FOREWORD

This Body Repair Manual contains information and instructions for repairing the body structure of the 1998 NISSAN FRONTIER (D22) model. In order to achieve reliable repair work and ensure customer satisfaction, the technician should study this manual and become familiar with appropriate sections before starting repair and rebuilding work.

This Body Repair Manual is prepared for technicians who have attained a high level of skill and experience in repairing collision-damaged vehicles and also use modern service tools and equipment. Persons unfamiliar with body repair techniques should not attempt to repair collision-damaged vehicles by using this manual.

Technicians are also encouraged to read the 1998 NISSAN FRONTIER (D22) Service Manual and Body Repair Manual (Fundamentals) in order to ensure that the original functions and quality of the vehicle can be maintained. The Body Repair Manual (Fundamentals) contains additional information, including cautions and warnings, that are not included in this manual. Technicians should refer to both manuals to ensure proper repairs.

Please note that these manuals are prepared for worldwide usage, and as such, certain procedures might not apply in some regions or countries. In the U.S.A. it is recommended that a M.I.G. welder be used by a trained technician.

All information in this manual is based on the latest product information at the time of publication. The right is reserved to make changes in specifications and methods at any time without notice.

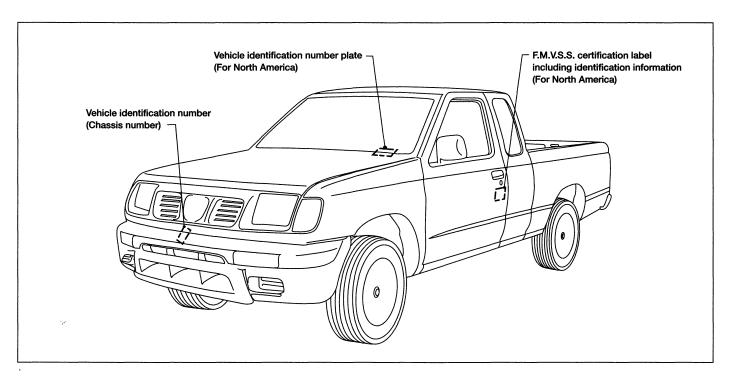
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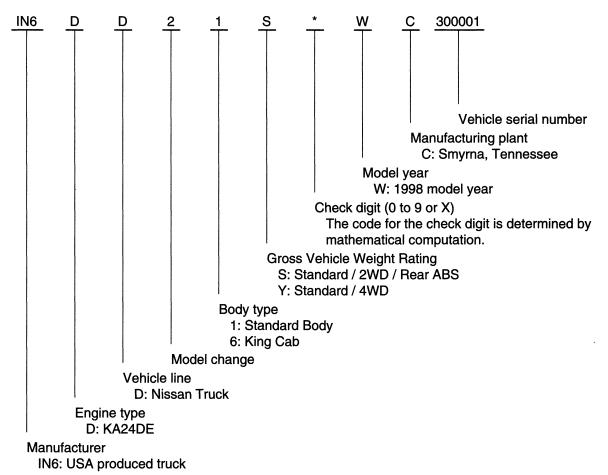
CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	1
Identification Number	1
BODY COMPONENT PARTS	3
Underbody Component Parts	3
Body Component Parts	4
CORROSION PROTECTION	5
Description	5
Anti-Corrosive Wax	6
Undercoating	8
Stone Guard Coat	9
BODY CONSTRUCTION	10
Body Construction	. 10
BODY ALIGNMENT	12
Body Center Marks	. 12
Panel Parts Matching Marks	. 14
Description	. 16
Engine Compartment	. 17
Underbody	. 18
Passenger Compartment	. 22
Rear Body	. 25
HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PLASTICS	26
Handling Precautions for Plastics	. 26
Location of Plastic Parts	
REPLACEMENT OPERATIONS	29
Description	. 29
Radiator Core Support	. 30
Radiator Core Support (Partial Replacement)	. 31
Hoodledge (Partial Replacement)	
Front Pillar	. 33
Lock Pillar	. 34
Outer Sill	. 36
Rack Panol	27

Identification Number

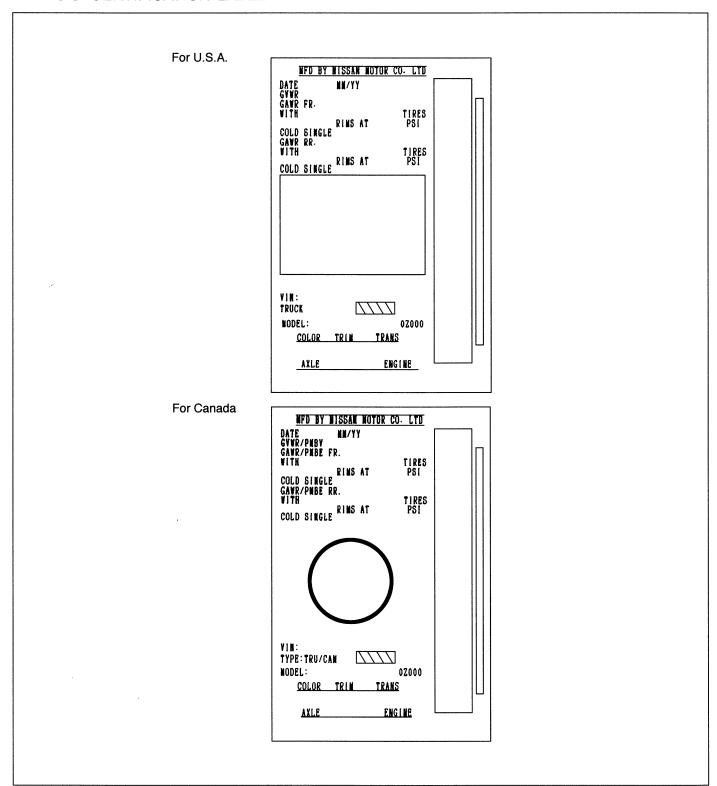


VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER Prefix and suffix designations: (For North America)

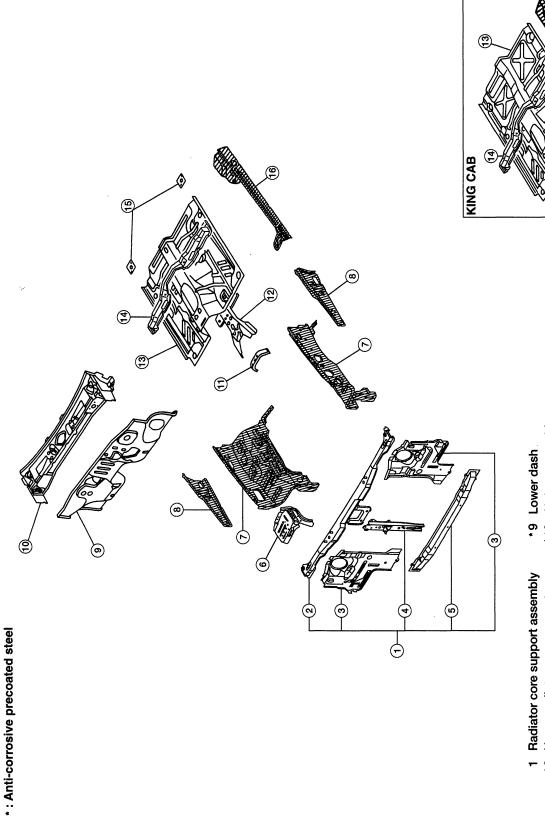


Identification Number (Cont'd)

F.M.V.S.S. CERTIFICATION LABEL



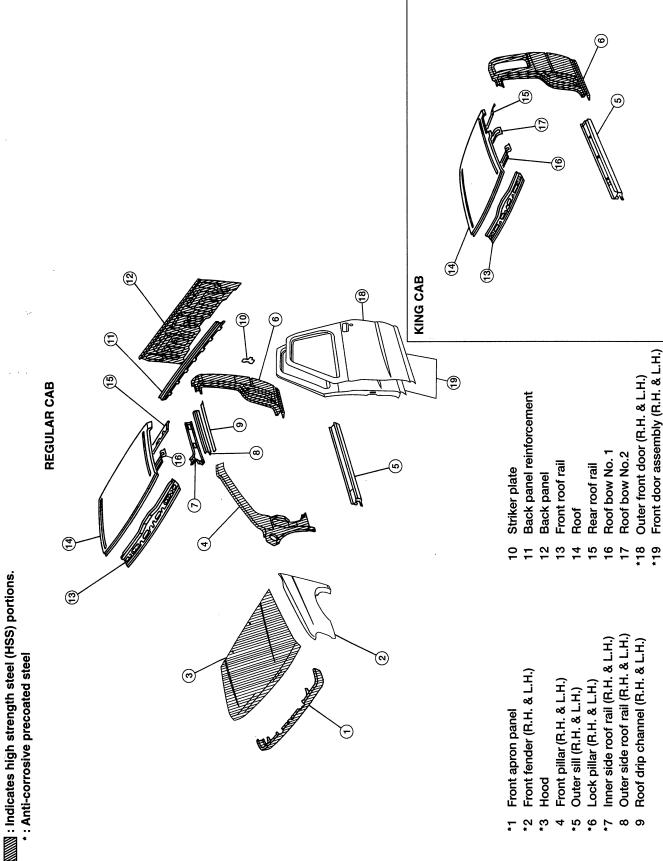
Underbody Component Parts



: Indicates high strength steel (HSS) portions.

- Upper radiator core support Side radiator core support ئ ئ
 - Hoodlock stay
 - Lower radiator core support 4 9
 - Battery support bracket Hoodledge assembly
- Hoodledge reinforcement
- 10 Air box assembly
- *11 Instrument stay reinforcement
- Parking brake and seat belt reinforcement assembly *12
 - Front floor *13
- 2nd crossmember
- Cab mount bracket assembly
 - Inner sill (L.H. & R.H.)

Body Component Parts



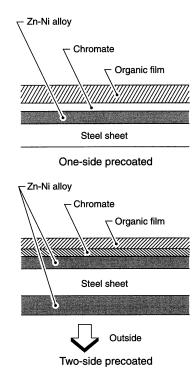
Description

To provide improved corrosion prevention, the following anti-corrosive measures have been implemented in our production plants. When repairing or replacing body panels, it is necessary to use these same anti-corrosive measures.

ANTI-CORROSIVE PRECOATED STEEL (DURASTEEL)

To improve repairability and corrosion resistance, a new type of anti-corrosive precoated steel sheet has been adopted replacing conventional zinc-coated steel sheet. Durasteel is electroplated zinc-nickel alloy under organic film, which provides excellent corrosion resistance.

Durasteel is classified as either one-side precoated steel or twoside precoated steel. The two-side precoated steel provides excellent corrosion resistance.



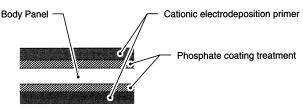
Nissan Genuine Service Parts are fabricated from durasteel sheets. Therefore, it is recommended that GENUINE NISSAN PARTS or equivalent be used for panel replacement to maintain the anti-corrosive performance built into the vehicle at the factory.

PHOSPHATE COATING TREATMENT AND CATIONIC ELECTRODEPOSITION PRIMER

A phosphate coating treatment and a cationic electrodeposition primer, which provide excellent corrosion protection, are employed on all body components.

Caution:

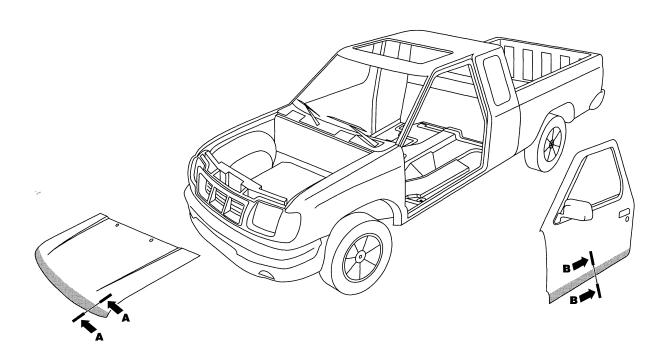
Confine paint removal during welding operations to an absolute minimum.



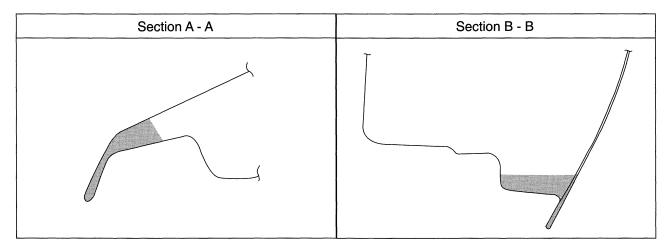
Nissan Genuine Service Parts are also treated in the same manner. Therefore, it is recommended that GENUINE NISSAN PARTS or equivalent be used for panel replacement to maintain anti-corrosive performance built into the vehicle at the factory.

Anti-Corrosive Wax

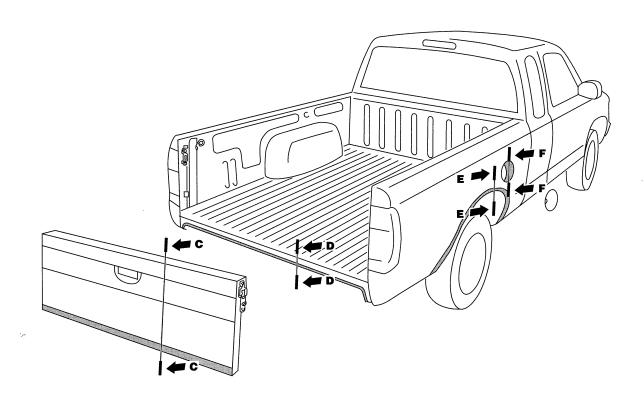
To improve corrosion resistance, anti-corrosive wax is applied inside the body sill and inside other closed sections. Accordingly, when replacing these parts, be sure to apply anti-corrosive wax to the appropriate areas of the new parts. Select an excellent anti-corrosive wax which will penetrate after application and has a long shelf life.

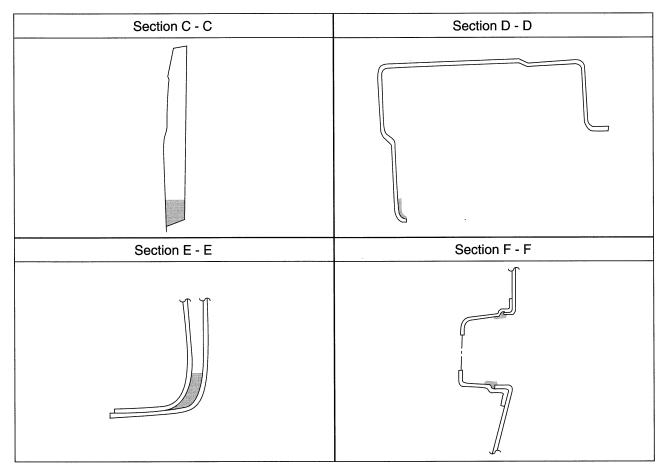


: Indicates anti-corrosive wax coated portions.



Anti-Corrosive Wax (Cont'd)





Undercoating

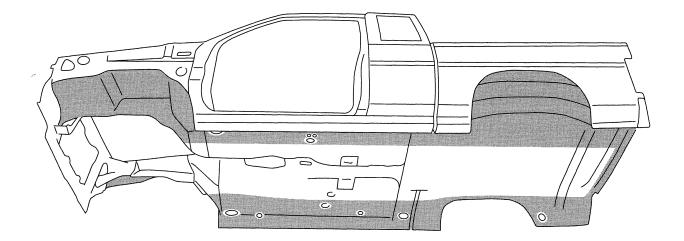
The underside of the floor and wheelhouse are undercoated to prevent rust, vibration, noise and stone chipping. Therefore, when such a panel is replaced or repaired, apply undercoating to that part. Use an undercoating with the following properties: rust preventive, soundproofing, vibration-proofing, shock-resistant, adhesive, and durable.

Precaution in undercoating

- 1. Do not apply undercoating to any place unless specified (such as the areas above the muffler and three-way catalytic converter which are subjected to heat).
- 2. Do not undercoat the exhaust pipe or other parts which become hot.
- 3. Do not undercoat rotating parts.
- 4. Apply bitumen wax after applying undercoating.



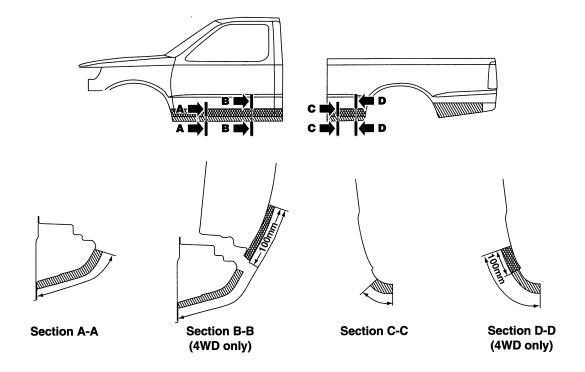
: Indicates undercoated portions.



Stone Guard Coat

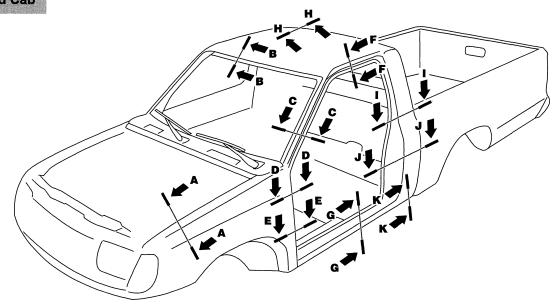
To prevent damage caused by stones, the lower outer body panel (fender, door, etc.) have an additional layer of Stone Guard coating over the ED primer coating. When replacing or repairing these panels, apply Stone Guard coating to the same portions as before. Use a coating which is rust preventive, durable, shock-resistant and has a long shelf life.

: Indicates Stone Guard coated portions. (All trucks)
: Indicates Stone Guard coated portions. (4WD only)



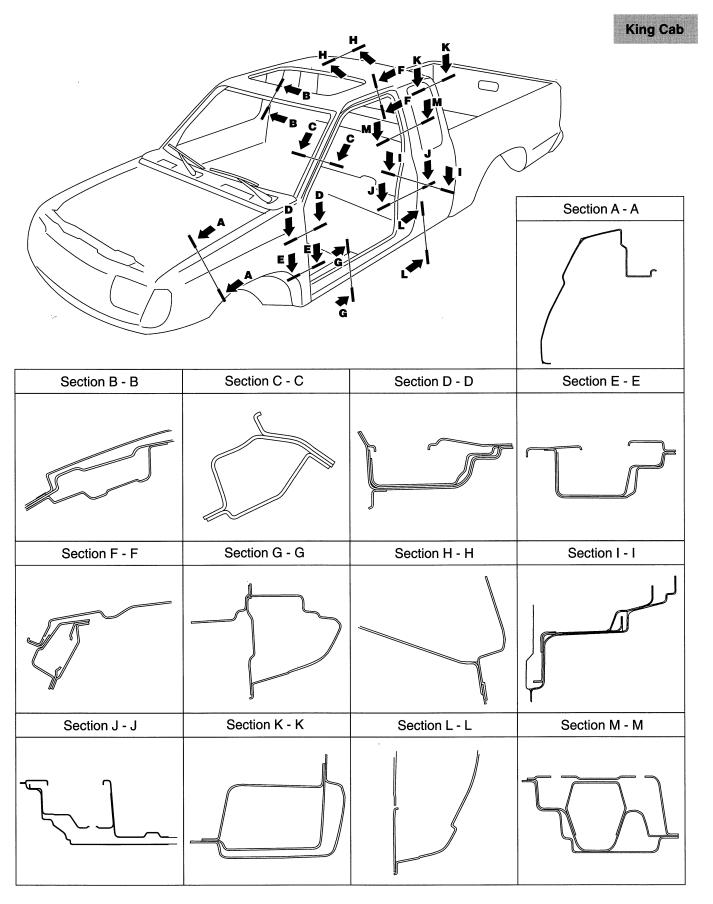
Body Construction

Standard Cab



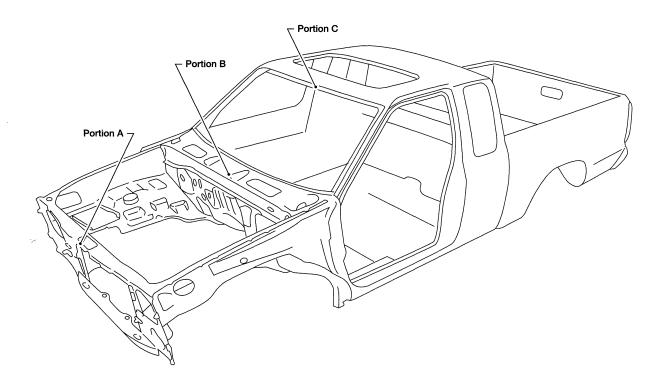
Section A - A	Section B - B	Section C - C	Section D - D
Section E - E	Section F - F	Section G - G	Section H - H
Section I - I	Section J - J	Section K - K	

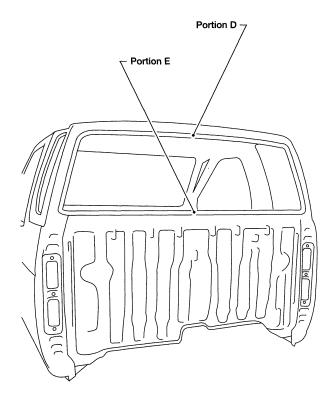
Body Construction (Cont'd)



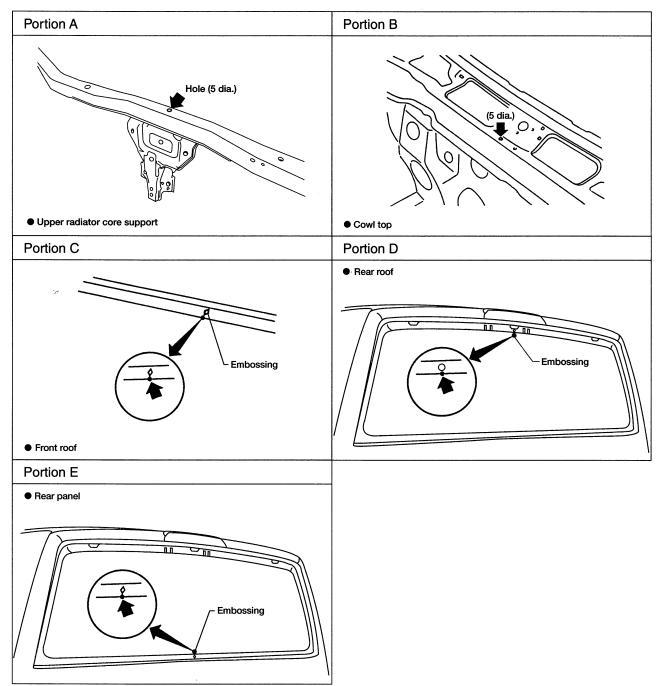
Body Center Marks

A mark has been placed on each part of the body to indicate the vehicle center. When repairing parts damaged by an accident which might affect the vehicle frame (members, pillars, etc.) more accurate, effective repair will be possible by using these marks together with body alignment data.



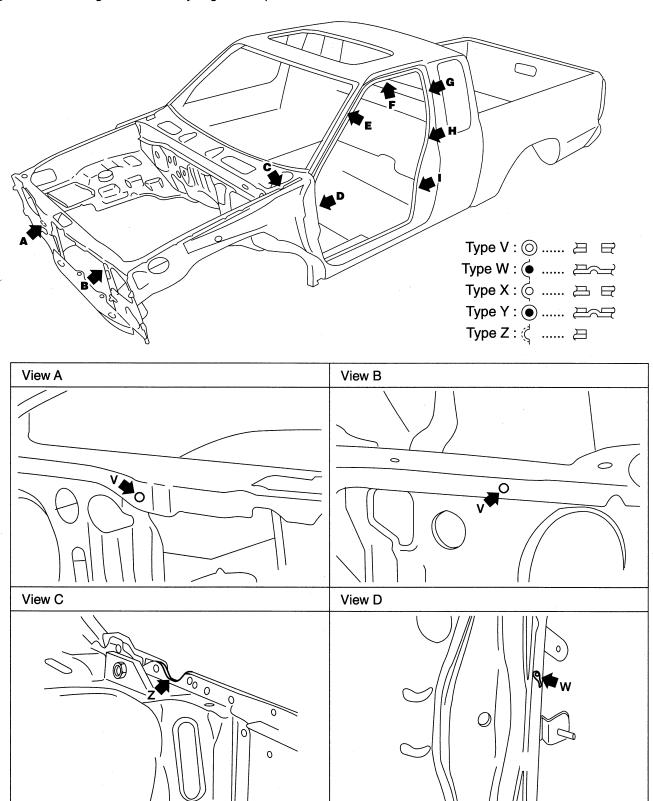


Body Center Marks (Cont'd)

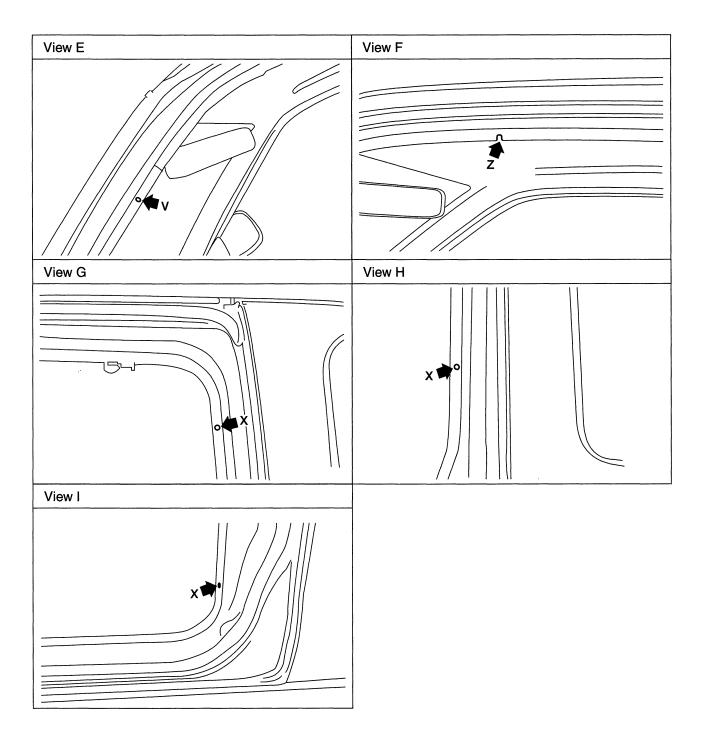


Panel Parts Matching Marks

A mark has been placed on each body panel to indicate the parts' matching positions. When repairing parts damaged by an accident which might affect the vehicle structure (members, pillars, etc.) more accurate, effective repair will be possible by using these marks together with body alignment specifications.

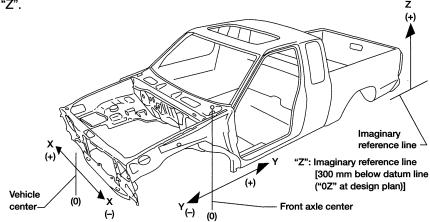


Panel Parts Matching Marks (Cont'd)



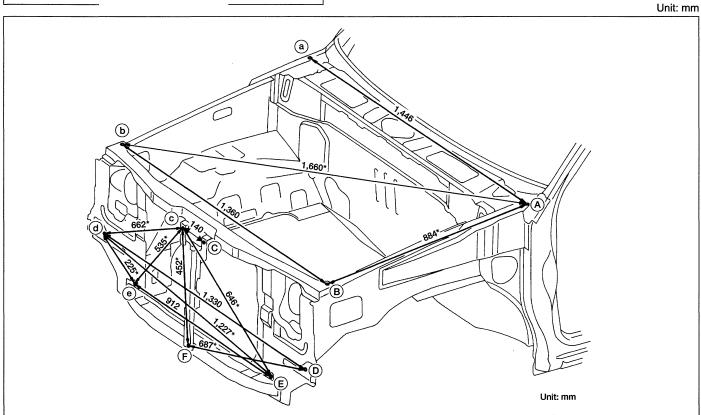
Description

- All dimensions indicated in the figures are actual.
- When using a tracking gauge, adjust both pointers to equal length. Then check the pointers and the gauge to make sure there is no free play.
- When a measuring tape is used, check to be sure there is no elongation, twisting or bending.
- Measurements should be taken at the center of the mounting holes.
- An asterisk (*) following the value at the measuring point indicates that the measuring point on the other side is symmetrically the same value.
- The coordinates of the measurement points are the distances measured from the standard line of "X", "Y" and "Z".



Engine Compartment

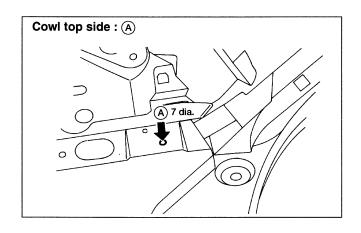
MEASUREMENT

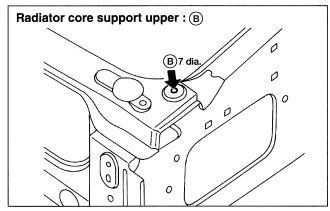


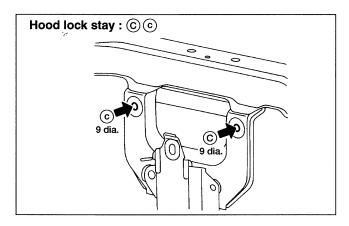
Engine Compartment

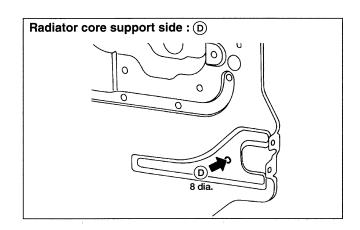
MEASUREMENT POINTS

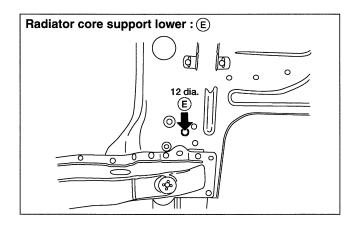


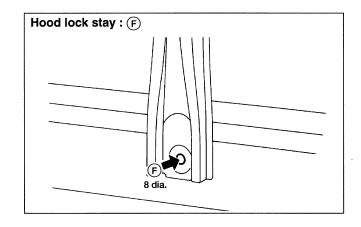










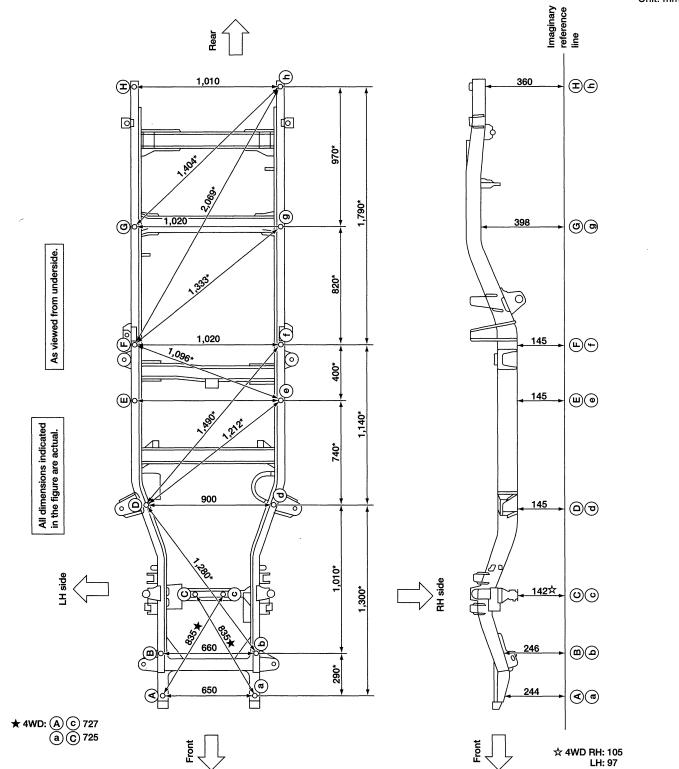


Underbody

SHORT WHEELBASE

MEASUREMENT

2WD model shown

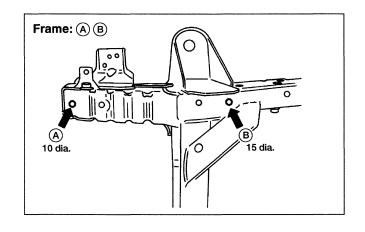


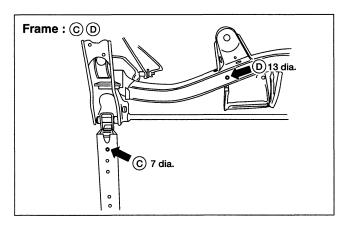
Underbody (Cont'd)

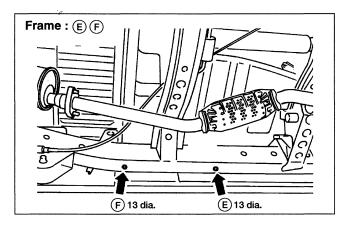
SHORT WHEELBASE

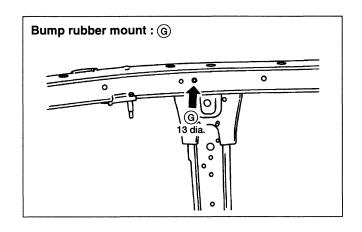
MEASUREMENT POINTS

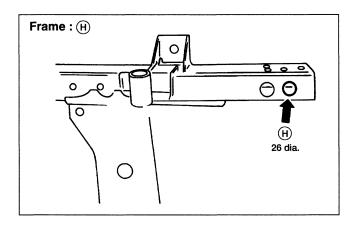
Unit: mm











Coordinates: (E), (e) (A), (a) X:510 X:325 Y: -700 Y: 1,340 Z:145 Z:244 (F), (f) **B**, **b** X:510 X:330 Y: -409 Y: 1,740 Z:246 Z: 145 (C), (C) **G**, **g** X:510 X:123 Y: 2,560 Y: -3 Z: 4WD RH 105 Z: 398 4WD LH 97 (H), (h) 2WD 142 X:505 (D), (d) Y: 3,530 X:450 Z: 360 Y: 600

Z:145

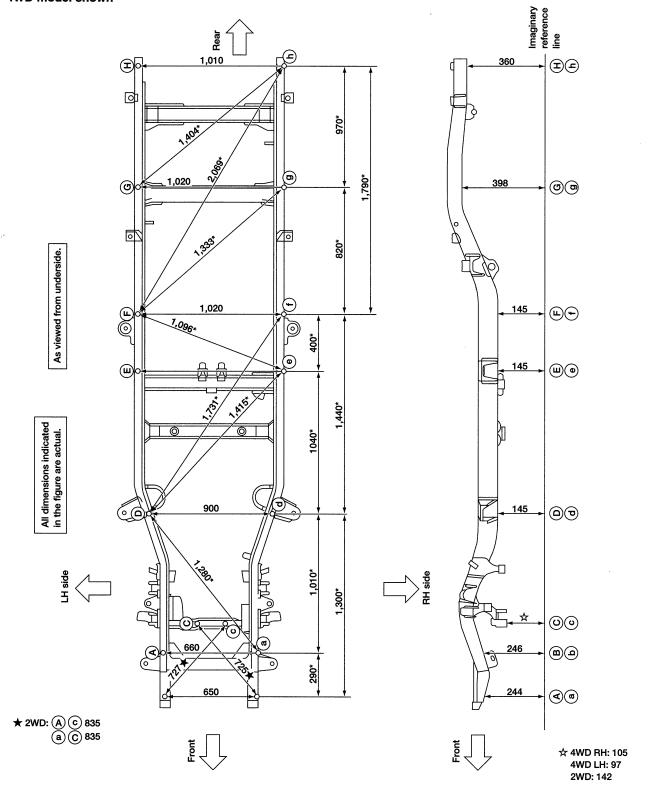
Underbody (Cont'd)

LONG WHEELBASE

MEASUREMENT

Unit: mm

4WD model shown

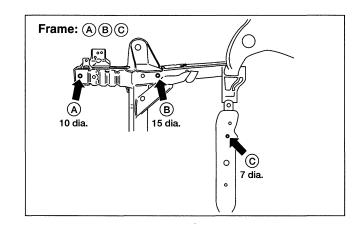


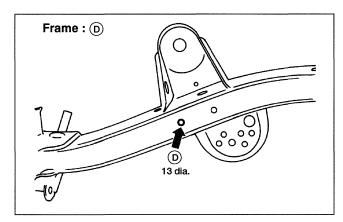
Underbody (Cont'd)

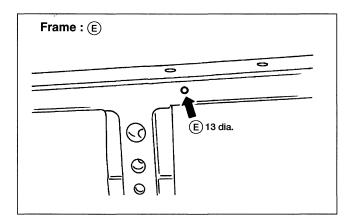
LONG WHEELBASE

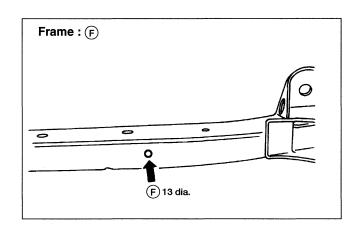
MEASUREMENT POINTS

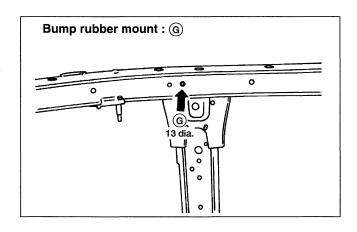
Unit: mm

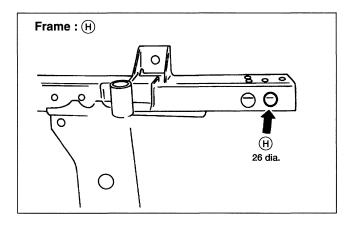












Coordinates: (A), (a)

(B),(b) X:325 X:330 Y:-700 Y:-400 Z:244 Z:246

©,© (D),(d) X:100 X:450 Y:600 Y:-129

Z:4WD: RH 105 Z:145 4WD: LH 97 2WD: 142

E,e X:510 Y:1,040 Z:145

(F),(f) X:510 Y:1,640 Z:145

(G),(g) X:510 Y: 2,860

Z:398

(H),(h)

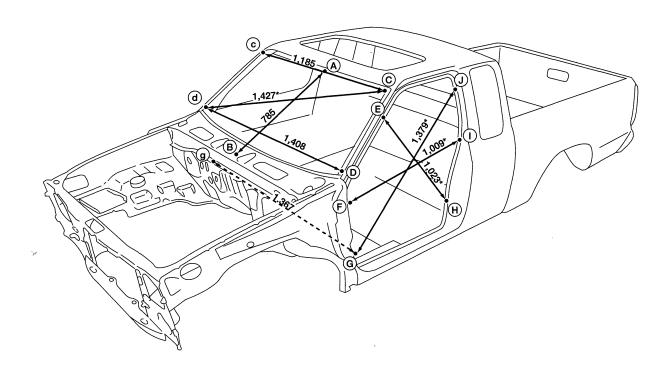
X:505

Z:360

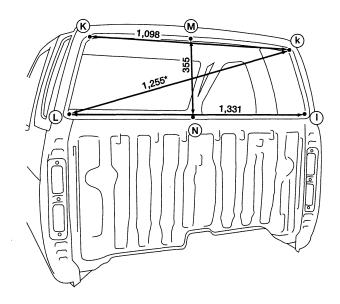
Y: 3,830

Passenger Compartment

MEASUREMENT

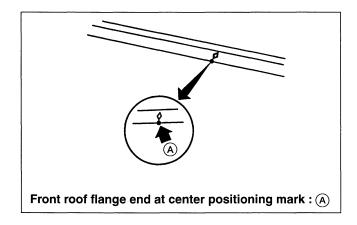


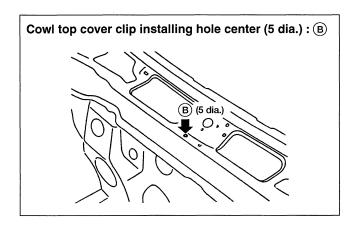
Point	Dimension								
E - e	1,275	F - f	1,372	H - h	1,362	1 - i	1,381	J - j	1,248

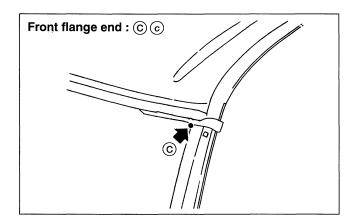


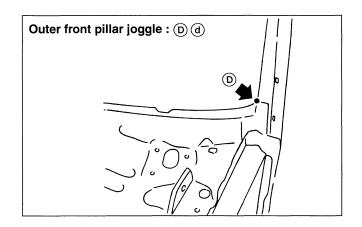
Passenger Compartment (Cont'd)

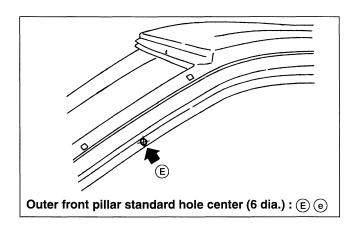
MEASUREMENT POINTS

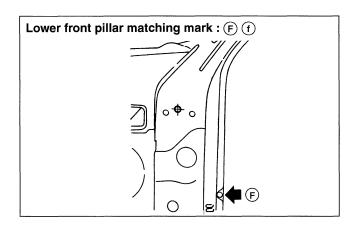








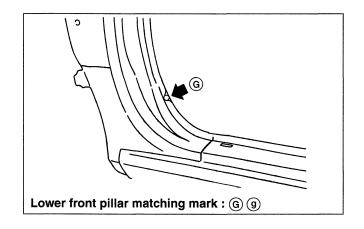


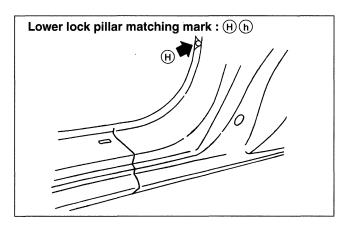


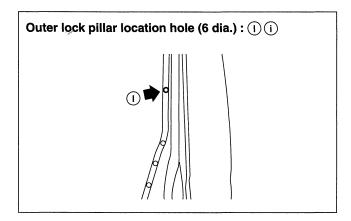
Passenger Compartment (Cont'd)

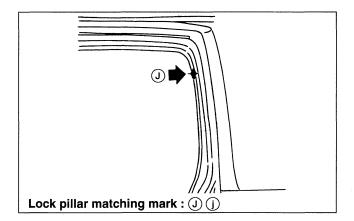
MEASUREMENT POINTS





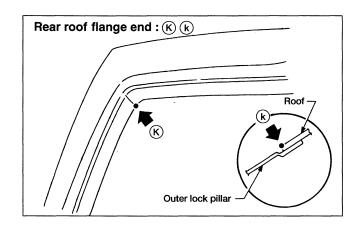


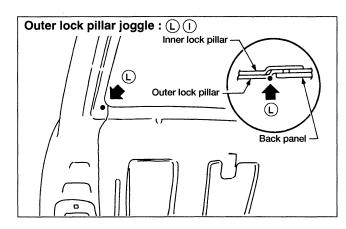


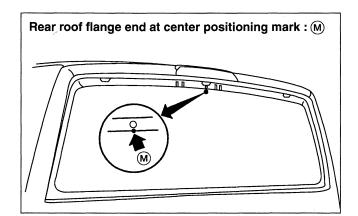


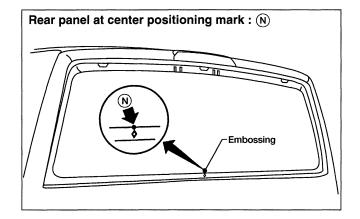
Passenger Compartment (Cont'd)

MEASUREMENT POINTS









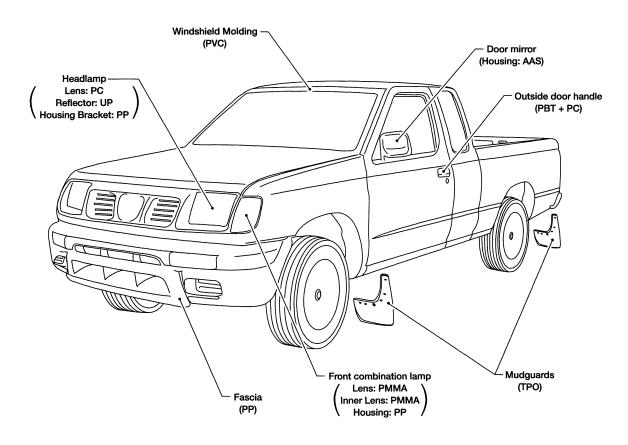
Handling Precautions for Plastics

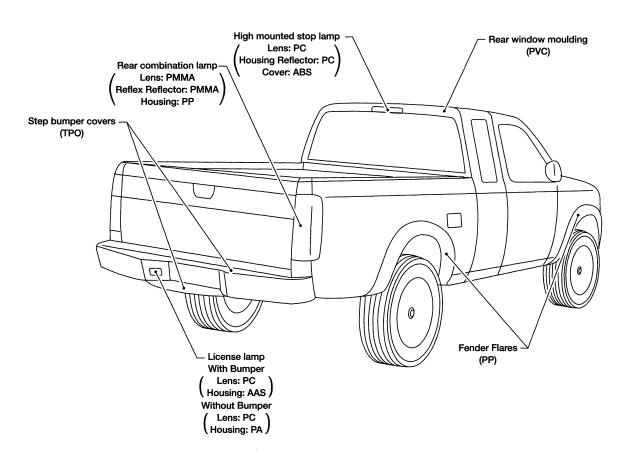
Abbreviation	Material name	Heat resisting temperature °C (°F)	Resistance to gasoline and solvents	Other cautions
PET	Polyethylene	180 (356)	Gasoline and most solvents	
	terephthalate		are harmless.	
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	80 (176)	Gasoline and most solvents	Poison gas
			are harmless if applied for a	is emitted
			very short time (wipe up	when burned.
ï			quickly).	
PP	Polypropylene	90 (194)	Same as PVC.	Flammable
			Also avoid battery acid.	
UP	Polyester thermoset	90 (194)	Same as PP.	Flammable
ABS	Acrylonitrile butadiene	80 (176)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
	styrene resin			
PMMA	Polymethyl methacrylate	85 (185)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
AAS	Acrylonitrile acrylic	85 (185)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
	rubber styrene			
PC	Polycarbonate	120 (248)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
PPC	Polypropylene composite	115 (239)	Gasoline and most solvents	Flammable
			are harmless.	
PBT	Polybutylene terephthalate	140 (284)	Gasoline and most solvents	
			are harmless.	
TPO	Polyolefinic	80 (176)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
PPE	Polyphenylene ether	85 (185)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
PS	Polystyrene	80 (176)	Avoid solvents.	Flammable
EPM	Ethylene propylene rubber	80 (176)	Same as PVC.	Flammable
PEI	Polyetherimide	200 (392)	Gasoline and most solvents	
			are harmless.	
PA	Polyamide (Nylon)	140 (284)	Gasoline and most solvents	Avoid immersing
			are harmless.	in water.
PBT + PC	Polybutylene terephthalate	120 (248)	Gasoline and most solvents	Flammable
	+ Polycarbonate		are harmless.	

^{1.} When repairing and painting a portion of the body adjacent to plastic parts, consider their characteristics (influence of heat and solvent) and remove them if necessary or take suitable measures to protect them.

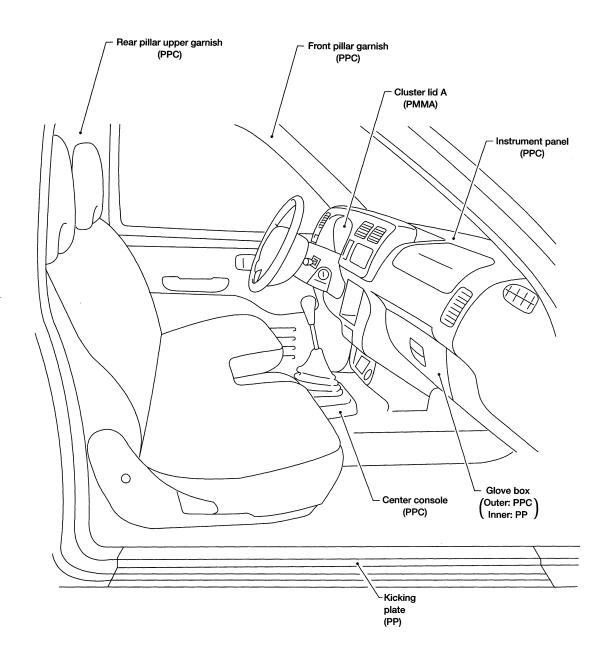
^{2.} Plastic parts should be repaired and painted using methods suiting the materials' characteristics.

Location of Plastic Parts



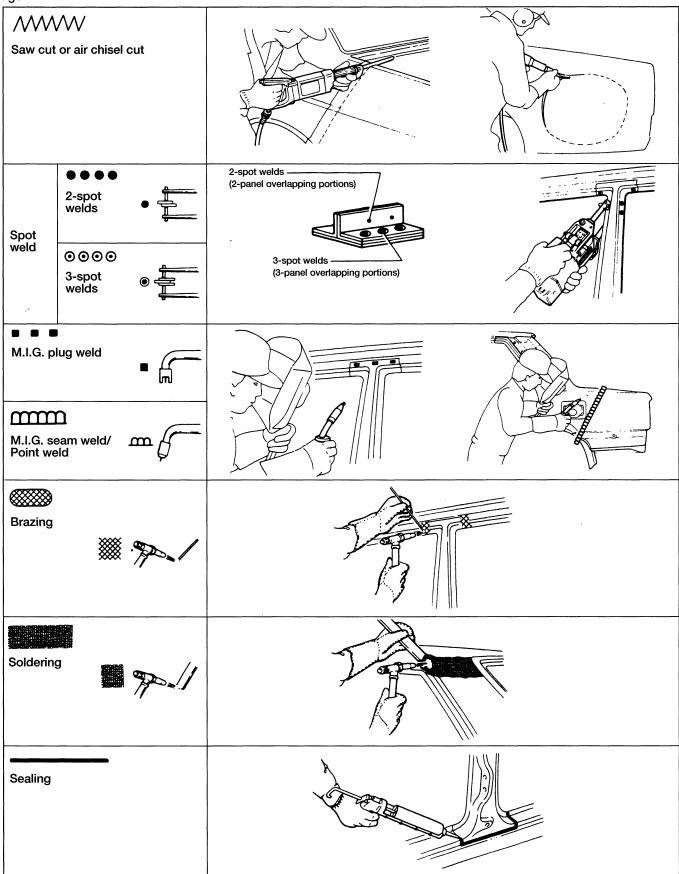


Location of Plastic Parts (Cont'd)

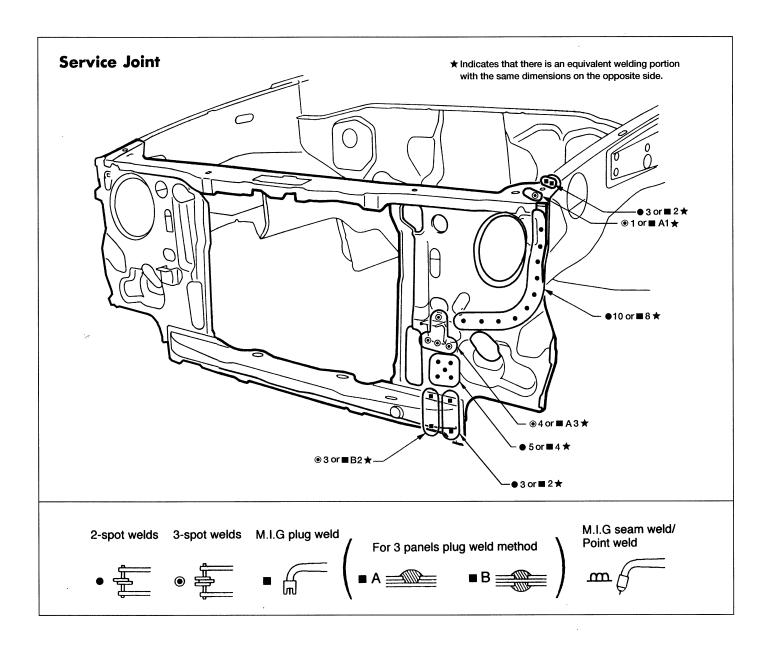


Description

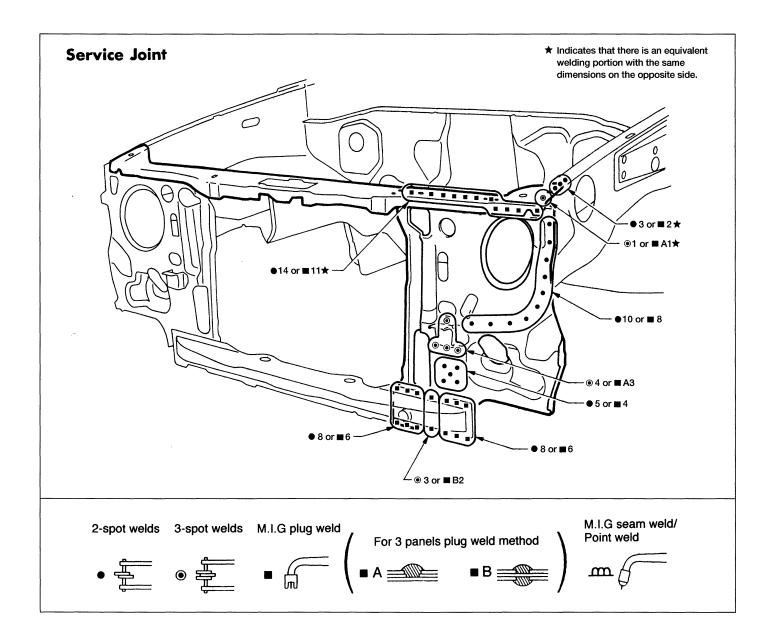
The identification for the cutting and the welding/brazing symbols used throughout this guide are given in the following pages.



Radiator Core Support

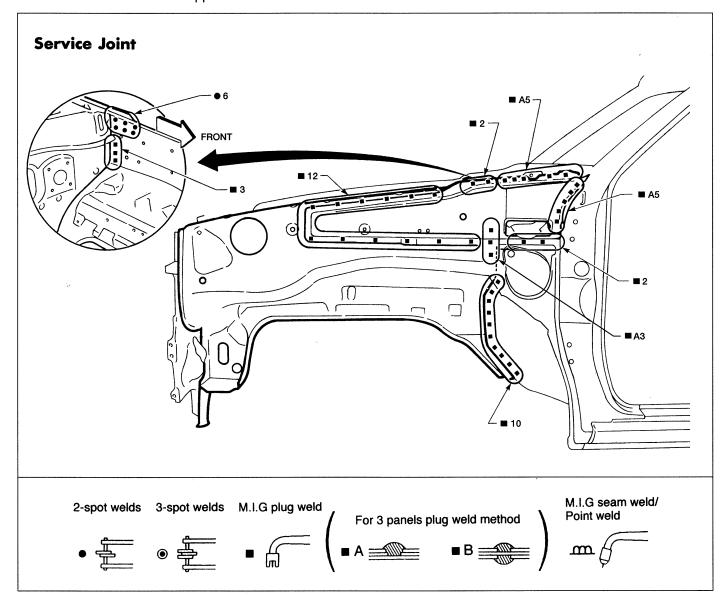


Radiator Core Support (Partial Replacement)



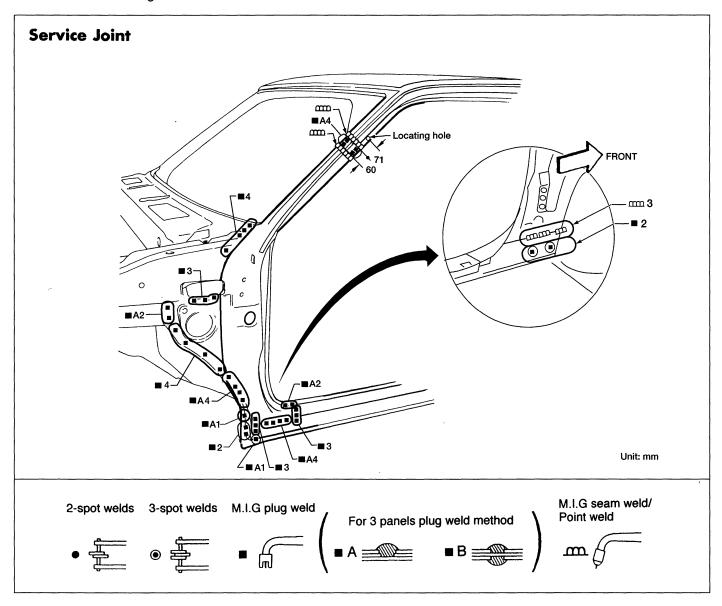
Hoodledge (Partial Replacement)

• Work after radiator core support has been removed.



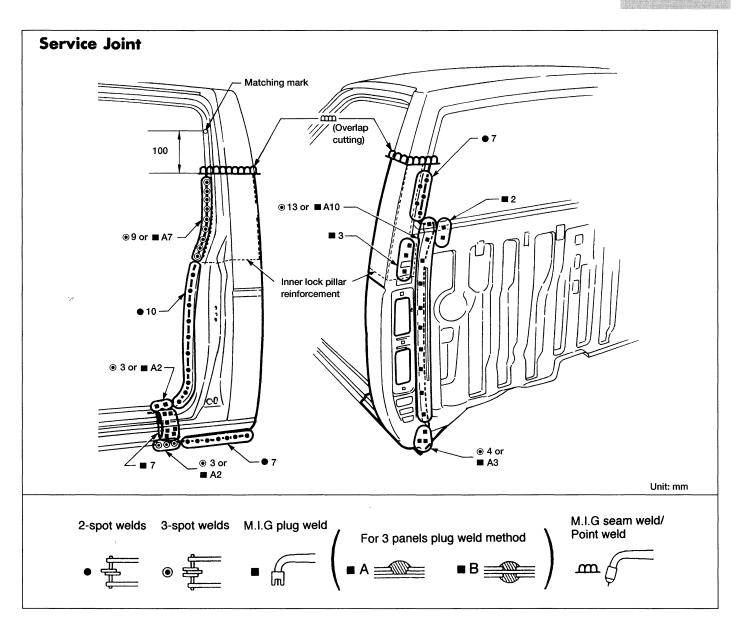
Front Pillar

Work after hoodledge reinforcement has been removed.



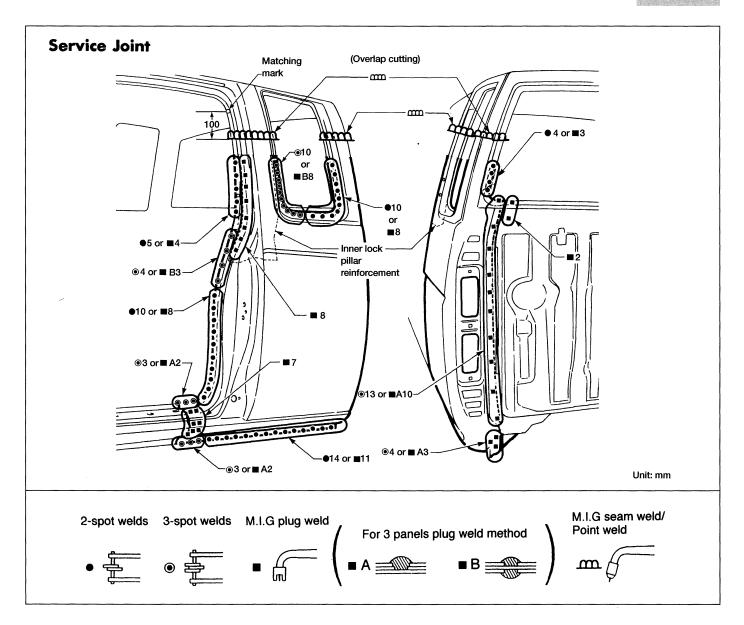
Lock Pillar

Standard Cab



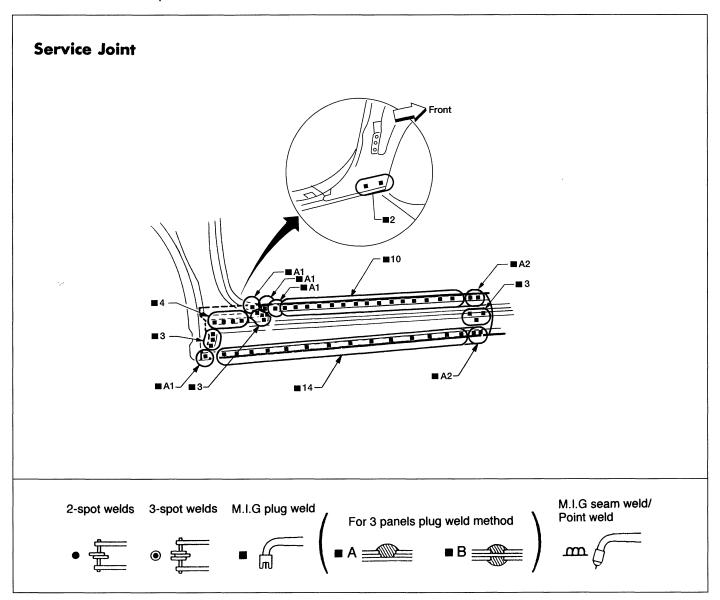
Lock Pillar

King Cab



Outer Sill

Work after outer lock pillar has been removed.



Back Panel

