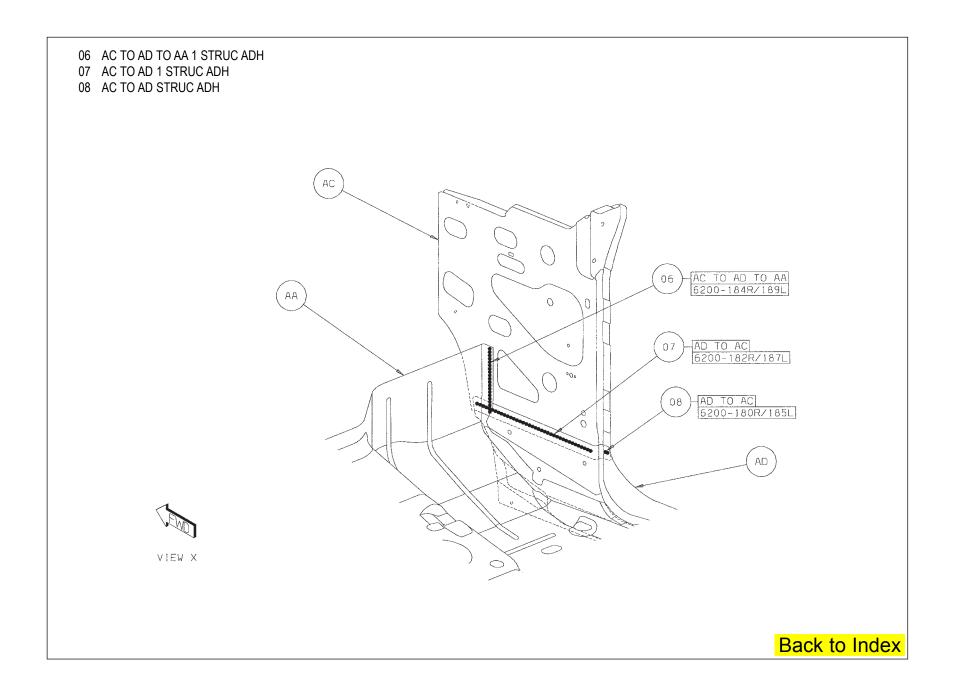


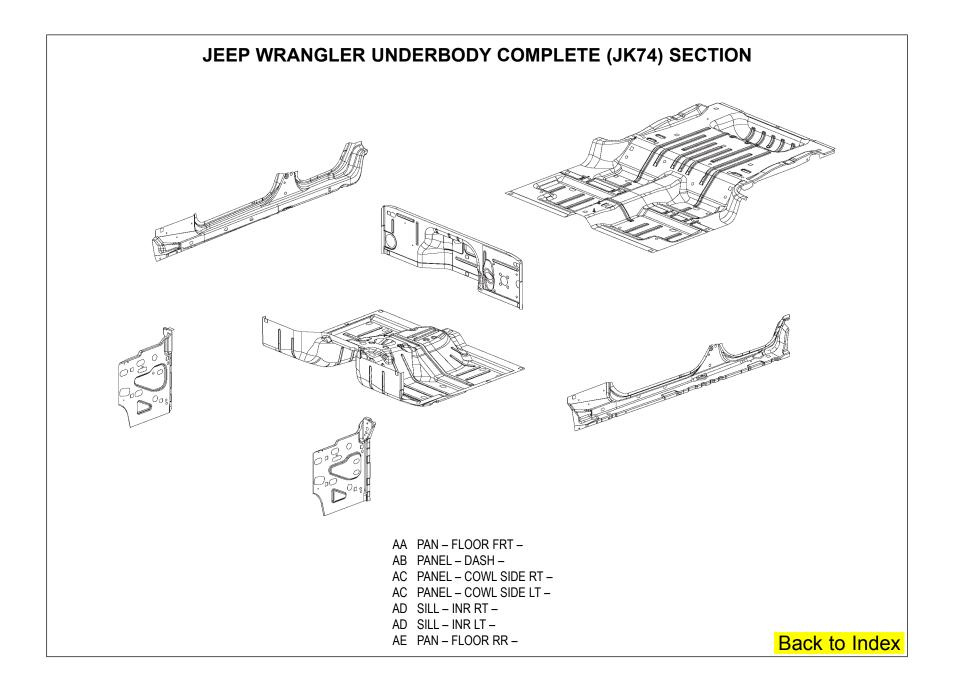


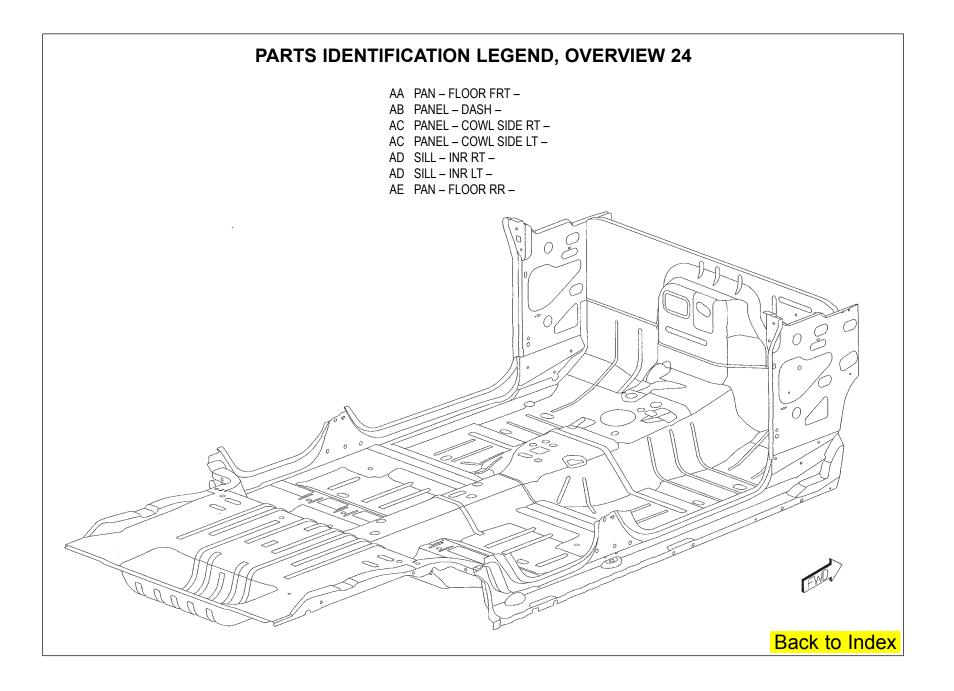


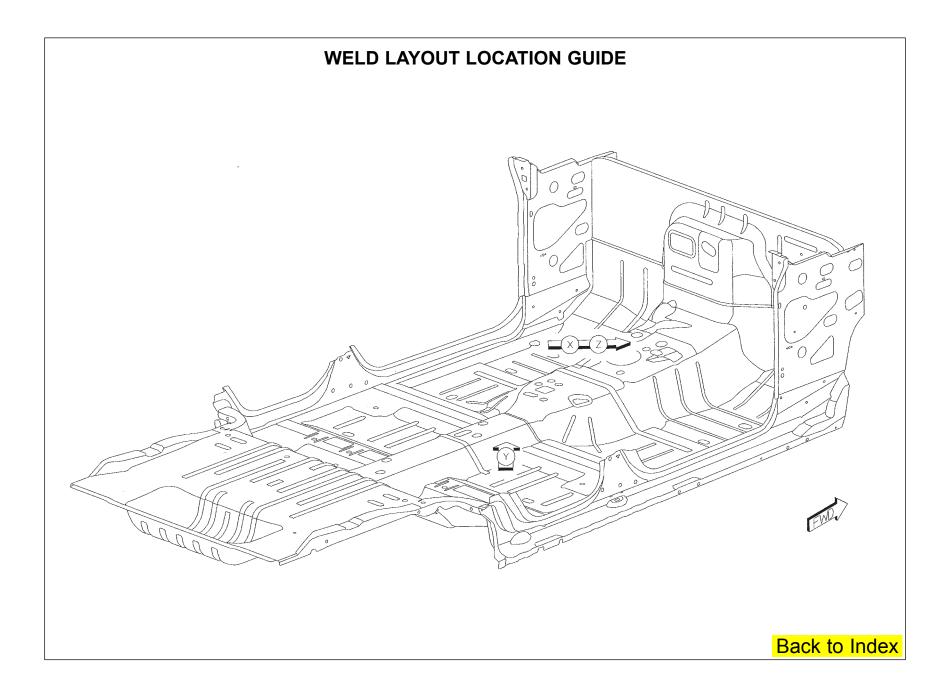


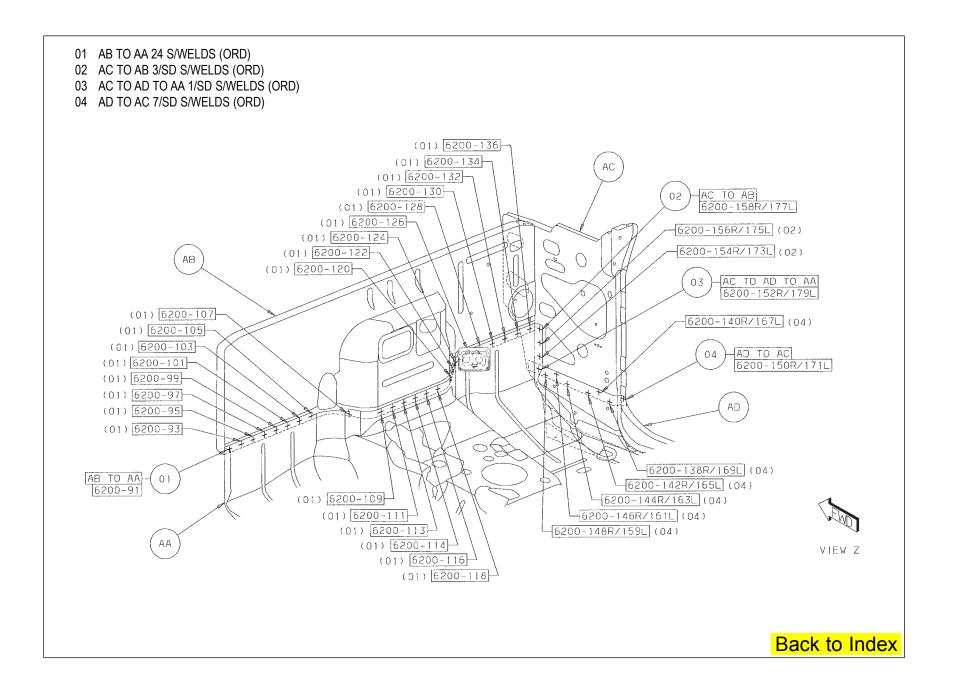


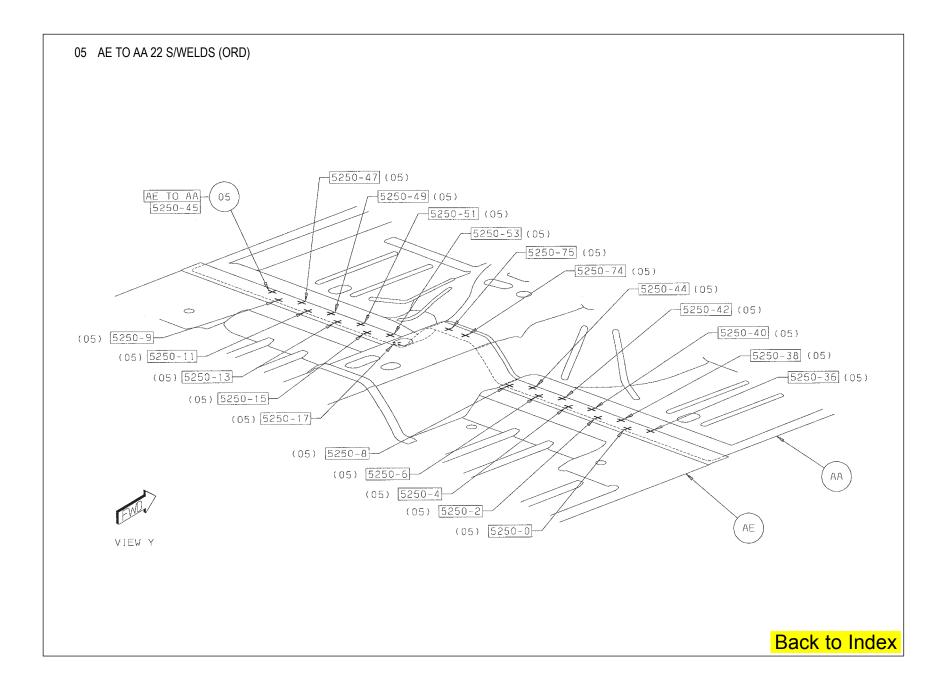


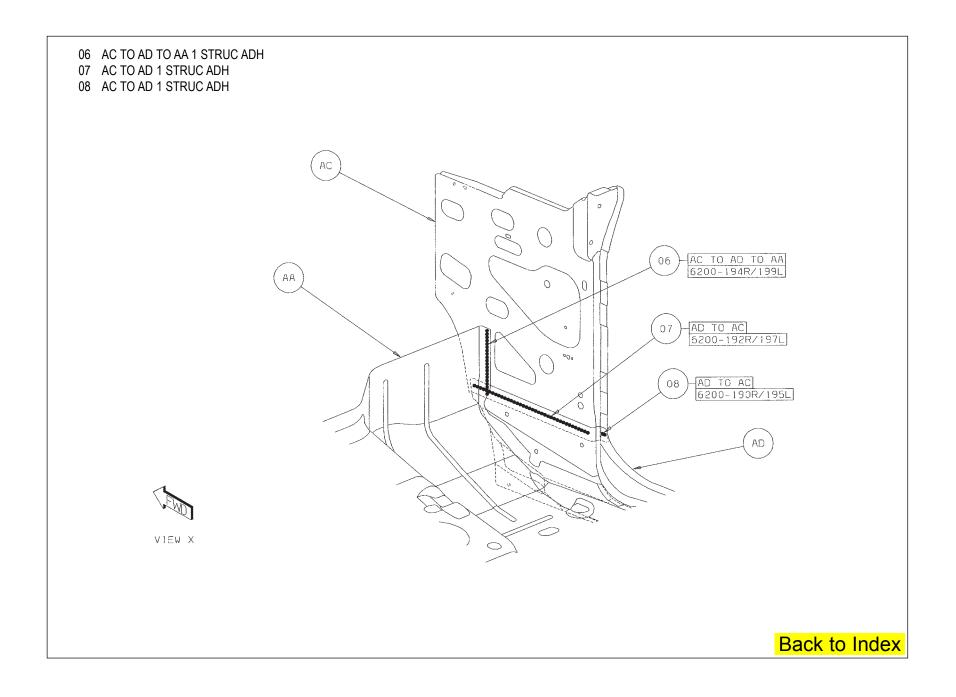


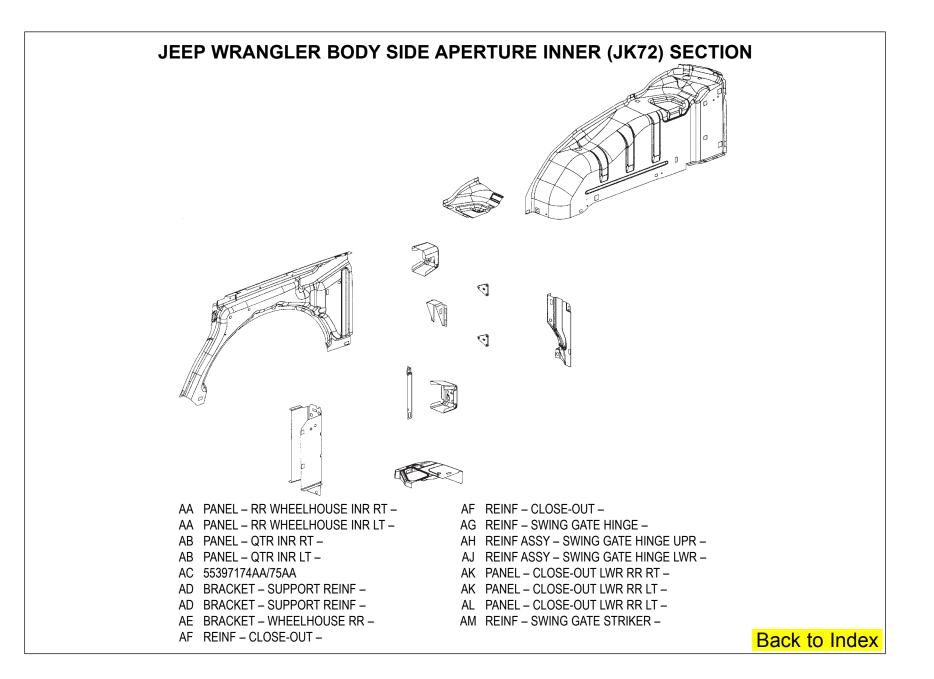


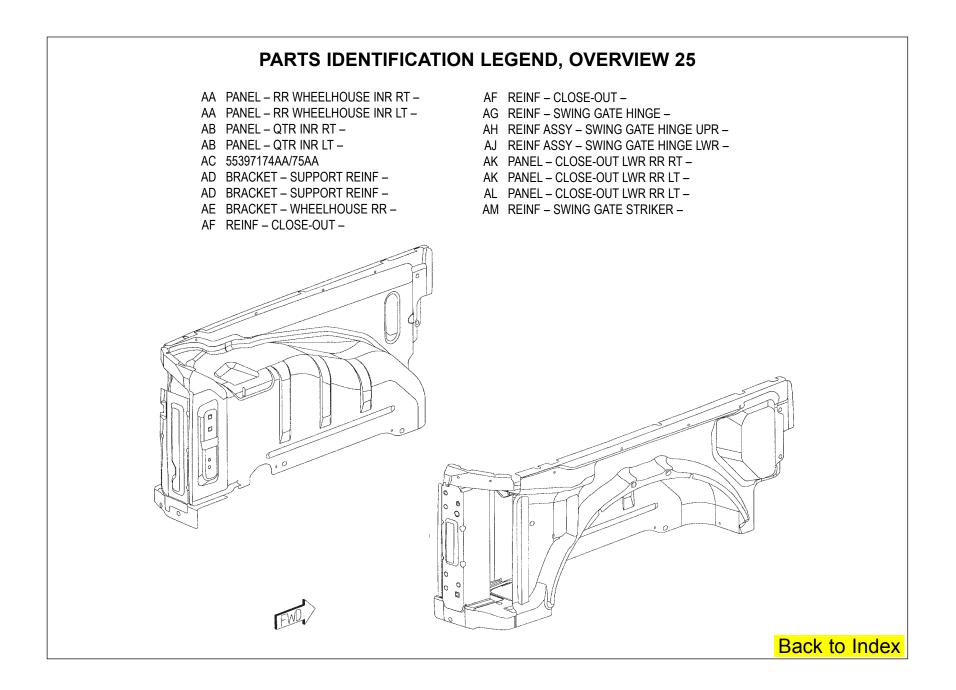


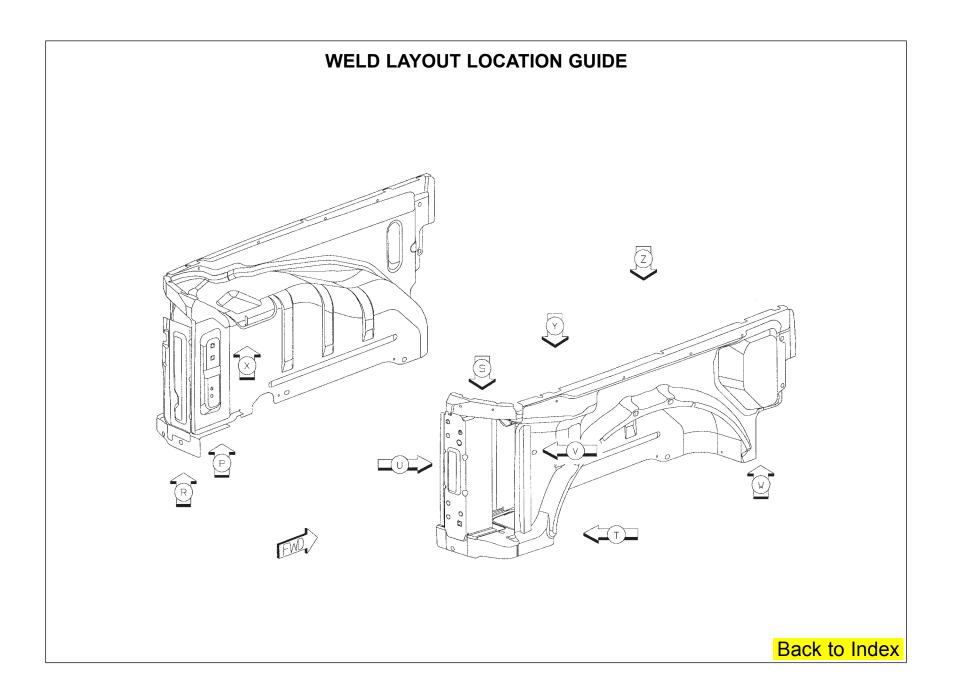


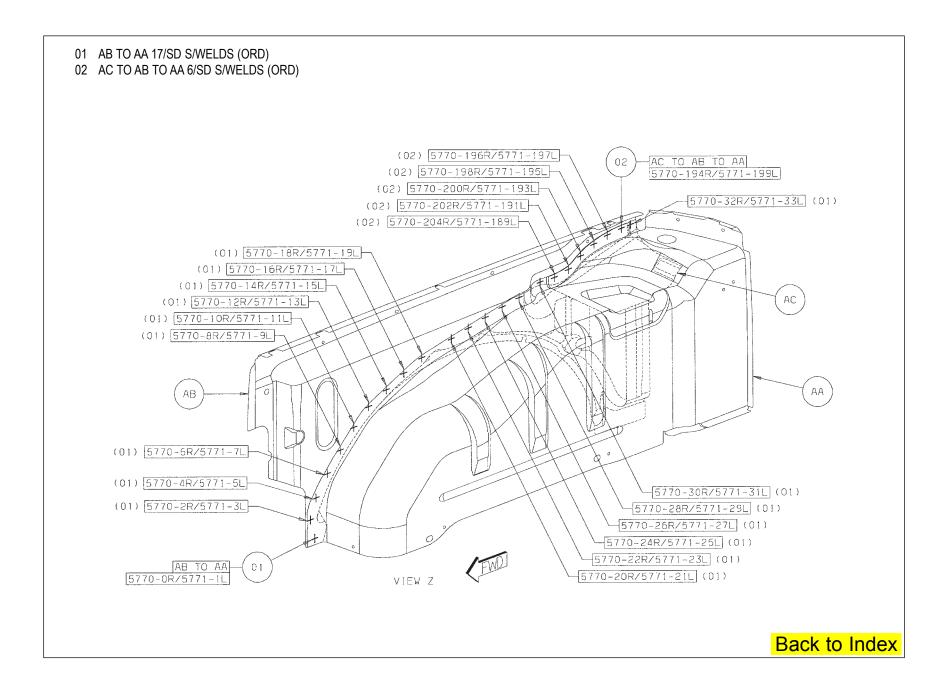


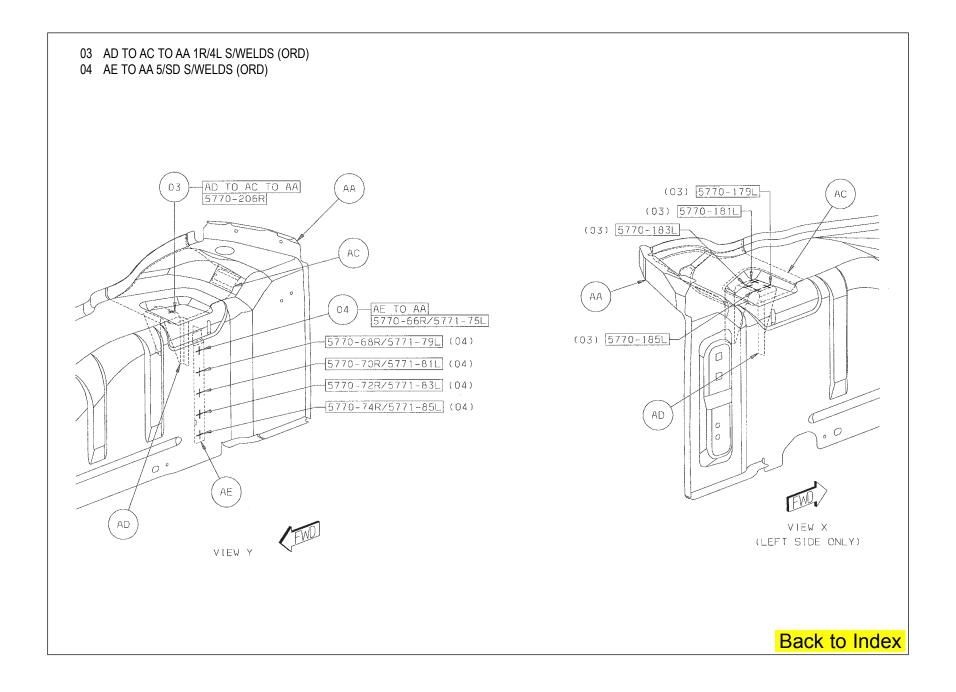


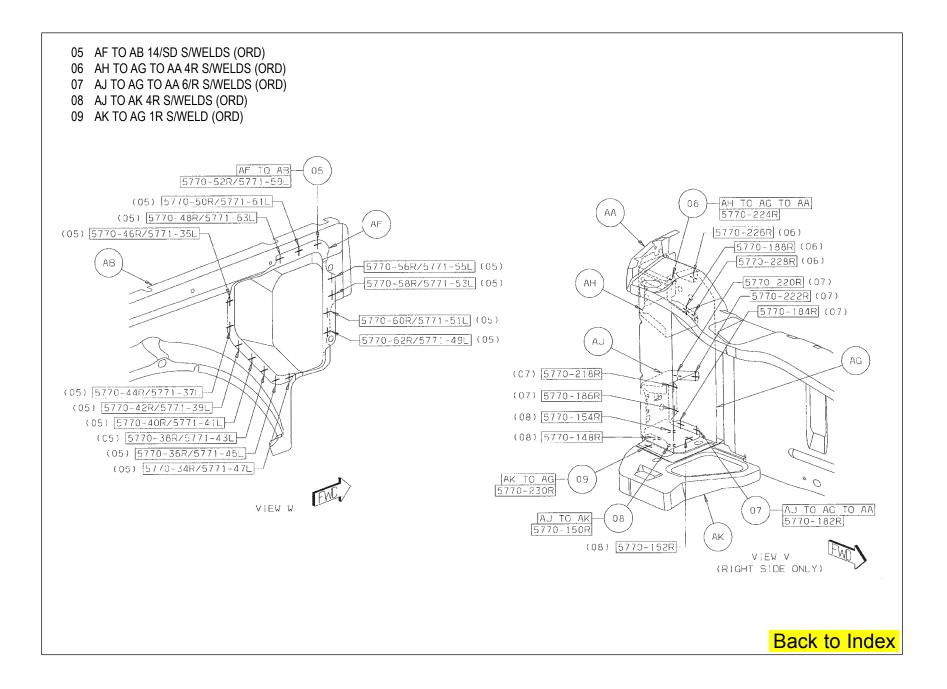


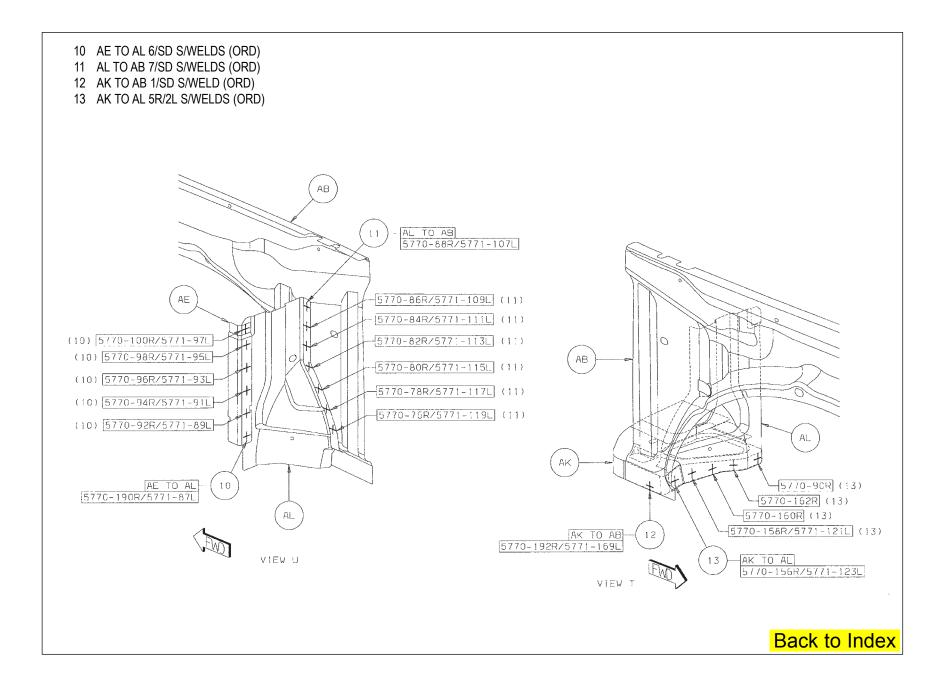


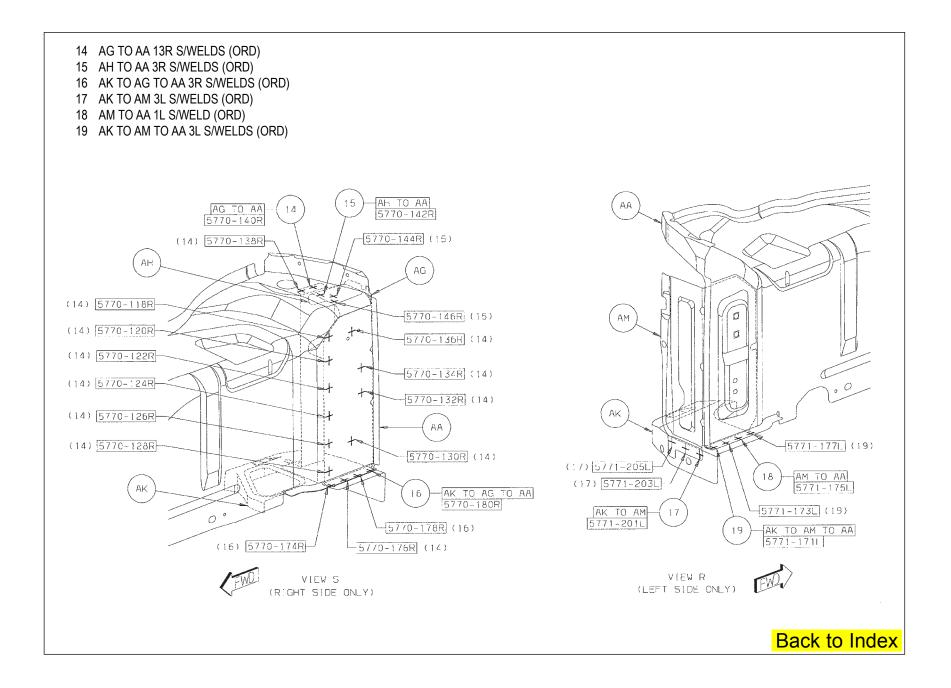


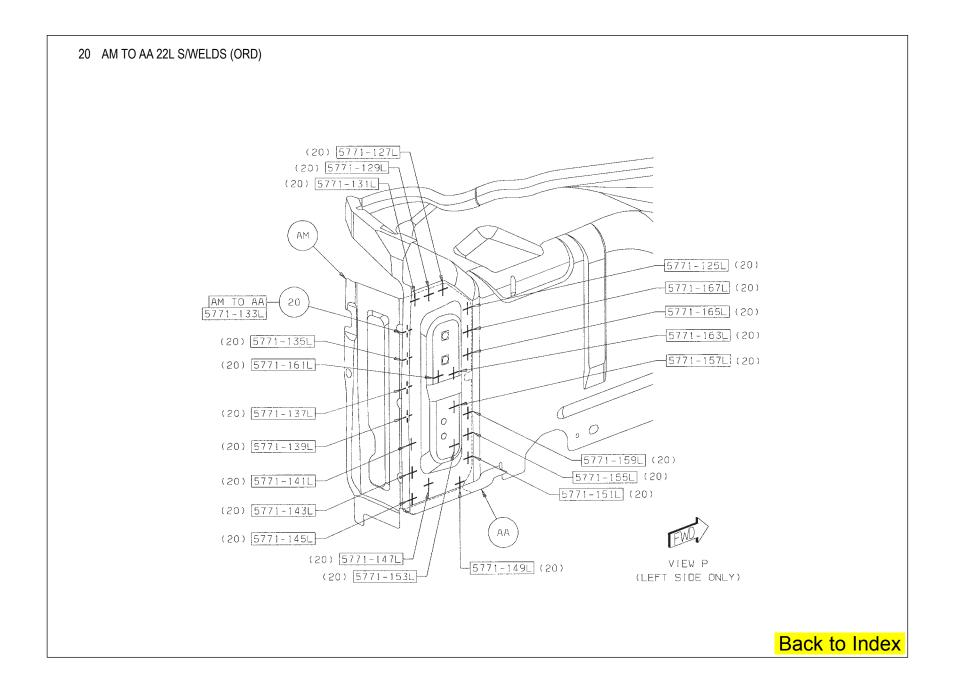


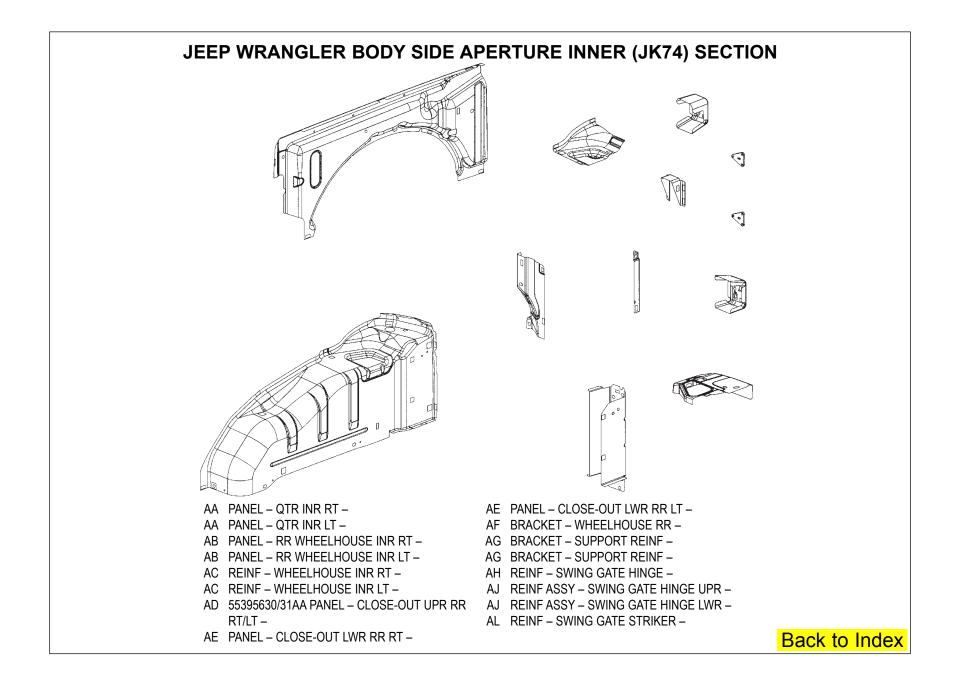


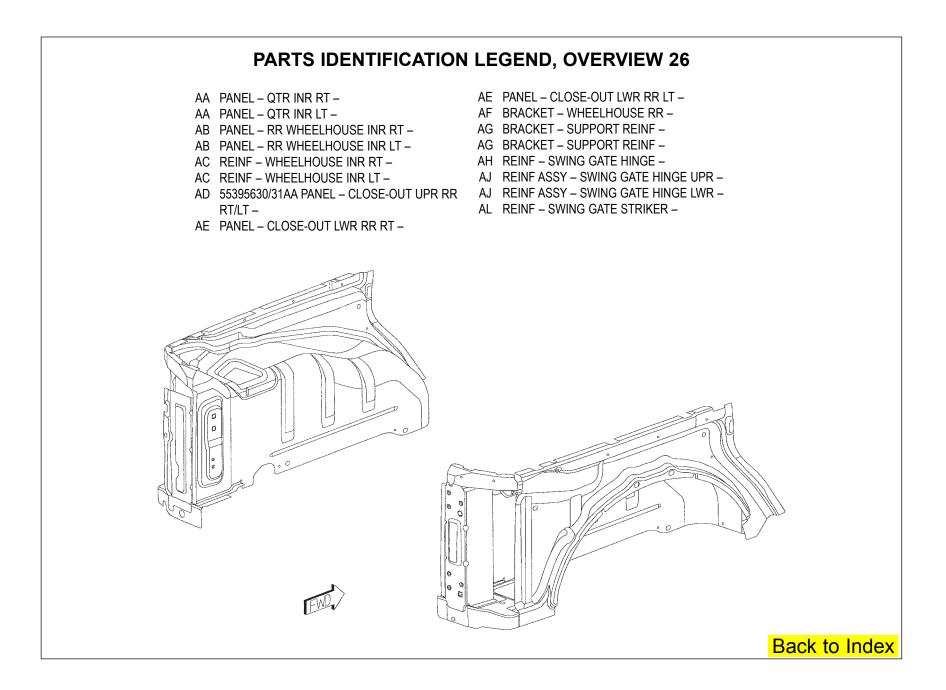


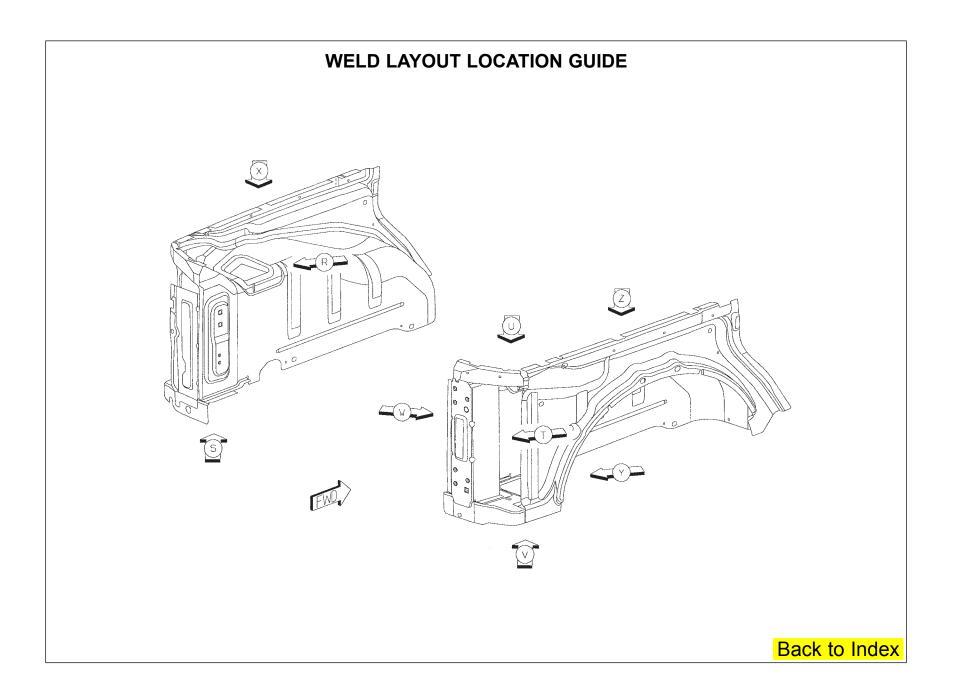


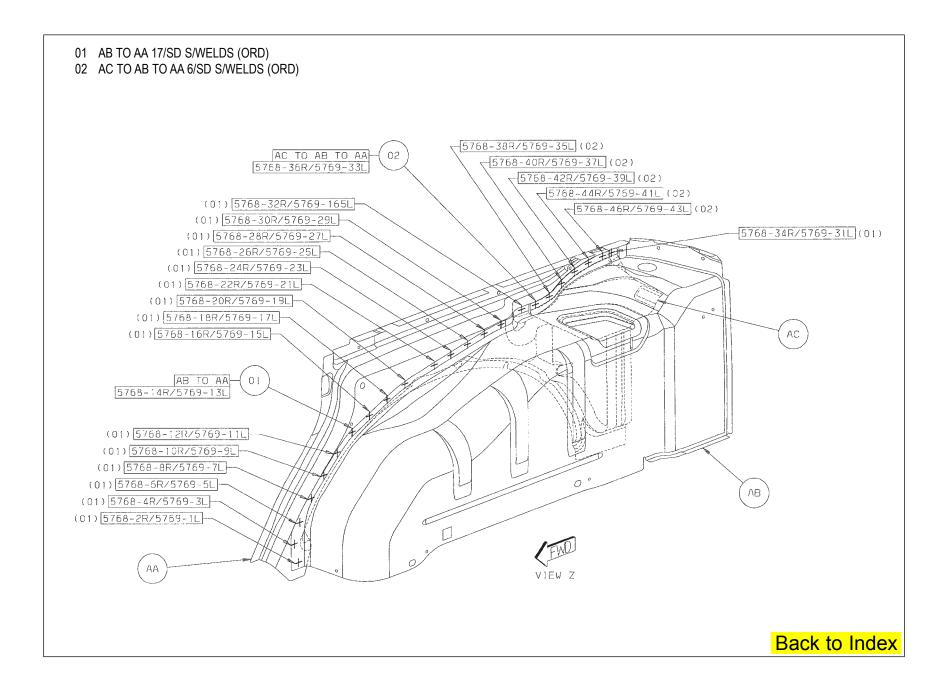


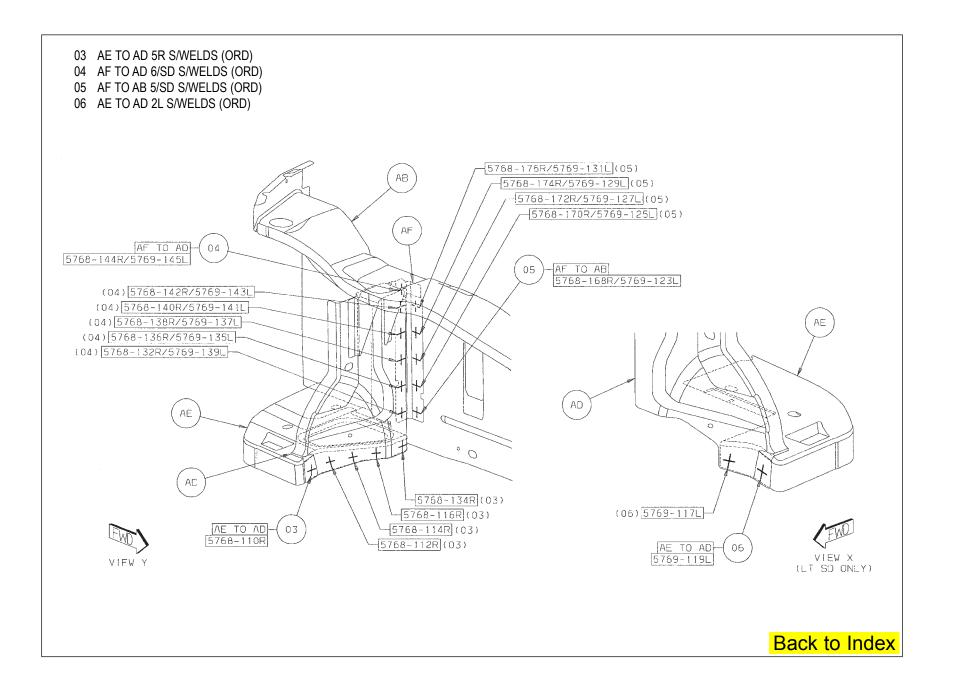


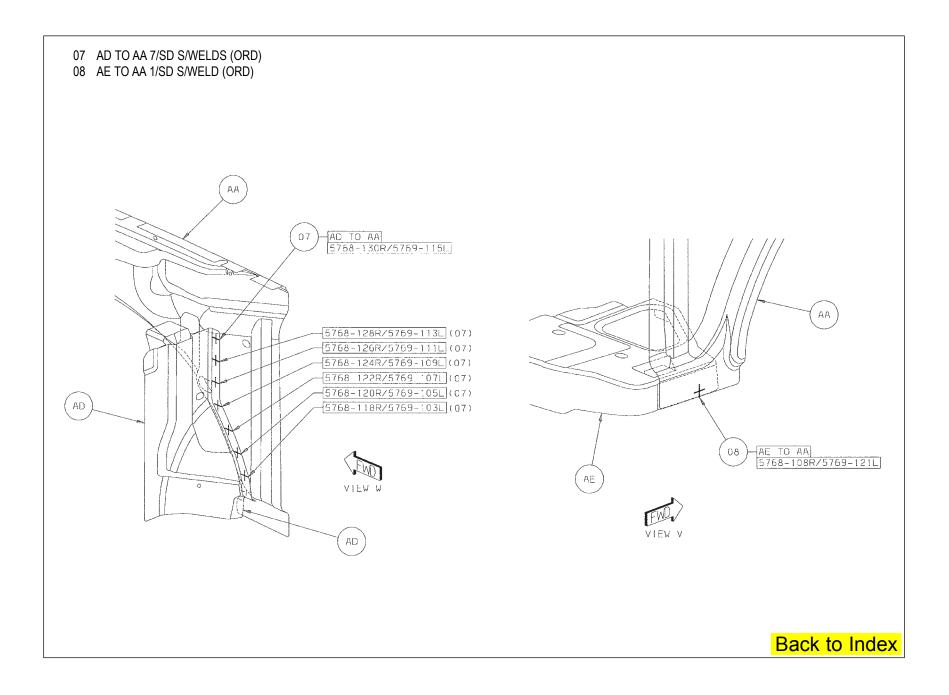


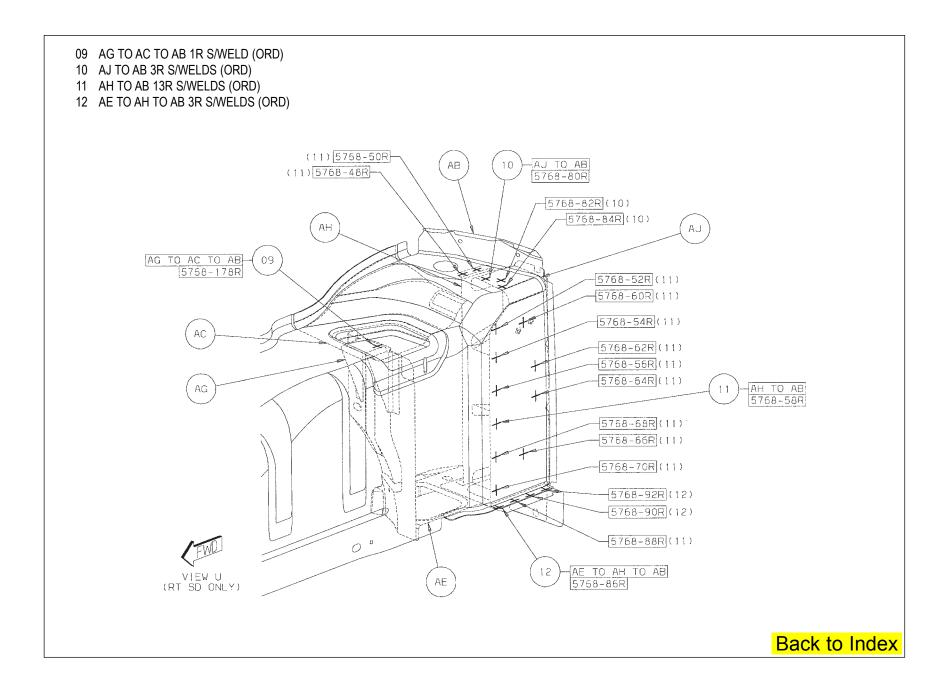


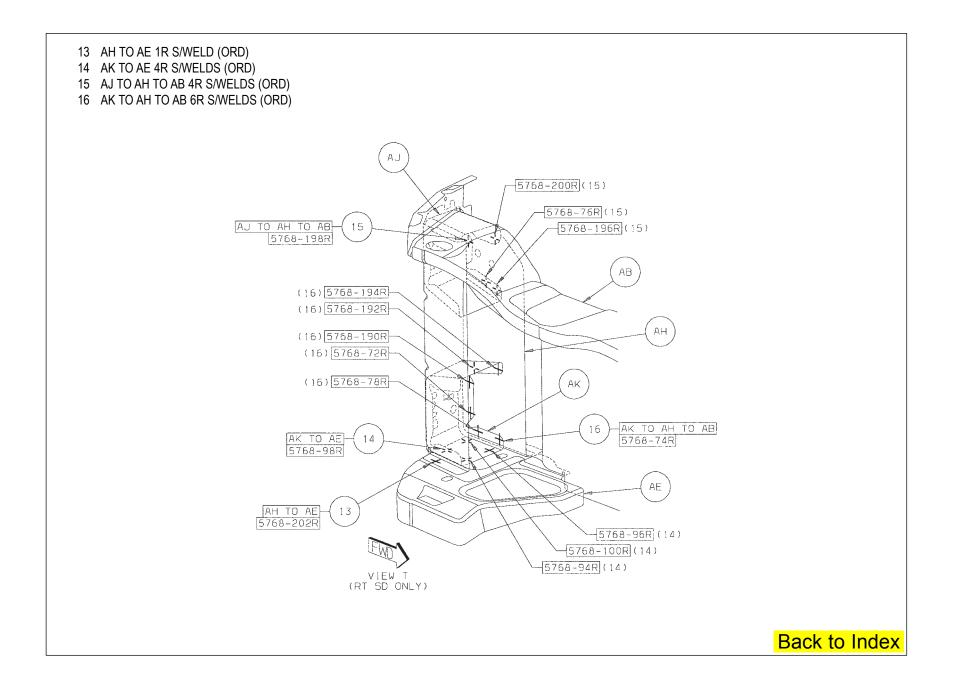


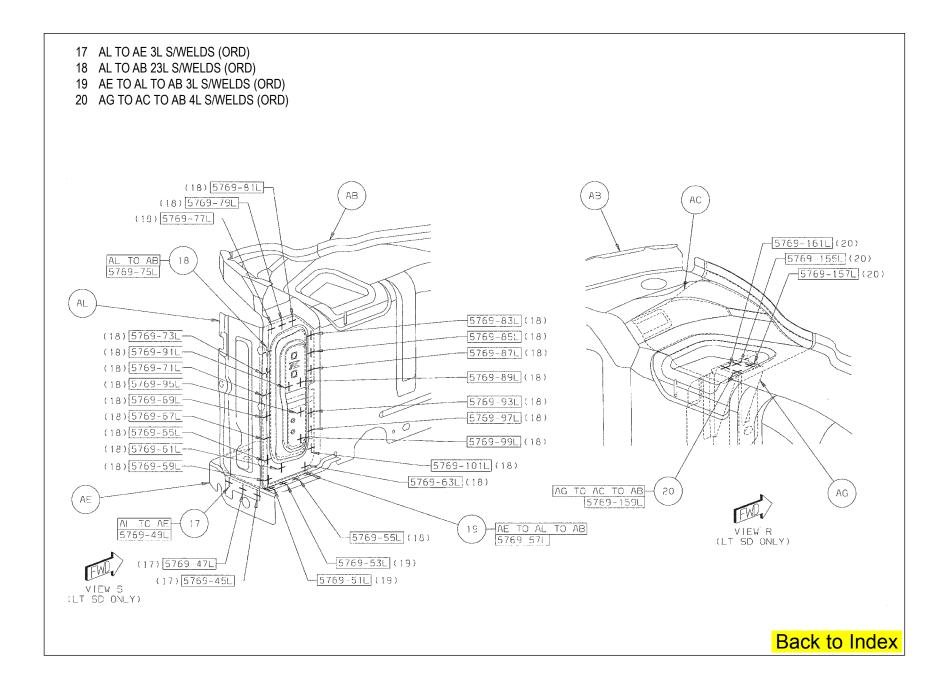


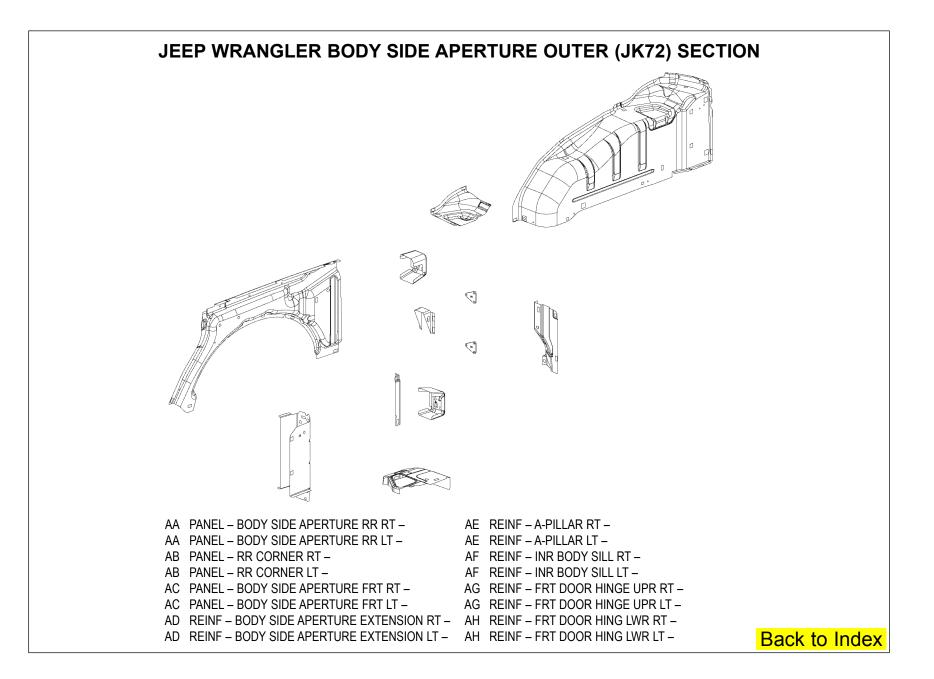




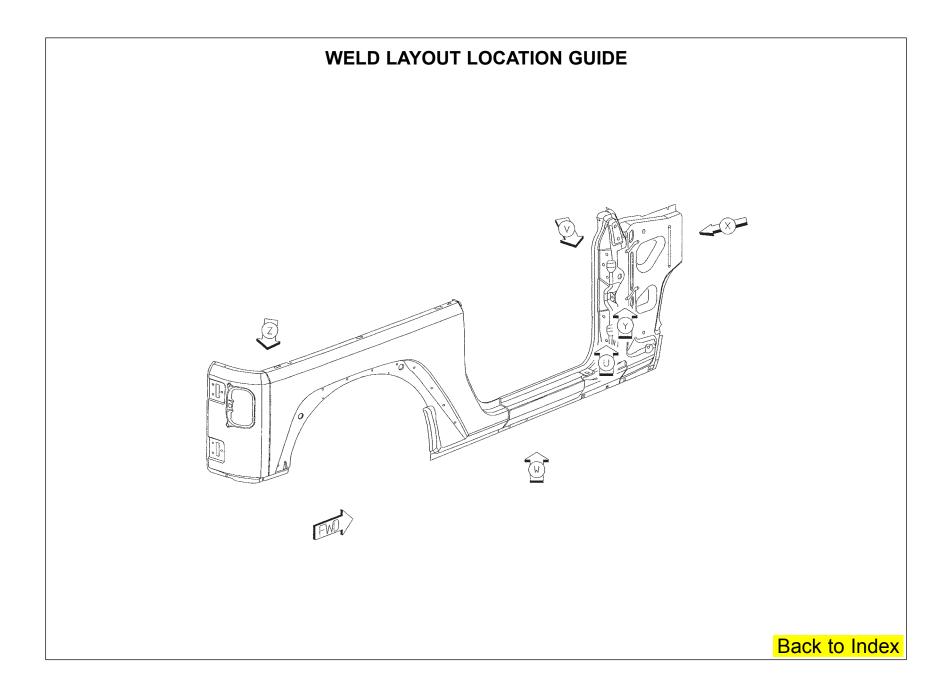


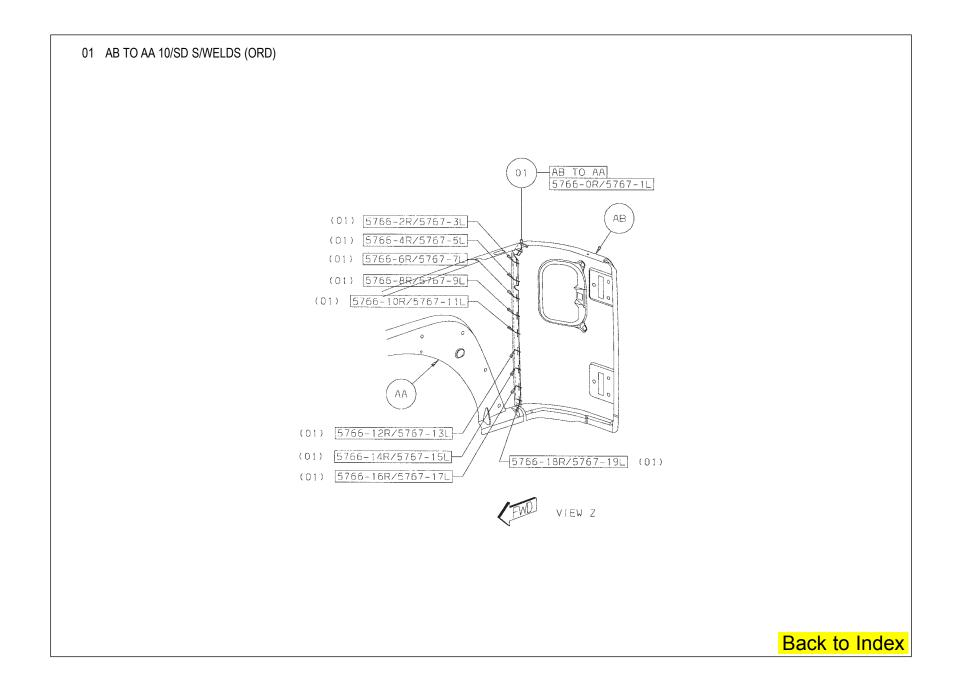


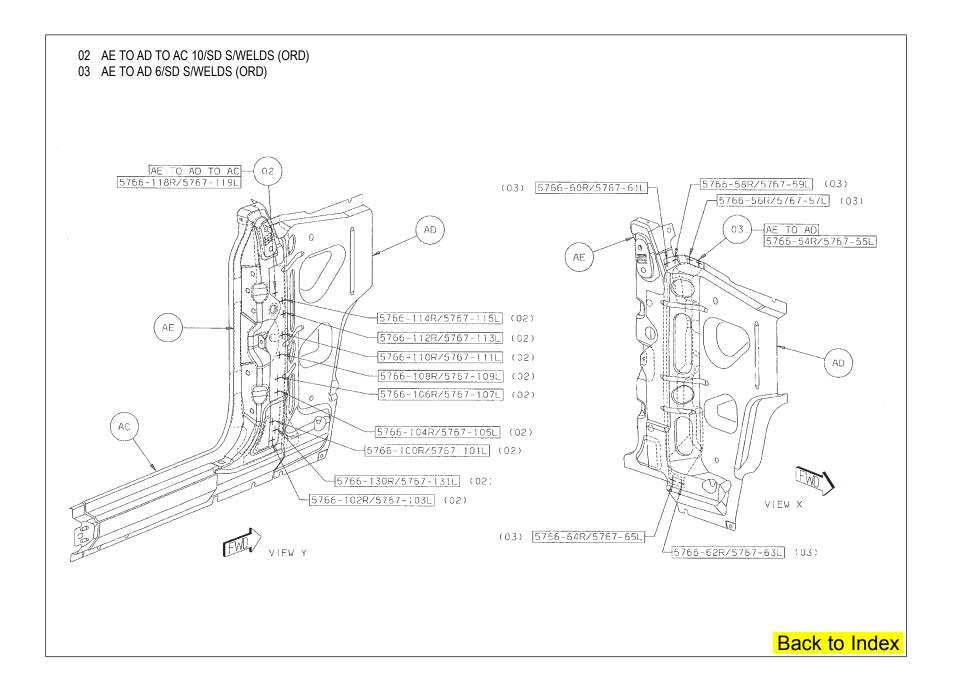


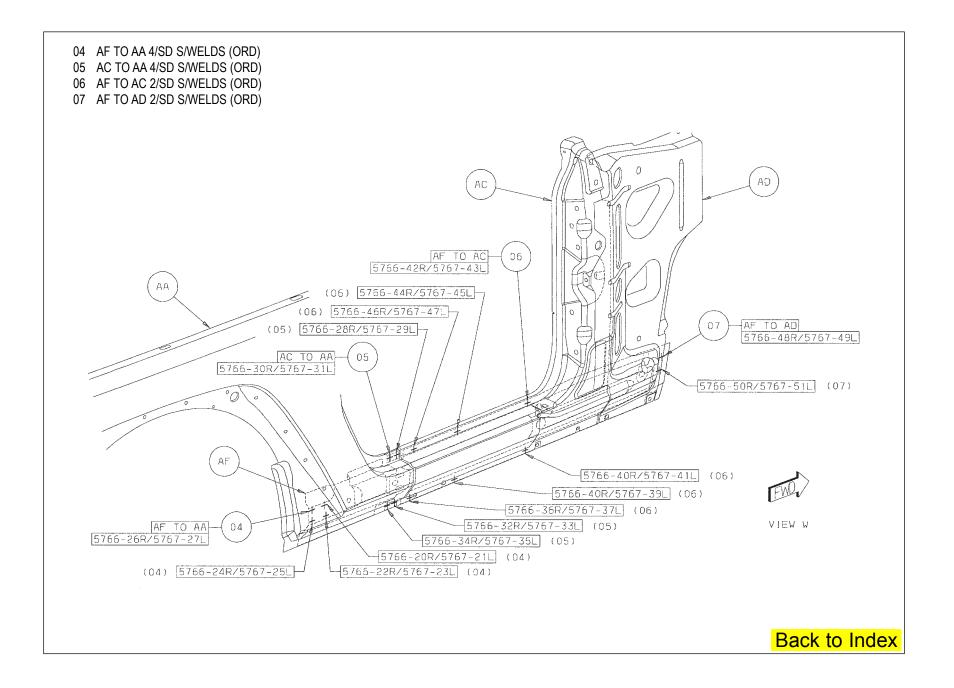


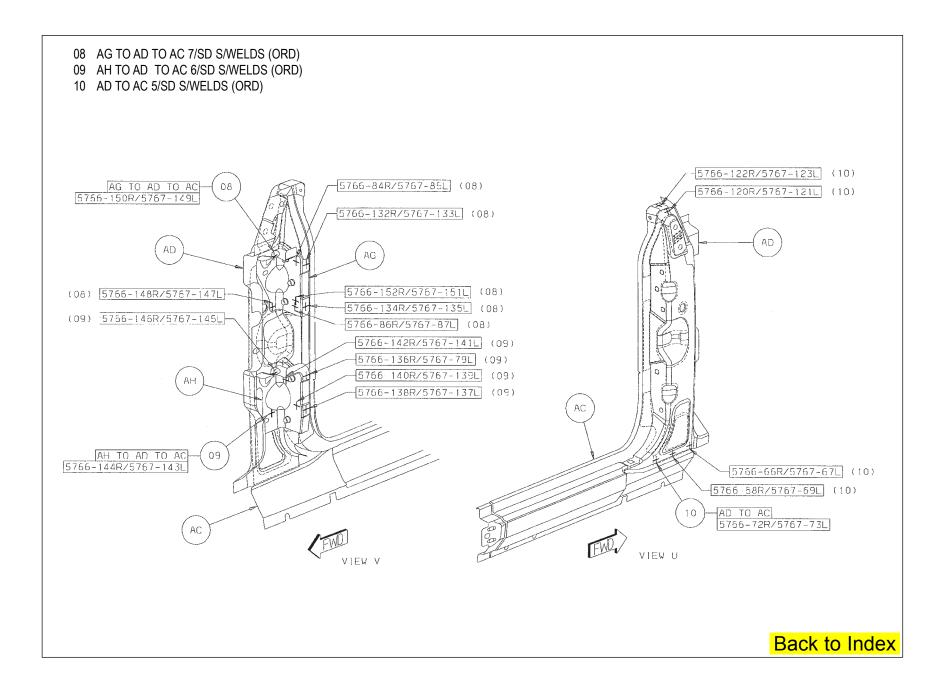
PARTS IDENTIFICATION LEGEND, OVERVIEW 27 AA PANEL – BODY SIDE APERTURE RR RT – AE REINF - A-PILLAR RT -AA PANEL – BODY SIDE APERTURE RR LT – AE REINF – A-PILLAR LT – AB PANEL - RR CORNER RT -AF REINF - INR BODY SILL RT -AB PANEL - RR CORNER LT -AF REINF - INR BODY SILL LT -AC PANEL – BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT RT – AG REINF - FRT DOOR HINGE UPR RT -AC PANEL – BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT LT – AG REINF - FRT DOOR HINGE UPR LT -AD REINF - BODY SIDE APERTURE EXTENSION RT - AH REINF - FRT DOOR HING LWR RT -AD REINF - BODY SIDE APERTURE EXTENSION LT - AH REINF - FRT DOOR HING LWR LT -Back to Index

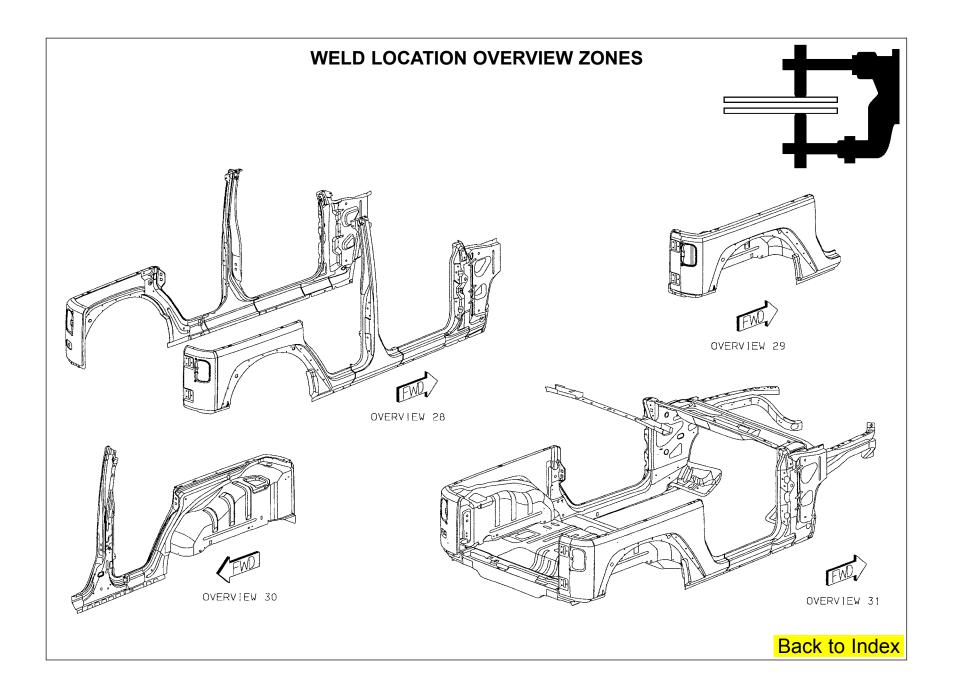


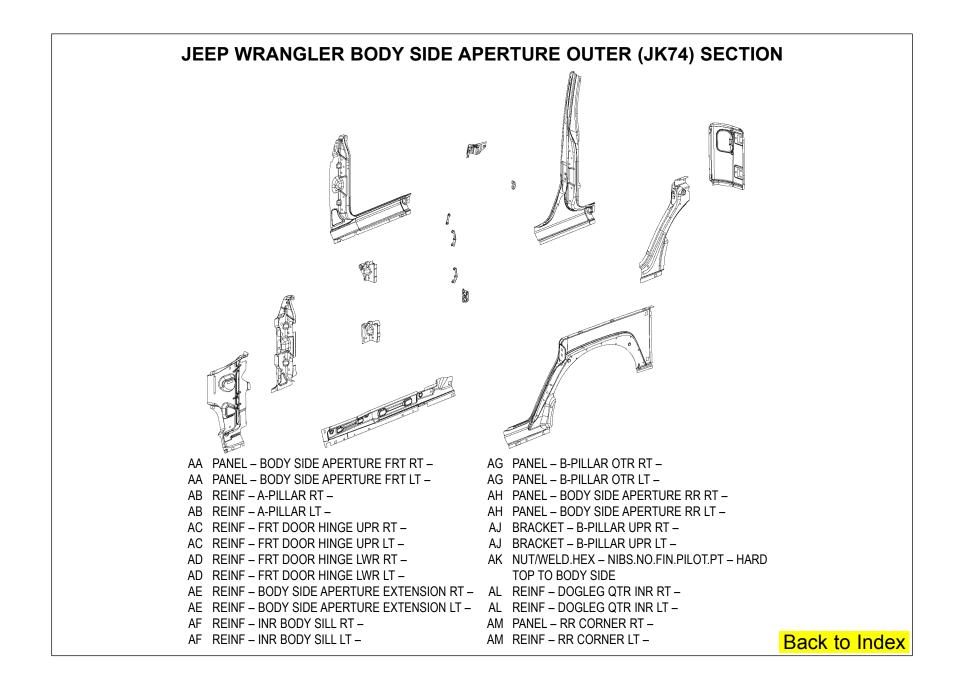










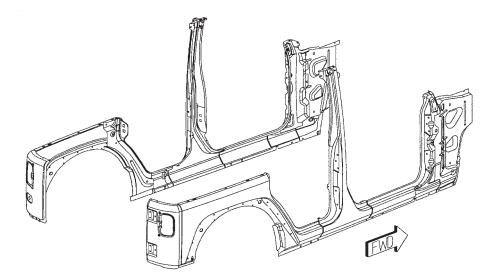


PARTS IDENTIFICATION LEGEND, OVERVIEW 28

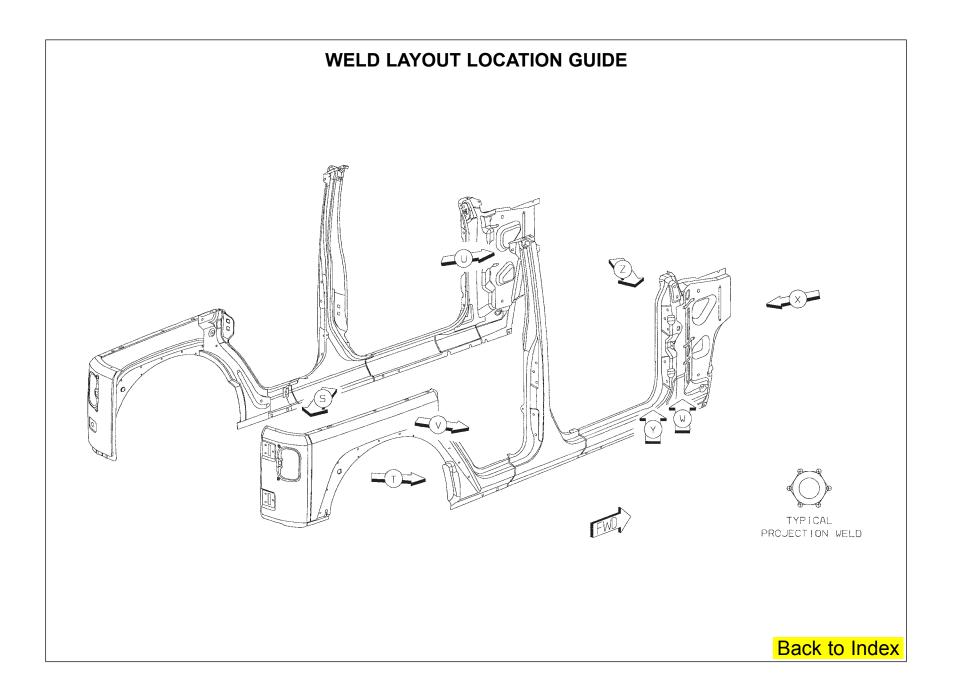
- AA PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT RT -
- AA PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT LT –
- AB REINF A-PILLAR RT –
- AB REINF A-PILLAR LT -
- AC REINF FRT DOOR HINGE UPR RT –
- AC REINF FRT DOOR HINGE UPR LT –
- AD REINF FRT DOOR HINGE LWR RT –
- AD REINF FRT DOOR HINGE LWR LT –
- AE REINF BODY SIDE APERTURE EXTENSION RT AL REINF DOGLEG QTR INR RT -
- AE REINF BODY SIDE APERTURE EXTENSION LT AL REINF DOGLEG QTR INR LT -
- AF REINF INR BODY SILL RT –
- AF REINF INR BODY SILL LT –

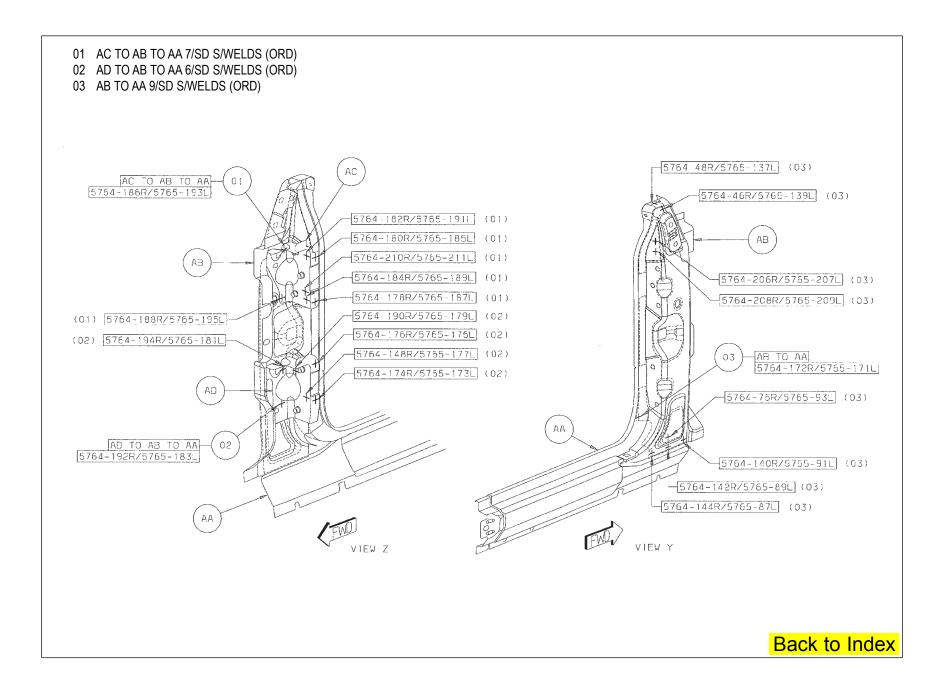
- AG PANEL B-PILLAR OTR RT -
- AG PANEL B-PILLAR OTR LT –
- AH PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE RR RT -
- AH PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE RR LT -
- AJ BRACKET B-PILLAR UPR RT -
- AJ BRACKET B-PILLAR UPR LT –
- AK NUT/WELD.HEX NIBS.NO.FIN.PILOT.PT HARD TOP TO BODY SIDE

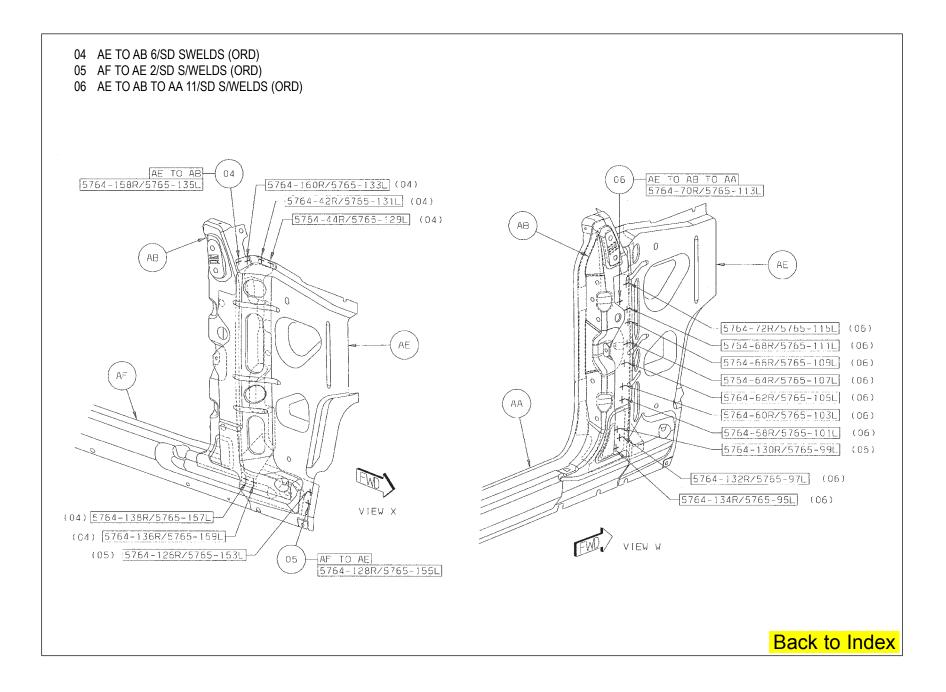
- AM PANEL RR CORNER RT -
- AM REINF RR CORNER LT -

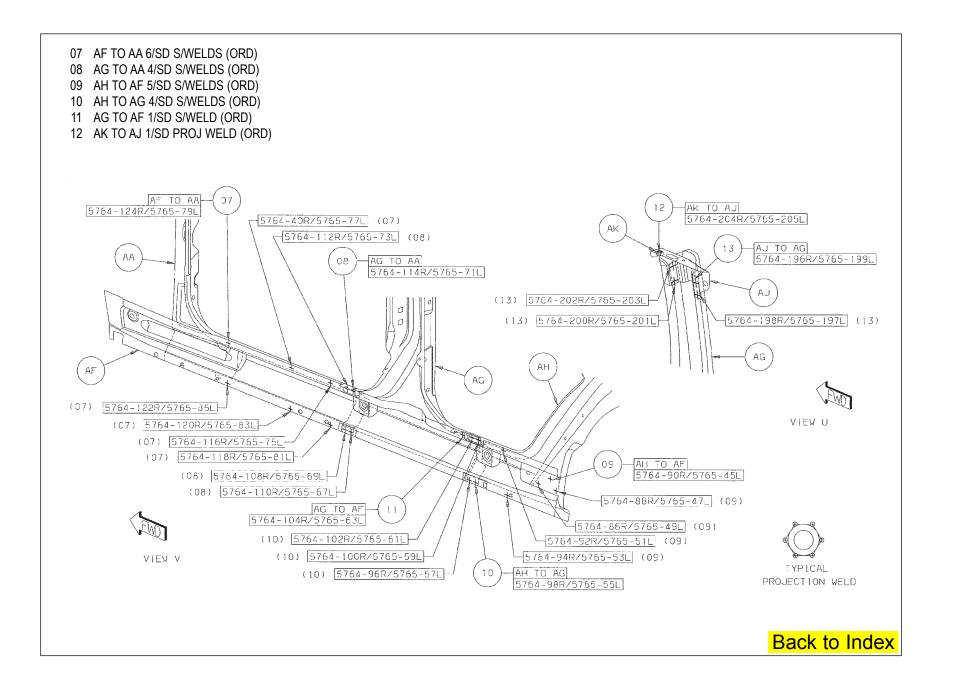


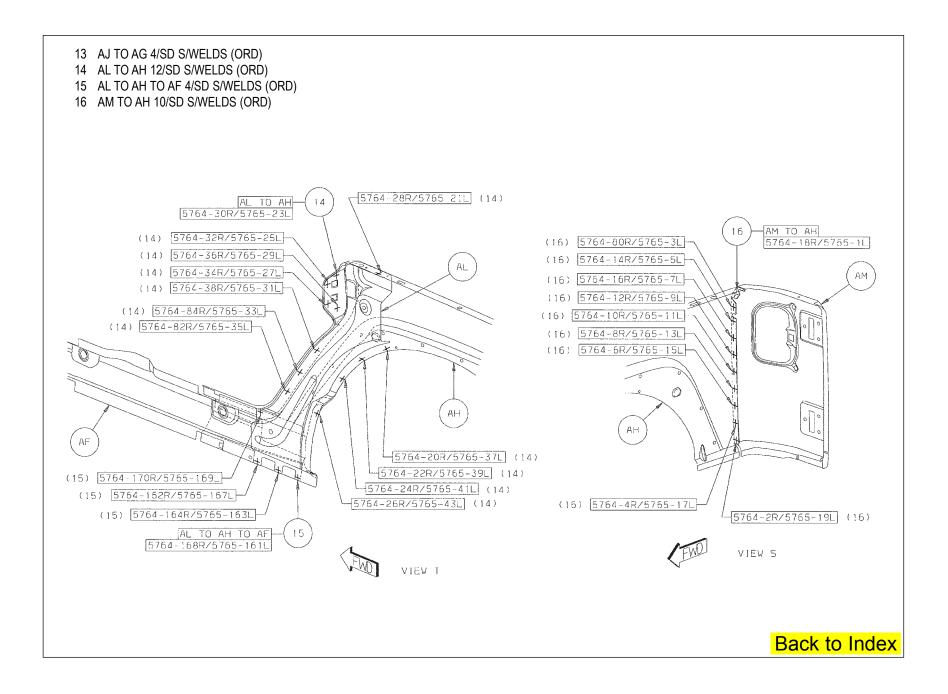
Back to Index

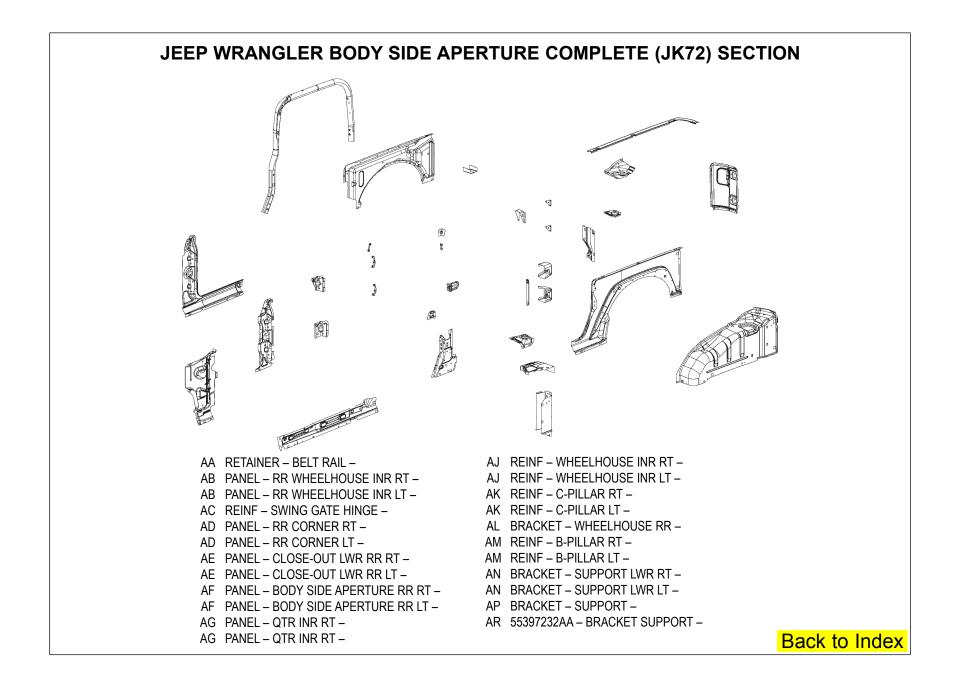


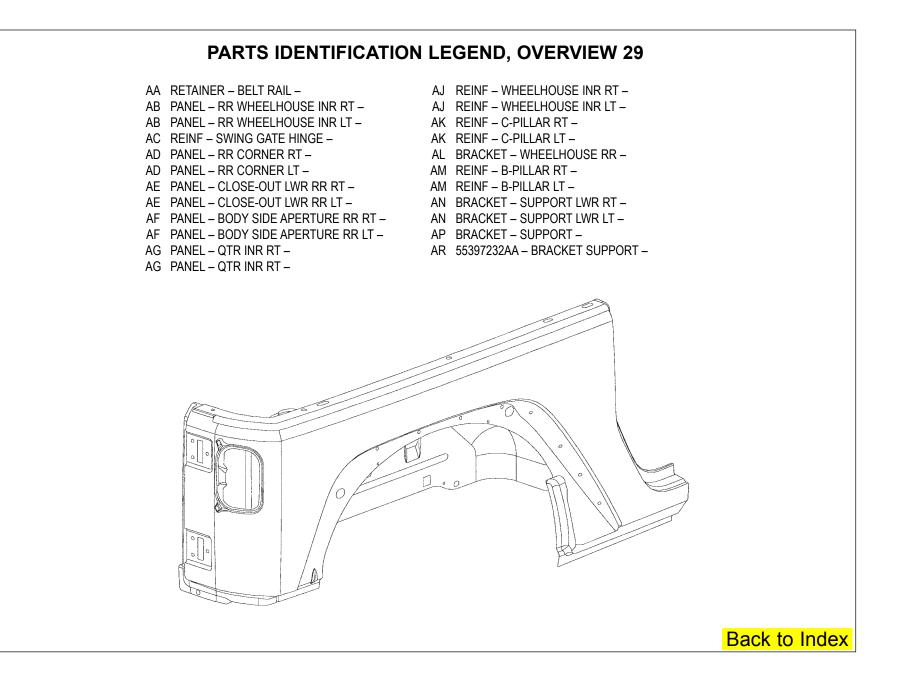


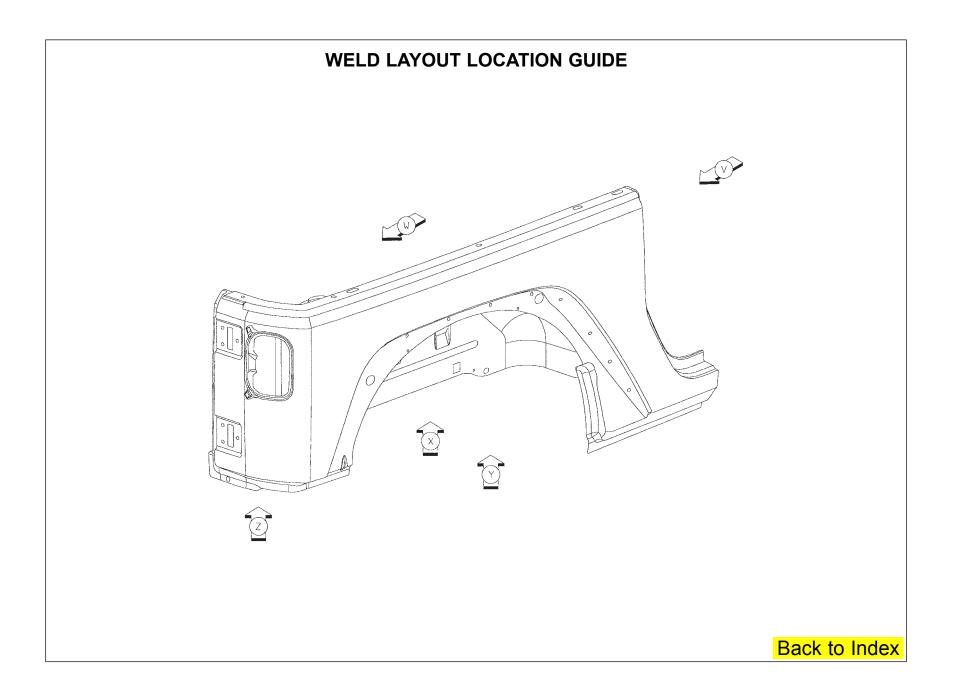


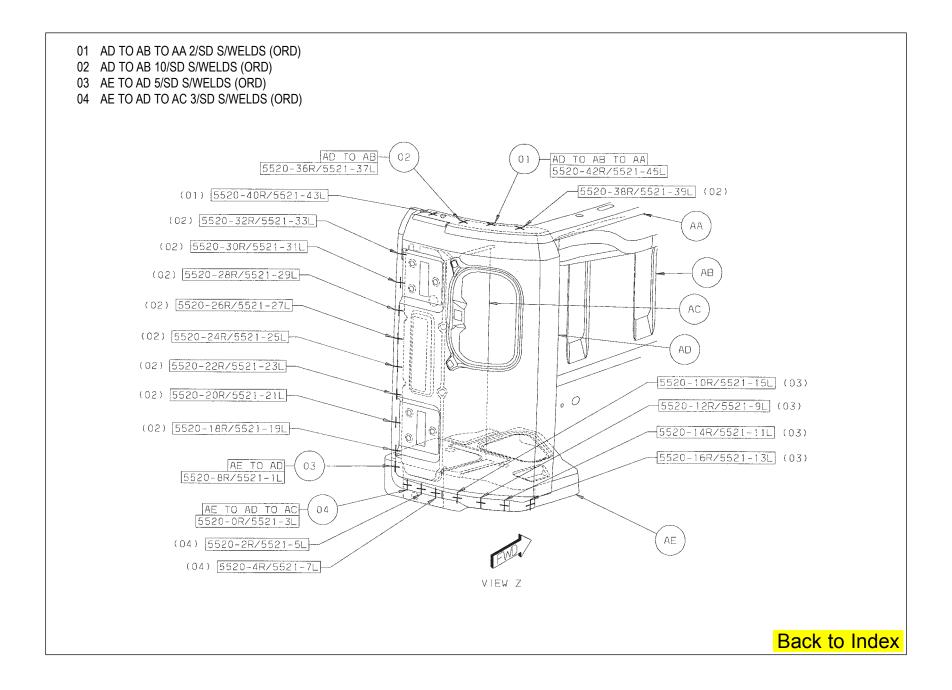


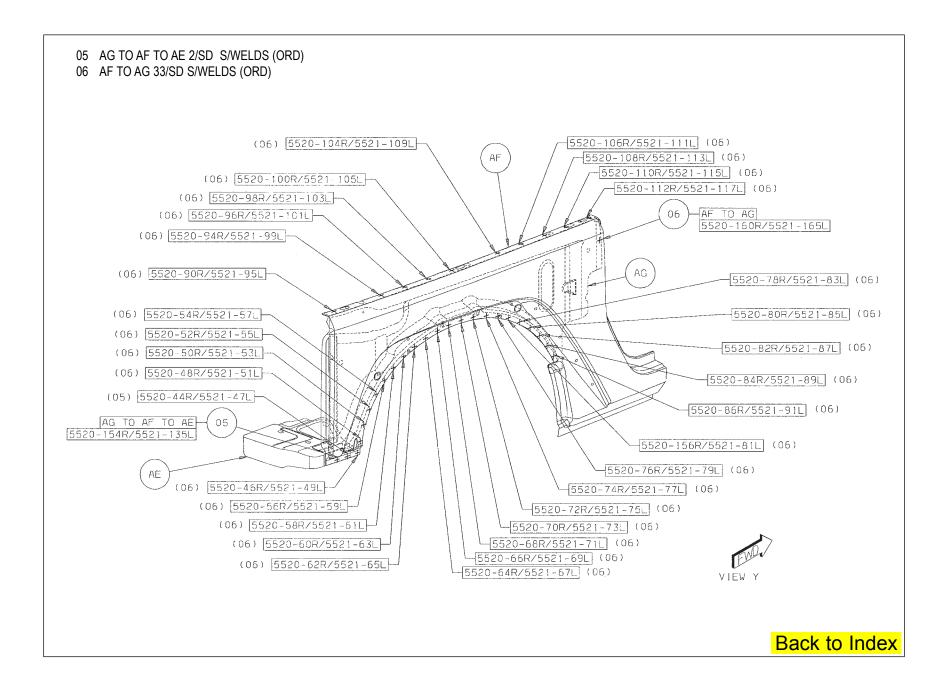


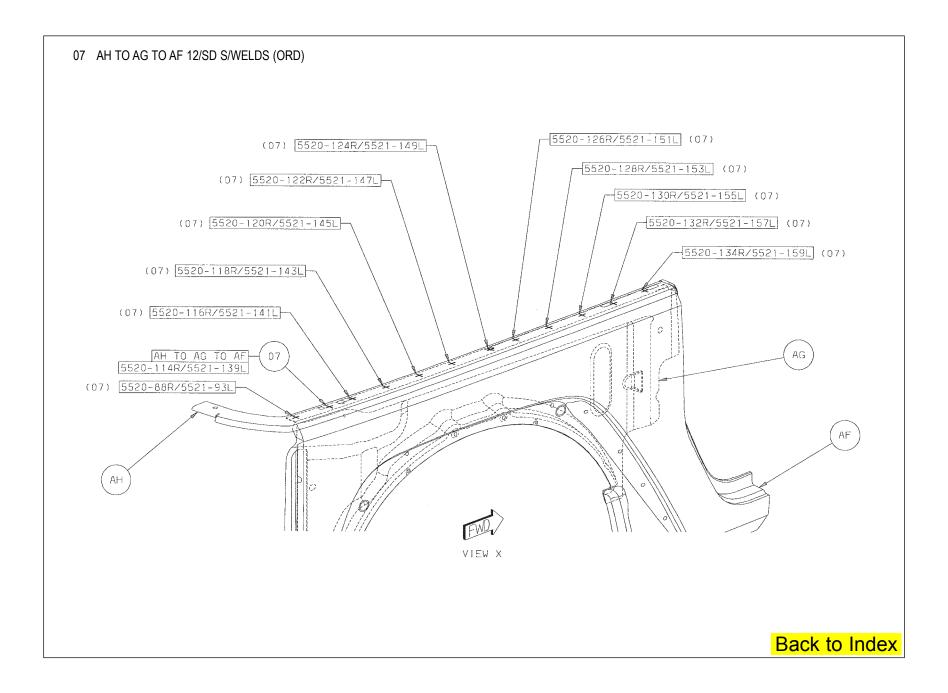


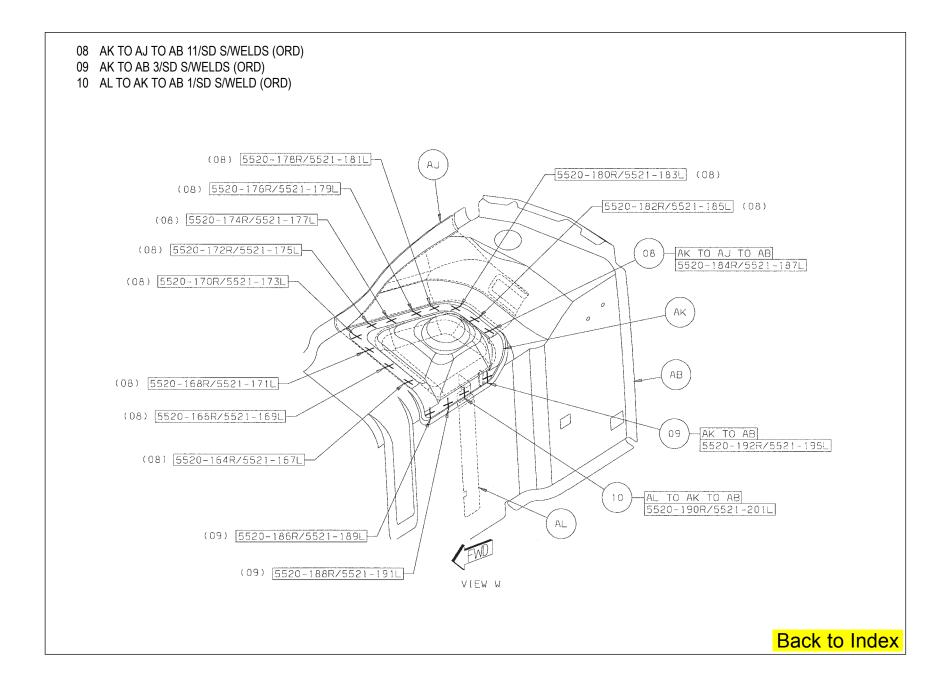


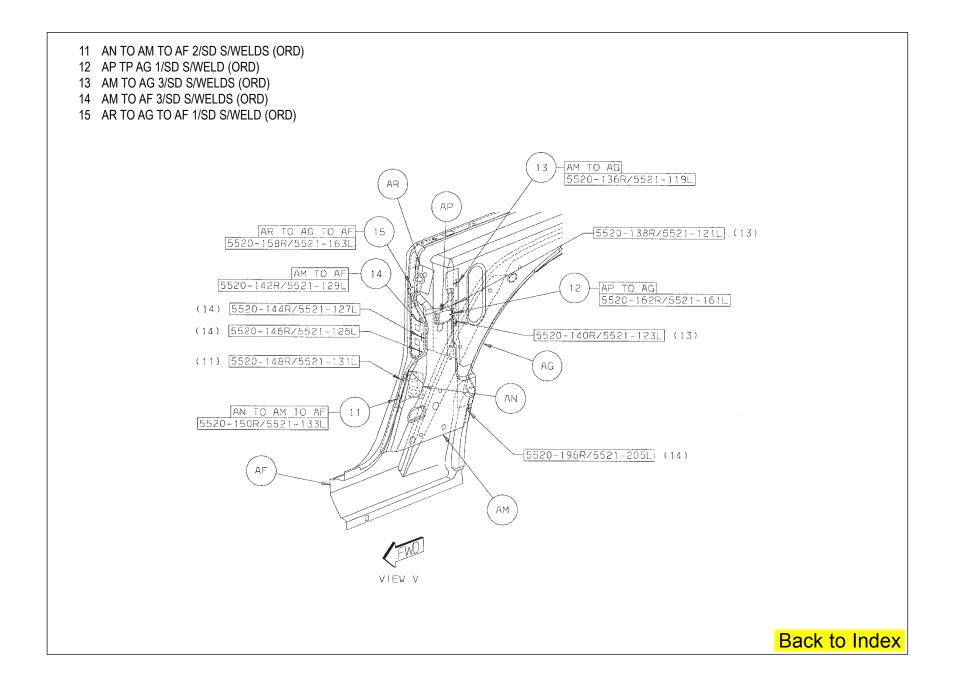


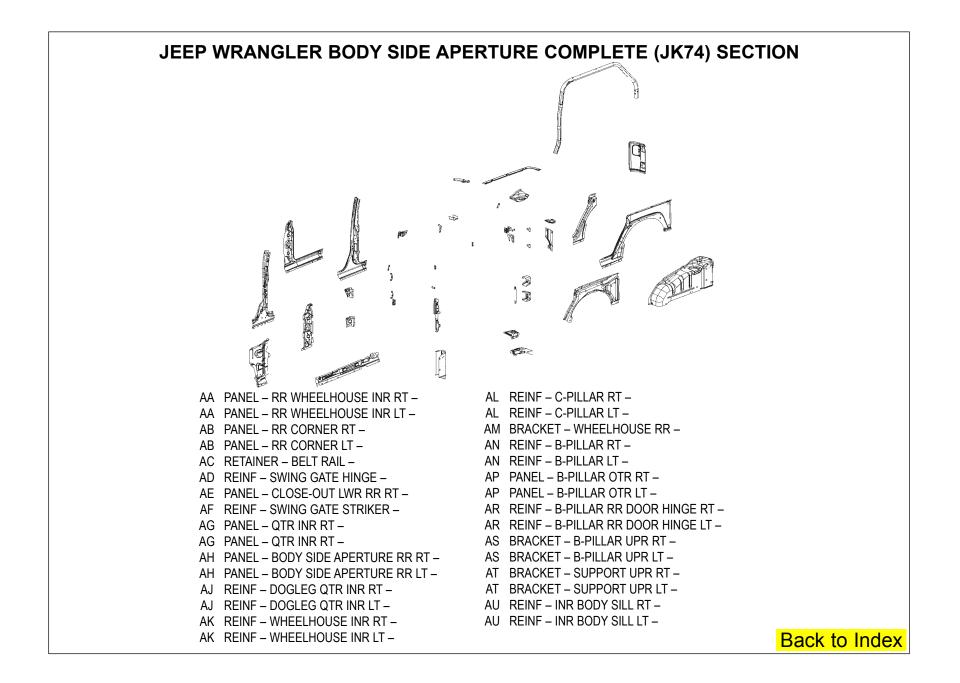






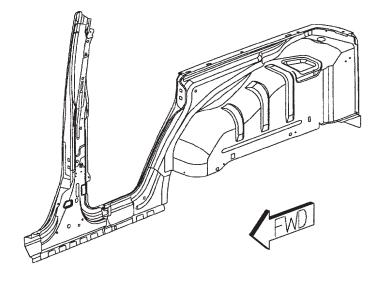




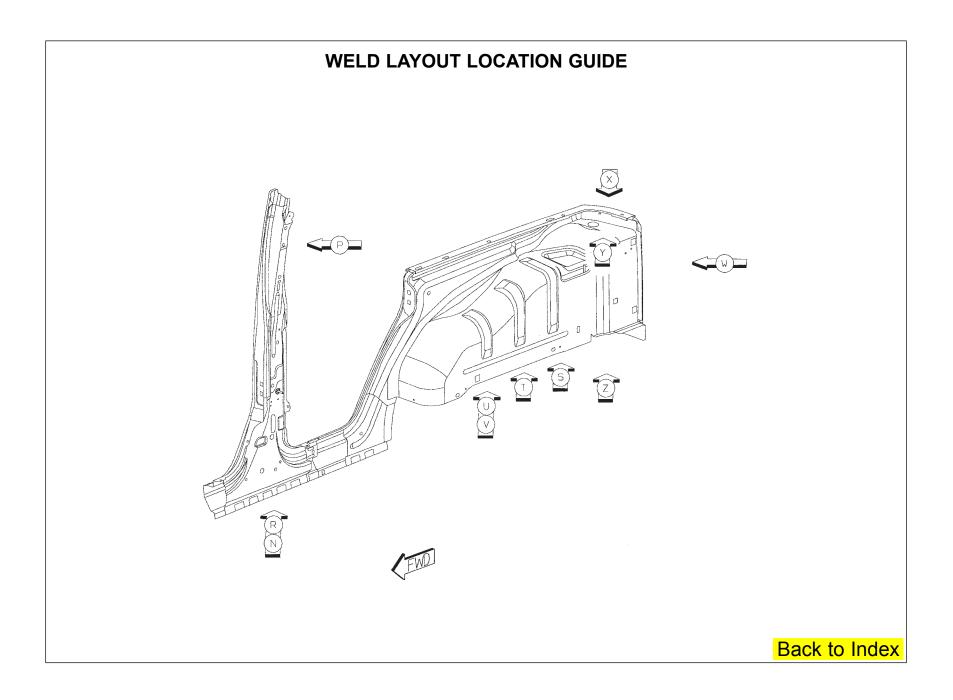


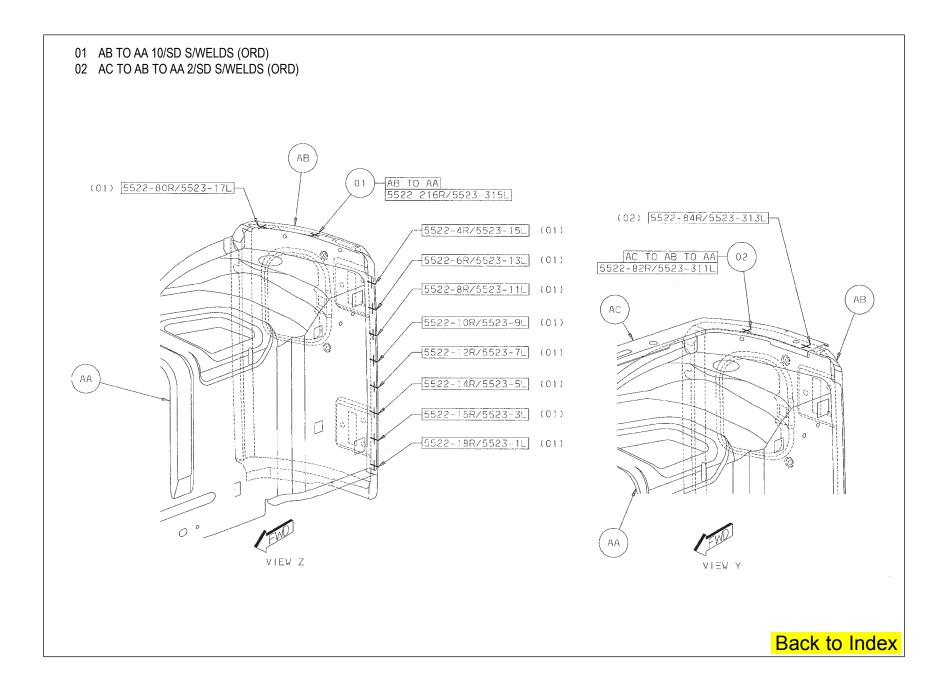
PARTS IDENTIFICATION LEGEND, OVERVIEW 30

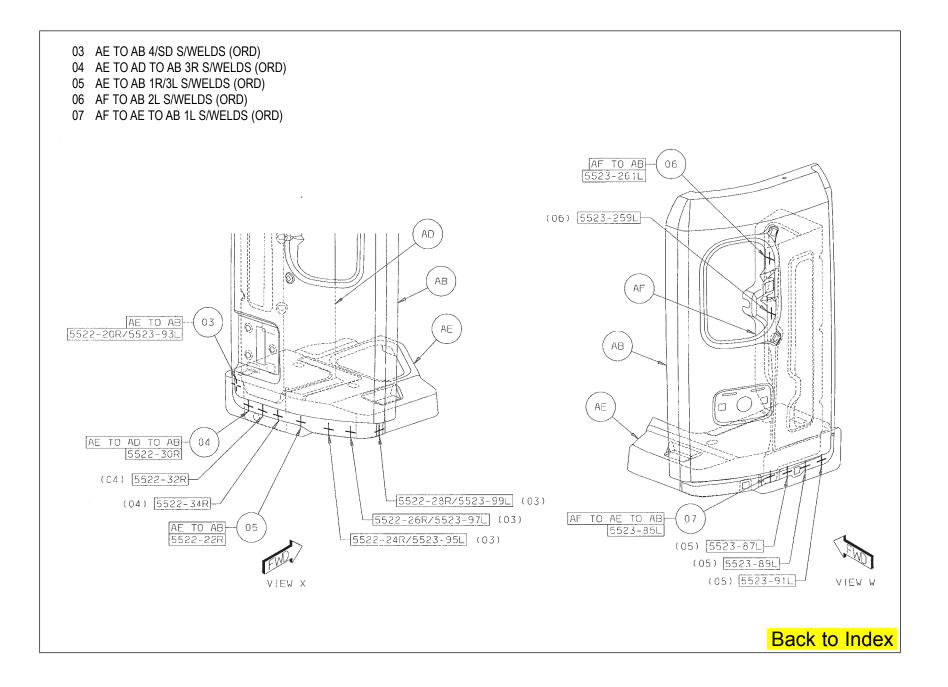
- AA PANEL RR WHEELHOUSE INR RT -
- AA PANEL RR WHEELHOUSE INR LT –
- AB PANEL RR CORNER RT –
- AB PANEL RR CORNER LT –
- AC RETAINER BELT RAIL –
- AD REINF SWING GATE HINGE –
- AE PANEL CLOSE-OUT LWR RR RT –
- AF REINF SWING GATE STRIKER –
- AG PANEL QTR INR RT –
- AG PANEL QTR INR RT –
- AH PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE RR RT –
- AH PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE RR LT –
- AJ REINF DOGLEG QTR INR RT –
- AJ REINF DOGLEG QTR INR LT –
- AK REINF WHEELHOUSE INR RT –
- AK REINF WHEELHOUSE INR LT -
- AL REINF C-PILLAR RT AL REINF – C-PILLAR LT – AM BRACKET – WHEELHOUSE RR – AN REINF – B-PILLAR RT – AN REINF – B-PILLAR LT – AP PANEL – B-PILLAR OTR RT – AP PANEL – B-PILLAR OTR LT – AR REINF – B-PILLAR RR DOOR HINGE RT – AR REINF – B-PILLAR RR DOOR HINGE LT – AS BRACKET – B-PILLAR UPR RT – AS BRACKET – B-PILLAR UPR RT – AT BRACKET – SUPPORT UPR RT –
 - AT BRACKET SUPPORT UPR LT –
 - AU REINF INR BODY SILL RT -
 - AU REINF INR BODY SILL LT -

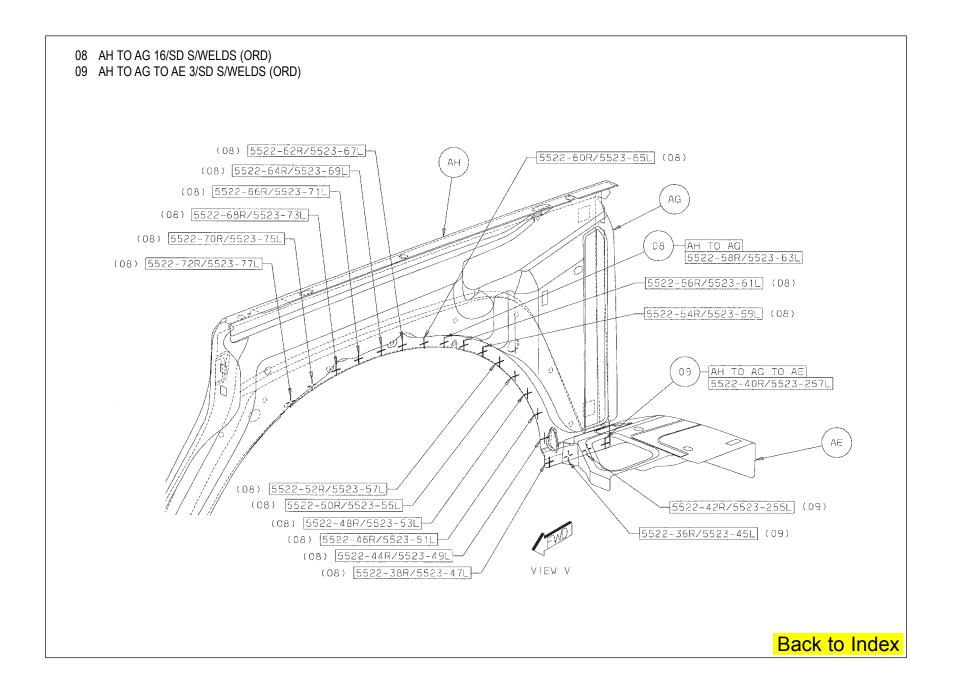


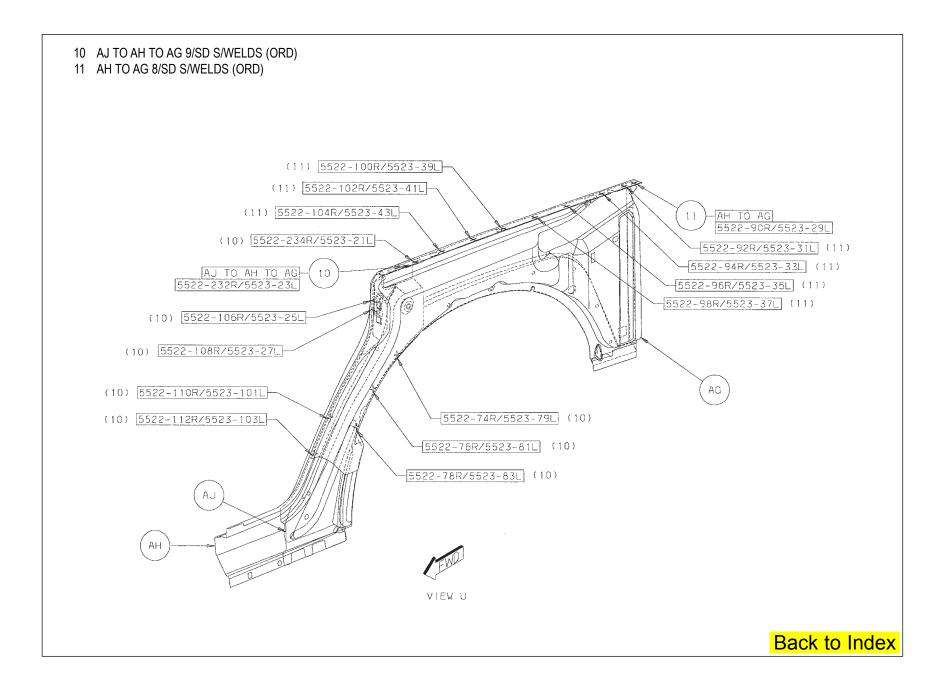
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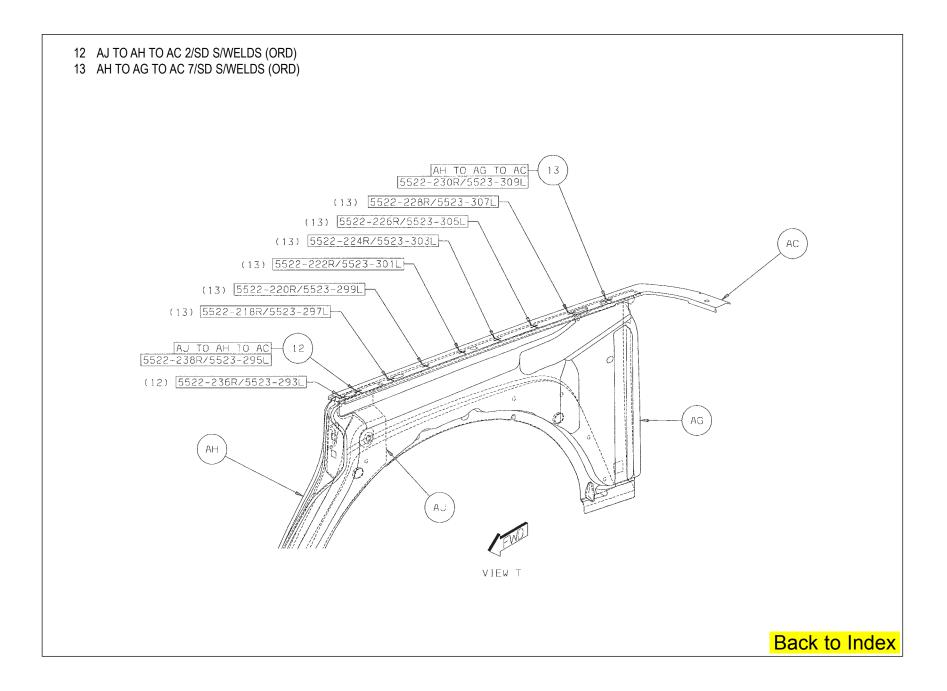


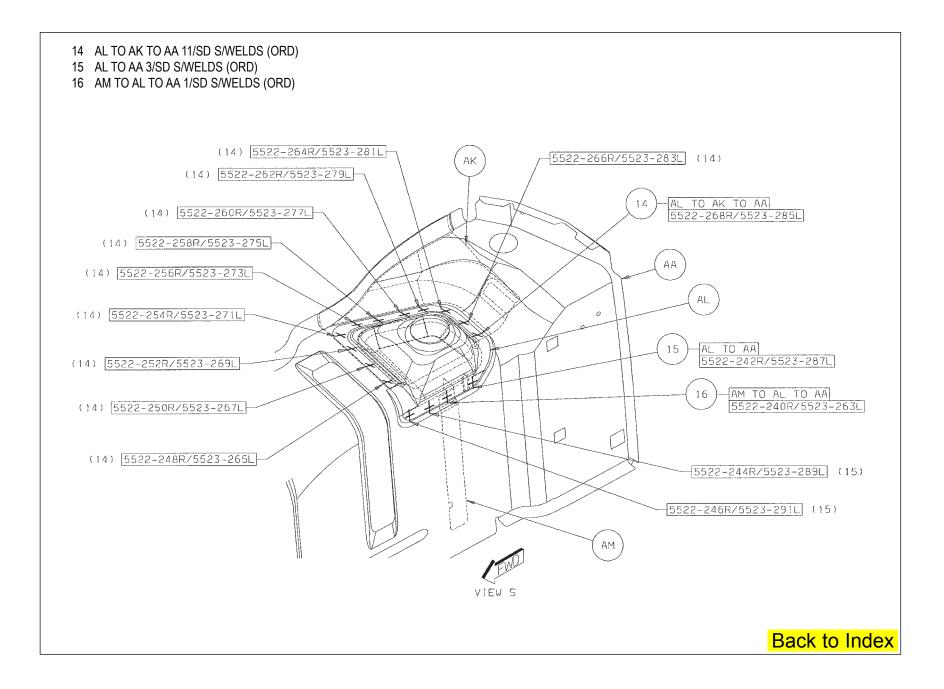


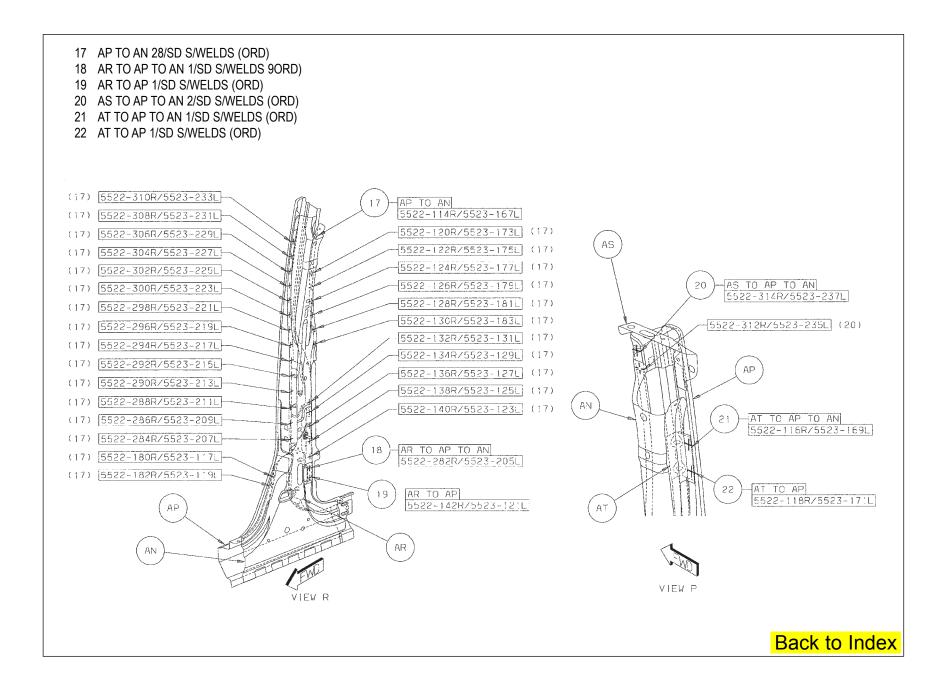


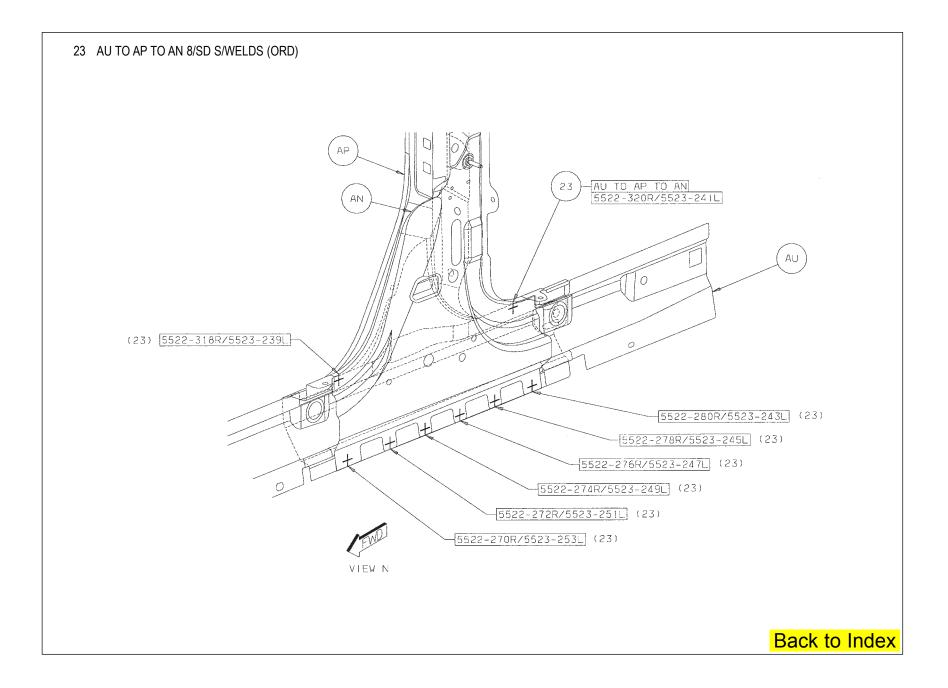


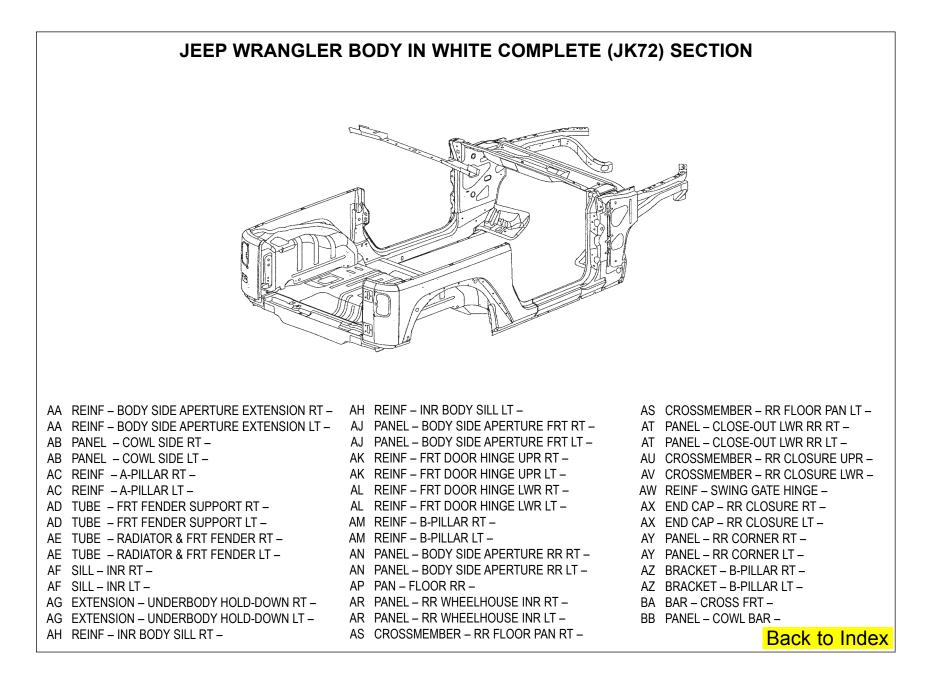












PARTS IDENTIFICATION LEGEND, OVERVIEW 31

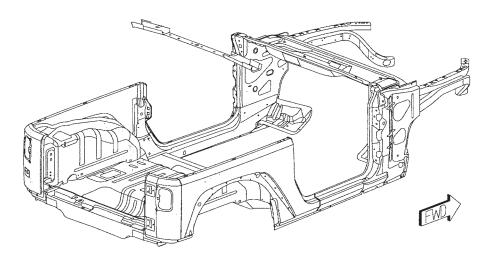
AAREINF - BODY SIDE APERTURE EXTENSION RT -AHREINF - INR BODY SILL LT -AAREINF - BODY SIDE APERTURE EXTENSION LT -AJPANEL - BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT RT -ABPANEL - COWL SIDE RT -AJPANEL - BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT LT -ABPANEL - COWL SIDE LT -AKREINF - FRT DOOR HINGE UPR RT -ACREINF - A-PILLAR RT -AKREINF - FRT DOOR HINGE UPR LT -ACREINF - A-PILLAR LT -ALREINF - FRT DOOR HINGE LWR RT -

- AD TUBE FRT FENDER SUPPORT RT –
- AD TUBE FRT FENDER SUPPORT LT –
- AE TUBE RADIATOR & FRT FENDER RT -
- AE TUBE RADIATOR & FRT FENDER LT –
- AF SILL INR RT -
- AF SILL INR LT -
- AG EXTENSION UNDERBODY HOLD-DOWN RT –
- AG EXTENSION UNDERBODY HOLD-DOWN LT -
- AH REINF INR BODY SILL RT –

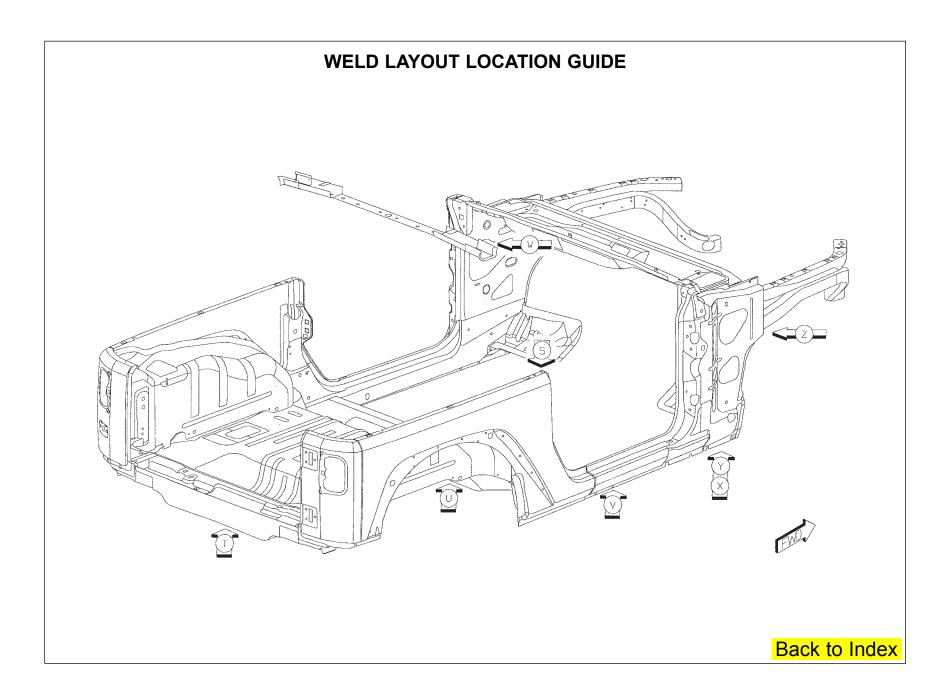
- AH REINF INR BODY SILL LT –
 AJ PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT RT –
 AJ PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT LT –
 AK REINF FRT DOOR HINGE UPR RT –
 AK REINF FRT DOOR HINGE LWR RT –
 AL REINF FRT DOOR HINGE LWR LT –
 AL REINF FRT DOOR HINGE LWR LT –
 AM REINF B-PILLAR RT –
 AM REINF B-PILLAR LT –
 AN PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE RR RT –
 AN PANEL BODY SIDE APERTURE RR LT –
 AP PAN FLOOR RR –
 AR PANEL RR WHEELHOUSE INR RT –
 AR PANEL RR WHEELHOUSE INR LT
 - AS CROSSMEMBER RR FLOOR PAN RT -

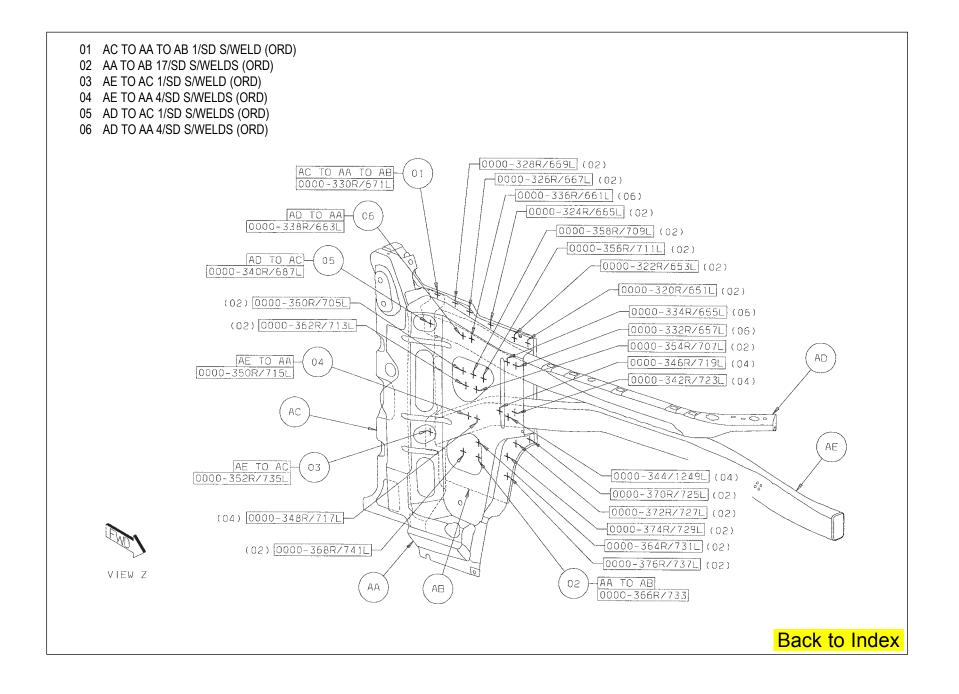
AS CROSSMEMBER – RR FLOOR PAN LT –
AT PANEL – CLOSE-OUT LWR RR RT –
AT PANEL – CLOSE-OUT LWR RR LT –
AU CROSSMEMBER – RR CLOSURE UPR –
AV CROSSMEMBER – RR CLOSURE LWR –
AW REINF – SWING GATE HINGE –
AX END CAP – RR CLOSURE RT –
AX END CAP – RR CLOSURE LT –
AY PANEL – RR CORNER RT –
AY PANEL – RR CORNER RT –
AZ BRACKET – B-PILLAR RT –
AZ BRACKET – B-PILLAR LT –
BA BAR – CROSS FRT –

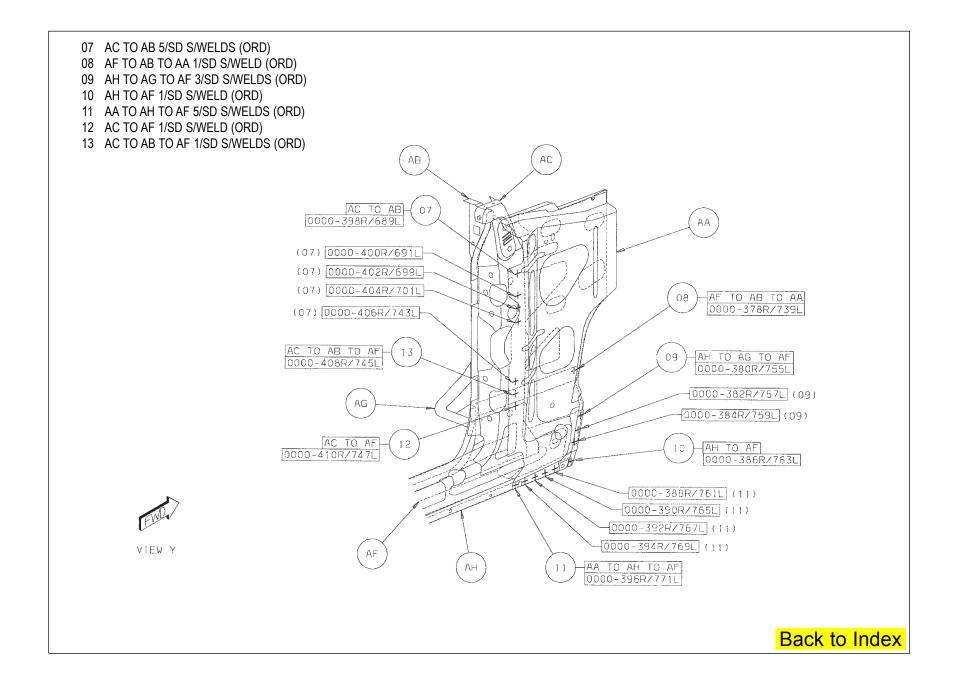
BB PANEL - COWL BAR -

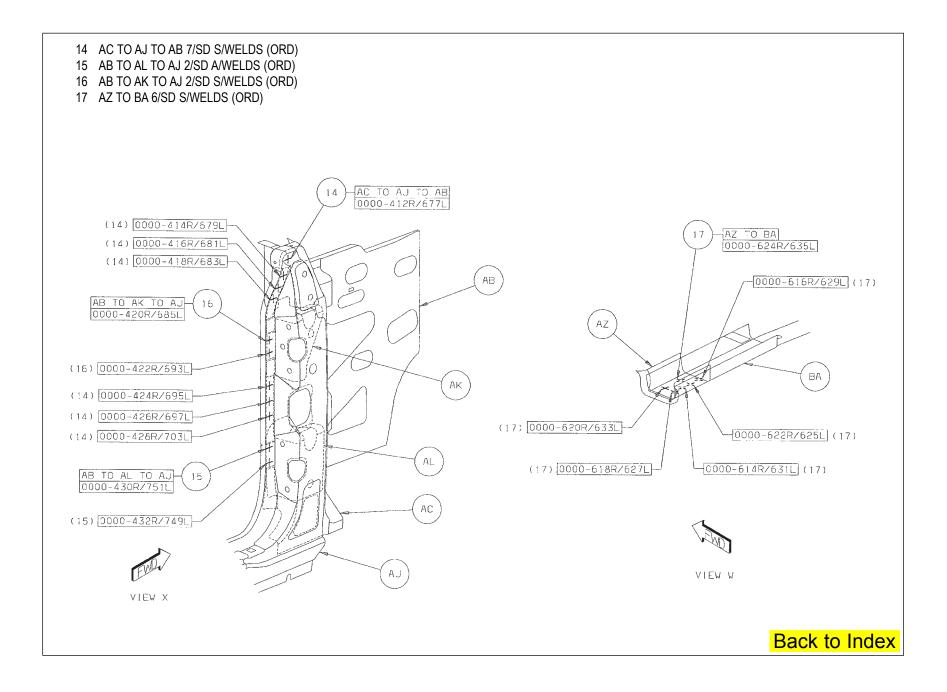


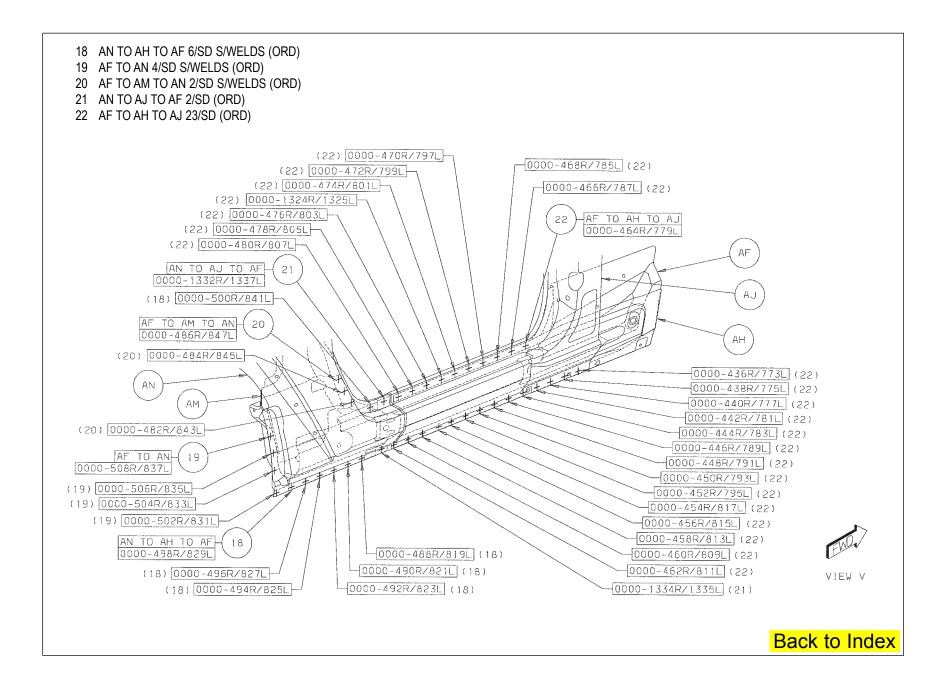
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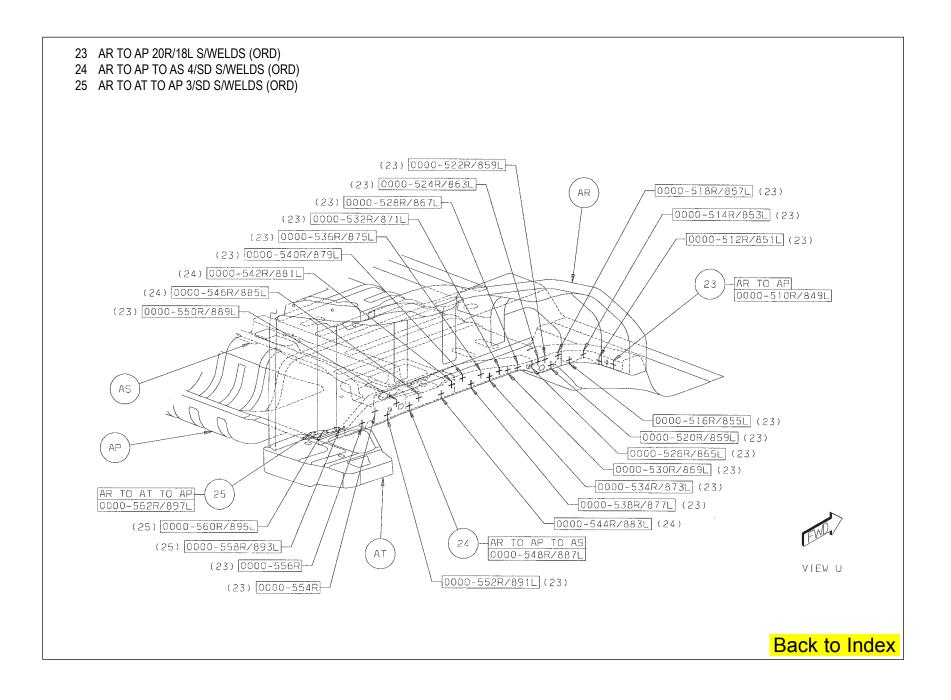


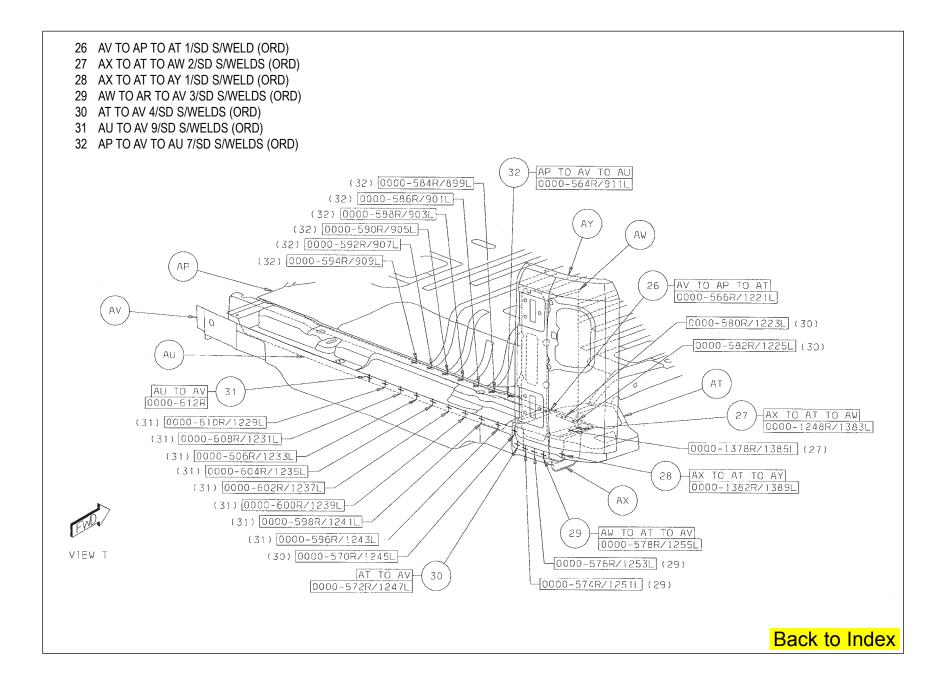


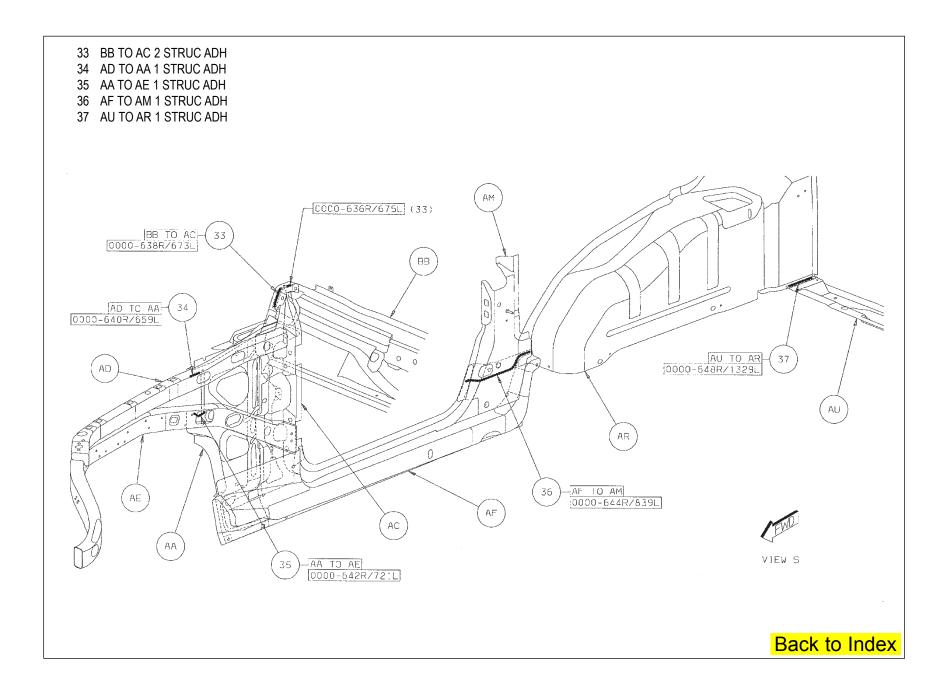


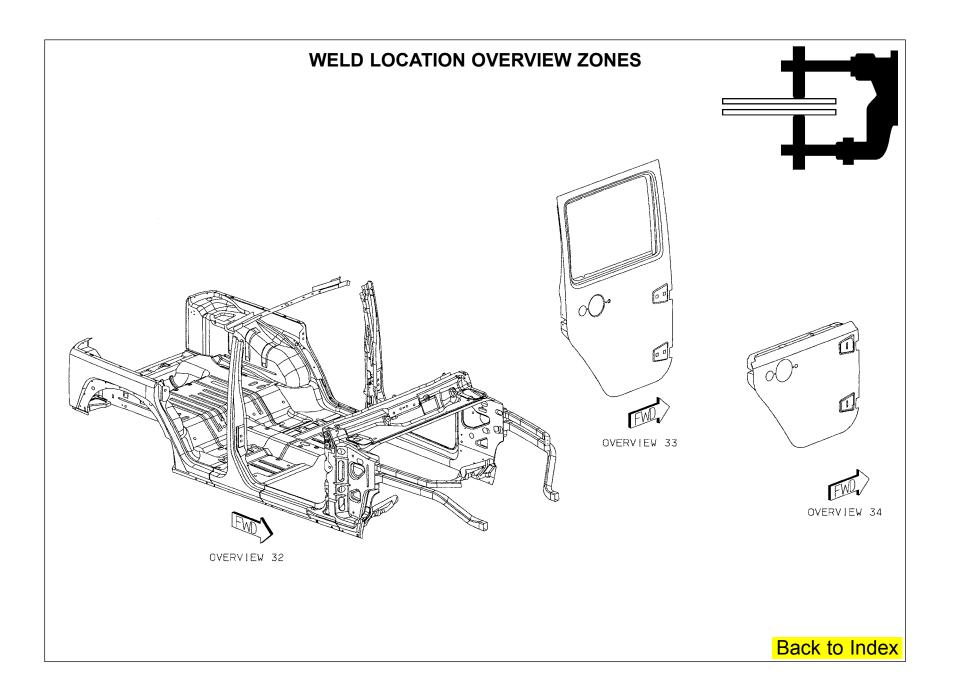


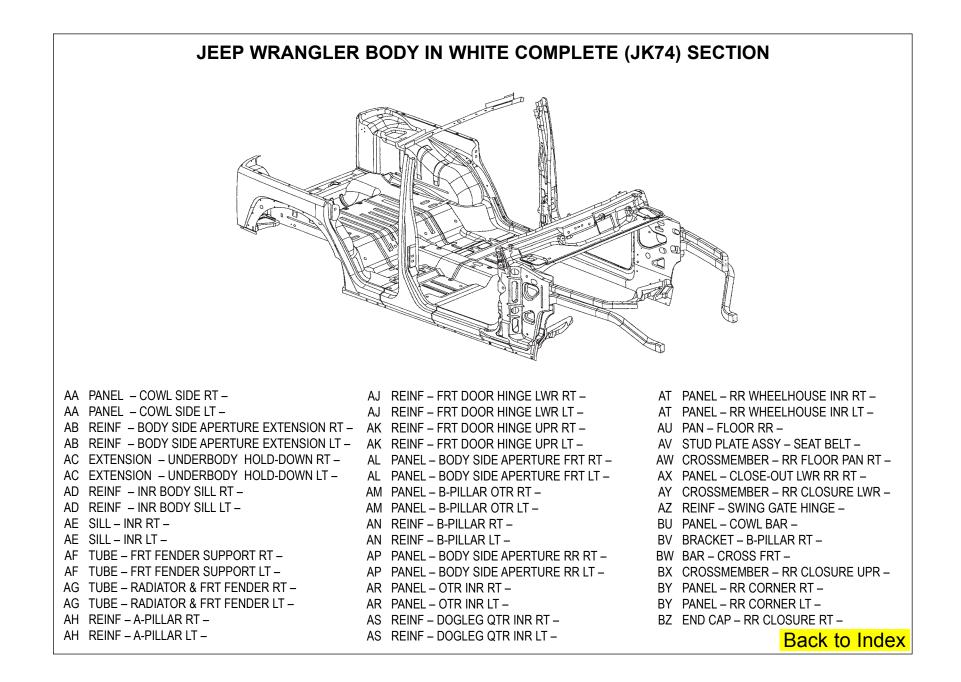












PARTS IDENTIFICATION LEGEND, OVERVIEW 32

- AA PANEL COWL SIDE RT -AA PANEL - COWL SIDE LT -AB REINF – BODY SIDE APERTURE EXTENSION RT – AK REINF – FRT DOOR HINGE UPR RT – AB REINF – BODY SIDE APERTURE EXTENSION LT – AK REINF – FRT DOOR HINGE UPR LT – ACEXTENSION - UNDERBODY HOLD-DOWN RT -
ACALPANEL - BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT RT -
ALAWCROSSMEMBER - RR FLOOR PANACEXTENSION - UNDERBODY HOLD-DOWN LT -
ALALPANEL - BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT LT -AWCROSSMEMBER - RR FLOOR PANACEXTENSION - UNDERBODY HOLD-DOWN LT -
ALALPANEL - BODY SIDE APERTURE FRT LT -AXPANEL - CLOSE-OUT LWR RR RT -AD REINF - INR BODY SILL RT -AD REINF – INR BODY SILL LT – AE SILL - INR RT -AE SILL - INR LT -AF TUBE – FRT FENDER SUPPORT RT – AF TUBE – FRT FENDER SUPPORT LT – AG TUBE – RADIATOR & FRT FENDER RT – AG TUBE – RADIATOR & FRT FENDER LT – AH REINF – A-PILLAR RT –
- AH REINF A-PILLAR LT –

AJ REINF – FRT DOOR HINGE LWR RT – AJ REINF – FRT DOOR HINGE LWR LT –

 AL
 PANEL - BODT SIDE APERTORE FRITT AX
 PANEL - CLOSE-OUT LWR RR RT

 AM
 PANEL - B-PILLAR OTR RT AY
 CROSSMEMBER - RR CLOSURE LWR

 AM
 PANEL - B-PILLAR OTR LT AZ
 REINF - SWING GATE HINGE

 AN
 REINF - B-PILLAR RT BU
 PANEL - COWL BAR

 AN
 REINF - B-PILLAR LT BV
 BRACKET - B-PILLAR RT

 AP
 PANEL - BODY SIDE APERTURE RR RT BW
 BAR - CROSS FRT

 AP
 PANEL - BODY SIDE APERTURE RR RT BX
 CROSSMEMBER - RR CLOSURE UPR

 AP
 PANEL - OTR INR RT BY
 PANEL - RR CORNER RT

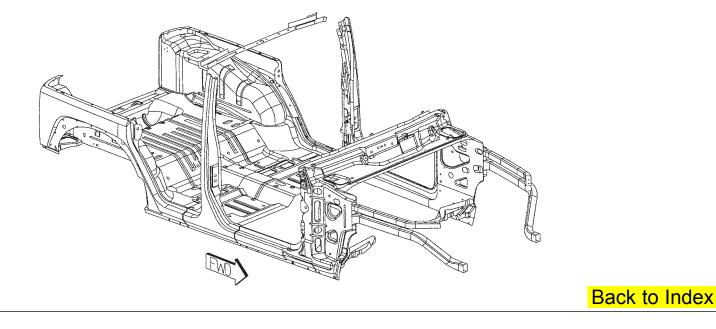
 AR
 PANEL - OTR INR RT BY
 PANEL - RR CORNER RT

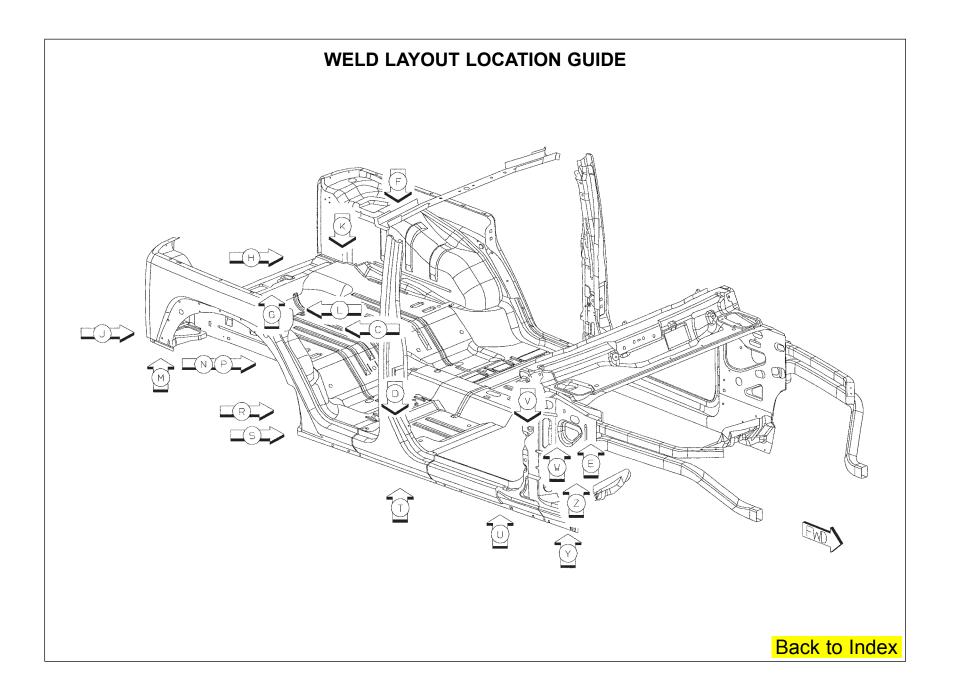
 AR
 PANEL - OTR INR LT BY
 PANEL - RR CORNER RT

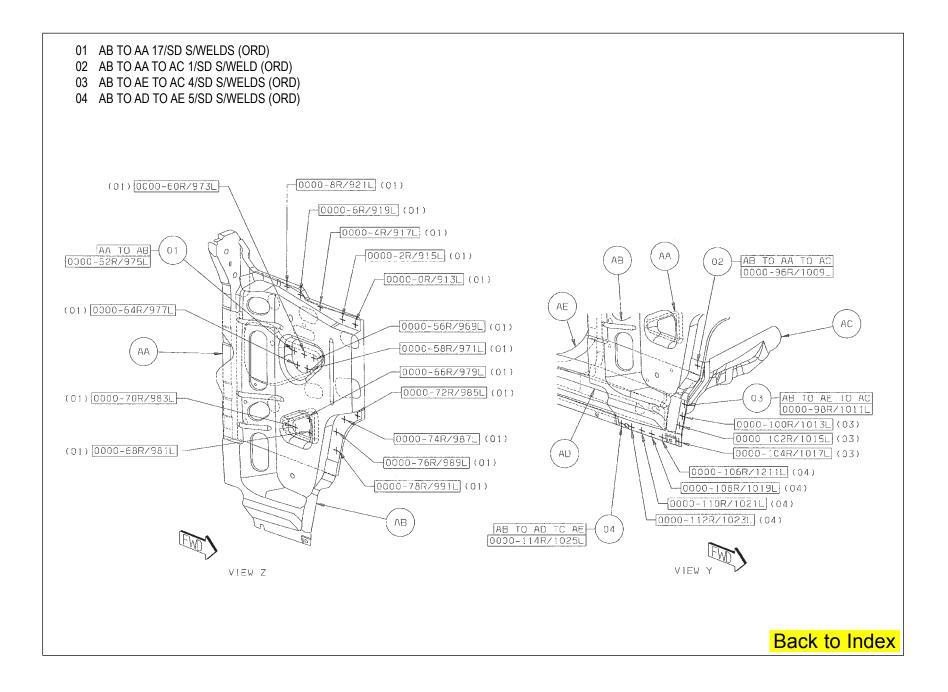
 AR
 PANEL - OTR INR LT BY
 PANEL - RR CORNER LT
 AR PANEL – OTR INR LT – AS REINF – DOGLEG QTR INR RT – AS REINF – DOGLEG QTR INR LT –

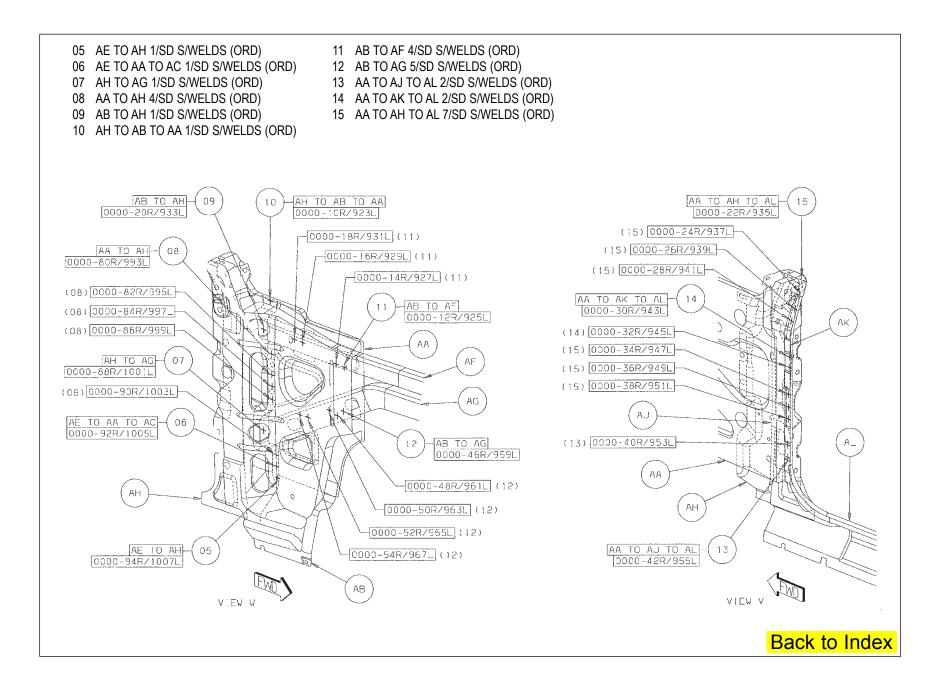
- AT PANEL RR WHEELHOUSE INR RT -
- AT PANEL RR WHEELHOUSE INR LT -
- AU PAN FLOOR RR –
- AV STUD PLATE ASSY SEAT BELT
 - AW CROSSMEMBER RR FLOOR PAN RT -

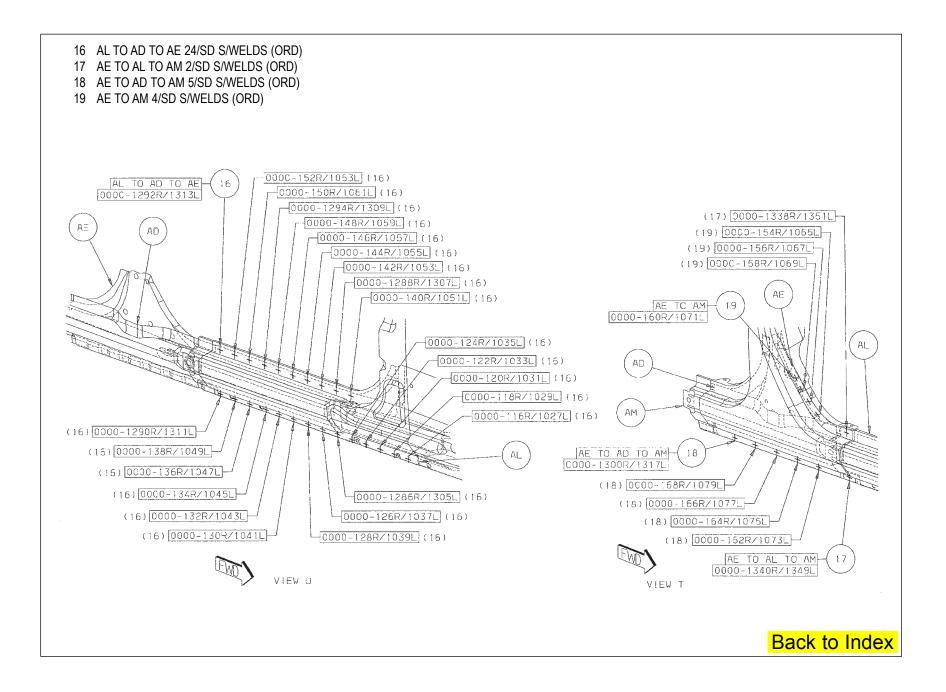
 - BZ END CAP RR CLOSURE RT -

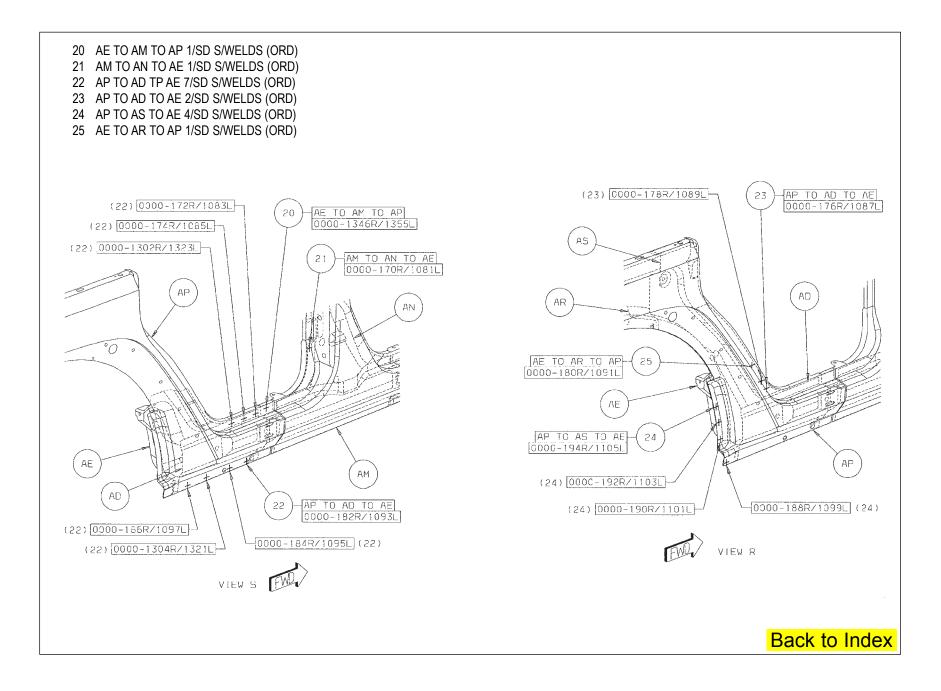


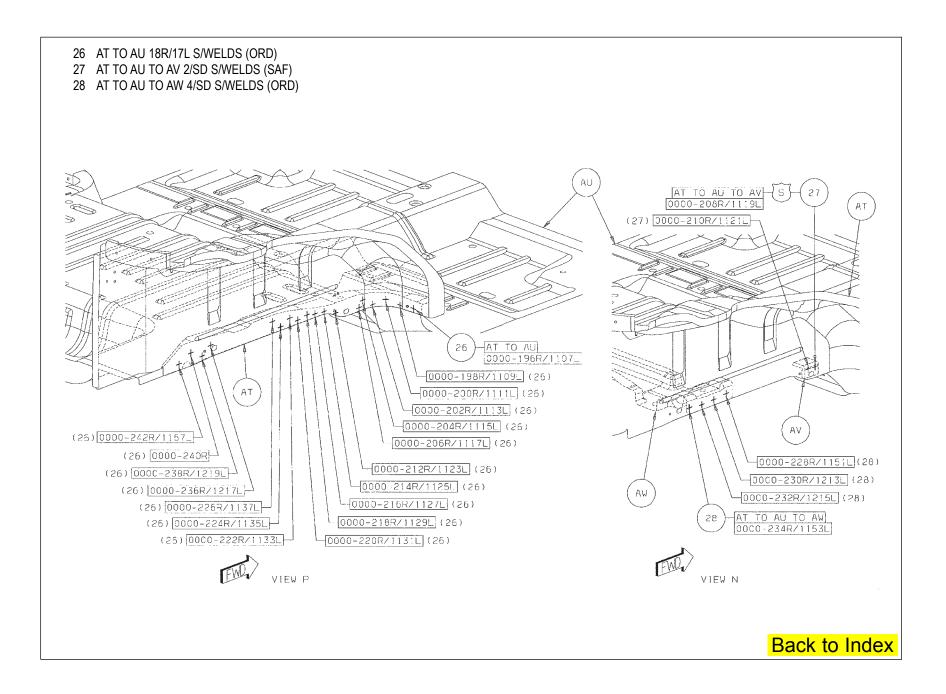


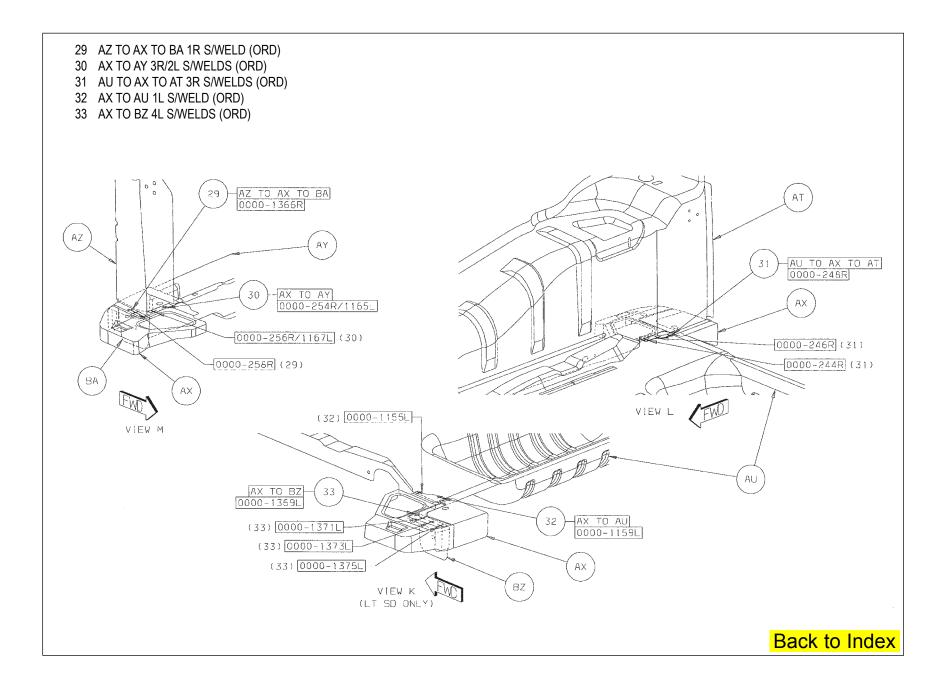


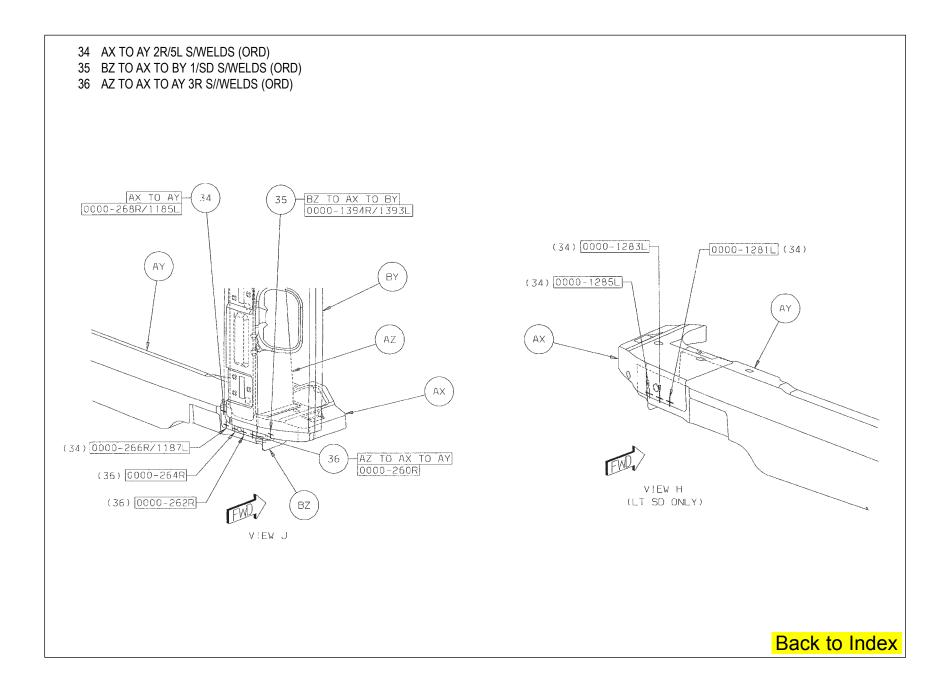


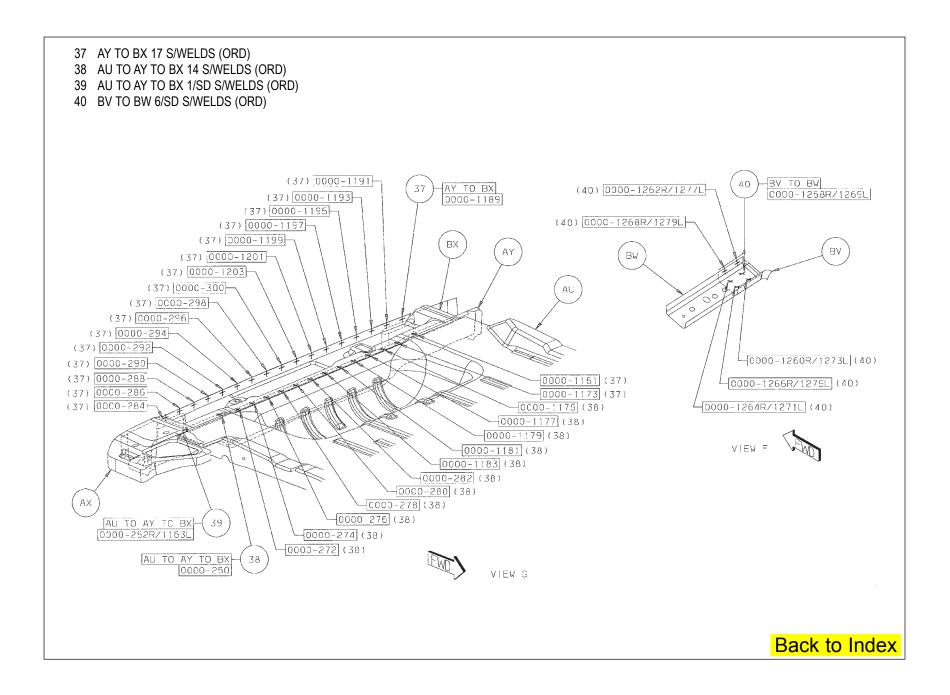


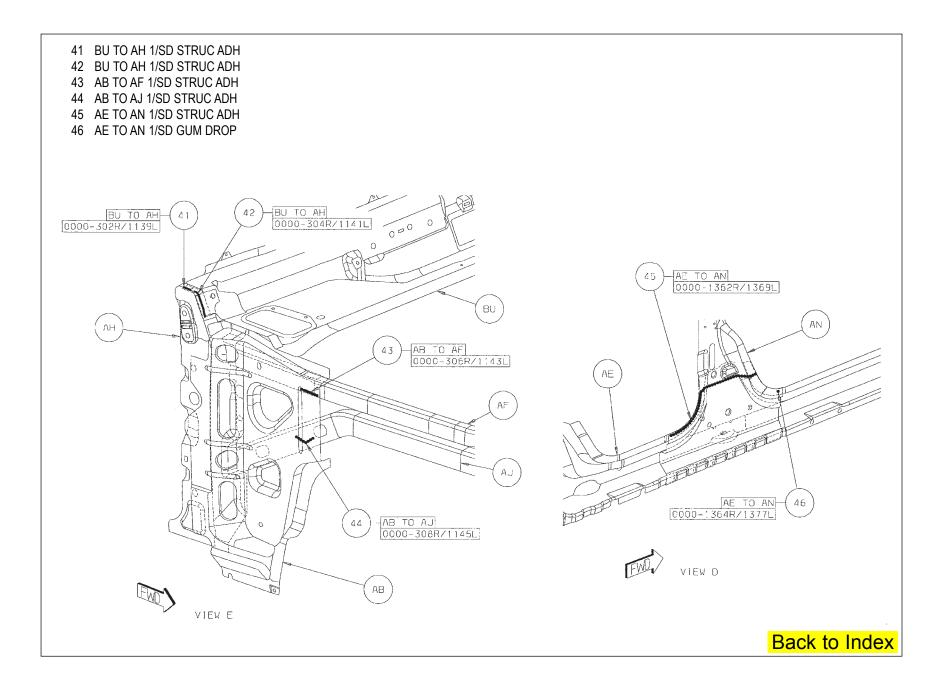


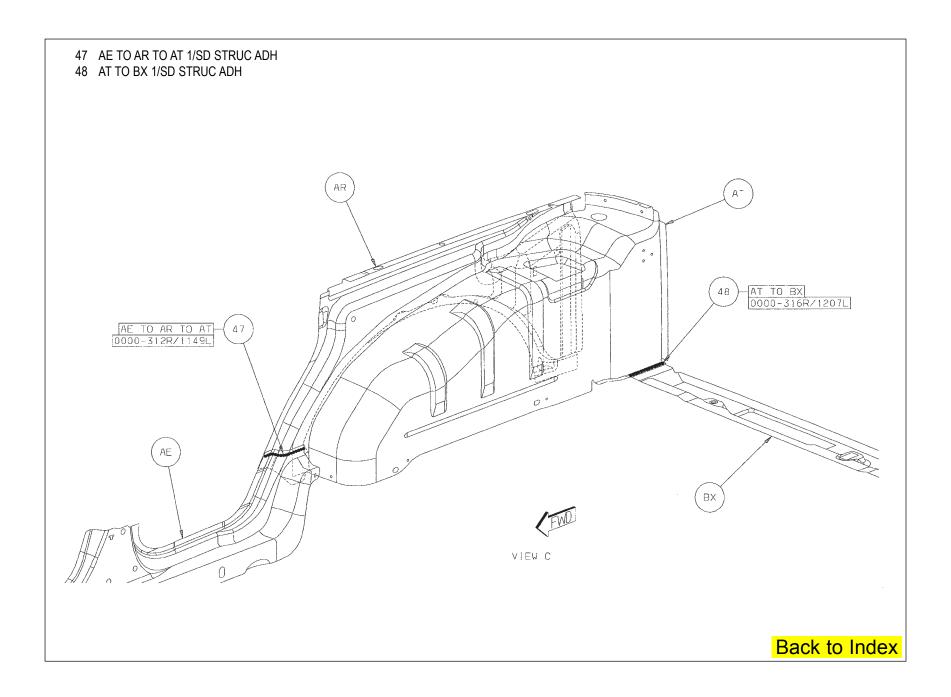


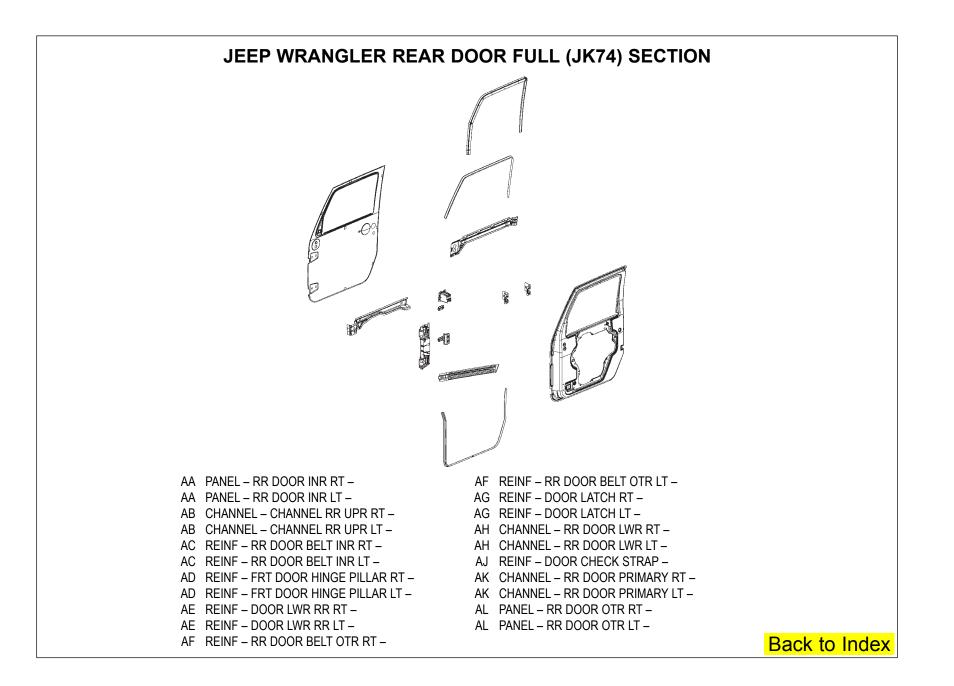


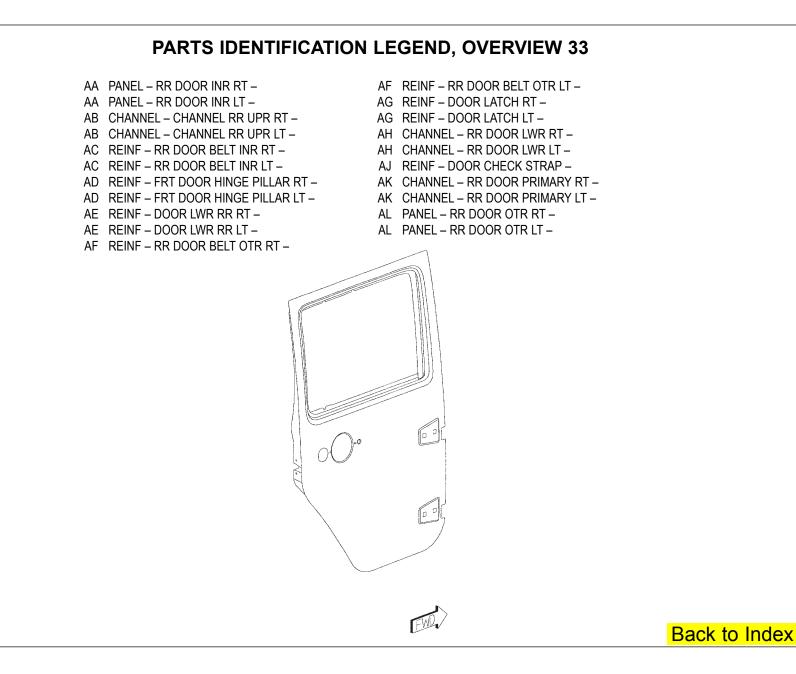


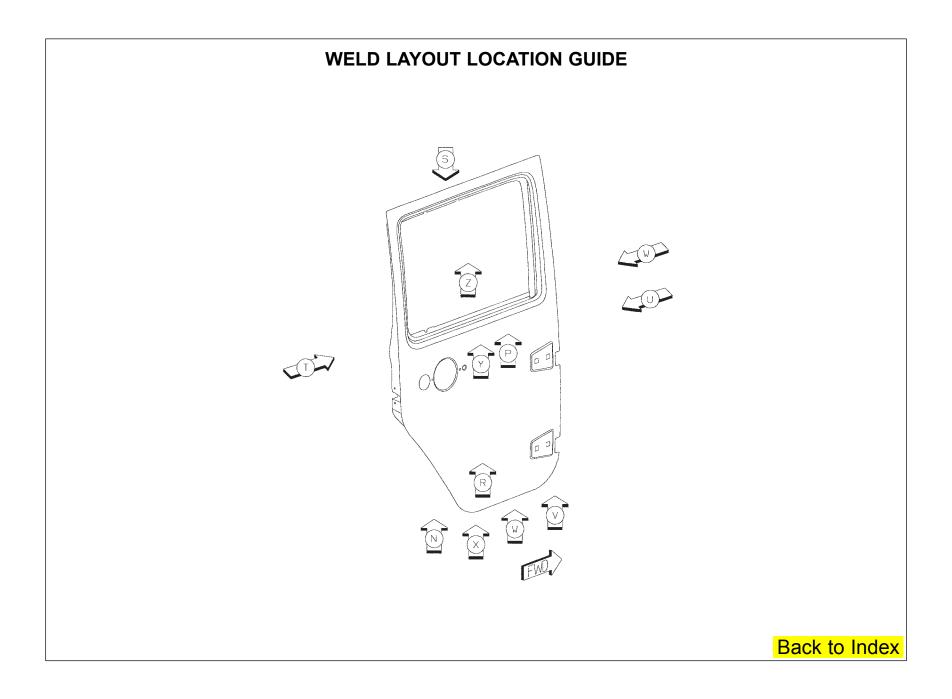


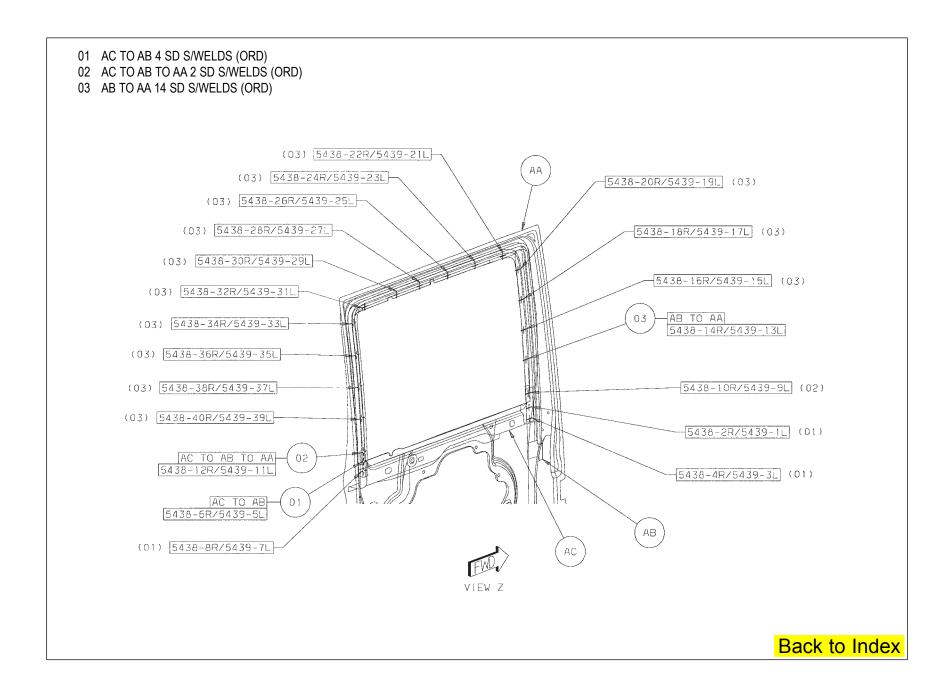


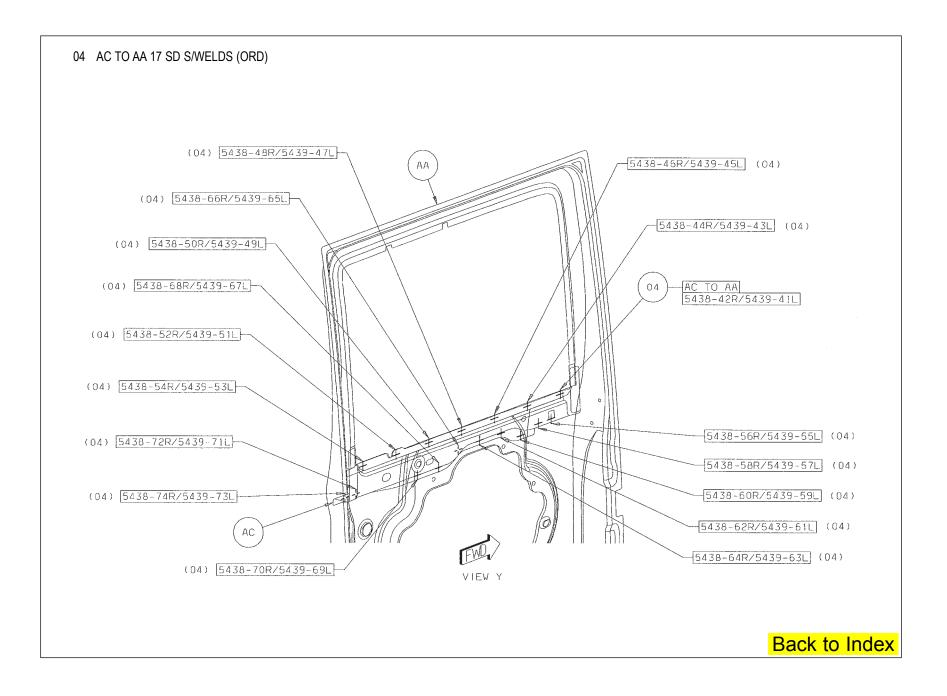


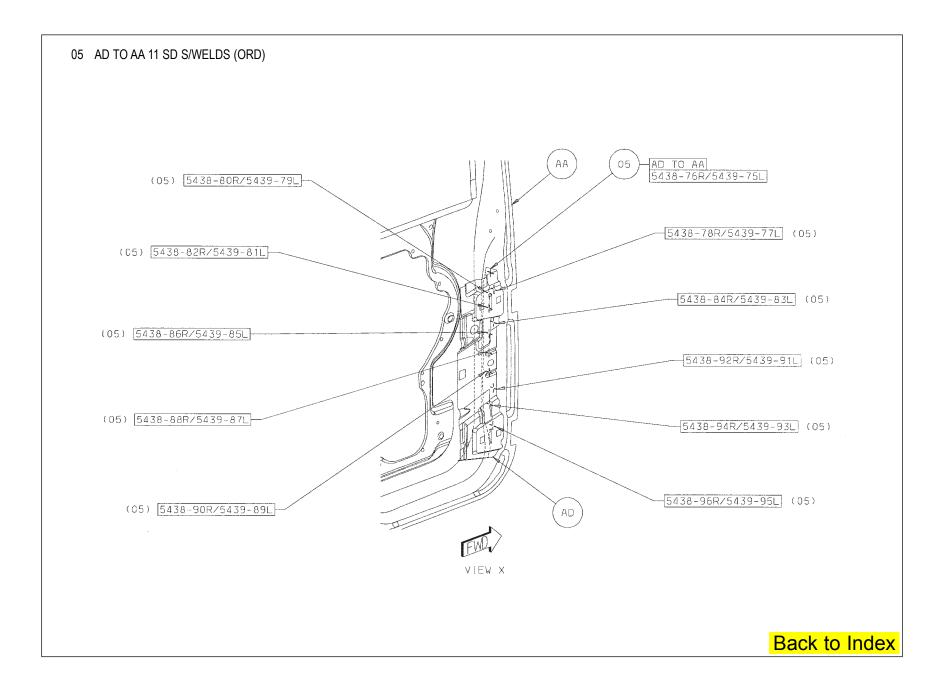


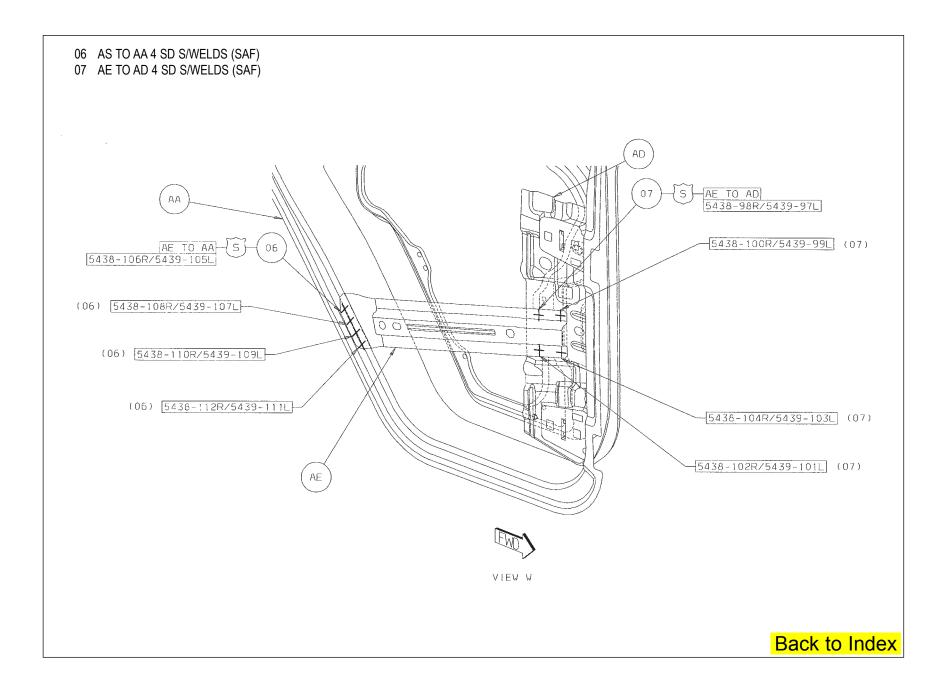


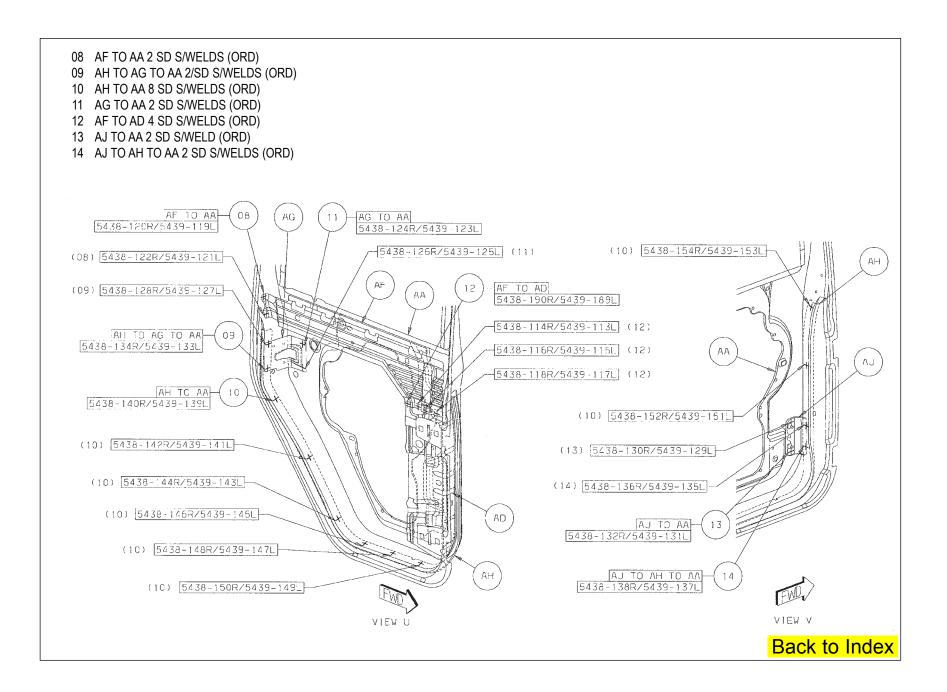


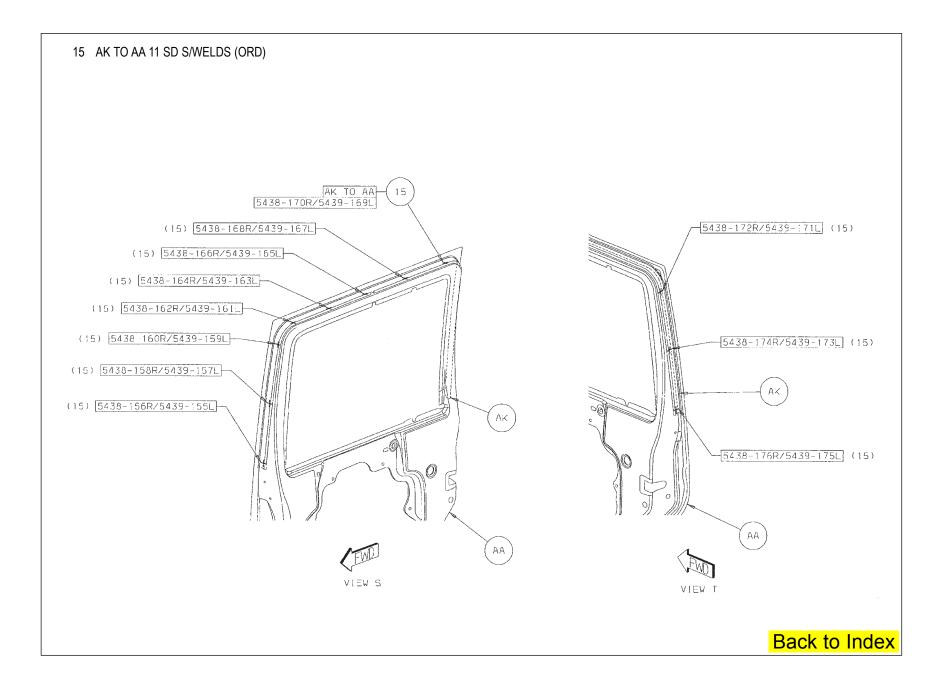


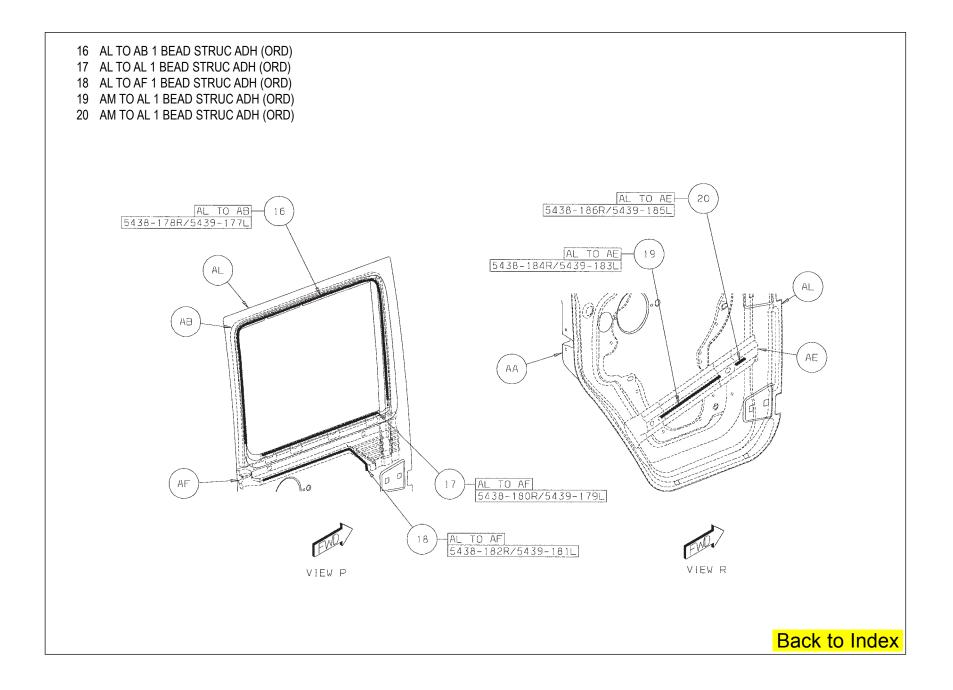


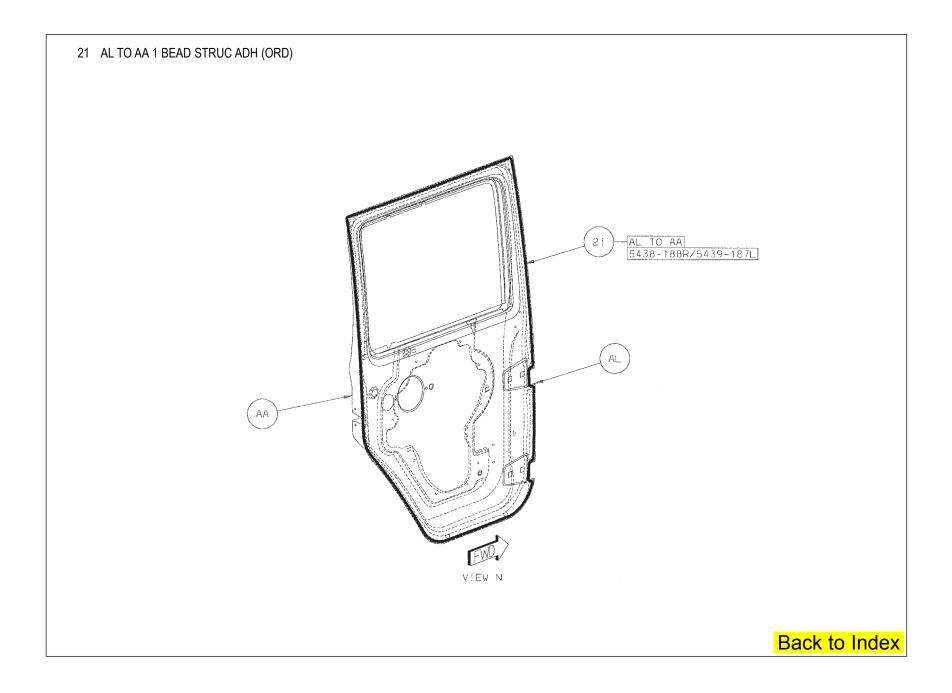


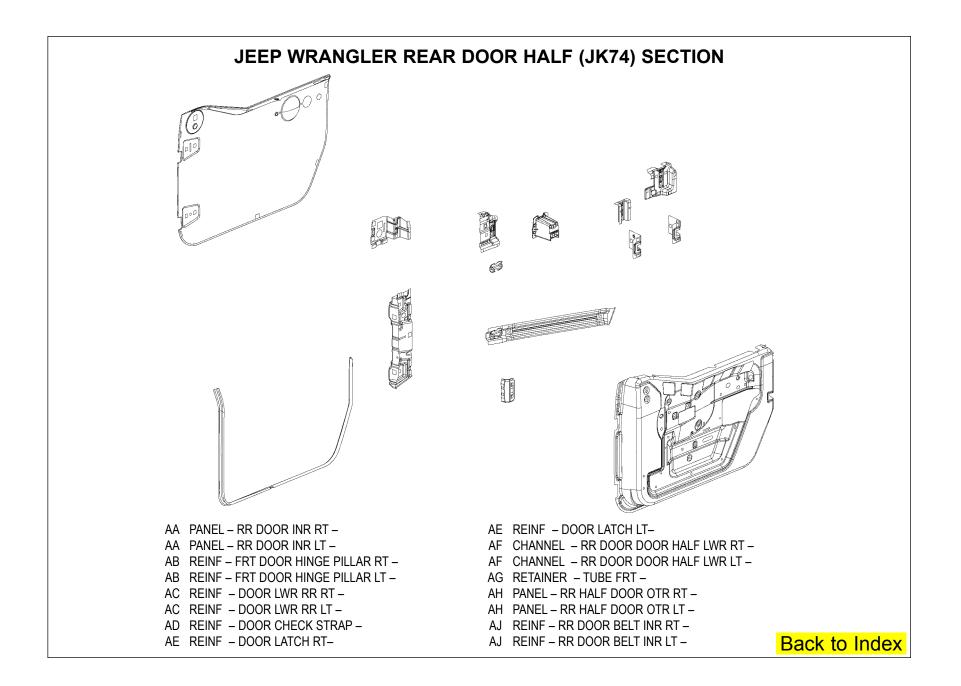


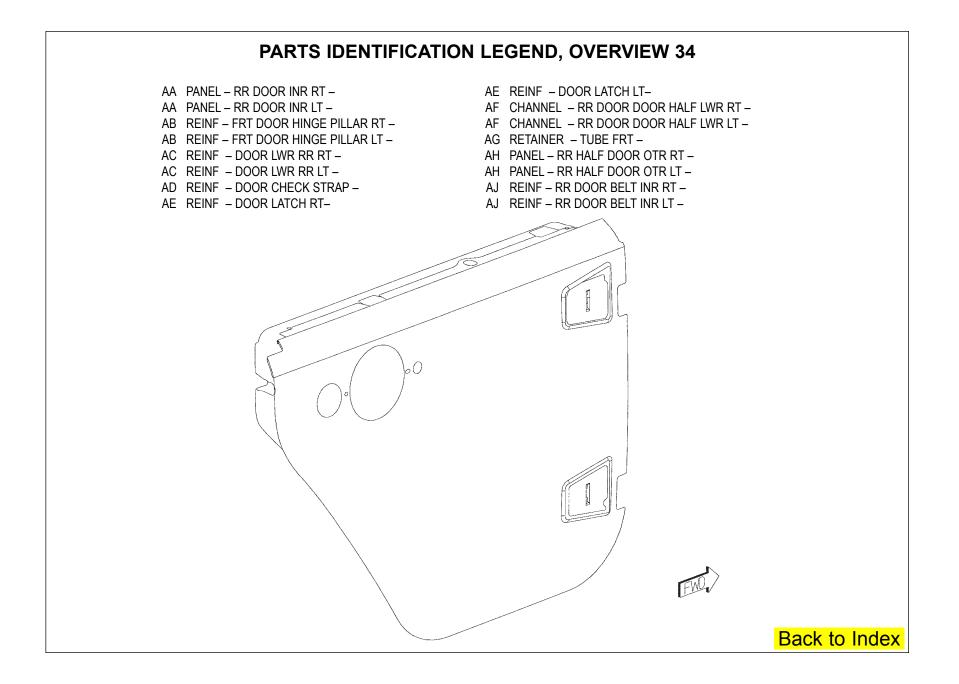


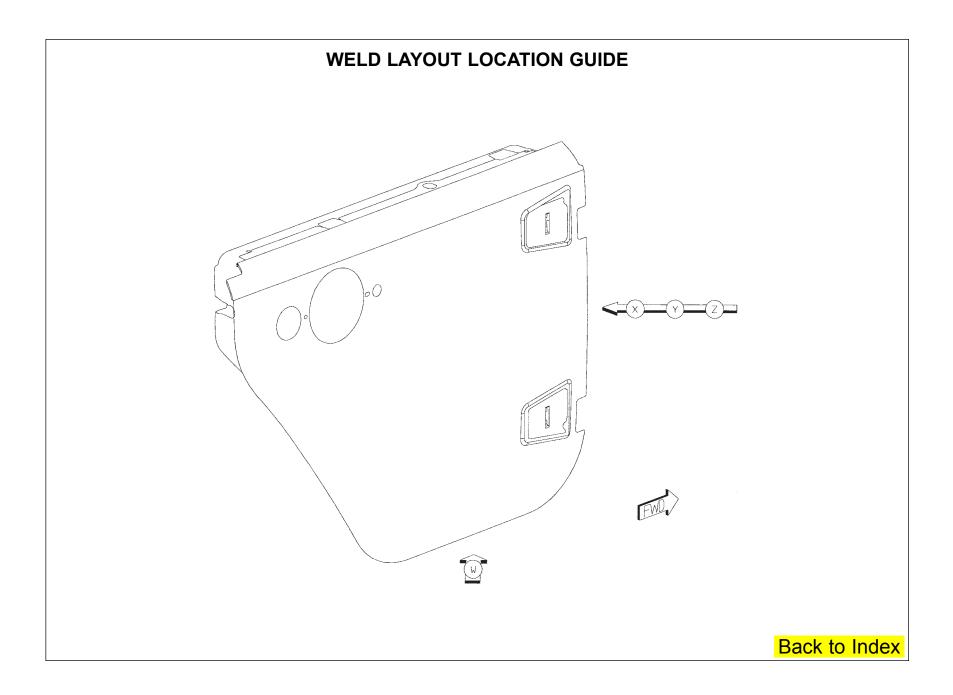


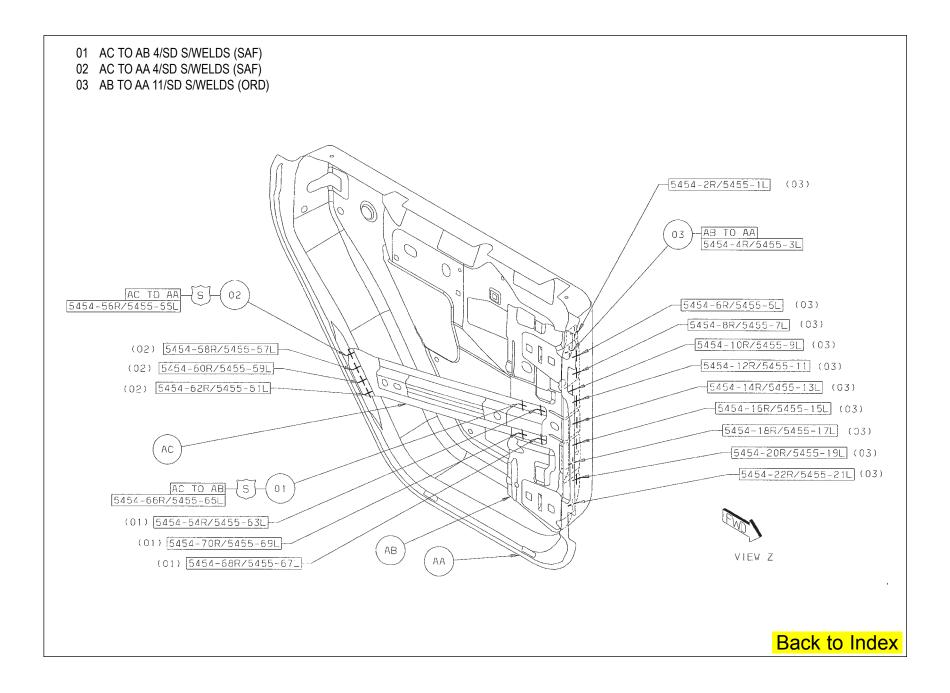


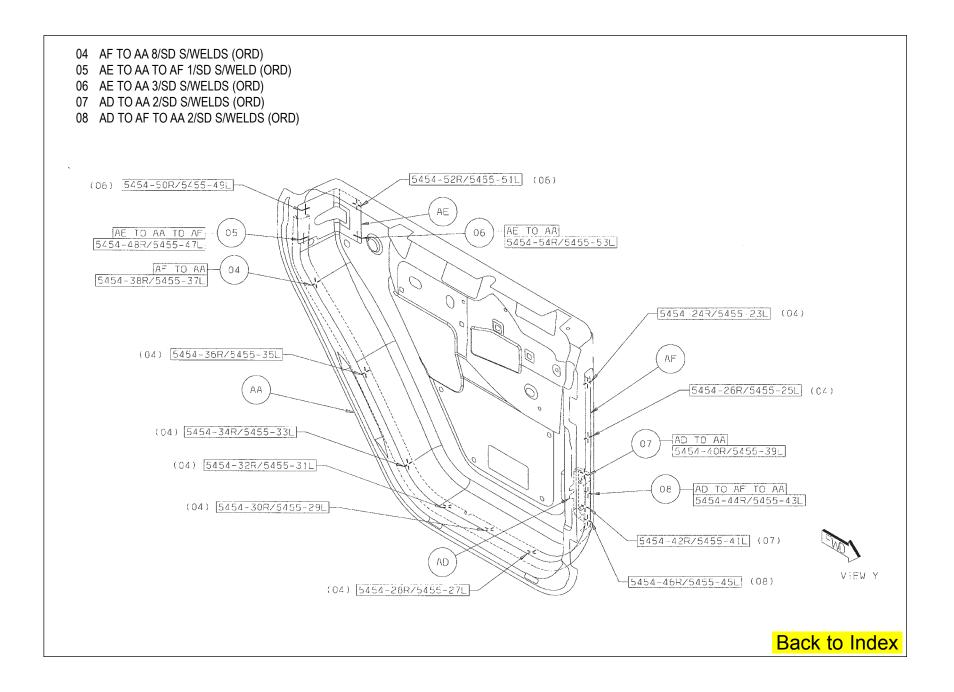


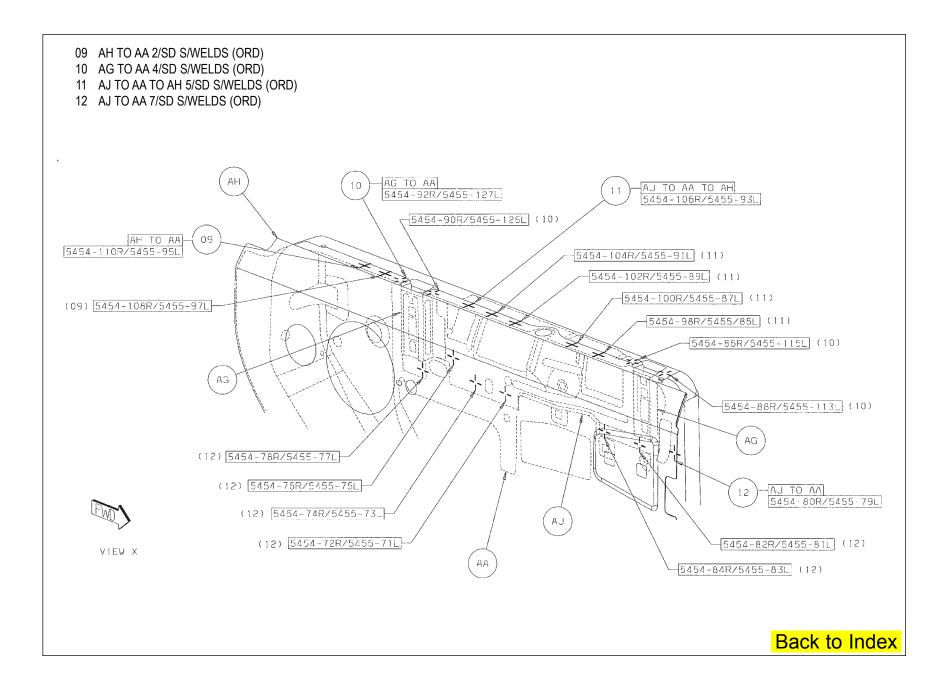


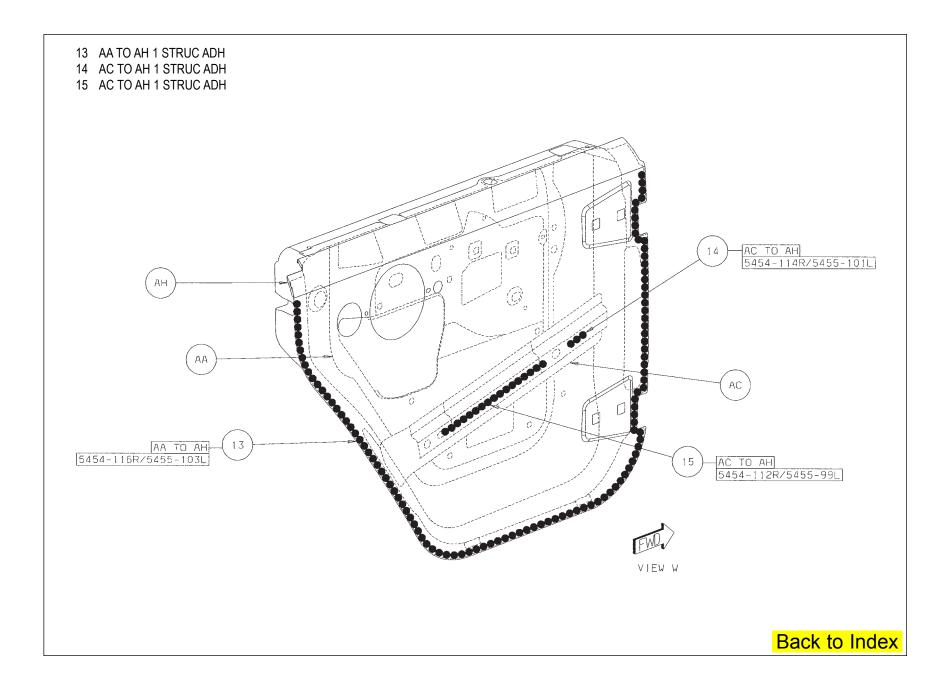


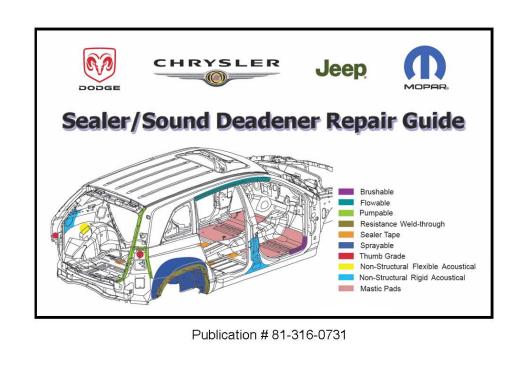












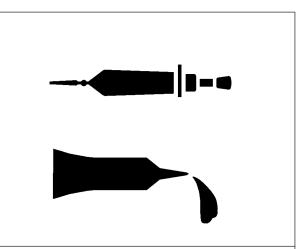


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Sealer/Structural Adhesive/Sound Deadener Locations Jeep Wrangler

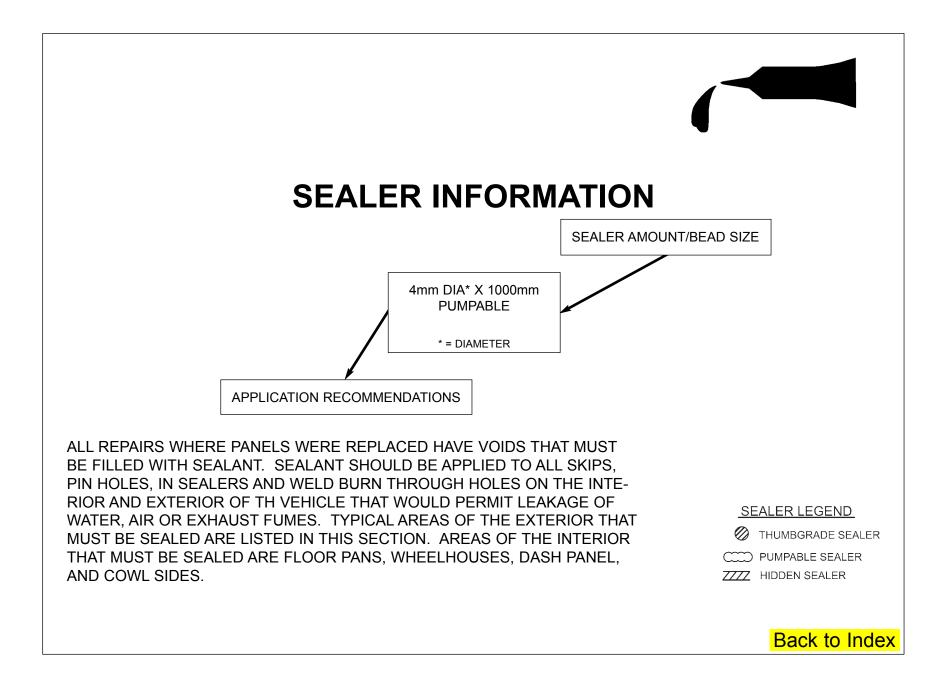


This section shows the different locations for Sealers, Sound Deadeners and Structural Adhesives and has been prepared for use by all body technicians involved in the repair of Jeep Wrangler.

Body/Paint Sealer Locations
Structural Adhesive Locations
Sound Deadener Locations

DaimlerChrysler Motors Corporation reserves the right to make improvements in design or to change specifications to these vehicles without incurring any obligation upon itself.

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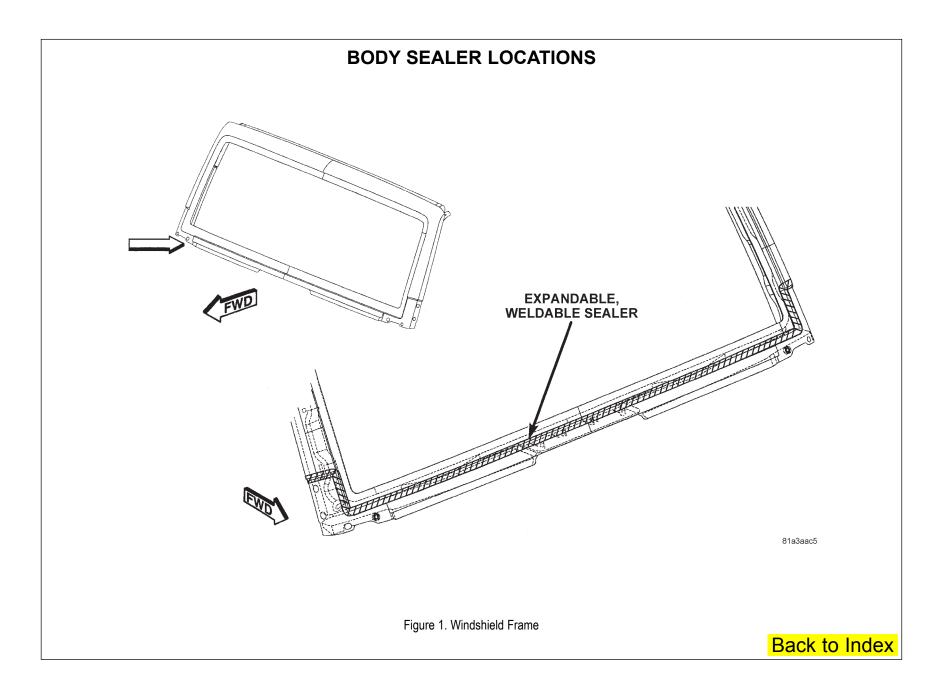


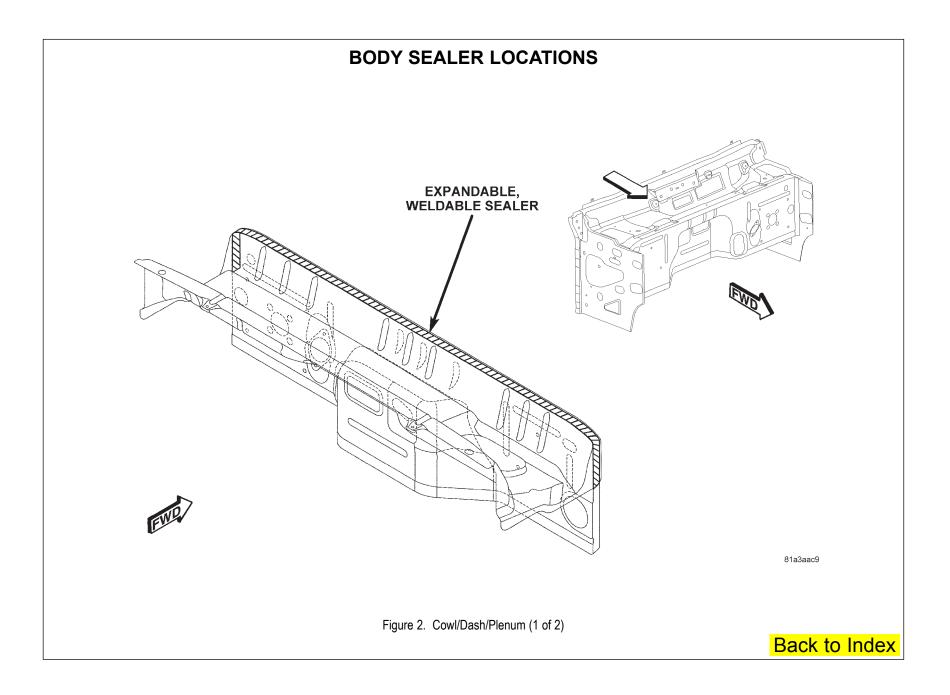
BODY SEALER LOCATIONS

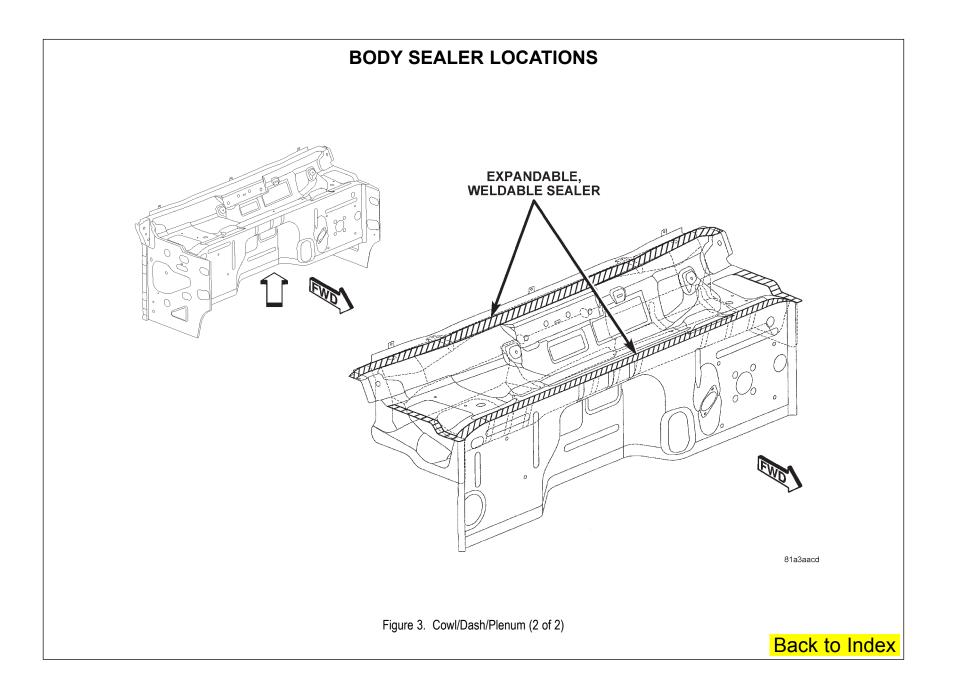
DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
WINDSHIELD FRAME	1
COWL/DASH/PLENUM (1 OF 2)	2
COWL/DASH/PLENUM (2 OF 2)	3
DASH/FRONT FLOOR	4
COWL SIDE/HYDROFOAM	5
FRONT OUTER BODY SIDE APERTURE	6
INNER SEAL	7
FLOOR PAN – JK72 ONLY	8
FLOOR PAN – JK74 ONLY	9
BELT RAIL REINFORCEMENT	10
FRONT FLOOR/INNER SILL/COWL SIDE PANEL	11
OUTER SILL/ROCKER PANEL	12
INNER SILL/FLOOR PAN/QUARTER PANEL/	13
WHEELHOUSE – JK74	
FLOOR PAN/QUARTER PANEL/WHEELHOUSE – JK72	14
REAR QUARTER PANEL	15

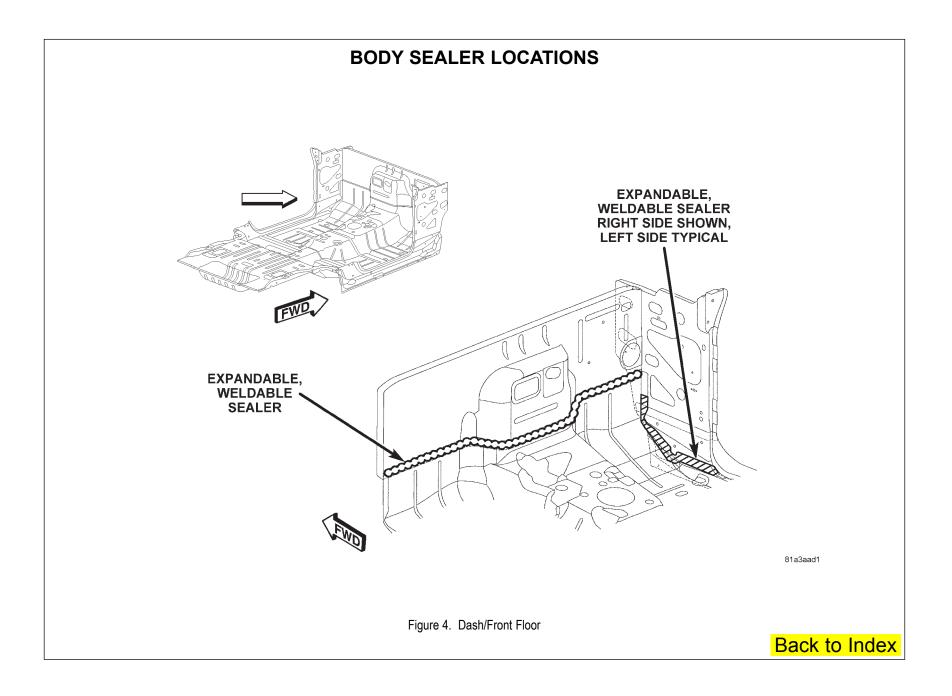
Preferred Mopar Product:Paintable Seam Sealer – Part No. 04318026

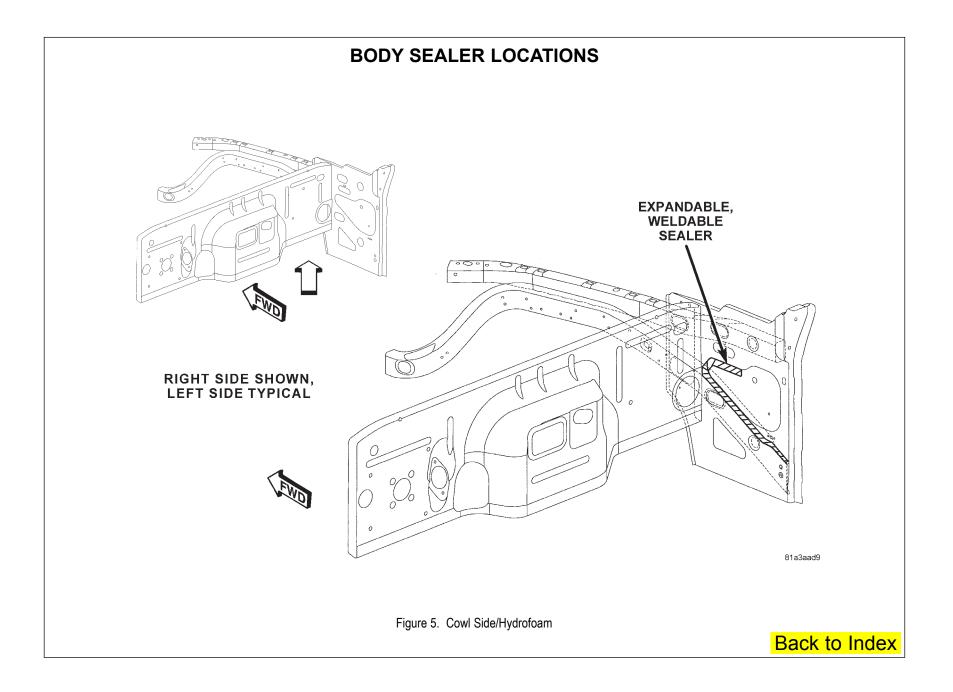
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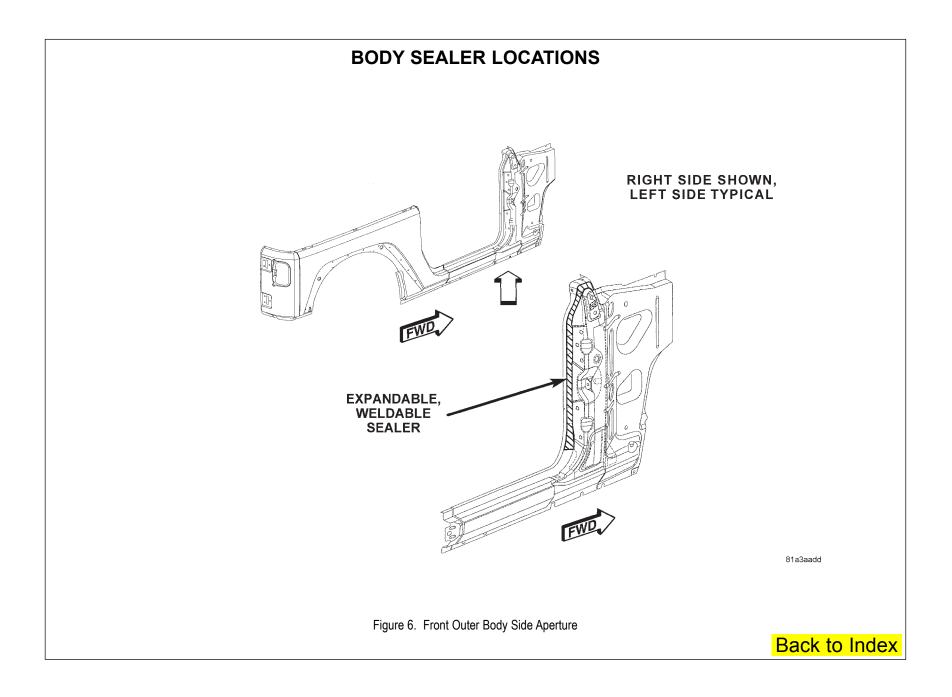


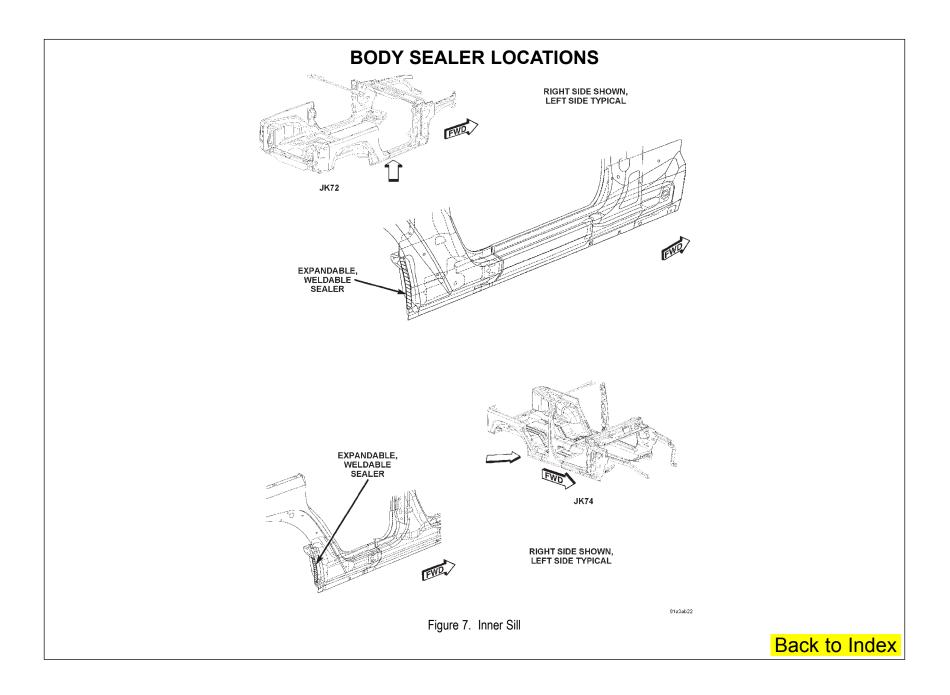


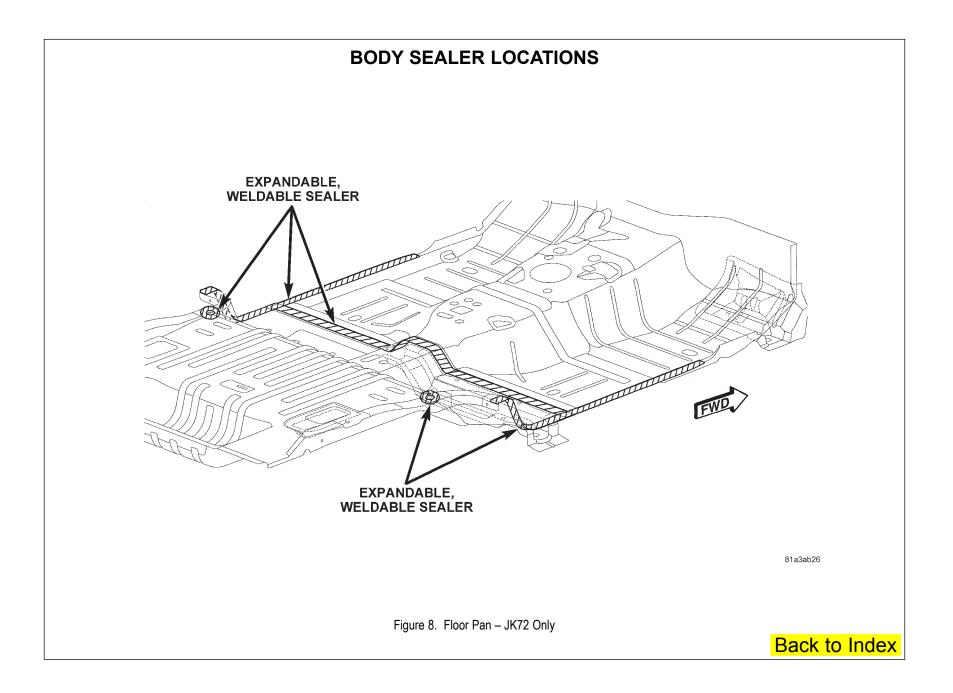


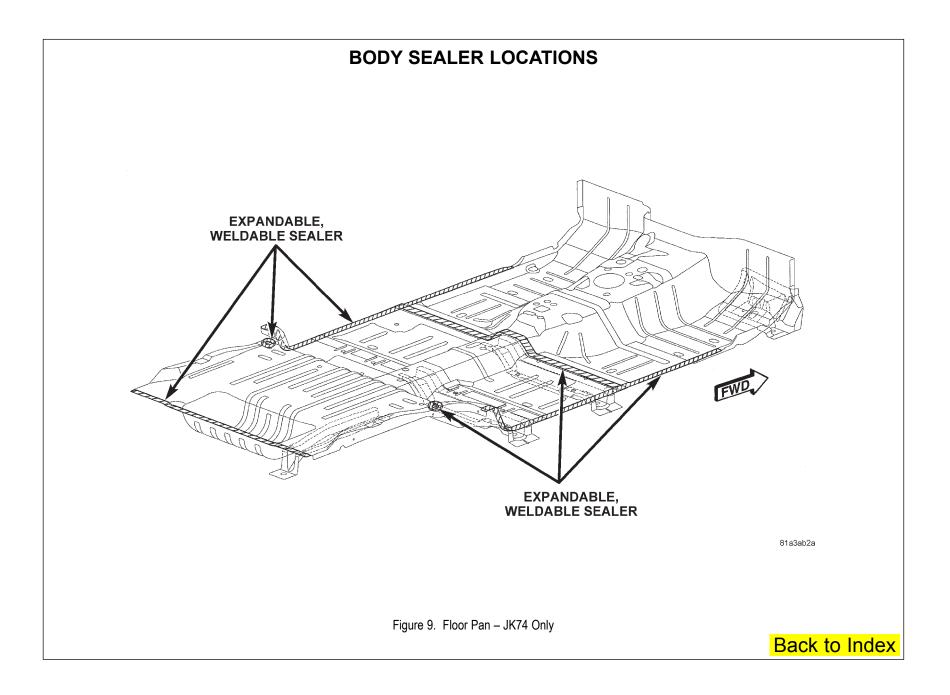


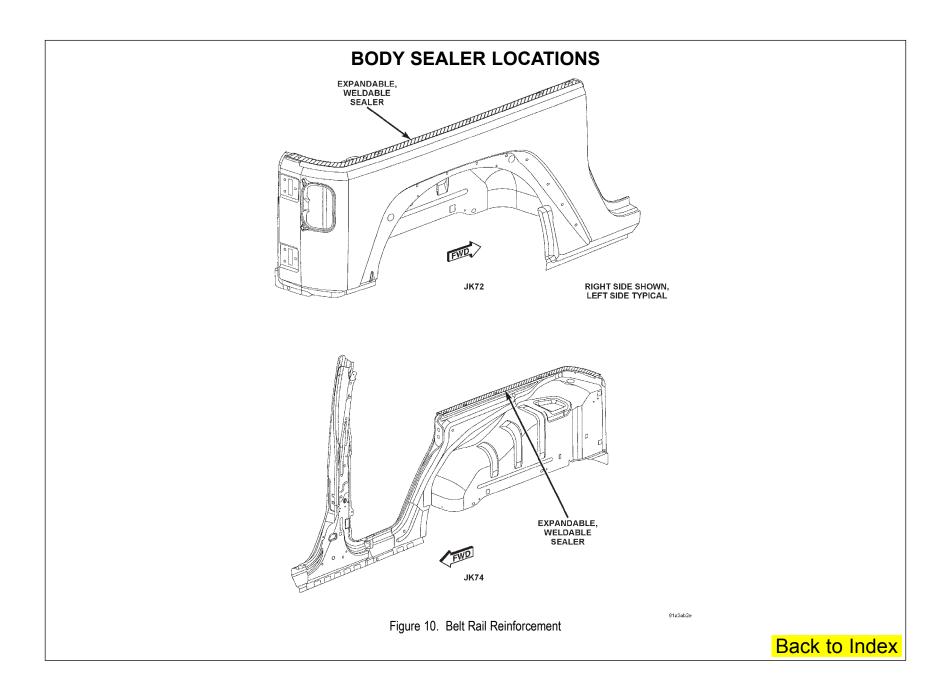


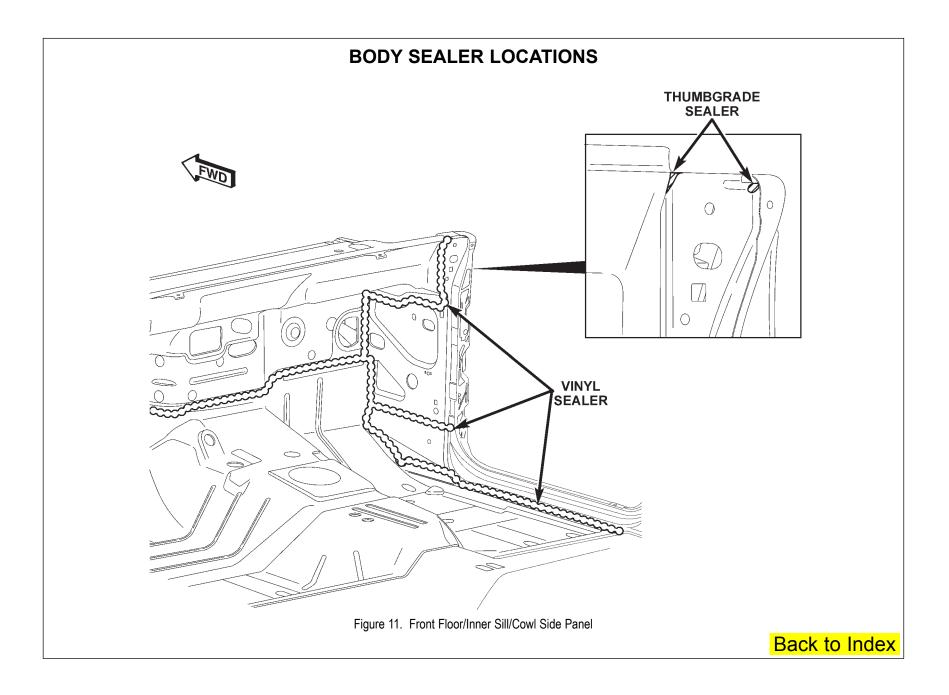


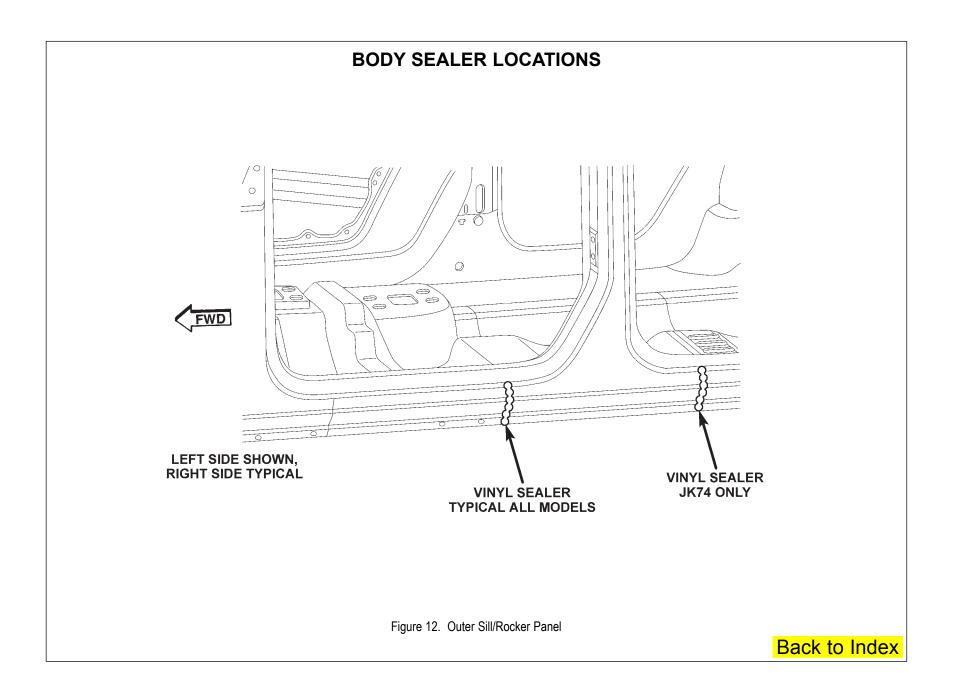


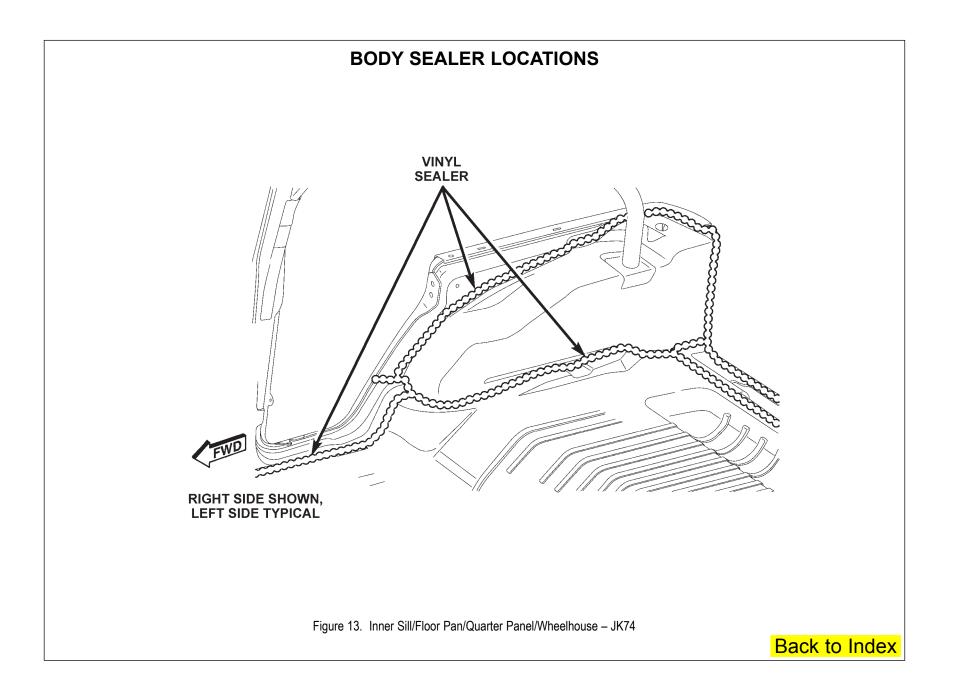


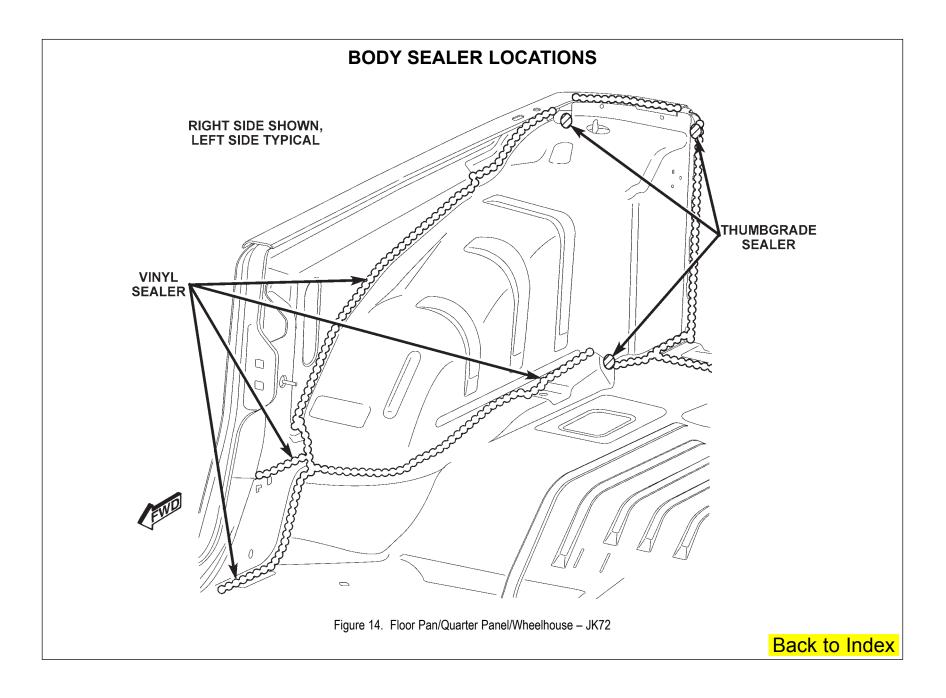


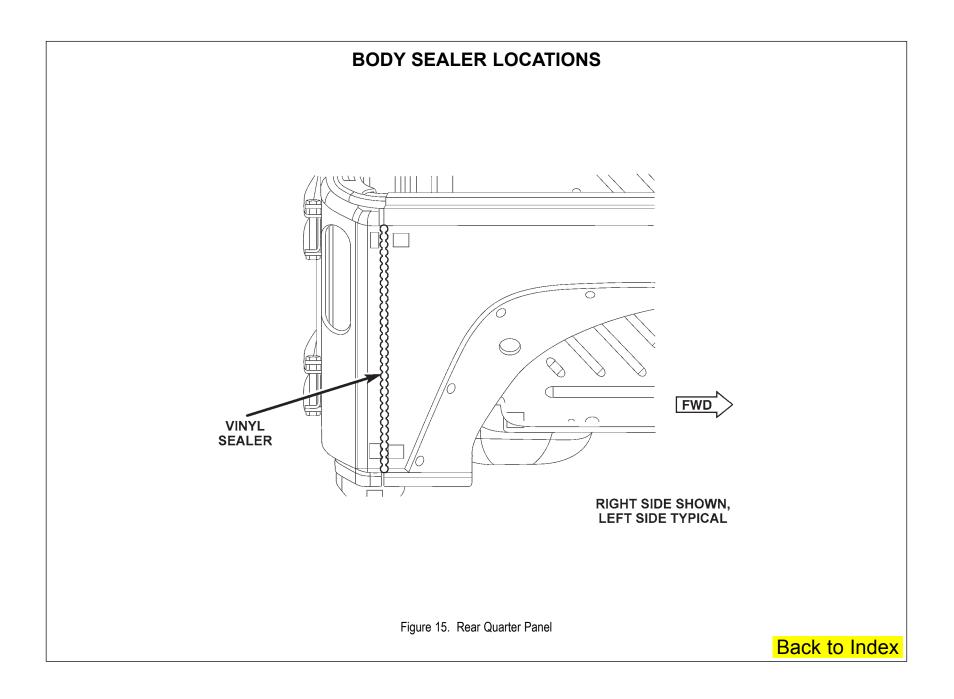












JEEP WRANGLER STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE LOCATIONS

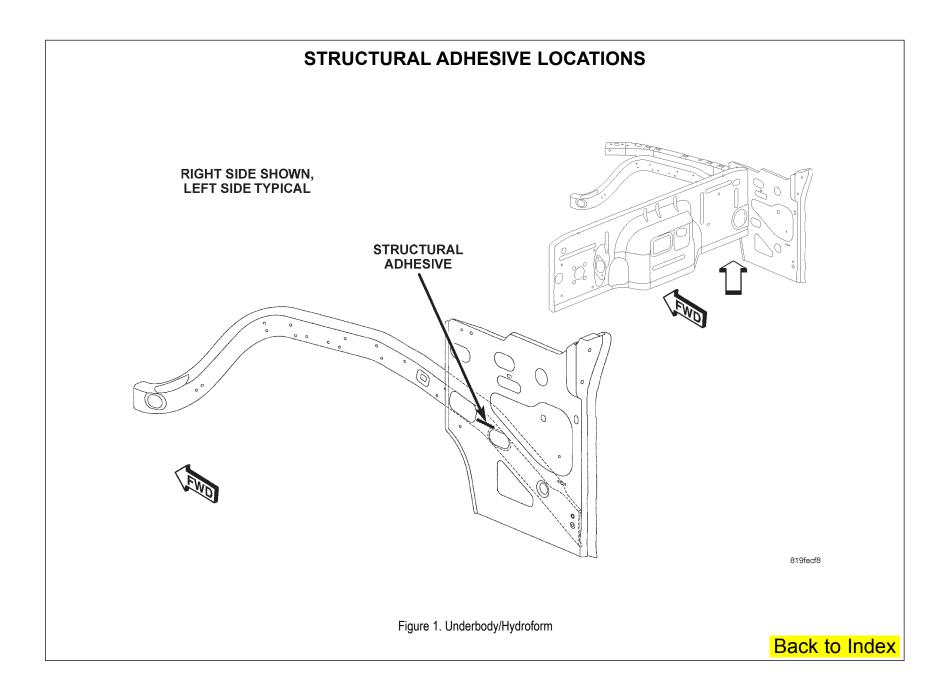
STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE LOCATION INDEX

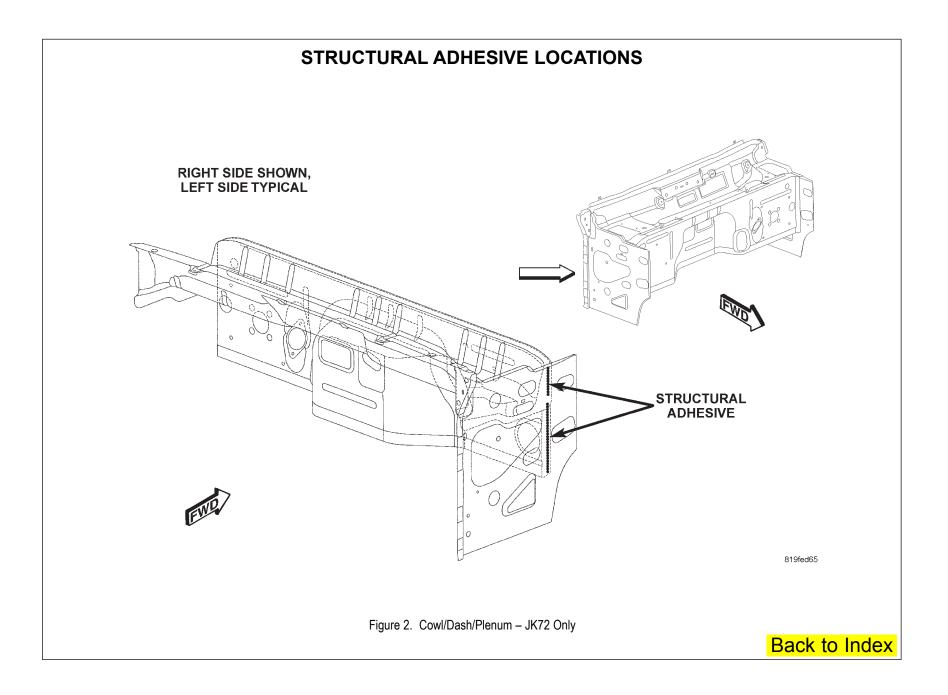
NOTE: Structural Adhesives used are a high strength epoxy and a high expansion lower strength antiflutter material. High strength epoxy is used on all areas.

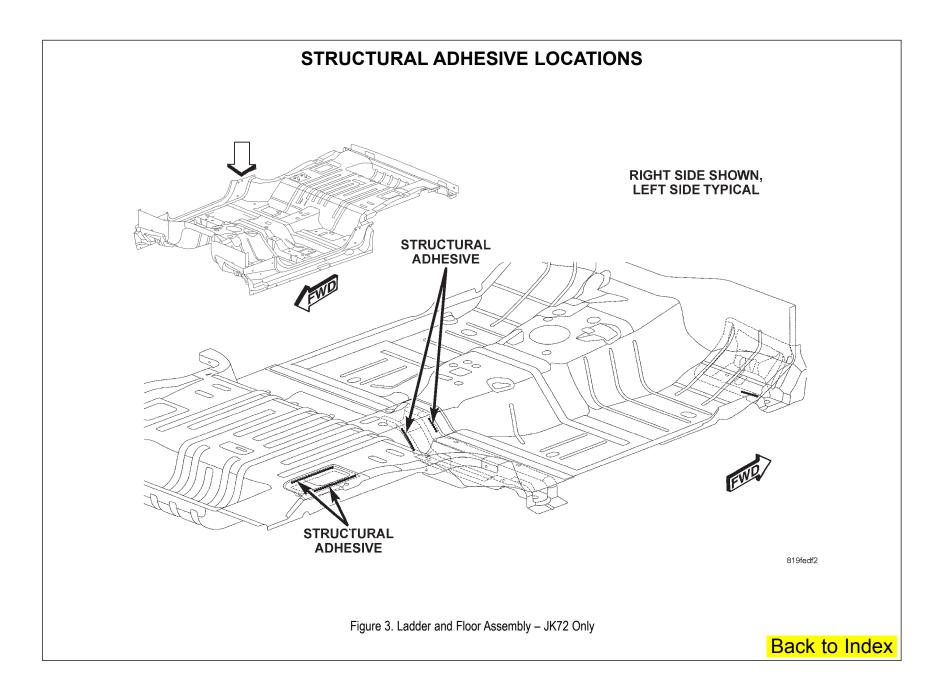
DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
UNDERBODY/HYDROFOAM	1
COWL/DASH/PLENUM – JK72 ONLY	2
LADDER AND FLOOR ASSEMBLY – JK72 ONLY	3
UNDERBODY COMPLETE – JK72 ONLY	4
BODY IN WHITE COMPLETE – JK72 ONLY	5
COWL/DASH/PLENUM – JK74 ONLY	6
LADDER AND FLOOR ASSEMBLY – JK74 ONLY	7
UNDERBODY COMLETE – JK74 ONLY	8
BODY IN WHITE COMPLETE (1 OF 2) – JK74 ONLY	9
BODY IN WHITE COMPLETE (2 OF 2) – JK74 ONLY	10

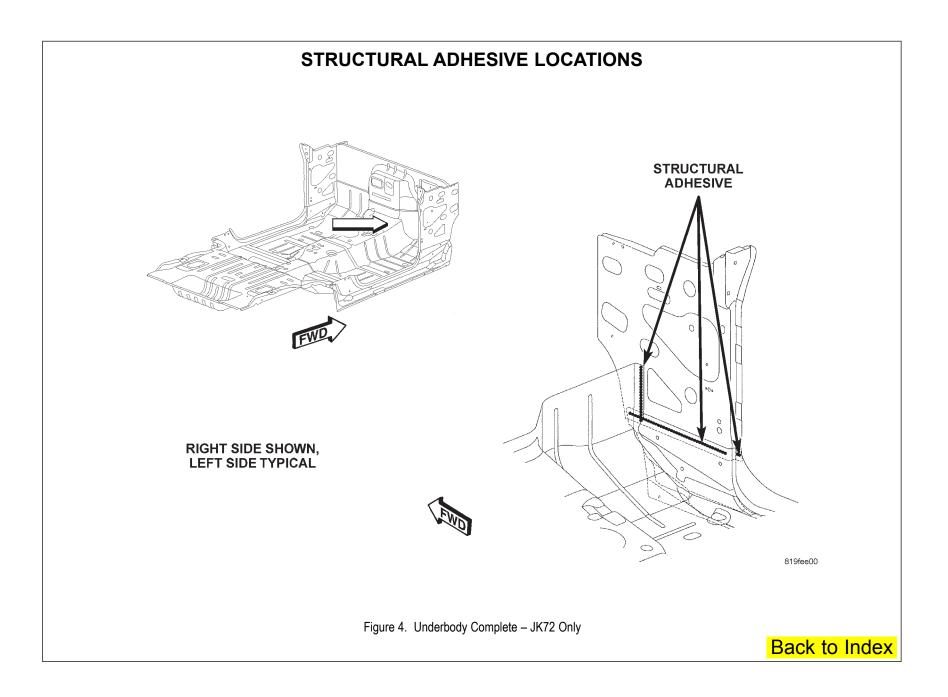
Preferred Mopar Product:

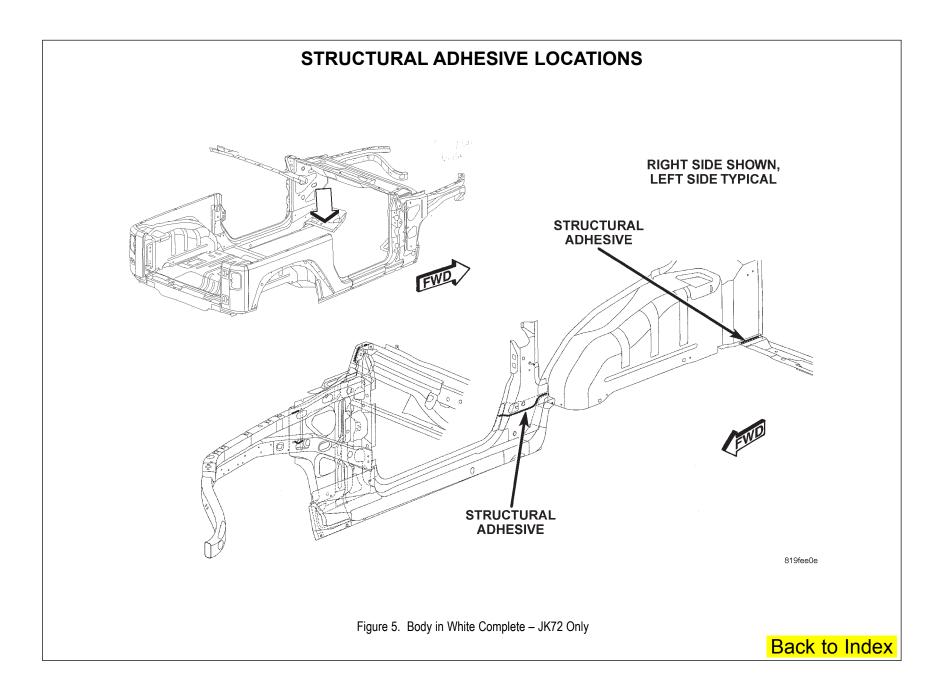
- Fusor 147 Part No. 05017147AA
- Fusor 112B Part No. 05083855AA
- Dispenser Part No. 05016570AA

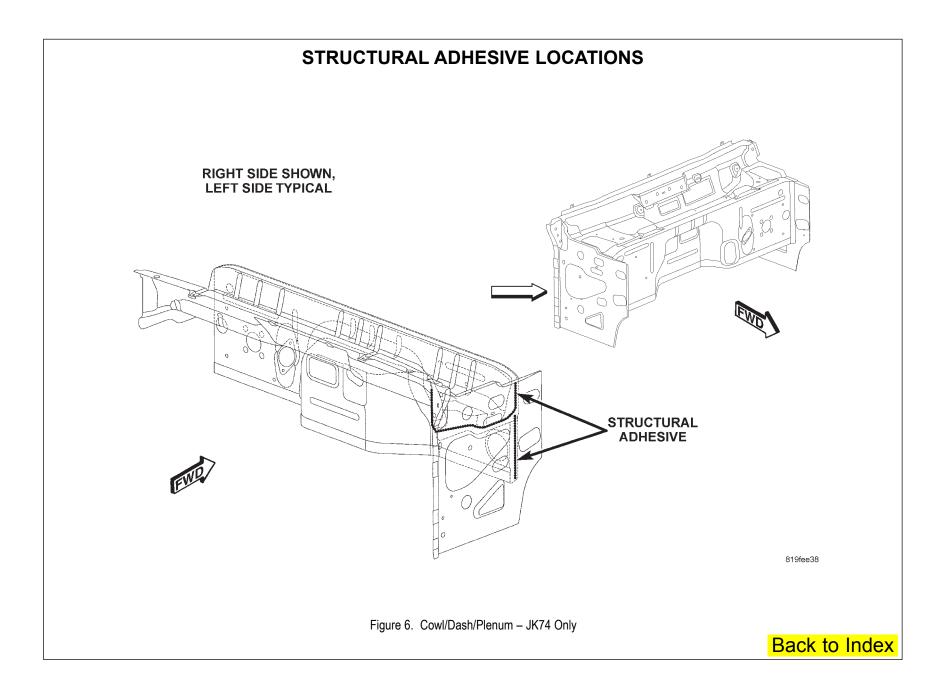


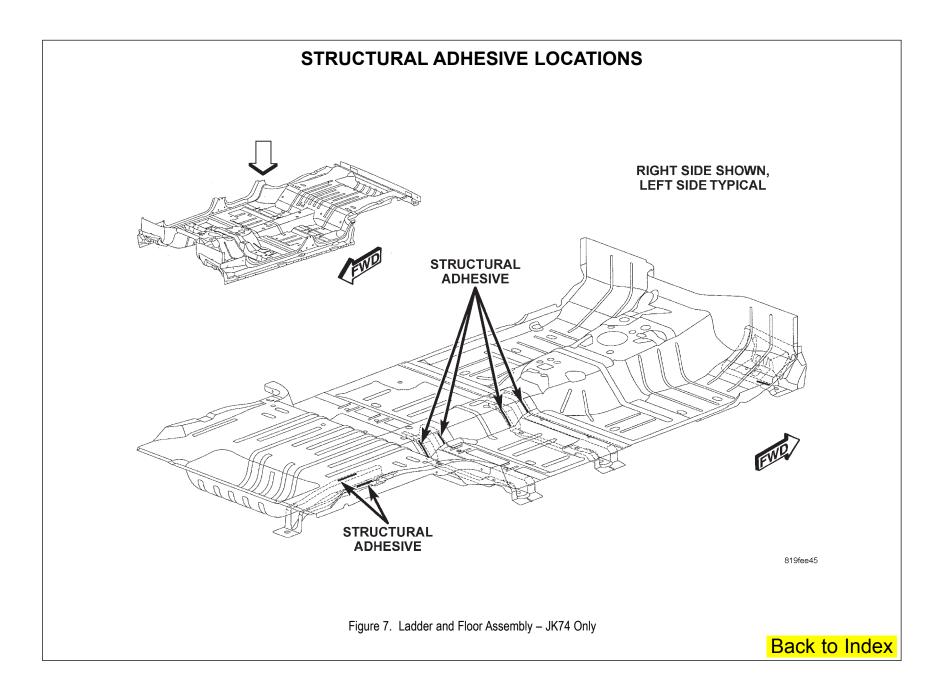


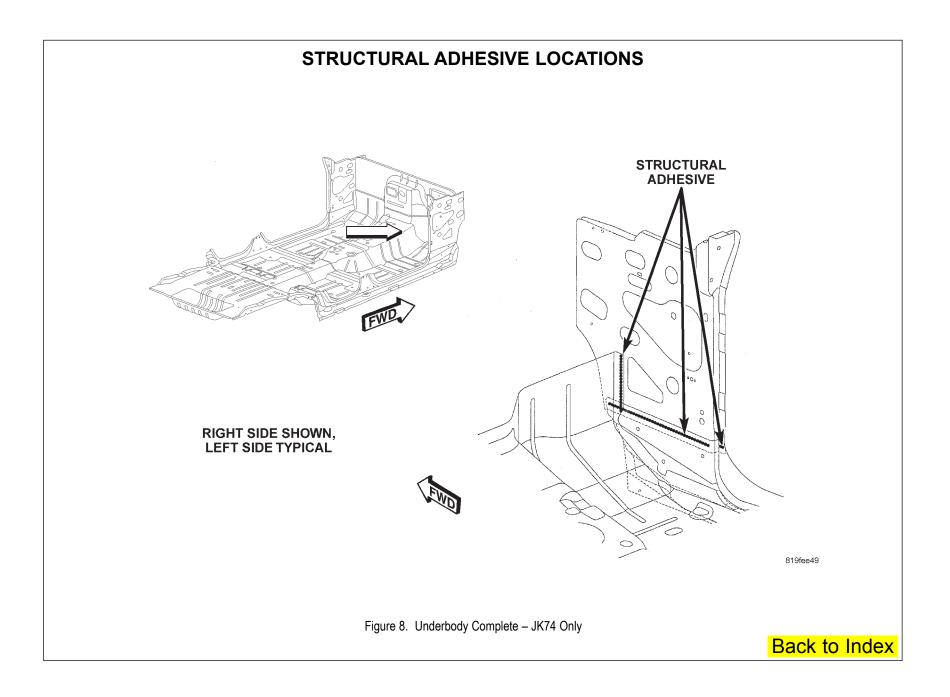


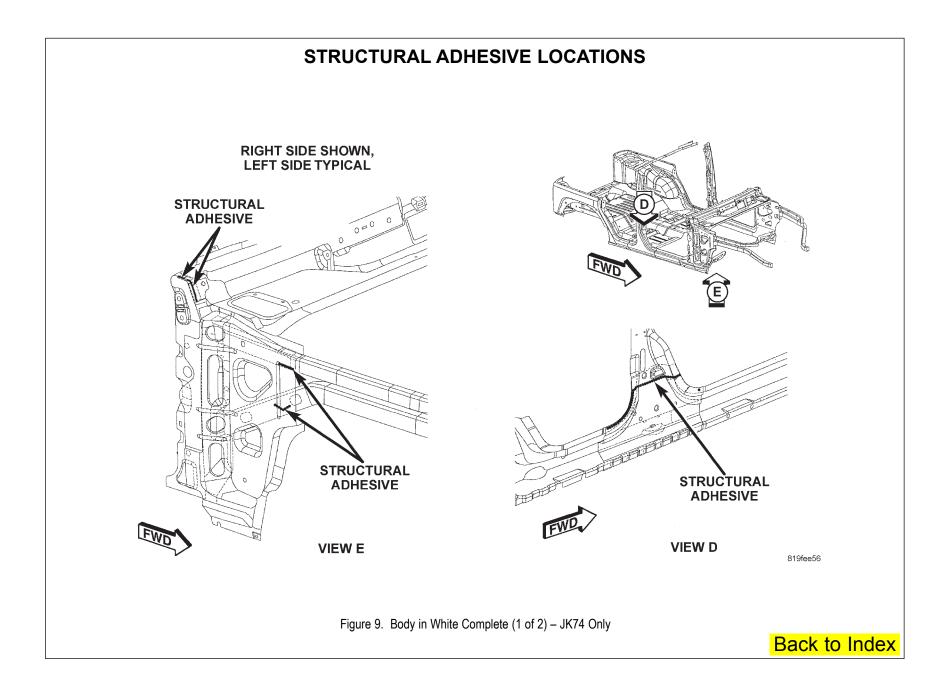


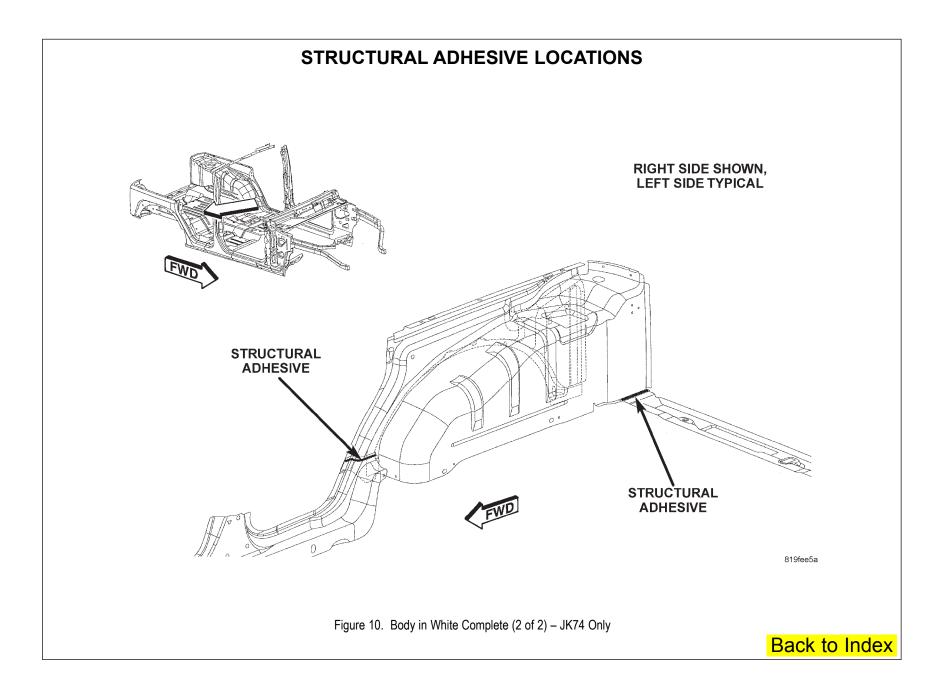








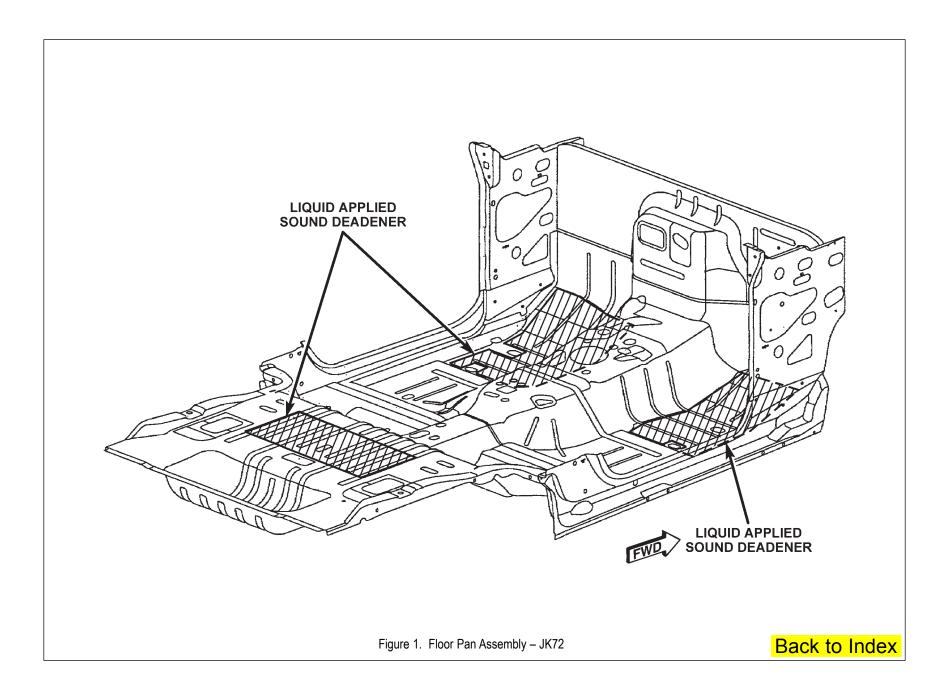


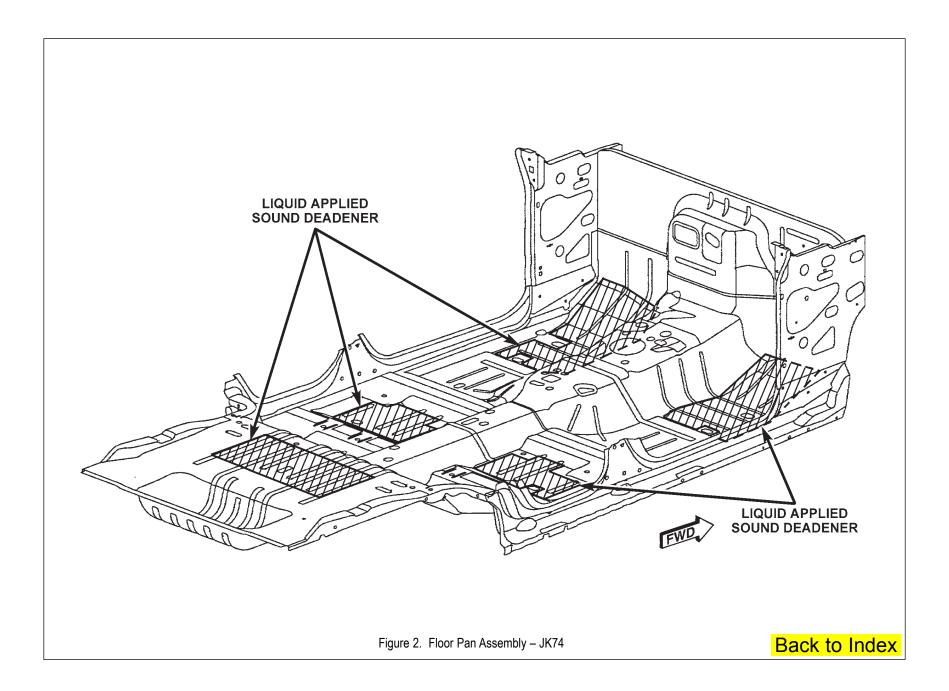


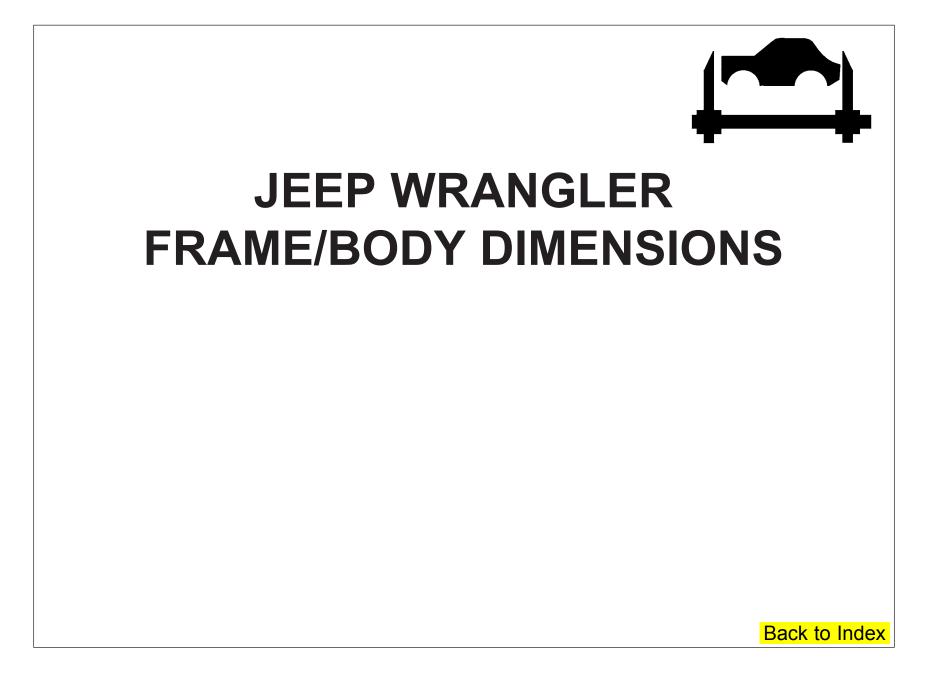
Jeep Wrangler

SOUND DEADENER INFORMATION

JEEP WRANGLER SOUND DEADENER LOCATIONS	
DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
FLOOR PAN ASSEMBLY – JK72	1
FLOOR PAN ASSEMBLY – JK74	2







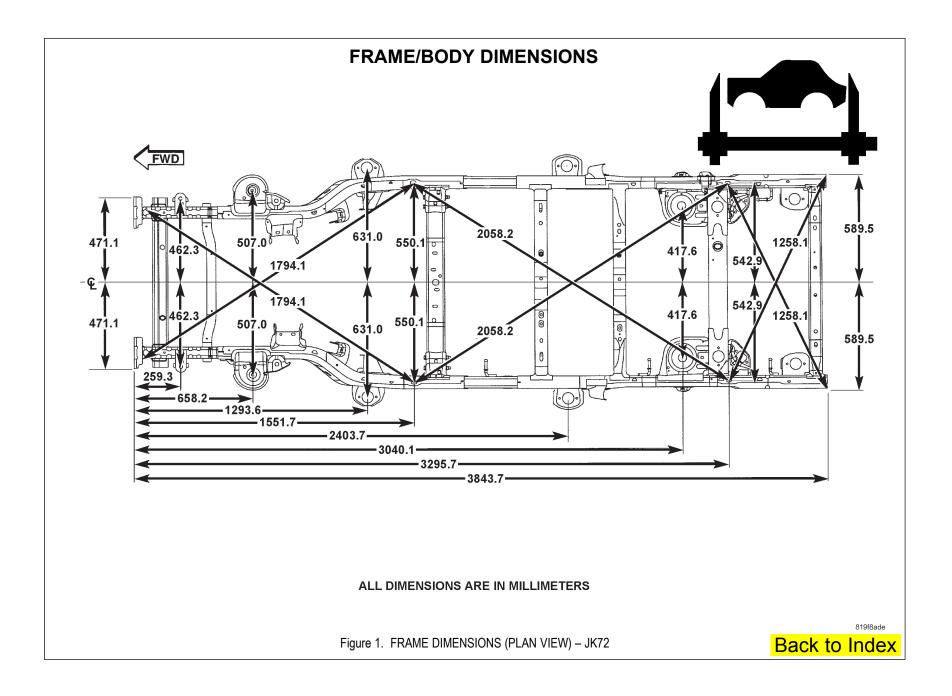


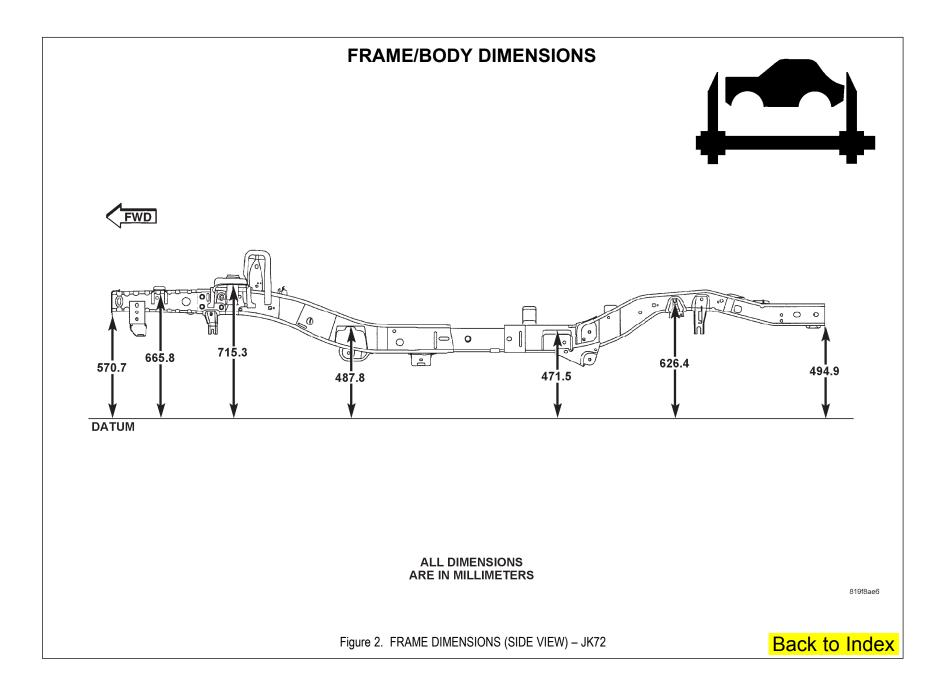
FRAME DIMENSIONS

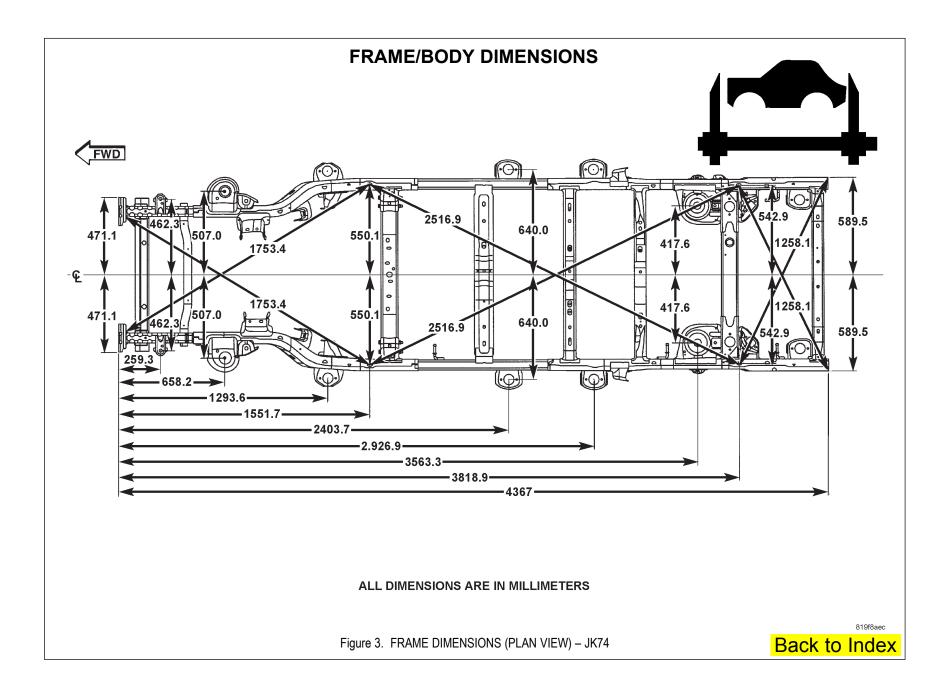
Frame dimensions are listed in metric scale. All dimensions are from center of Principal Locating Point (PLP), or from center to center of PLP and transfer location. Vertical dimensions can be taken from the work surface to the locations indicated.

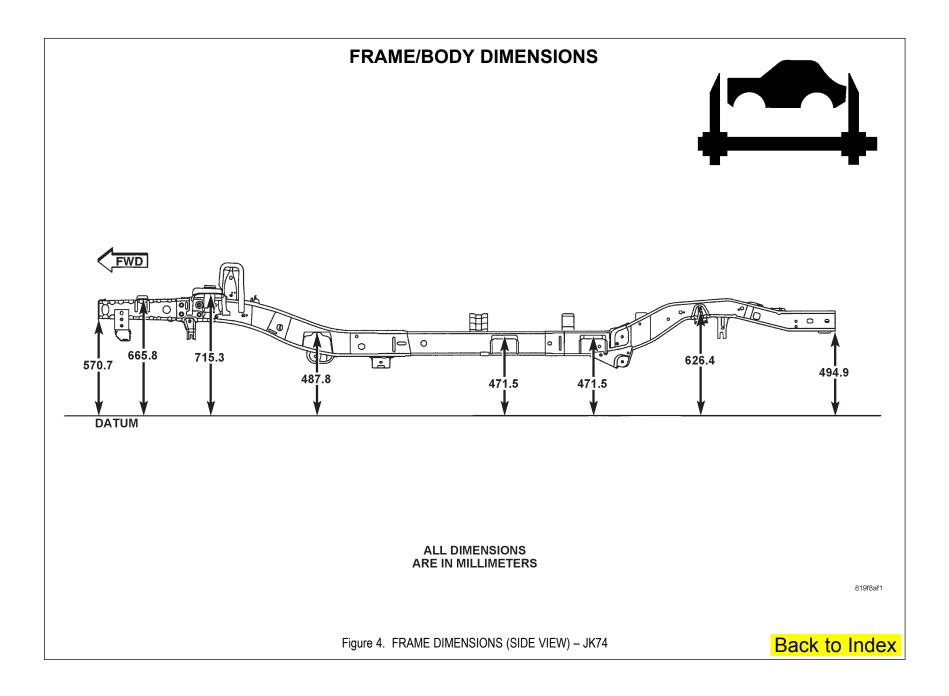
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FRAME DIMENSIONS (SIDE VIEW) – JK74	4



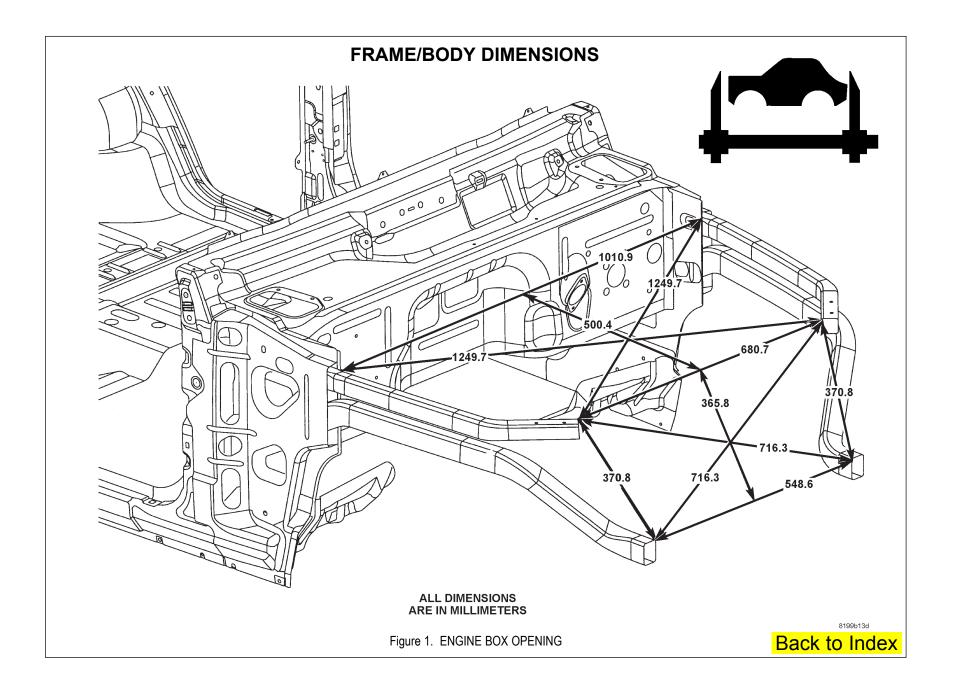


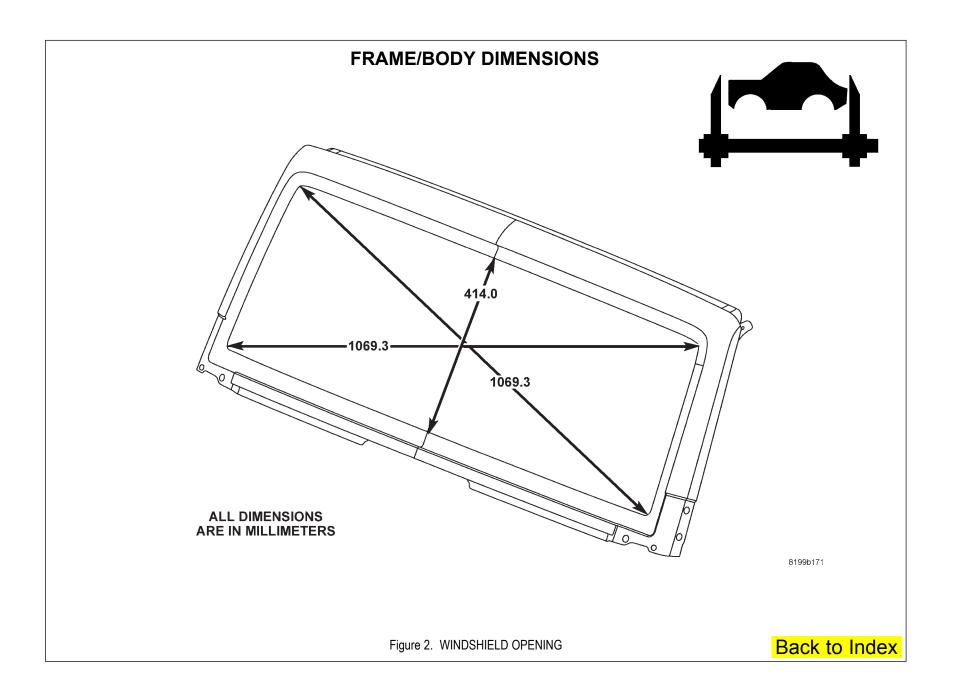


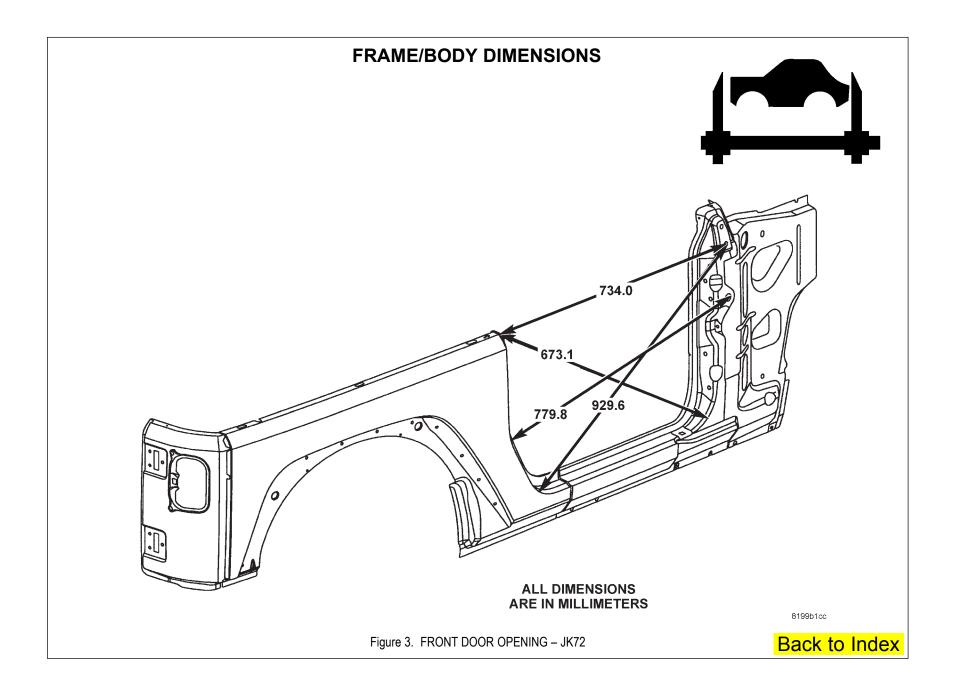


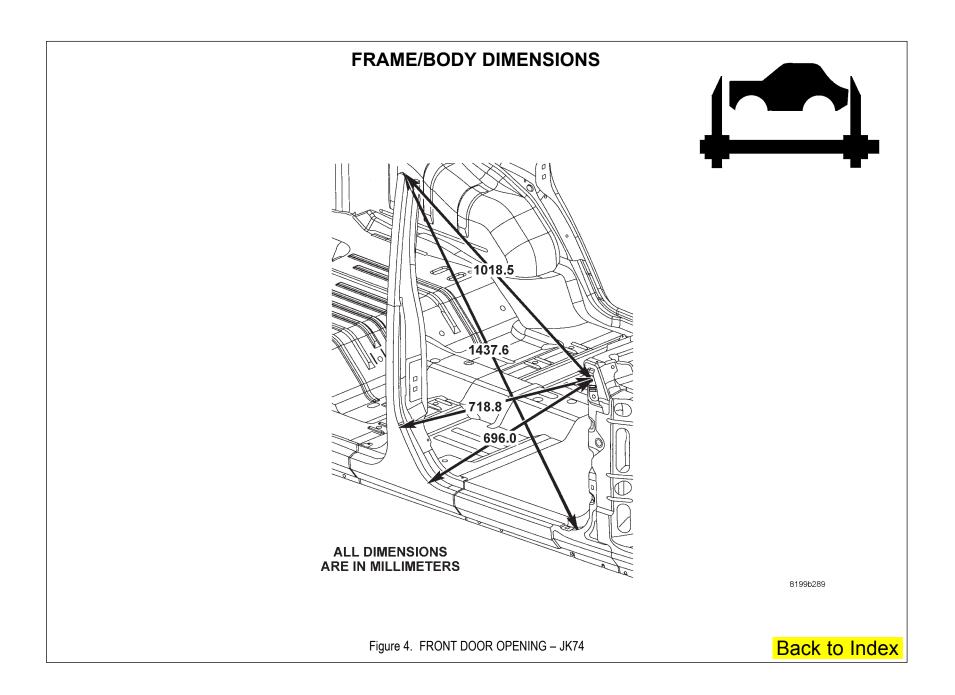
OPENING DIMENSIONS

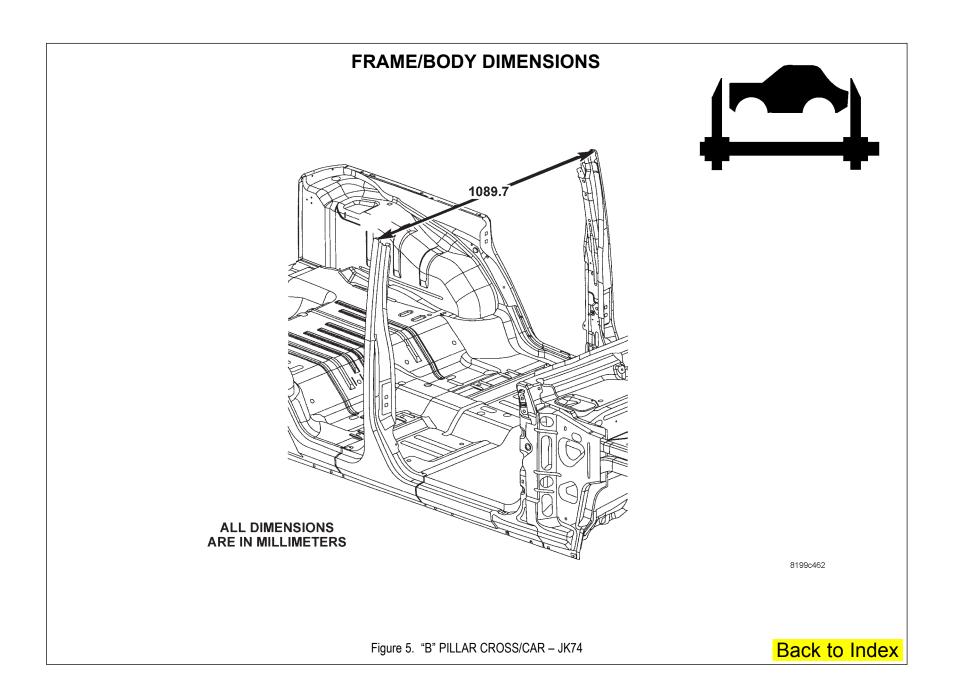
DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
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WINDSHIELD OPENING	2
FRONT DOOR OPENING – JK72	3
REAR DOOR OPENING – JK74	4
"B" PILLAR CROSS/CAR – JK74	5
REAR DOOR OPENING – JK74	6
SWINGGATE OPENING	7

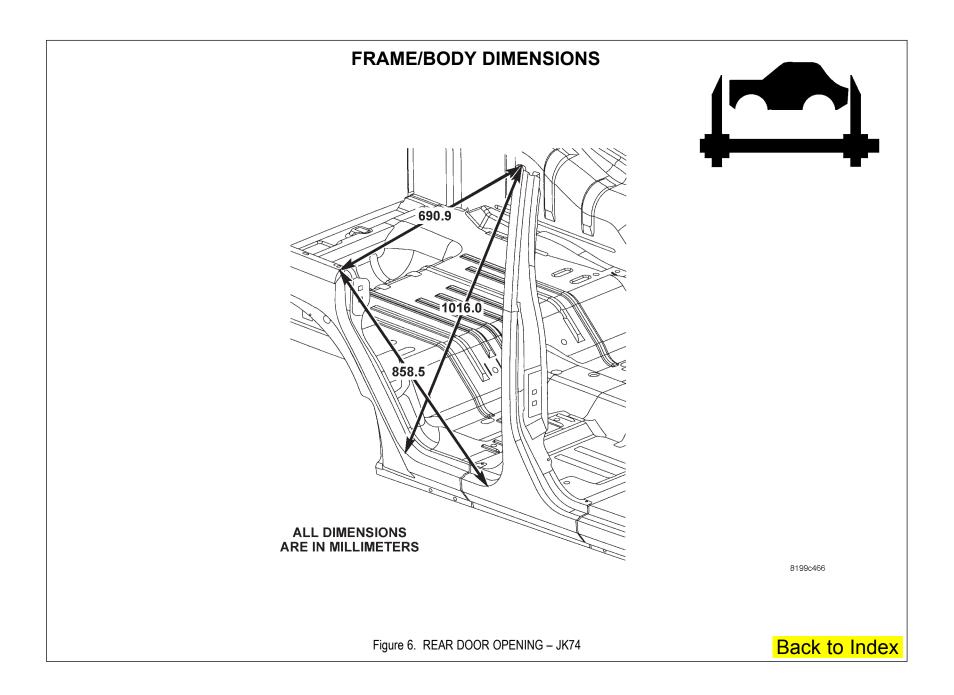


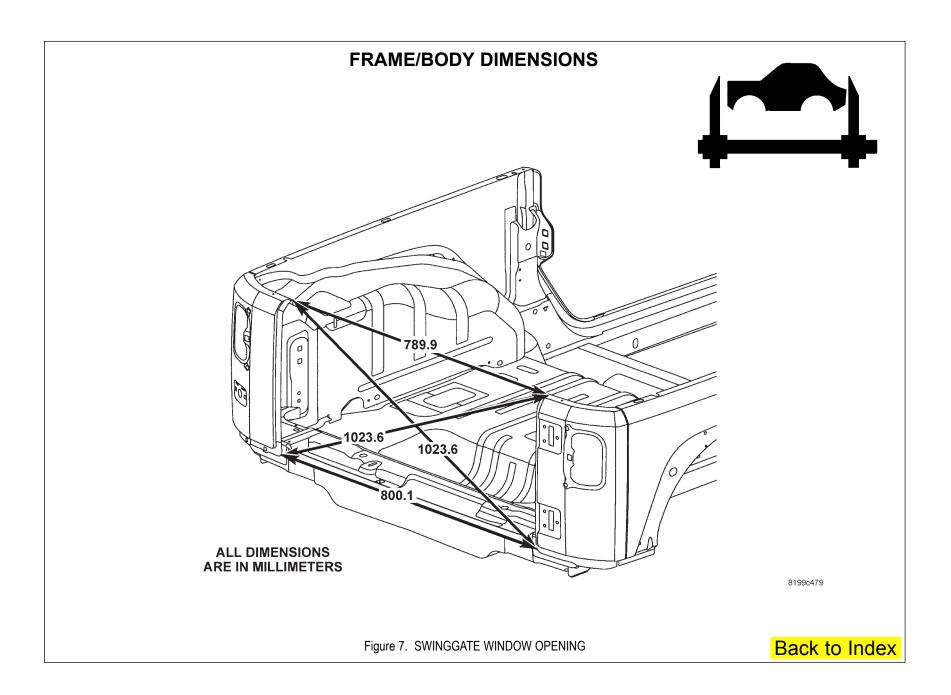


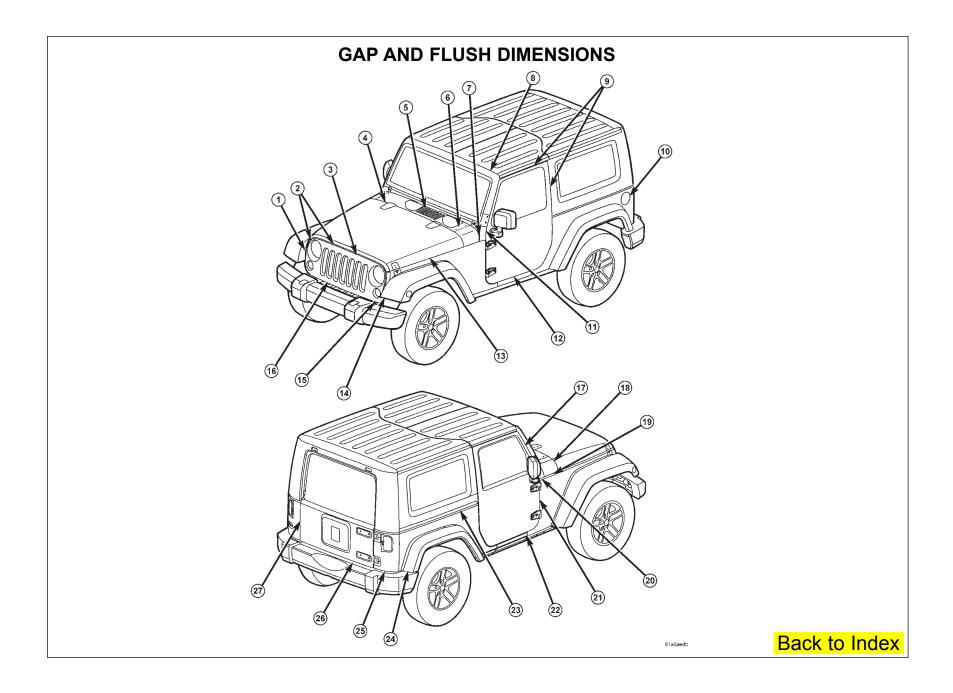












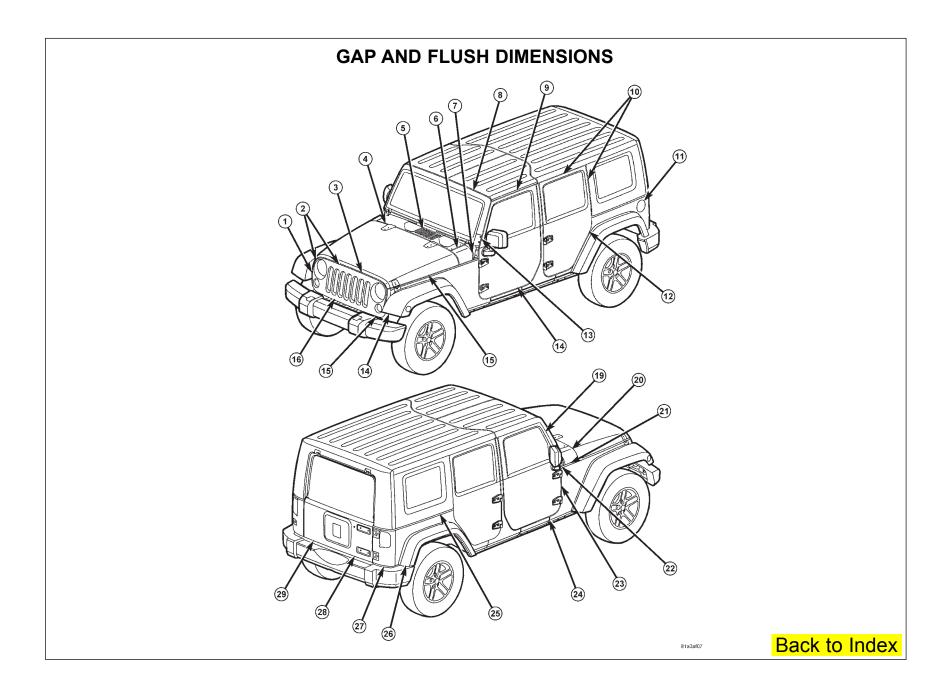
GAP AND FLUSH DIMENSIONS

DIMENSION	DESCRIPTION	GAP	FLUSH
1	Fender to Grille		0.0 +/- 2.0
2	Hood/Fender to Grille	7.0 +/- 2.0 Parallel within 1.5 Side to Side 2.0	
3	Hood to Grille		Hood O/F 1.0 +/- 2.0 Parallel within 1.5
4	Hood to Cowl Grille	7.0 +/- 2.0 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 2.0
5	Cowl Grille to Windshield	5.0 +/- 2.0 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 2.0
6	Cowl Grille to Cowl End Cap	5.5 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
7	Cowl Panel Windshield Reinforcement	To Windshield 4.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5 To Cowl End Cap 3.0 +/- 2.0	
8	Windshield to Hard/Soft Top	5.0 +/- 2.0 Parallel within 2.0	O/F 1.0 +/-2.0
9	Hard/Soft Top to Front Door	5.0 +/- 2.0 Parallel within 1.5	12.0 +/- 2.0 at Drip Rai 0.0 +/- 1.5 at Belt Line
10	Fuel Filler Door to Body Side	0.0 + 1.5/-0.0	
11	Windshield Reinforcement to Door	5.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
12	Front Door to Body Side	5.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5 Allow additional +/- 0.5 with Side Curtain
13	Hood to Fender	6.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
14	Fender/Wheel Flare to Fascia	16.0 +/- 4.0 Parallel within 3.0	
15	Grille to Bumper	11.0 +/- 4.0 Parallel within 3.0	
16	Grille to Valance Cover	13.0 +/- 4.0	
17	Windshield to Door	5.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5 Allow additional +/- 0.5 with Side Curtain
18	Hood to Cowl Grille End Cap	7.0 +/- 2.0 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
19	Cowl End Cap to Fender	5.5 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
20	Windshield Reinforcement to Fender	7.0 +/- 2.0	0.0 +/- 1.5
21	Fender to Door	5.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
22	Fender to Body Side	5.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
23	Hard/Soft Top to Body	16.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
24	Rear Bumper to Wheel Flare	19.0 +/- 5.0	0.0 +/- 4.0
25	Rear Bumper to Body Side	13.0 +/- 3.0	
26	Rear Bumper to Swing Gate	34.5 +/- 3.0 Parallel within 3.0	
27	Swing Gate to Body	5.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5 Side to Side 2.0	0.0 +/- 1.5 Parallel within 1.5

2007 JK72 NOTE:

All measurements are in millimeters. O/F = Over Flush U/F = Under Flush

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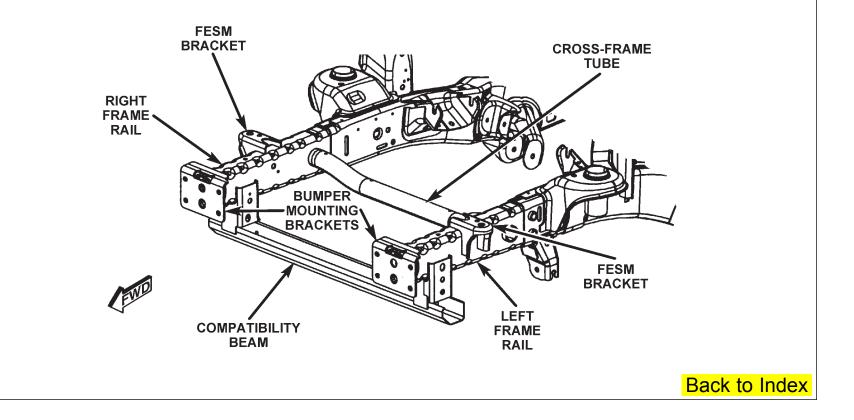
IMENSION	DESCRIPTION	GAP	FLUSH
1	Fender to Grille		0.0 +/- 2.0
2	Hood/Fender to	7.0 +/- 2.0	
	Grille	Parallel within 1.5 Side to Side 2.0	
3	Hood to Grille		Hood O/F 1.0 +/- 2.0
0	ribba to came		Parallel within 1.5
4	Hood to Cowl Grille	7.0 +/- 2.0	0.0 +/- 2.0
		Parallel within 1.5	
5	Cowl Grille to	5.0 +/- 2.0	0.0 +/- 2.0
<u>^</u>	Windshield	Parallel within 1.5	00.145
6	Cowl Grille to Cowl End Cap Cowl Panel Windshield	5.5 +/- 1.5 To Windshield 4.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
/	Reinforcement	Parallel within 1.5	
	Territorcement	To Cowl End Cap 3.0 +/- 2.0	
8	Windshield to	5.0 +/- 2.0	O/F 1.0 +/-2.0
	Hard/Soft Top	Parallel within 2.0	
9	Hard/Soft Top to	5.0 +/- 2.0	12.0 +/- 2.0
	Front Door	Parallel within 1.5	
10	Hard/Soft Top to	5.0 +/- 2.0	12.0 +/- 2.0 at Drip Ra
	Rear Door	Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5 at Belt Lin
11	Fuel Filler Door to Body Side	0.0 + 1.5/-0.0	
12	Rear Door to	5.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
12	Body Side	Parallel within 1.5	Allow additional +/- 0.
	body Gide	Taraller within 1.5	with Side Curtain
13	Windshield Reinforcement to	5.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
	Door	Parallel within 1.5	
14	Front Door to	5.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
	Body Side	Parallel within 1.5	Allow additional +/- 0. with Side Curtain
15	Hood to Fender	6.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
		Parallel within 1.5	
16	Fender/Wheel Flare	16.0 +/- 4.0	
47	to Fascia	Parallel within 3.0	
17	Grille to Bumper	11.0 +/- 4.0 Parallel within 3.0	
18	Grille to Valance Cover	13.0 +/- 4.0	
19	Windshield to Door	5.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
15		Parallel within 1.5	Allow additional +/- 0. with Side Curtain
20	Hood to	7.0 +/- 2.0	0.0 +/- 1.5
	Cowl Grille End Cap	Parallel within 1.5	
21	Cowl End Cap to	5.5 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
	Fender	Parallel within 1.5	
22	Windshield Reinforcement	7.0 +/- 2.0	0.0 +/- 1.5
23	to Fender Fender to Door	5.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
20		Parallel within 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.0
24	Fender to Body Side	5.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
25	Hard/Soft Top to	16.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
	Body	Parallel within 1.5	
26	Rear Bumper to	19.0 +/- 5.0	0.0 +/- 4.0
	Wheel Flare		
27	Rear Bumper to Body Side	13.0 +/- 3.0	
28	Rear Bumper to	34.5 +/- 3.0	
	Swing Gate	Parallel within 3.0	
29	Swing Gate	5.0 +/- 1.5	0.0 +/- 1.5
	to Body	Parallel within 1.5 Side to Side 2.0	Parallel within 1.5

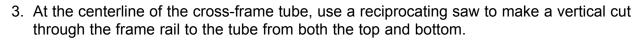
NOTE: All measurements are in millimeters. O/F = Over Flush U/F = Under Flush

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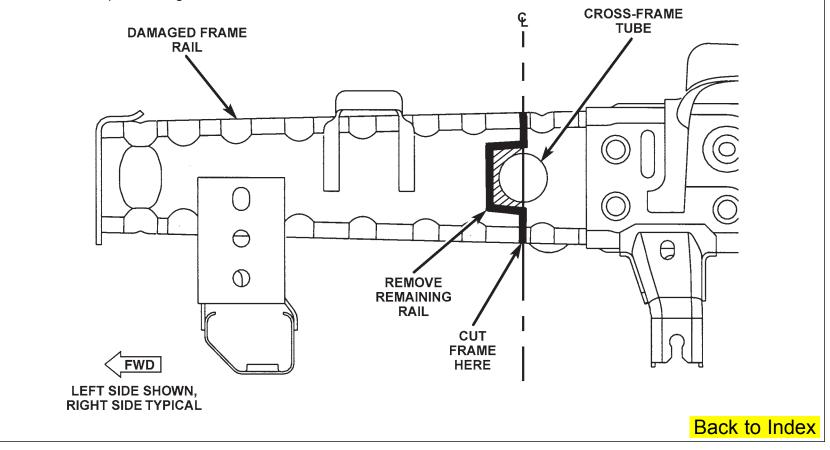
JEEP WRANGLER FRAME REPAIR PROCEDURES FRONT

- 1. Mount the vehicle on appropriate frame correction equipment ("frame rack") and using a three-dimensional measuring system measure frame/body and correct to vehicle specifications.
- 2. Release welds holding compatibility beam brackets to rails and remove if compatibility beam is to be replaced also, the brackets only need to be removed from the undamaged rail.

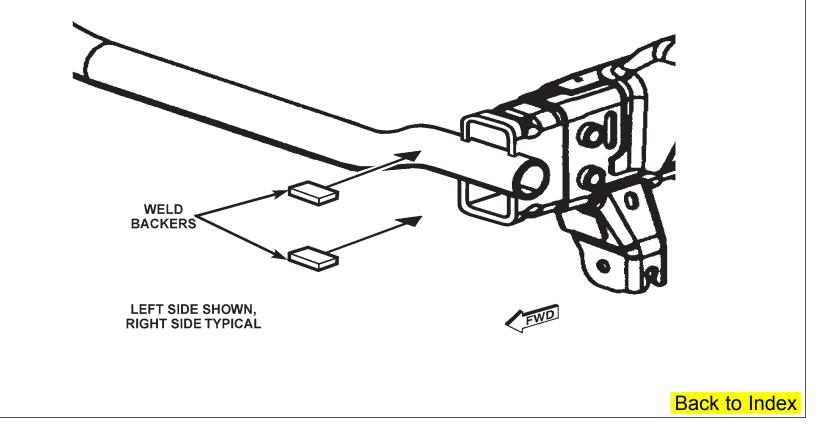




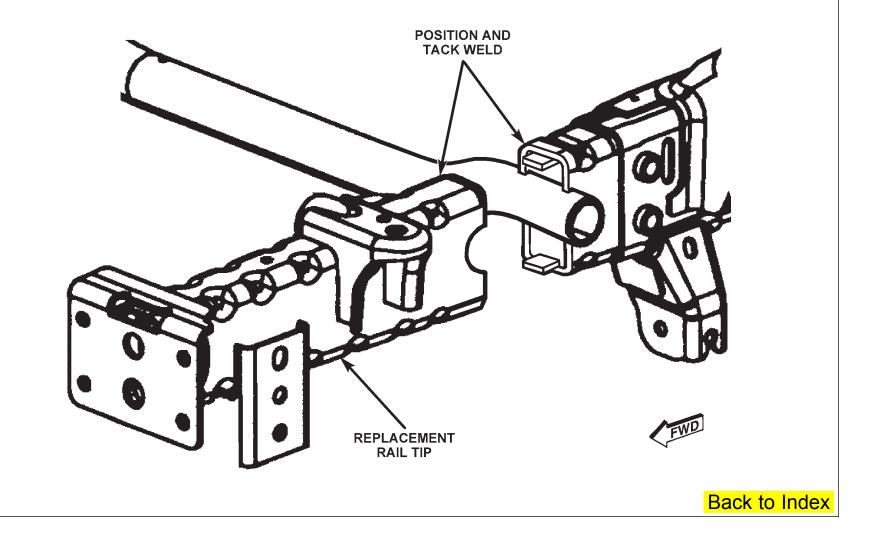
- 4. Using either a reciprocating saw or a plasma cutter, cut forward of the tube to release the rail from the tube.
- 5. Grind off any remaining rail or weld attached to the tubular crossmember forward of the original vertical cuts in preparation for the replacement part.
- 6. Any cuts into the tubular crossmember should be welded and dressed smooth before proceeding.



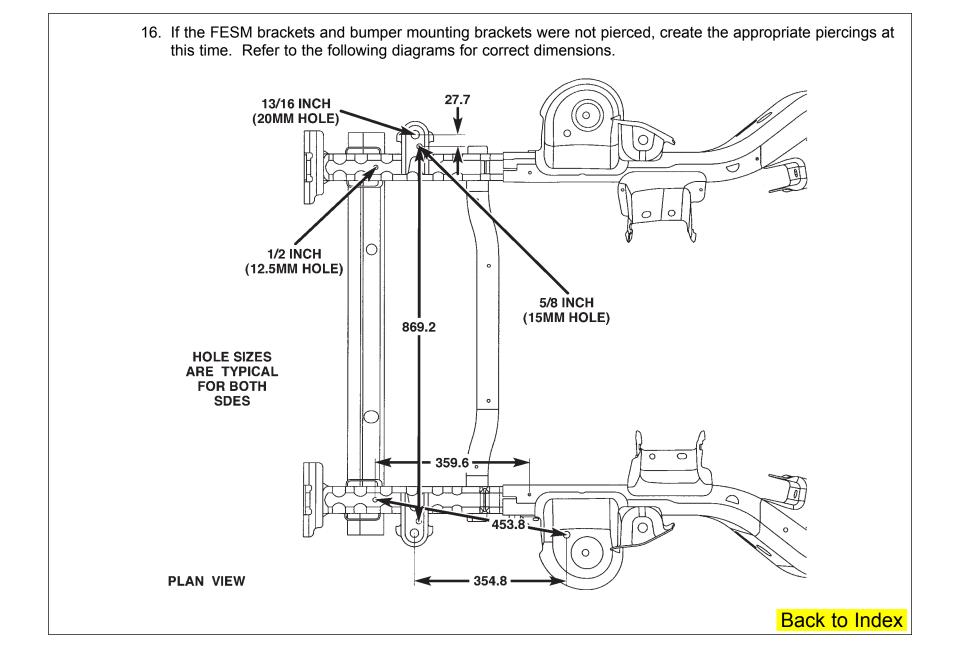
- 7. From the removed rail, cut weld-backers which will fit snugly into the original frame at the cut location. Position these backers so 1/2" protrudes from the section location.
- 8. Cut the service part vertically at the same location as the original frame.
- 9. Clean and de-burr all cut edges, remove e-coat within 1" of the joint from the inside and outside of all the surfaces.
- 10. Ensure that a slight bevel is created at the butt-weld joint to allow complete weld penetration.
- 11. Refer to the weld chart for proper weld rod and approximate welder settings, and adjust the welder to create a proper weld bead.

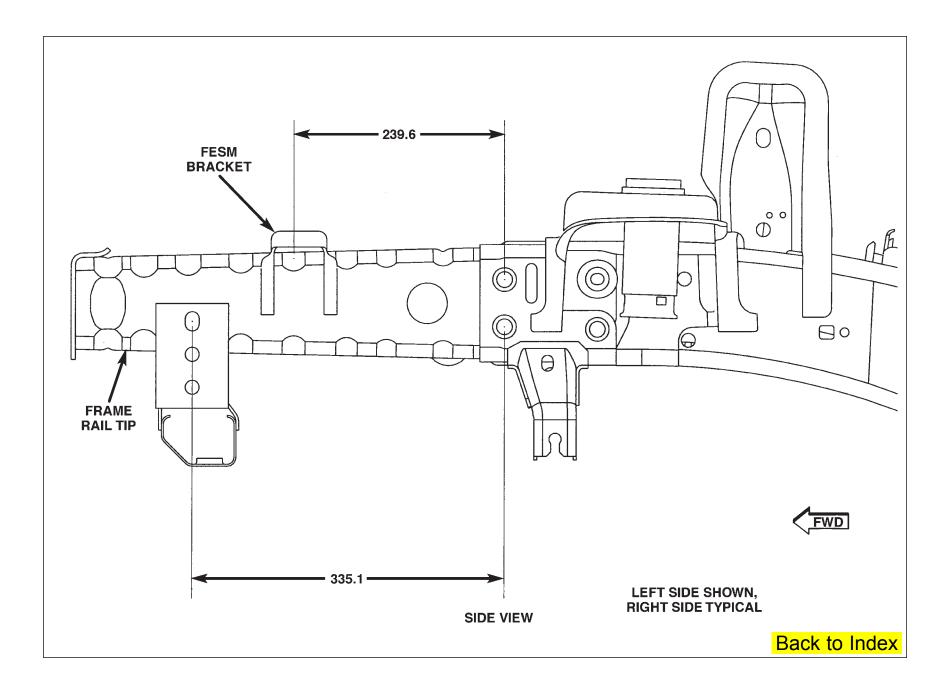


- 12. Position new (cut) rail tip in proper position and tack-weld in place.
- 13. Weld replacement tip in place using a skip-stitch process. Weld in 2" increments on opposing sides of the rail to avoid distortion while also allowing the rail to cool between the welding operations.

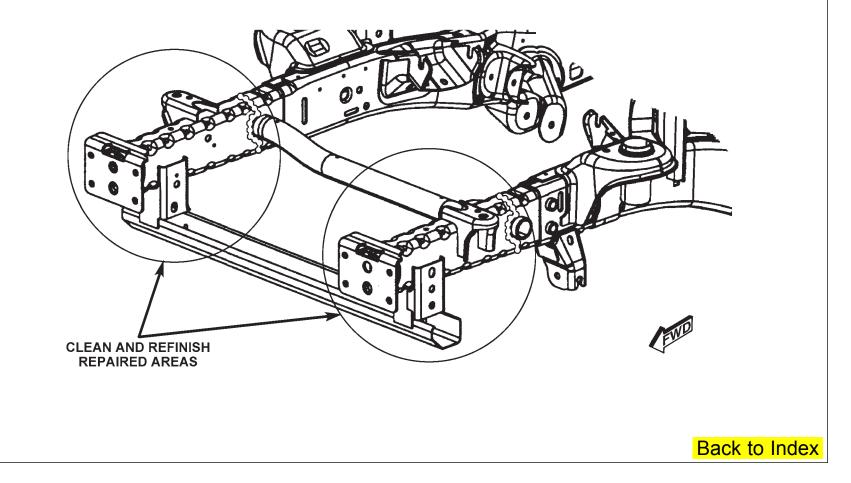


- 14. Position and tack-weld FESM bracket, bumper mounting bracket, and compatibility beam.
- FESM BRACKET BUMPER MOUNTING BRACKET LEFT SIDE SHOWN, **RIGHT SIDE TYPICAL** COMPATIBILITY BEAM Back to Index
- 15. When dimensional accuracy is confirmed, finish weld all components using the original weld locations as a guideline.



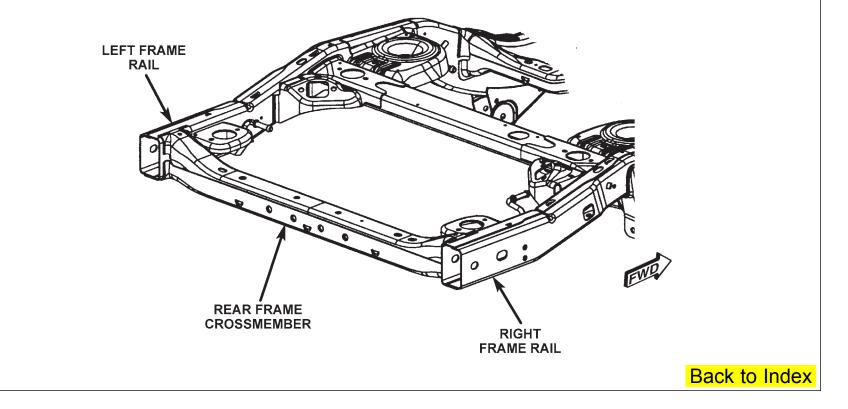


- 17. Cosmetically dress welds without removing any base metal a skim coat of filler may be utilized for an improved cosmetic appearance.
- 18. Refinish all components to a production appearance.
- 19. On all areas inaccessible to the refinish operation, apply a creeping type rust proofing material ensuring 100% coverage. Be especially focused on those areas where welding may have burned off the original corrosion protection.

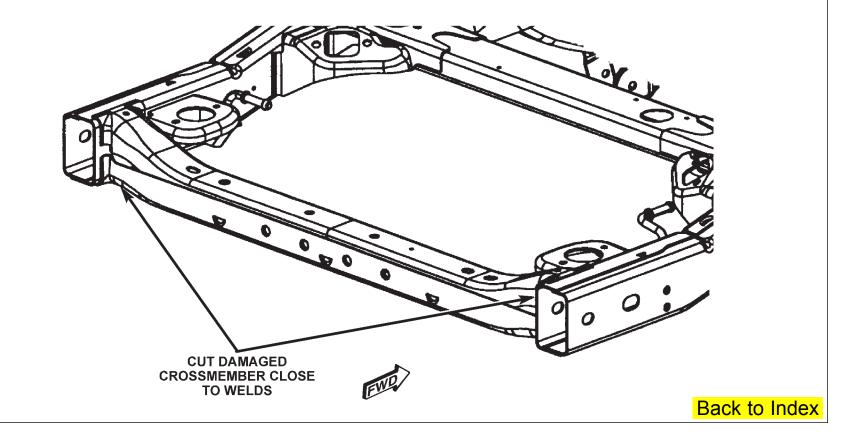


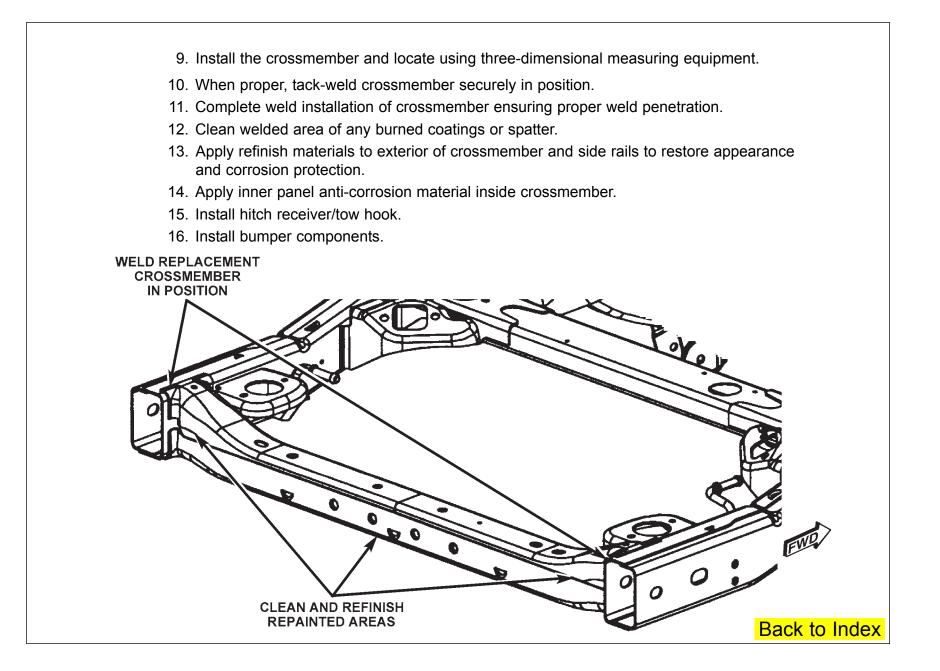
REAR CROSSMEMBER

- 1. Mount the vehicle on appropriate frame correction equipment ("frame rack") and using a three-dimensional measuring system measure frame/body and correct to vehicle specifications.
- 2. Remove rear bumper components.
- 3. Remove hitch receiver or tow hook if equipped.
- 4. Release rear body mount fasteners, and loosen remaining body fasteners to allow lifting the body upward providing work access.



- 5. Using a reciprocating saw, or equivalent, cut the crossmember close to the welds to the side rails and body mount brackets and remove (each side of crossmember has a total of 7 welds).
- 6. Using an angle grinder, grind off remaining crossmember and weldments.
- 7. Dress new crossmember at weld locations so that a very shallow bevel is created and remove any e-coat, inside and out, on replacement part within 1-inch of weld zones as best possible.
- 8. Refer to the weld chart for proper weld rod and approximate welder settings, then using the old crossmember adjust the welder to create a proper weld bead.





WELD PROCESS

CAUTION: All welds should conform to DaimlerChrysler vehicle engineering process standard "ps 9472".

WELDING PARAMETERS

WELDING PROCESS	FLUX CORED ARC	GAS METAL ARC (MIG)*	SHIELDED METAL ARC (STICK)
Material Thickness	3.7 mm to 4.2 mm	3.7 mm to 4.2 mm	3.7 mm to 4.2 mm
Electrode Type	Lincoln Electrical Co. Product #: NR-211 MP (Do Not Substitute)	AWS ER70S-6 (Do Not Substitute)	** AWS E 7018
Electrodes Size Inches	.045 Tubular	.035 Solid	3/32"
Electrode Stick Out	3/8" - 1/2"	1/2" - 5/8"	N/A
Polarity	Electrode "-" Work Piece "+"	Electrode "+" Work Piece "-"	Electrode "+" Work Piece "-"
Shielding Gas	Self Shielded	75% Ar 25% CO2	Self Shielded
Gas Flow Rate	N/A	25 - 35 CFM	N/A
Wire Feed Speed (inches per minute)	110 - 130 Vertical Down 70 - 90 Flat & Overhead	245 - 250 Vertical Down 210 - 225 Flat & Overhead	N/A
	Approximate	Amperage	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Vertical	110 - 130	175	85 (3/32" Diameter)
Flat & Overhead	70 - 90	155	90 (3/32" Diameter)
Voltage	15 - 18	19 - 20	N/A
	Direction of	Welding	
Vertical	Vertical Down Hill (only)	Vertical Down Hill (only)	Vertical - Up Hill (only)
Flat & Overhead	Flat - Push or Drag	Flat - Push or Drag	Flat - Drag

*First choice - Gas Metal Arc Welding Process: Butt joints - apply two layers (passes) of weld metal. First pass should only fill approximately ½ the thickness. Vertical position welds - maintain electrode wire at leading edge of weld puddle while traveling down hill to produce maximum penetration into the sleeve. These techniques work for FCAW as well.

