FOREWORD

This Body Repair Manual contains information and instructions for repairing the body structure of the 1996 Pathfinder (R50) 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 use by technicians who are assumed to have a high level of skill and experience in repairing collision-damaged vehicles and also use modern servicing tools and equipment. It is not recommended that persons unfamiliar with body repair techniques attempt to repair collision-damaged vehicles by using this manual.

Technicians are also encouraged to read the 1996 Pathfinder (R50) 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 technician trained to weld structural body parts.

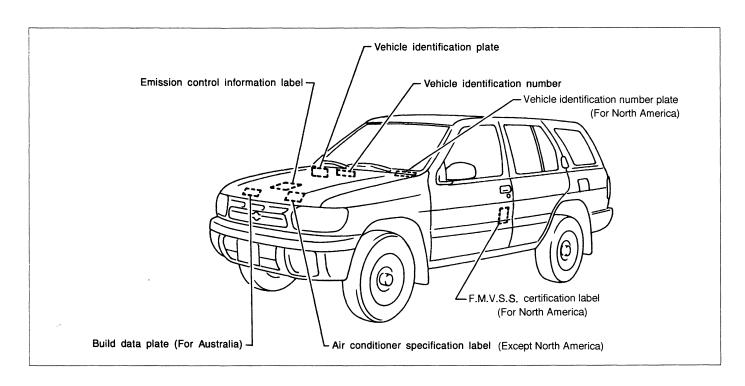
All information in this manual is based on the latest product information at the time of publication. The right is reserved to make changes in specifications and methods at any time without notice.

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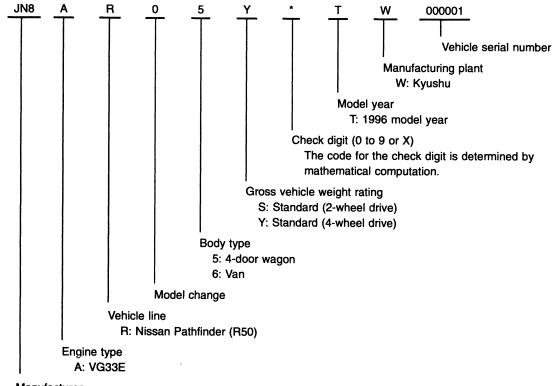
Identification Number



VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Prefix and suffix designations:

(For North America)



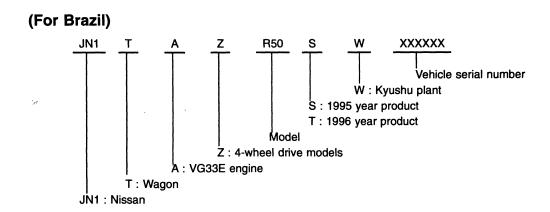
Manufacturer

JN6: Japan produced truck

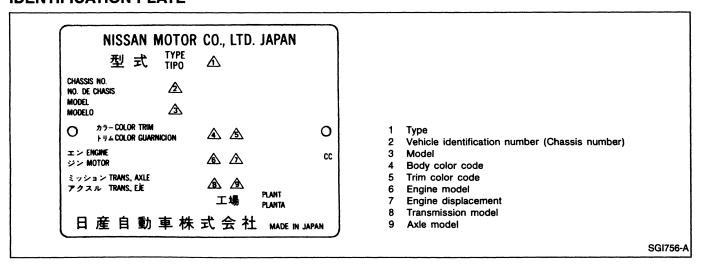
JN8: Japan produced multi-purpose passenger vehicle

Identification Number (Cont'd)

(For Australia) JN1 T A Z R50 A 0 XXXXXX Vehicle serial number 0 : Stopgap (no meaning) A : Australia Model Z : 4-wheel drive models A : VG33E engine T : Wagon V : Wide JN1 : Nissan



IDENTIFICATION PLATE



Underbody Component Parts

44 Rear seat belt anchor reinforcement

Rear floor side (R.H.&L.H.)

33 Hand brake & seat belt reinforcement

22 Front side member front extension (R.H.&L.H.)

21 Front side member brace

20 Front side member

19 Front side member reinforecement assembly

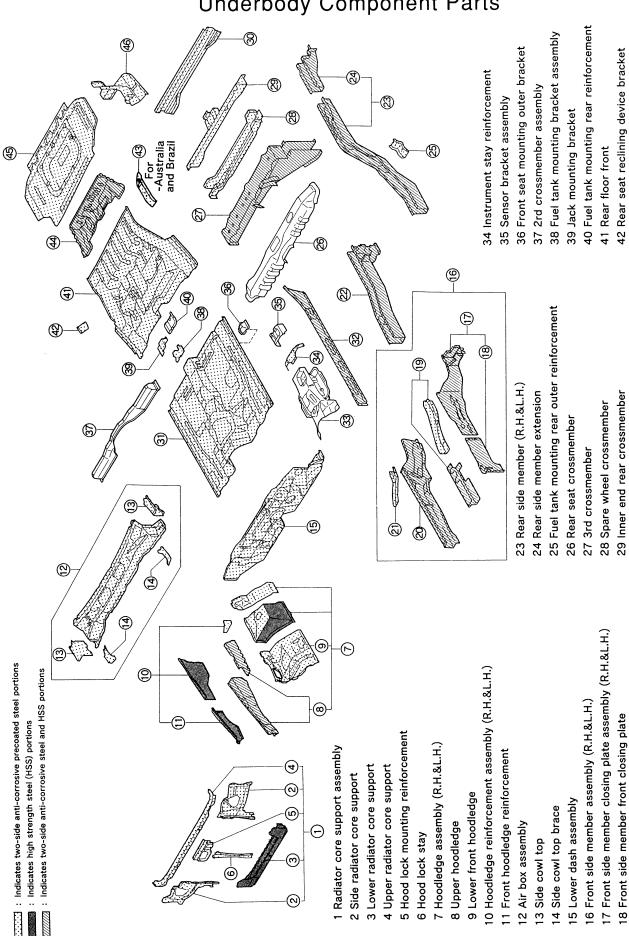
32 Inner sill (R.H.&L.H.)

31 Front floor

30 Outer end rear crossmember

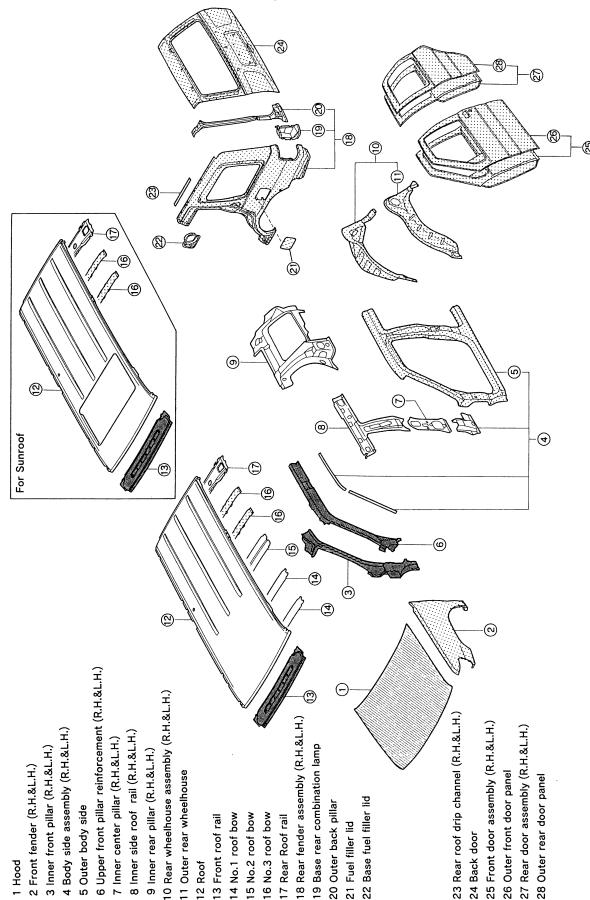
45 Rear floor rear panel

43 Rear floor extension (R.H.&L.H.)



 (\sim)

Body Component Parts



Description

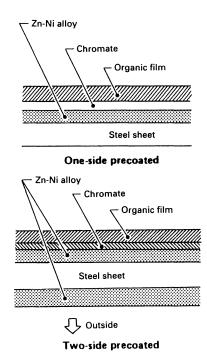
To provide improved corrosion prevention, the following anti-corrosive measures have been implemented in our production plants. When repairing or replacing body panels, it is necessary to use these same anti-corrosive measures.

ANTI-CORROSIVE PRECOATED STEEL (DURASTEEL)

To improve repairability and corrosion resistance, a new type of anti-corrosive precoated steel sheet has been adopted taking the place of conventional zinccoated 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 two-side precoated steel. The two side precoated steel provides excellent corrosion resistance.



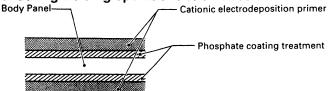
Nissan Genuine Service Parts are fabricated from durasteel sheets. Therefore, it is recommended that GENUINE NISSAN PARTS be used for panel replacement to maintain the anti-corrosive performance built into the vehicle at the factory.

PHOSPHATE COATING TREATMENT AND CATIONIC ELECTRODEPOSITION PRIMER

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

Caution:

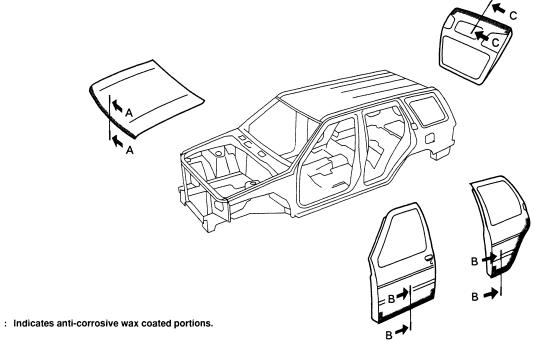
Confine paint removal during welding operations to an absolute minimum.



Nissan Genuine Service Parts are also treated in the same manner. Therefore, it is recommended that GENUINE NISSAN PARTS 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.



Section A-A	Section B-B	Section C-C	

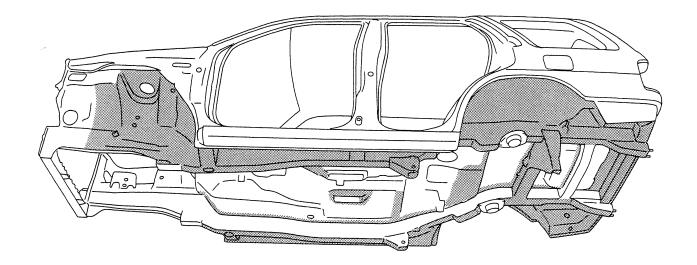
Undercoating

The undersides 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-resistance, adhesive, and durable.

Precautions in undercoating

- 1. Do not apply undercoating to any place unless specified (such as the areas above the muffler and 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.

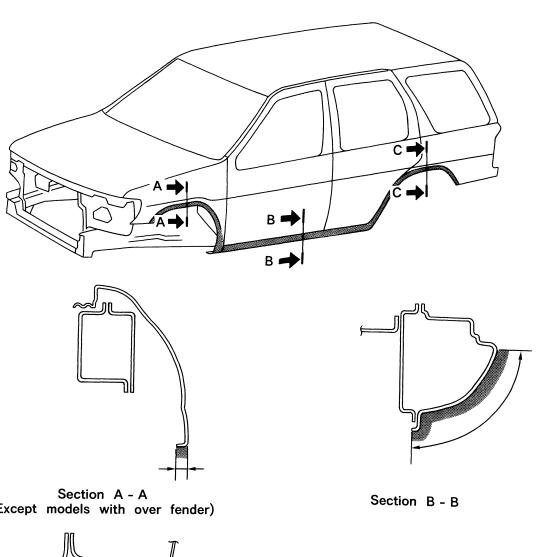
: Indicates undercoated portions.

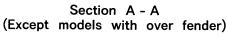


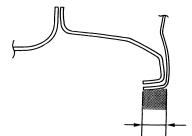
Stone Guard Coat

To prevent damage caused by stones, the lower outer body panels (fender, door, etc.) have an additional layer of Stone Guard Coating over the ED primer coating. When replacing or repairing these panels, apply undercoating 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.

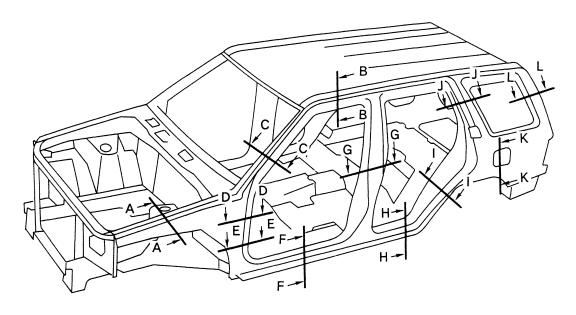


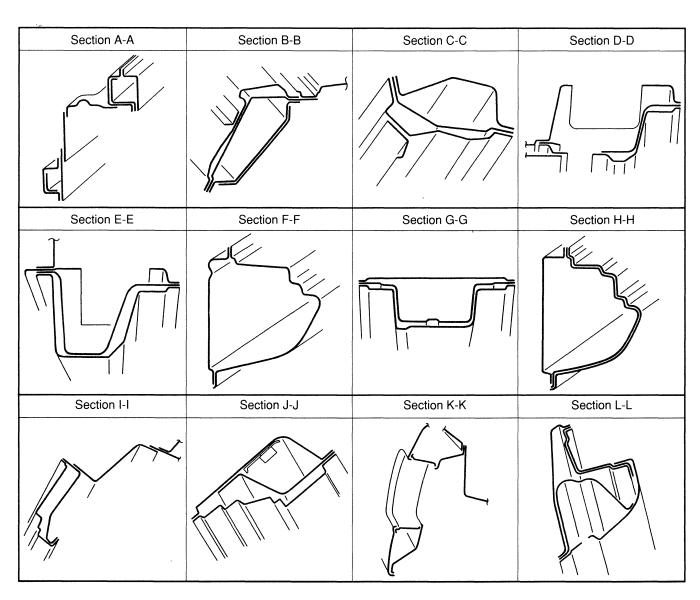




Section C - C (Except models with over fender)

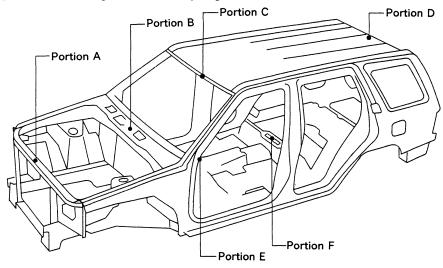
Body Construction

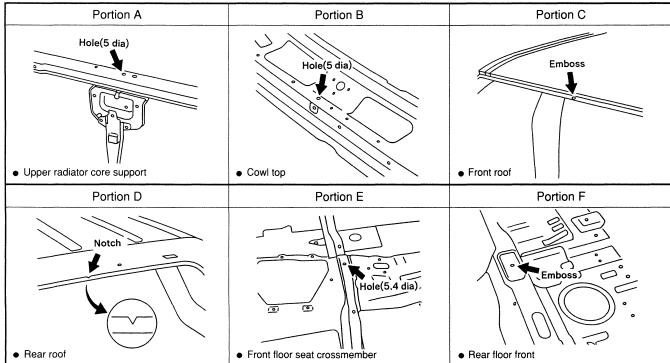




Body Center Marks

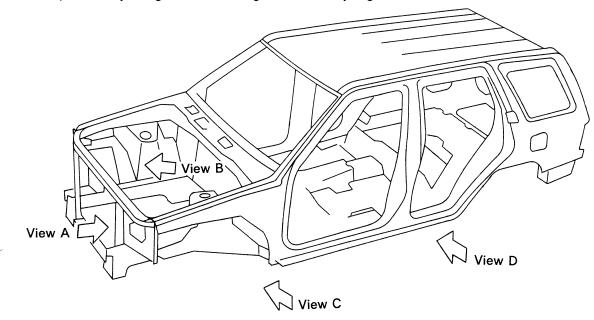
A mark has been placed on each part of the body to indicate the vehicle center. When repairing parts damaged by an accident which might affect the vehicle frame (members, pillars, etc.) more accurate, effective repair will be possible by using these marks together with body alignment data.



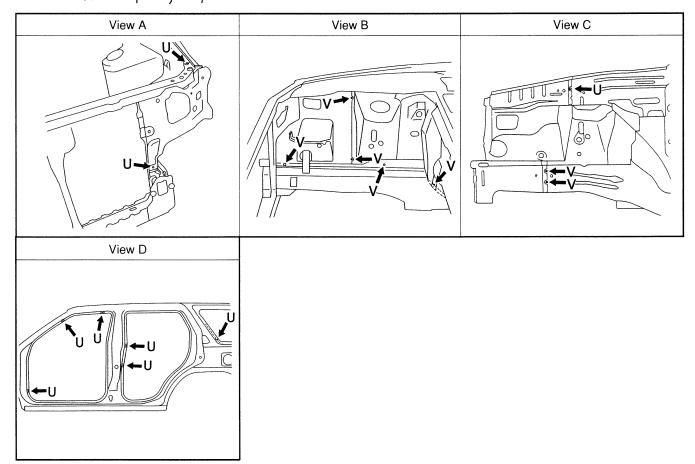


Panel Parts Matching Marks

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 frame (members, pillars, etc.) more accurate, effective repair will be possible by using these marks together with body alignment data.

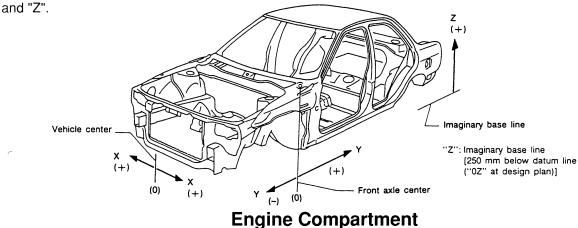


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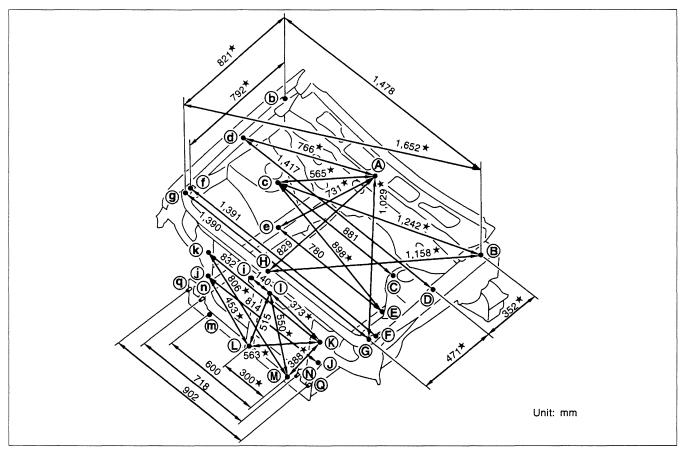


Description

- All dimensions indicated in the figures are actual.
- When using a tracking gauge, adjust both pointers to equal length. Then check the pointers and gauge themselves 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"

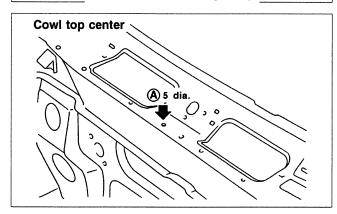


__ MEASURMENT _____

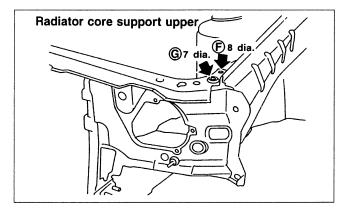


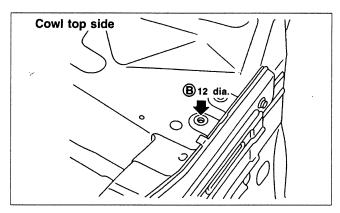
Engine Compartment

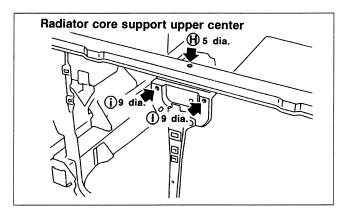
MEASURMENT POINTS

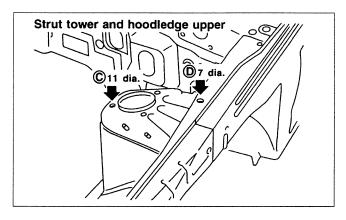


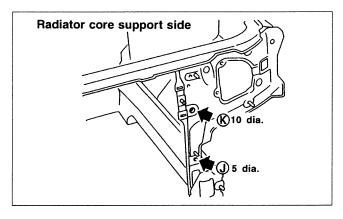


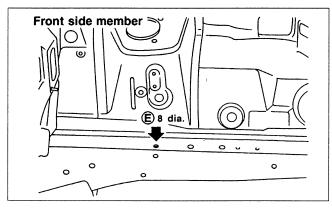


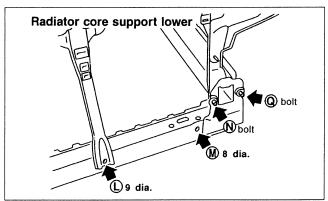




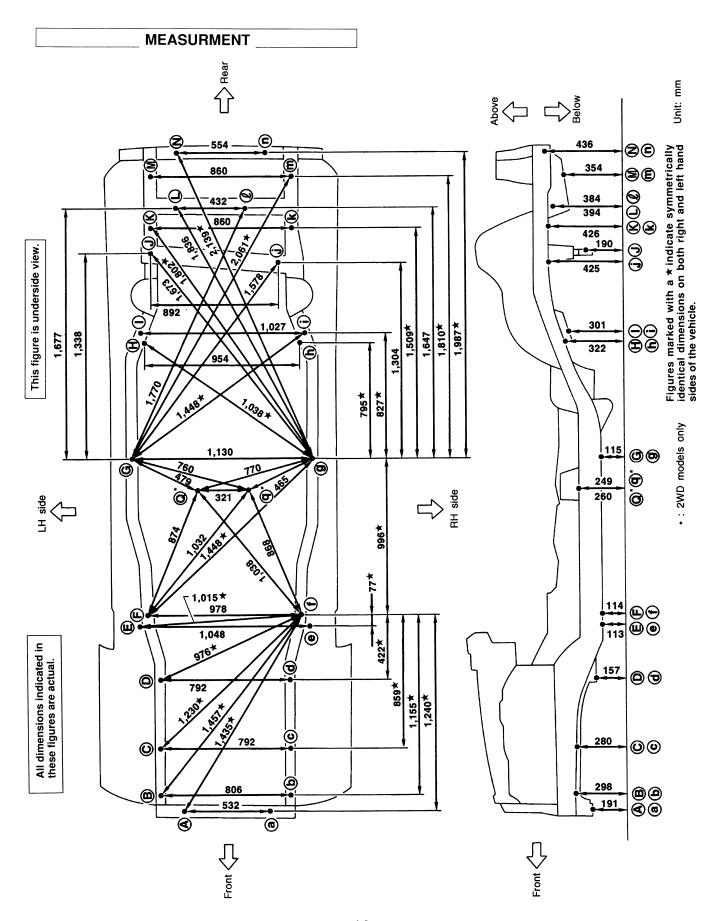




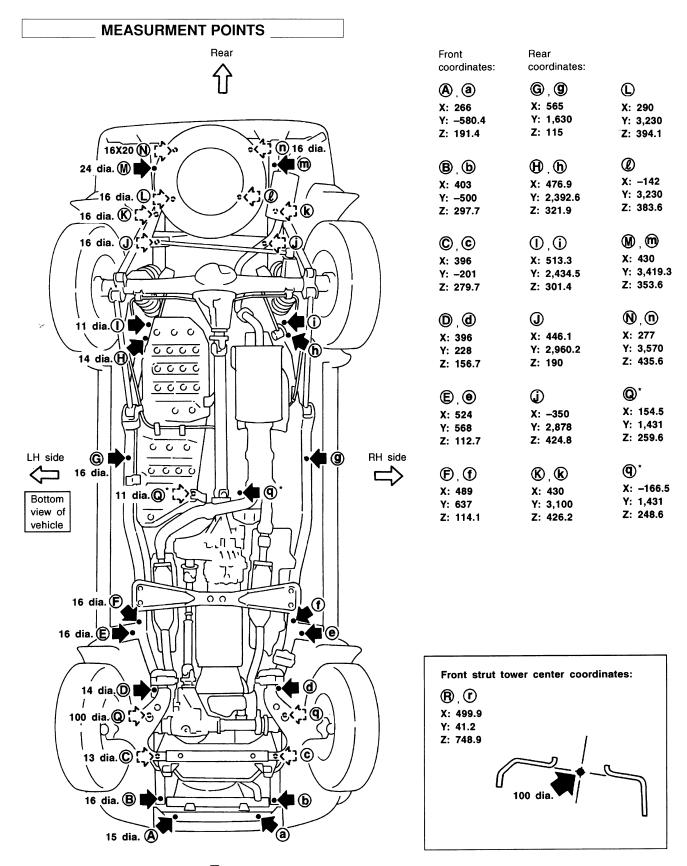




Underbody



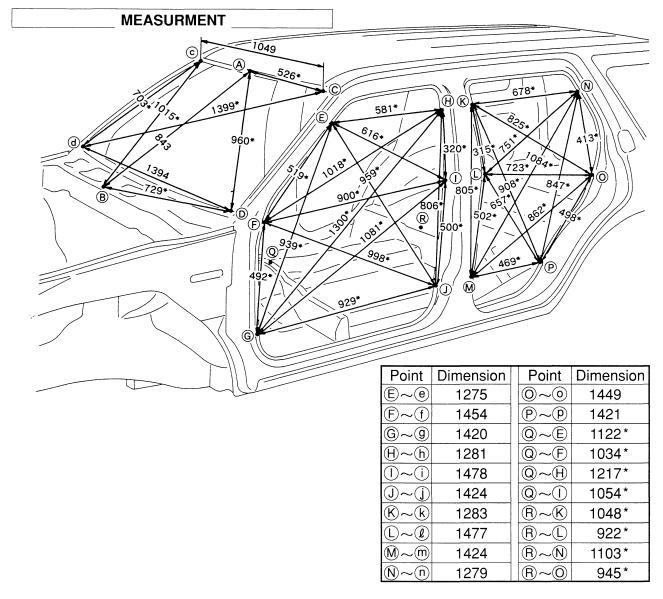
Underbody



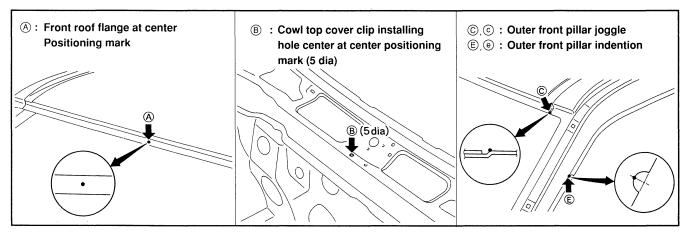
Front

- * : 2WD models only (Q,q)
- Components of the 2WD system are the same as for the 4WD.

Passenger Compartment

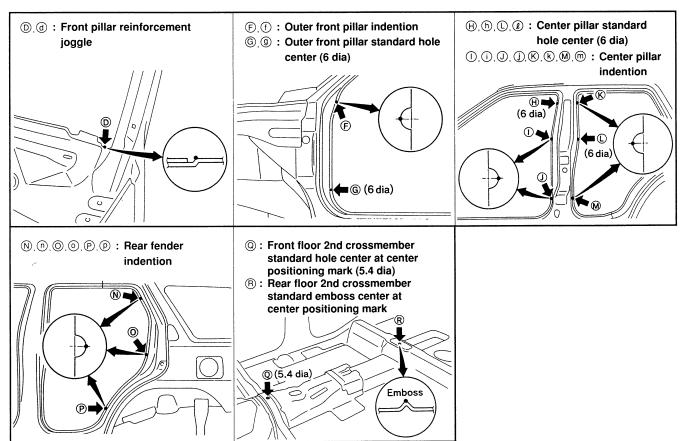


Figures marked with a \ast indicate symmetrically identical dimensions on both right and left hand sides of the vehicle.

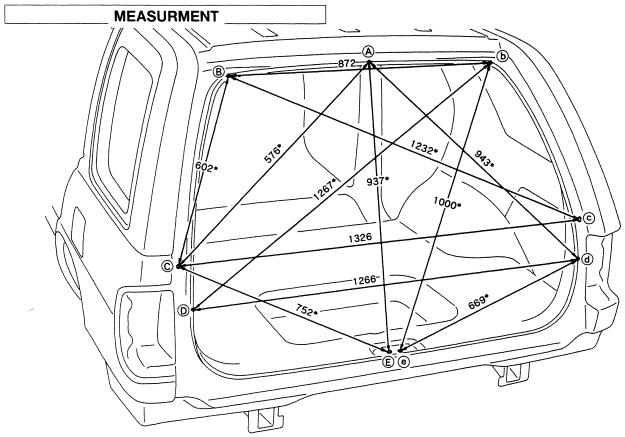


Passenger Compartment

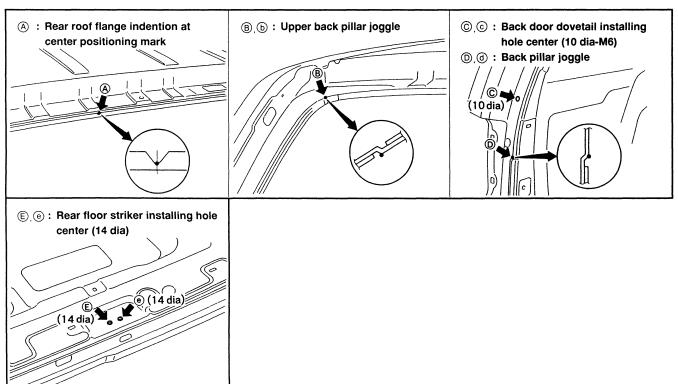
MEASURMENT



Rear Body



Figures marked with a \ast indicate symmetrically identical dimensions on both right and left hand sides of the vehicle.



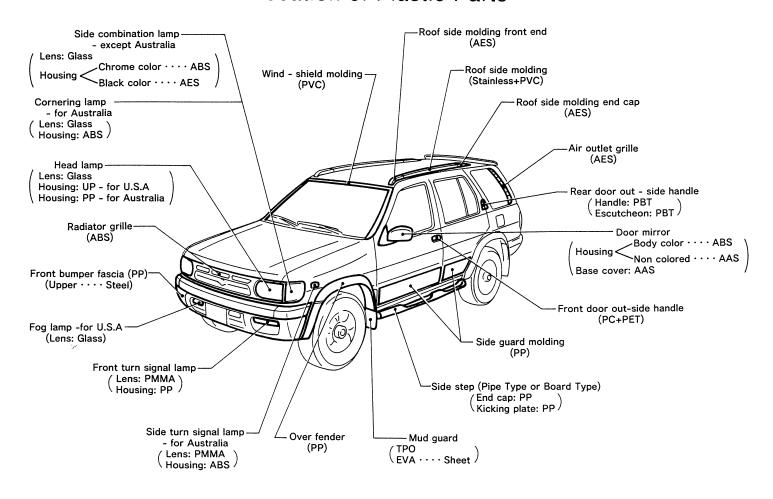
Handling Precautions for Piastics

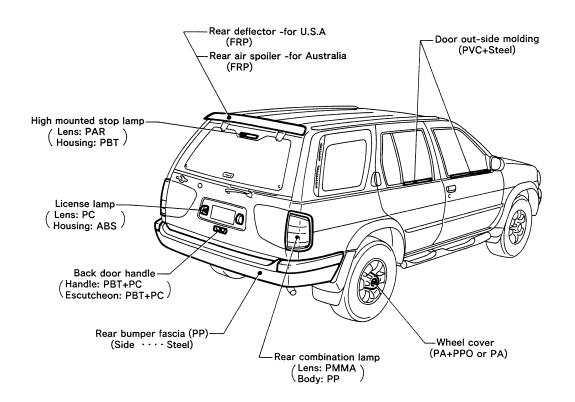
Abbreviation	Material name	Heat resisting temperature °C(°F)	Resistance to gasoline and solvents	Other cautions
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate	180(356)	Gasoline and most solvents are harmless.	
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	80(176)	Gasoline and most solvents are harmless if applied for a very short time (wide up quickly).	Poison gas is emitted when burned.
PP	Polypropylene	90(194)	Same as above. Also avoid battery acid.	Flammable
UP	Polyester thermoset	90(194)	Same as above.	Flammable
ABS	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene resin	80(176)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
ĀES	Acrylonitrile ethylene styrene	80(176)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
PMMA	Polymethyl methacrylate	85(185)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
AAS	Acrylonitrile acrylic rubber styrene	85(185)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
AS	Styrene-acrylonitrile	85(185)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
PPO	Polyphenylene oxide	110(230)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
РОМ	Polyacetal	120(248)	Gasoline and solvents are harmless.	Avoid battery acid.
PC	Polycarbonate	120(248)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
PA	Polyamide(Nylon)	140(284)	Gasoline and most solvents are harmless.	Avoid immersing in water.
FRP	Fiber reinforced plastics	170(338)	Gasoline and most solvents are harmless.	Avoid battery acid.
PPC	Polypropylene composite	115(239)	Gasoline and most solvents are harmless.	Flammable
PBT	Polybutylene terephthalate	140(284)	Gasoline and most solvents are harmless.	
TPR	Thermoplastic rubber	80(176)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
PAR	Polyarylate	180(356)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
EVA	Polyvinyl ethyl acetate	90(194)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
TPO	Polyolefinic	80(176)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	

^{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.

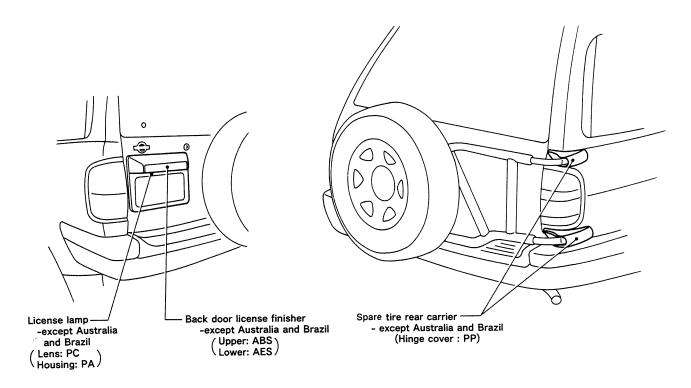
^{2.} Plastic parts should be repaired and painted using methods suiting the materials characteristics.

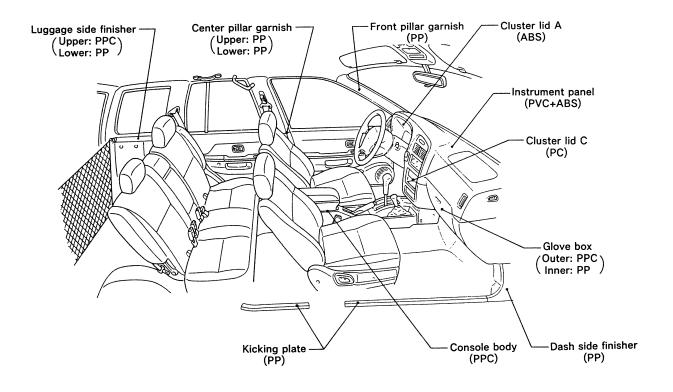
Location of Plastic Parts





Location of Plastic Parts

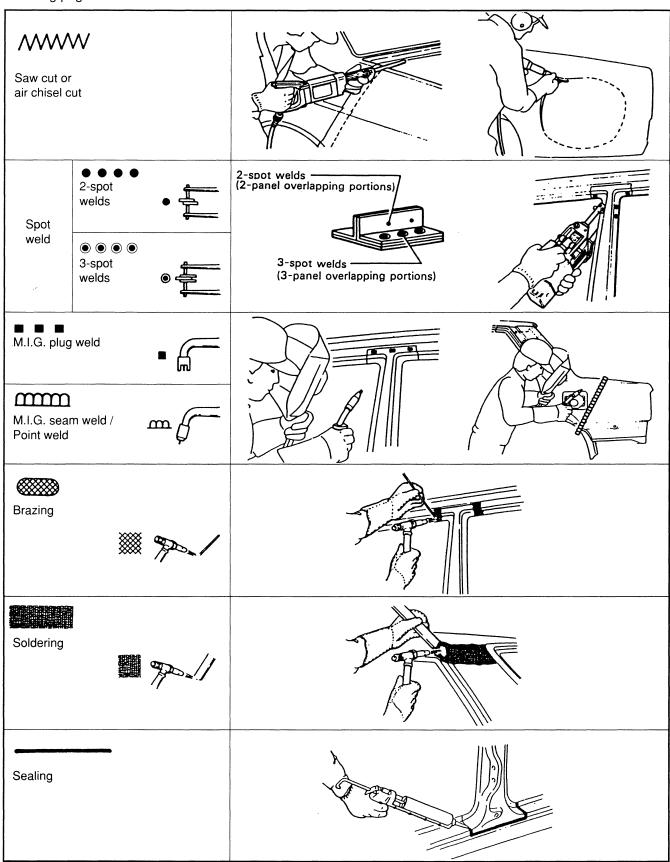




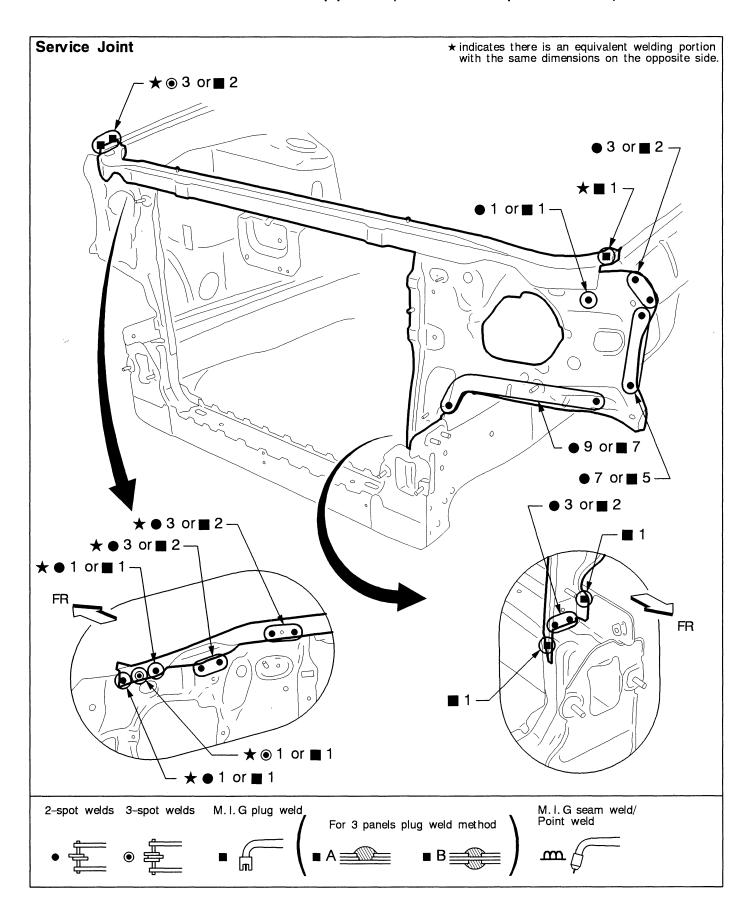
Description

SYMBOLS FOR CUTTING AND WELDING/BRAZING OPERATIONS

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

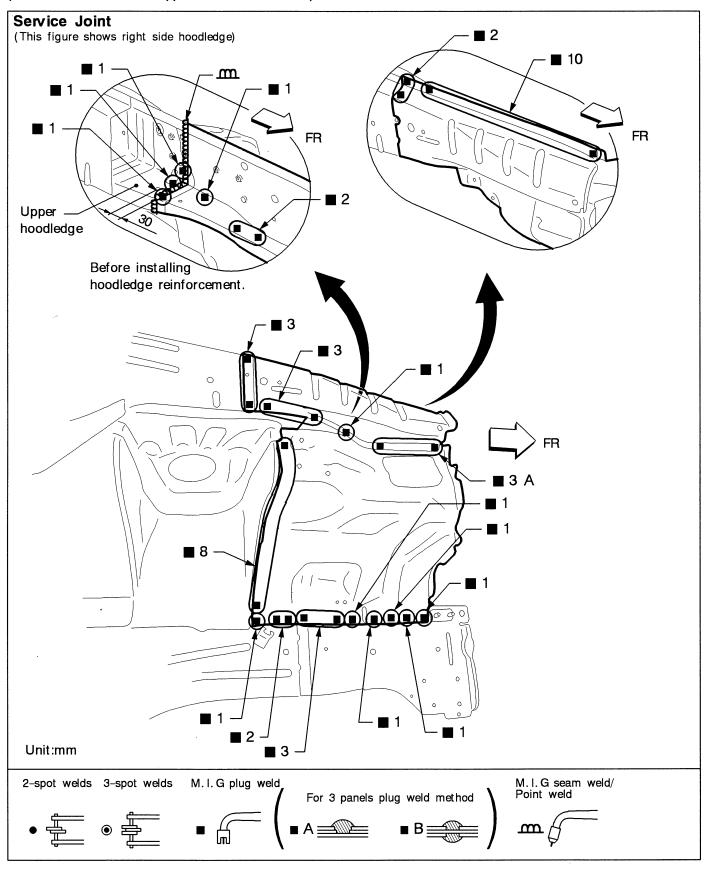


Radiator Core Support (Partial Replacement)



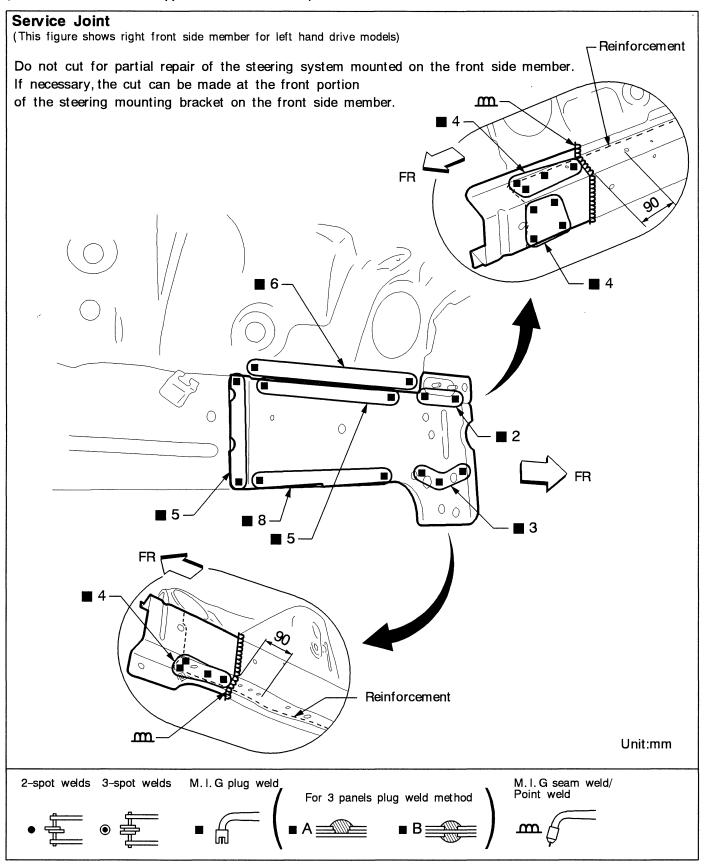
Hoodledge (Partial Replacement)

(Work after radiator core support has been removed.)



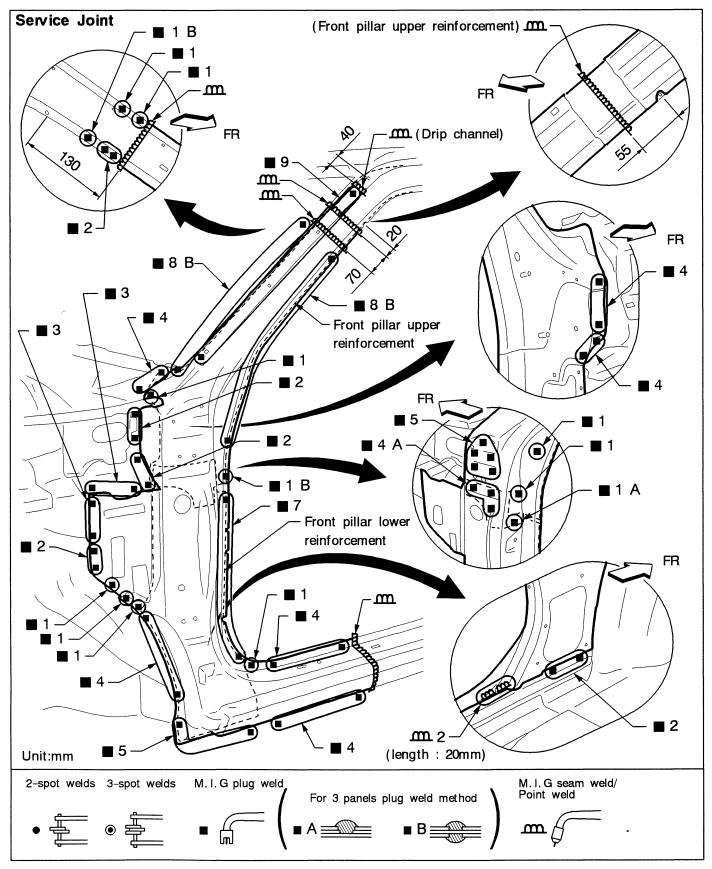
Front Side Member (Partial Replacement)

(Work after radiator core support has been removed.)

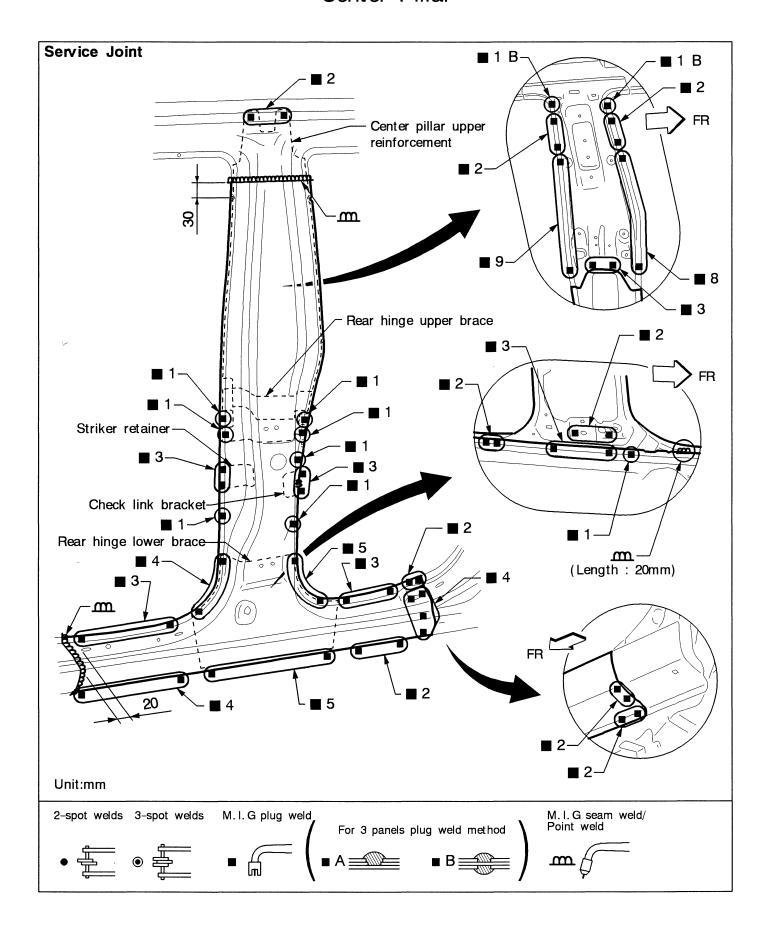


Front Pillar

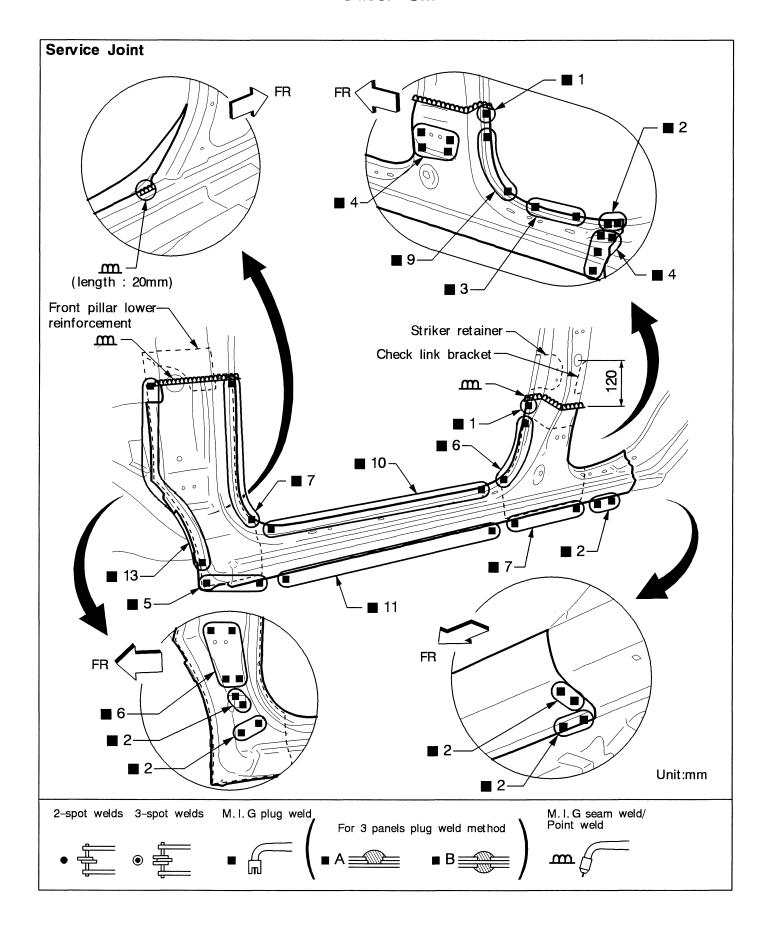
(Work after hoodledge reinforcement has been removed.)



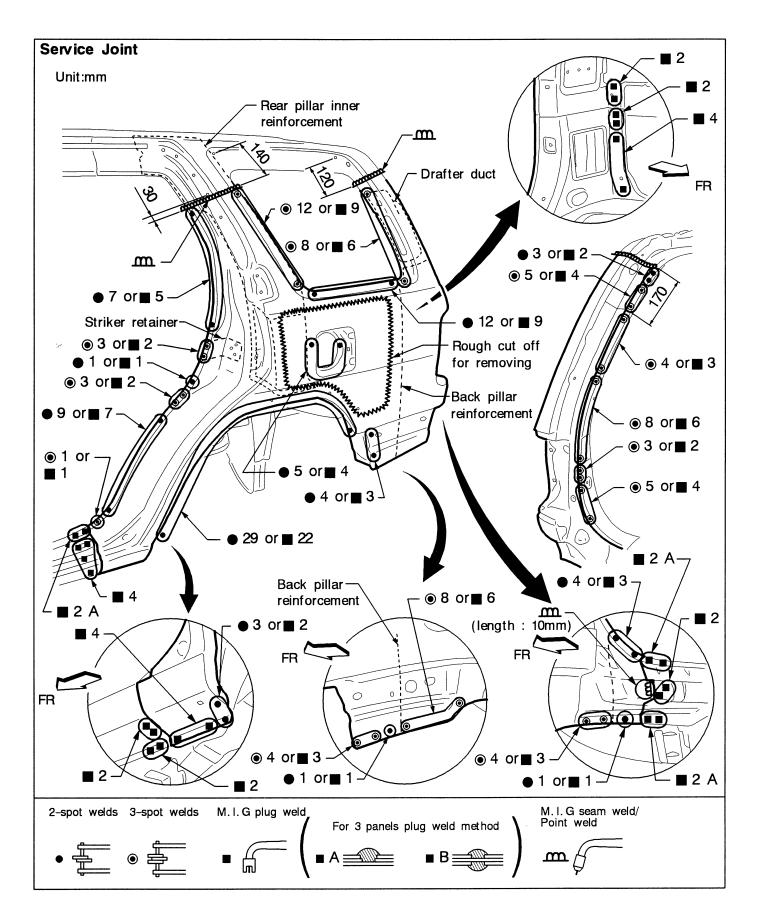
Center Pillar



Outer Sill

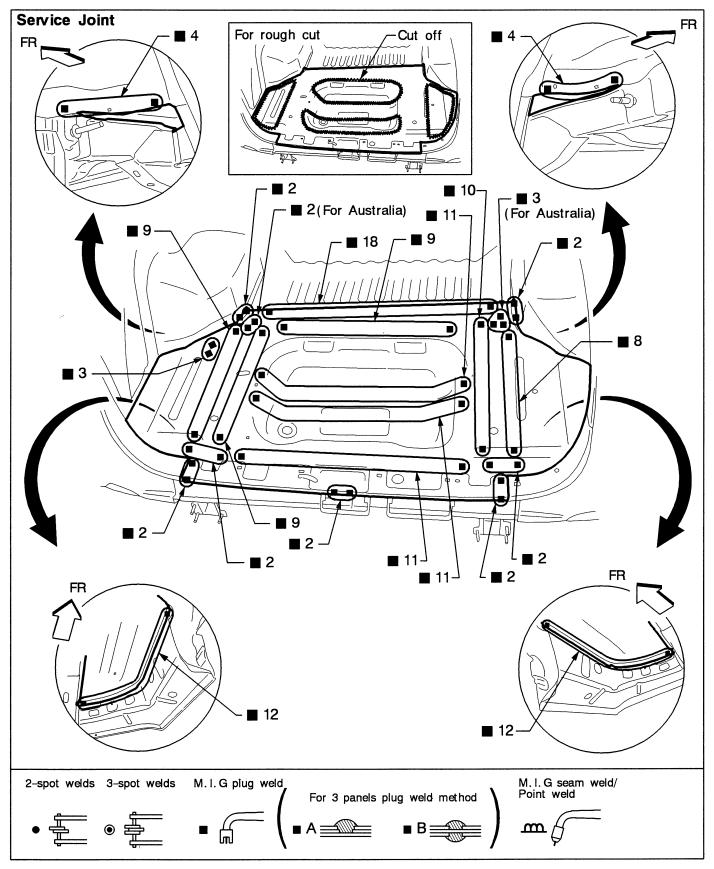


Rear Fender



Rear Floor Rear Panel

(Work after rear panel has been removed.)



Rear Side Member Extension

(Work after rear panel and rear crossmember end have been removed.)

