FOREWORD

This Body Repair Manual contains information and instructions for repairing the body structure of the 1997 INFINITI Q45 (FY33) 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 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 1997 INFINITI Q45 (FY33) 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.

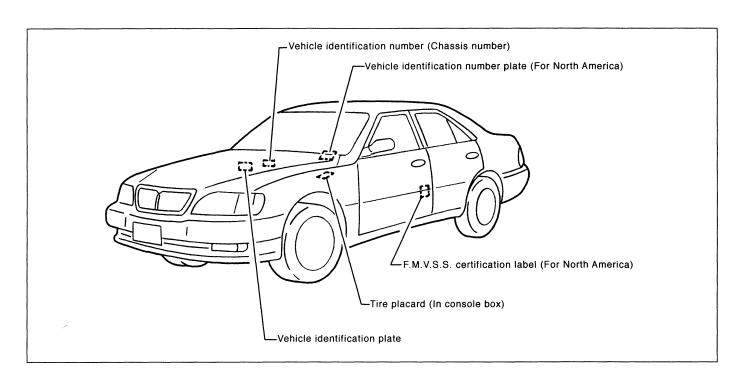
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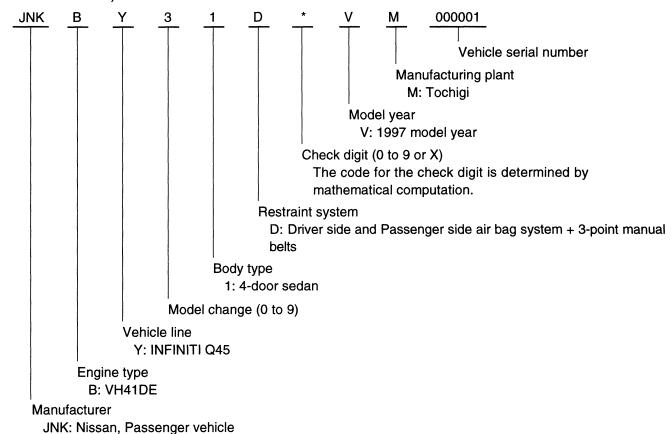
Identification Number



VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Prefix and suffix designations:

(For North America)



Identification Number (Cont'd)

IDENTIFICATION PLATE

North America

NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD. JAPAN

型式 TYPE 企

CHASSIS NO.
NO. DE CHASIS
MODEL
MODELO

O #5-COLOR TRIM

A S

O

エン ENGINE ジン MOTOR

<u>♠</u> ∧

CC

ミッション TRANS., AXLE アクスル TRANS., EJE

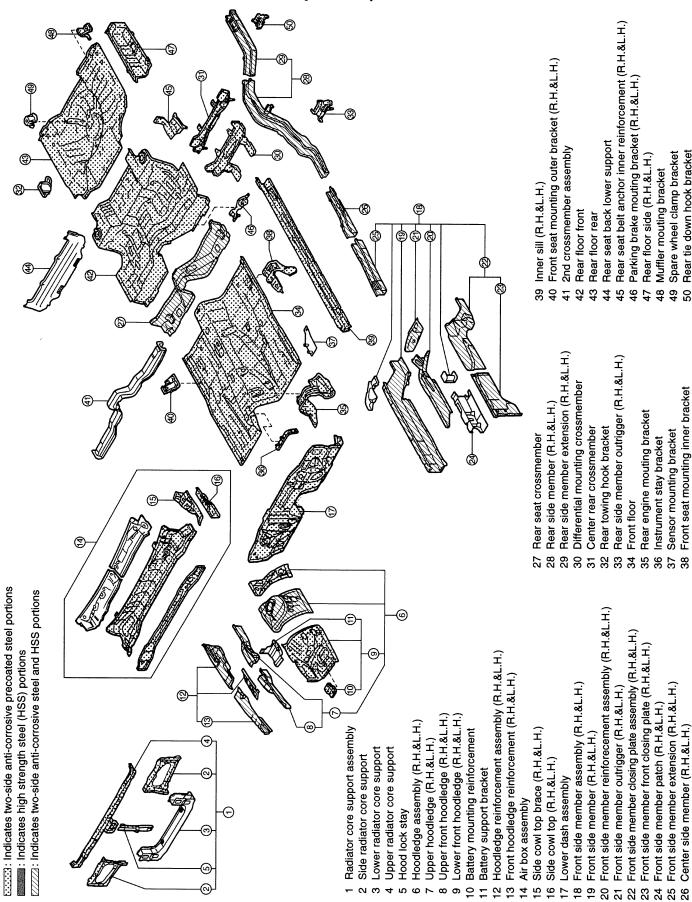
PLANTA PLANTA

日産自動車株式会社 MADE IN JAPAN

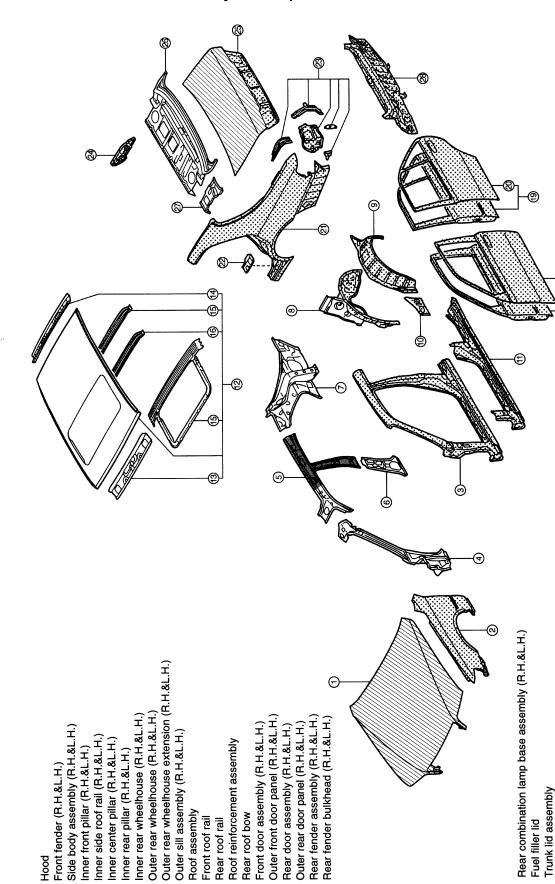
- 1 Type
- 2 Vehicle identification number(Chassis number)
- 3 Model
- 4 Body color code
- 5 Trim color code
- 6 Engine model
- 7 Engine displacement
- 8 Transmission model
- 9 Axle model

SG1756-A

Underbody Component Parts



Body Component Parts



: Indicates two-side anti-corrosive precoated steel portions

ZZZZ: Indicates two-side anti-corrosive steel and HSS portions

: Indicates high strength steel (HSS) portions

64496

Side parcel shelf (R.H.&L.H.)

Rear panel assembly

Parcel shelf with rear waist

23 25 25 27 28

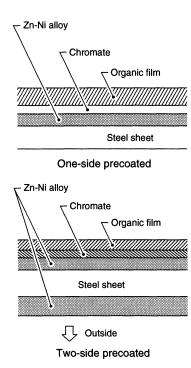
Description

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 resistrance.

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



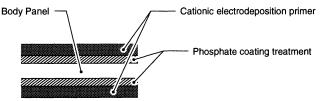
Nissan Genuine Service Parts are fabricated from durasteel sheets. Therefore, it is recommended that GENUINE NISSAN PARTS be used for panel replacement to maintain the anti-corrosive performance built into the vehicle at the factory.

PHOSPHATE COATING TREATMENT AND CATIONIC ELECTRODEPOSITION PRIMER

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

Caution:

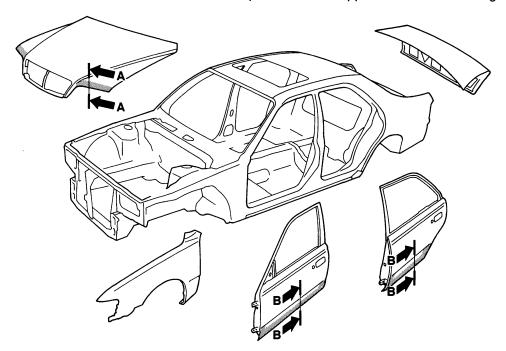
Confine paint removal during welding operations to an absolute minimum.



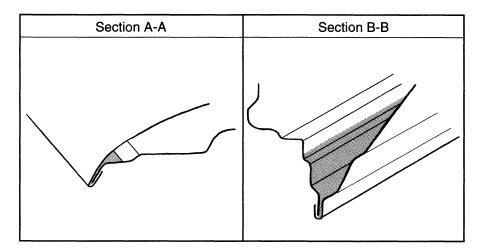
Nissan Genuine Service Parts are also treated in the same manner. Therefore, it is recommended that GENUINE NISSAN PARTS be used for panel replacement to maintain anti-corrosive performance built into the vehicle at the factory.

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.



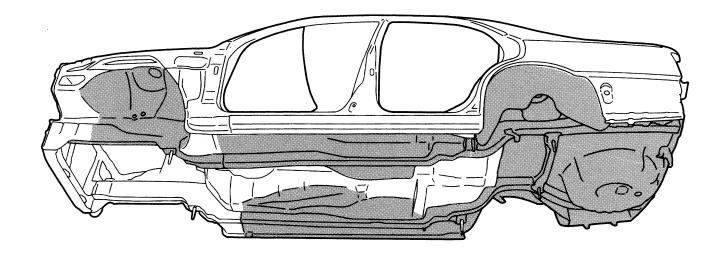
Undercoating

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-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.

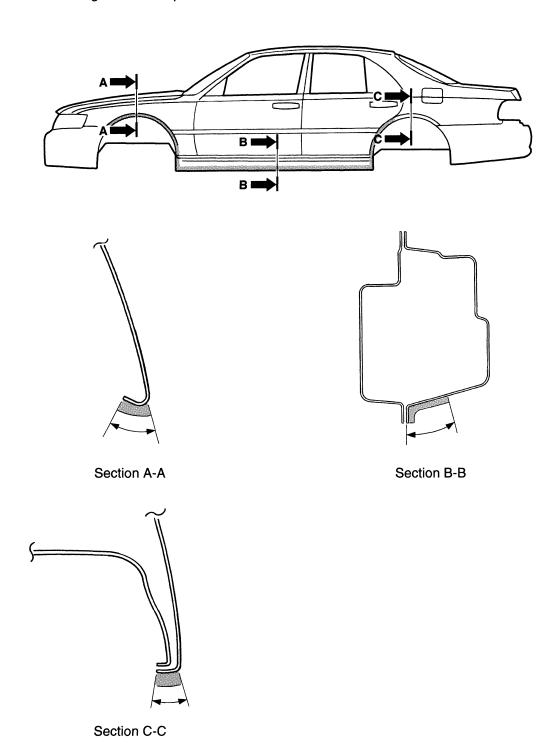
: Indicates undercoated portions.



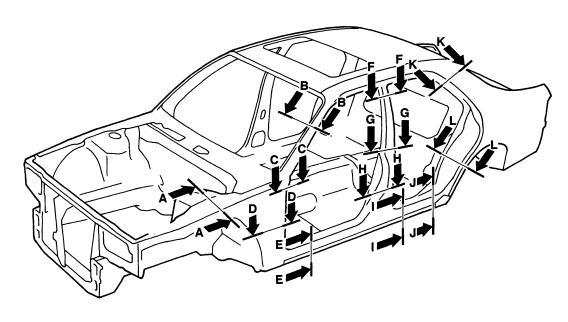
Stone Guard Coat

To prevent damage caused by stones, the lower outer body panel (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.



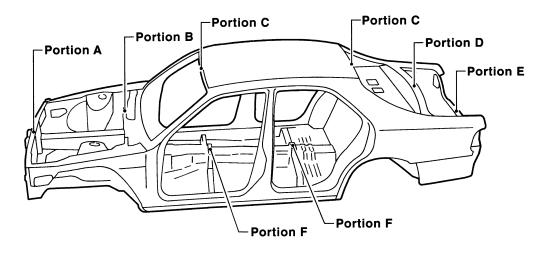
Body Construction



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	Section L-L

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.

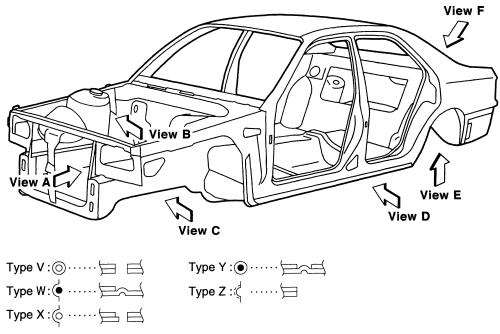


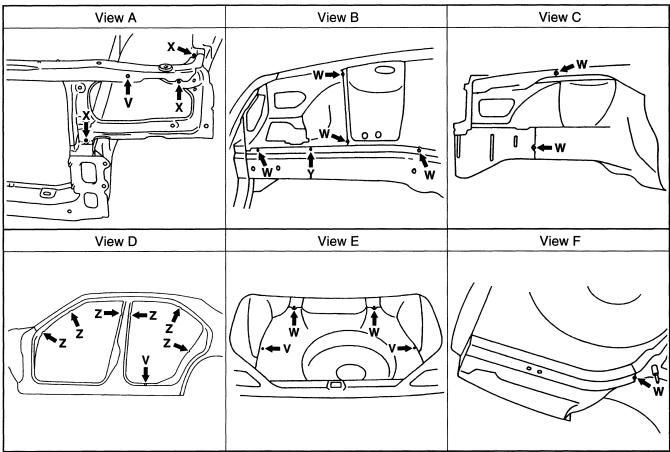
Unit: mm

Portion A Portion B Portion C Hole (8 dia) **Embossing** Hole (5 dia) Front roof Cowl top Rear roof • Upper radiator core support Portion F Portion D Portion E Elongated hole Elongated hole **Embossing** Rear panel crossmember Front floor Rear waist panel

Panel Parts Matching Marks

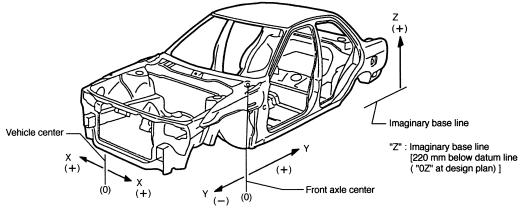
A mark has been placed on each body panel to indicate the parts matching positions. When repairing parts damaged by an accident which might affect the vehicle structure (members, pillars, etc.) more accurate, effective repair will be possible by using these marks together with body alignment specifications.



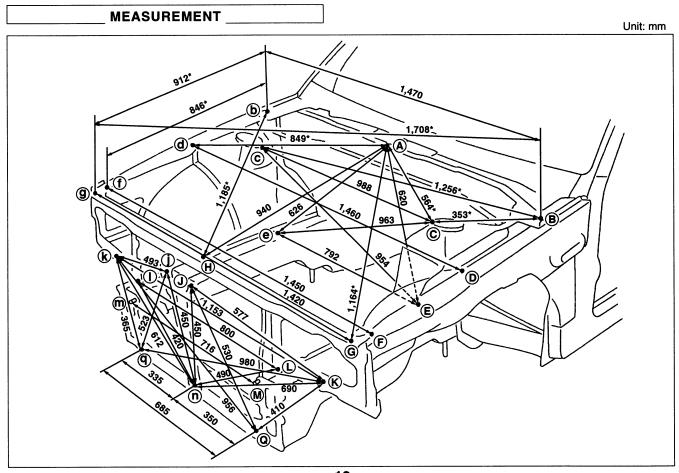


Description

- 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" and "Z".

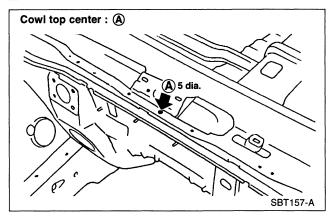


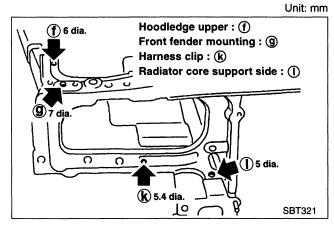
Engine Compartment

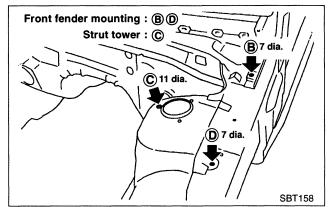


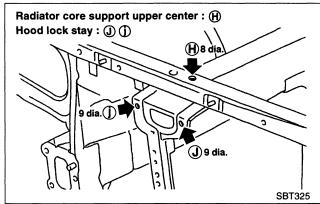
Engine Compartment (Cont'd)

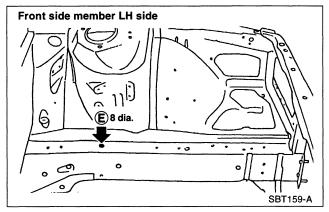
MEASUREMENT POINTS

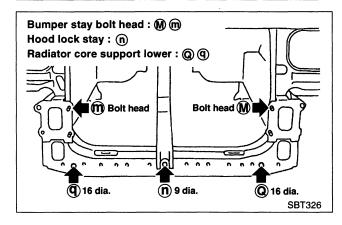


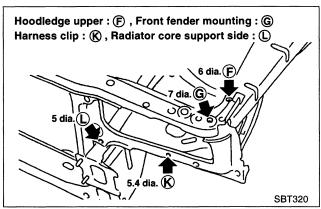




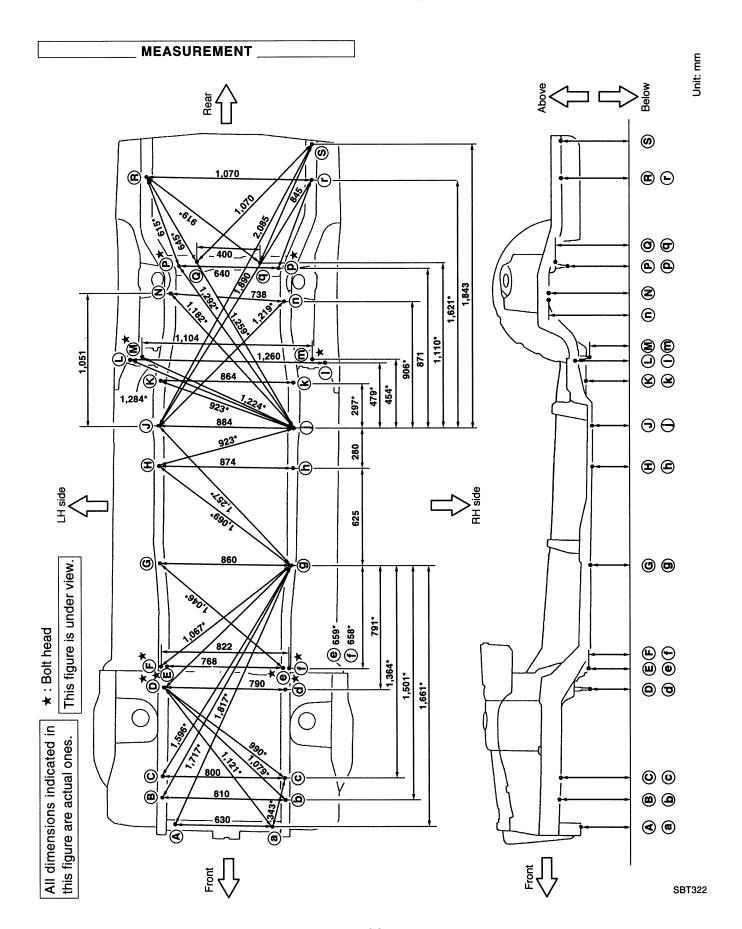




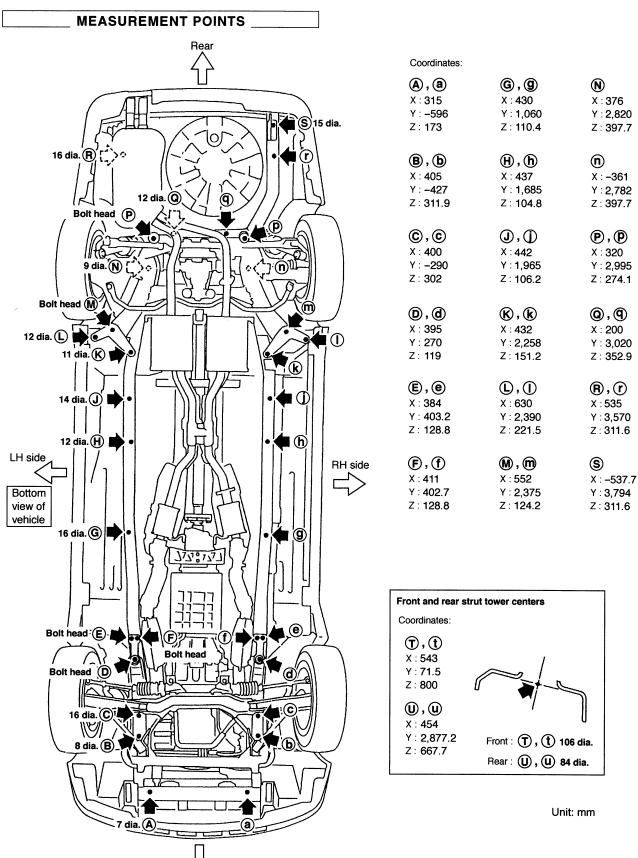




Underbody

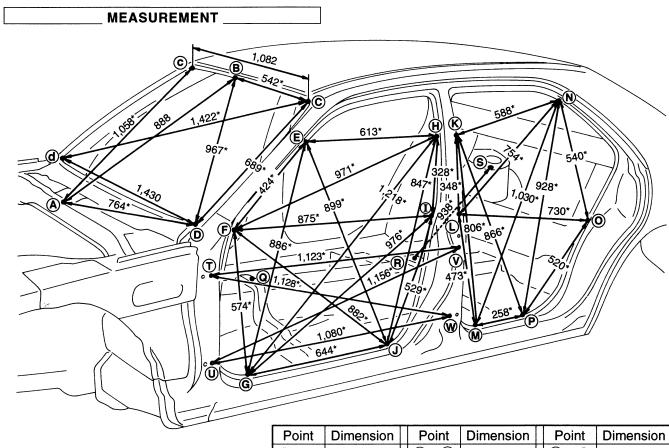


Underbody (Cont'd)



Front

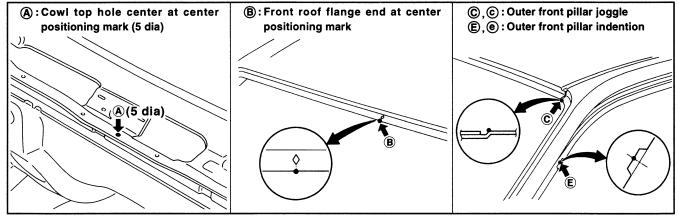
Passenger Compartment



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

(P) ~ (P) (V)~(E) (E) ~ (e) 1,279 1,462 795* (V) ~ (F) (F) ~ (f) 1,443 @~E 969* 989* 1,020* **G**~**9** 1,464 @~F 964* (V) ~ (G) (Q) ~ (H) (V) ~ (N) (H) ~ (h) 1,303 1,077* 856* (I)~(i) 1,467 **Q**~(I) 934* (V) ~ (O) 780* (V)~(P) (k) ~ (k) 1,307 (R) ~ (K) 566* 1,013* (L) ~ (1) (R) ~ (L) **W** ~ **O** 1,468 883* 866* (R) ~ (N) **W** ~ **P** $\mathbb{N} \sim \mathbb{n}$ 1,203 1,057* 470* (O) ~ (O) (R) ~ (O) 1,440 887*

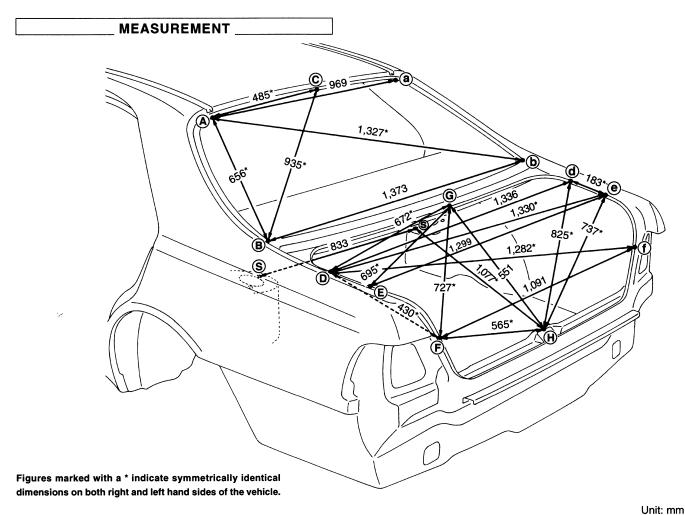
Unit: mm

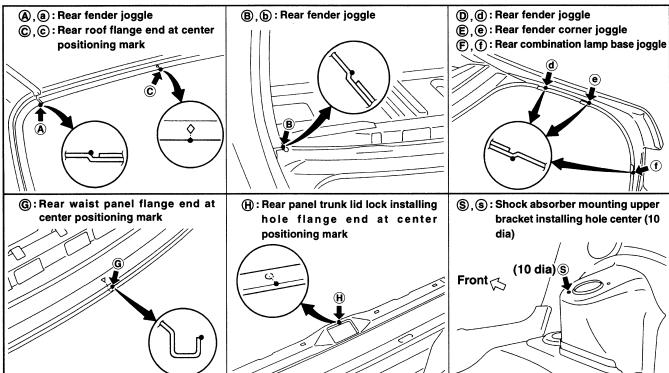


Passenger Compartment

MEASUREMENT Unit: mm (D), (d): Outer front pillar joggle (F), (f): Outer front pillar indention (H), (h), (k); Outer center pillar indention ①, ①, ①, ①, ①, ①, M, m: Outer center (G), (9): Outer front pillar joggle pillar joggle (1),(1),(1),(1):Door hinge installing (V), (V), (W), (W): Door hinge installing hole hole center (12 dia) center (V, V 14 dia, W,W (12 dia) (12 dia) (12 dia)/ Q: Front floor 2nd crossmember N, n, O, O: Rear fender indention (P), (P): Rear fender joggle standard hole center at center positioning mark (14 \times 11) R: Center seat installing indention at center positioning mark @(14×11)

Rear Body



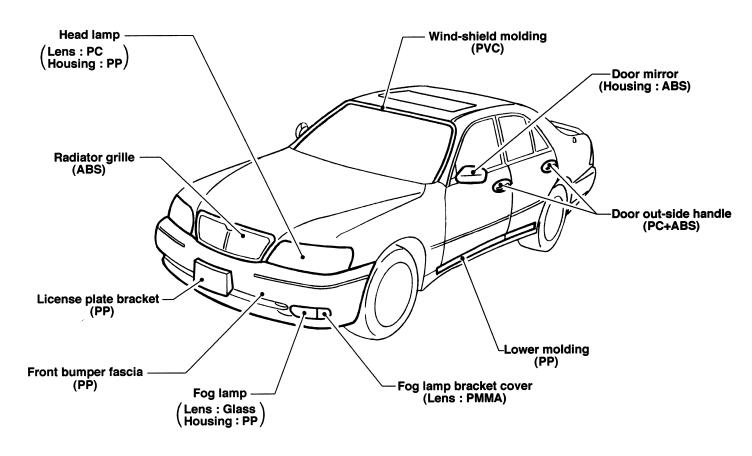


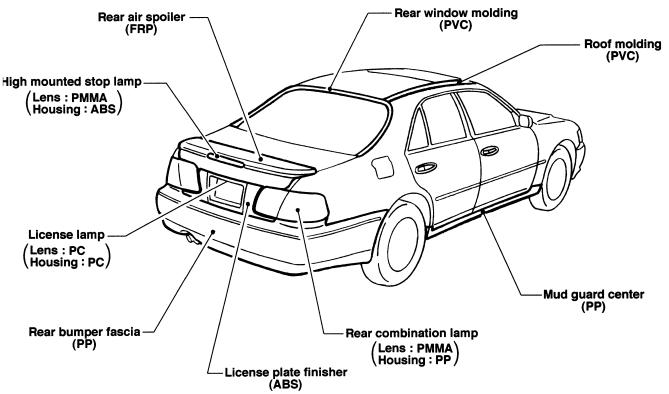
Handling Precautions for Plastics

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 (wipe up quickly).	
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.	
AES	Acrylonitrile ethylene styrene	80 (176)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
РММА	Polymethyl methacrylate	85 (185)	Avoid gasoline and solvents.	
PUR	Polyurethane	90 (194)	Gasoline and most solvents are harmless.	
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.	
POM	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.	

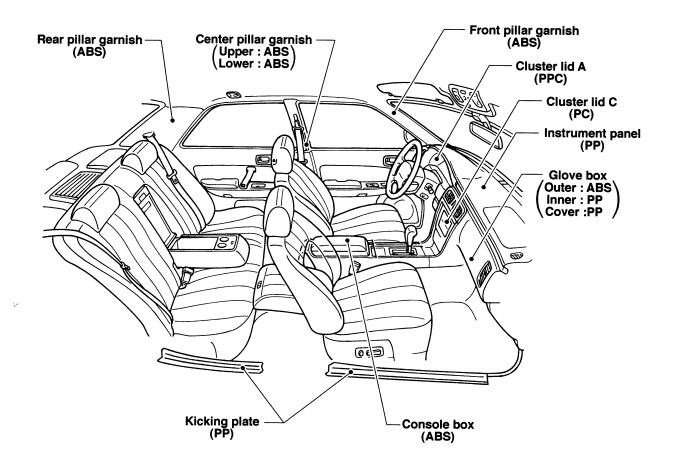
- 1. When repairing and painting a portion of the body adjacent to plastic parts, consider their characteristics (influence of heat and solvent) and remove them if necessary or take suitable measures to protect them.
- 2. Plastic parts should be repaired and painted using methods suiting the materials characteristics.

Location of Plastic Parts





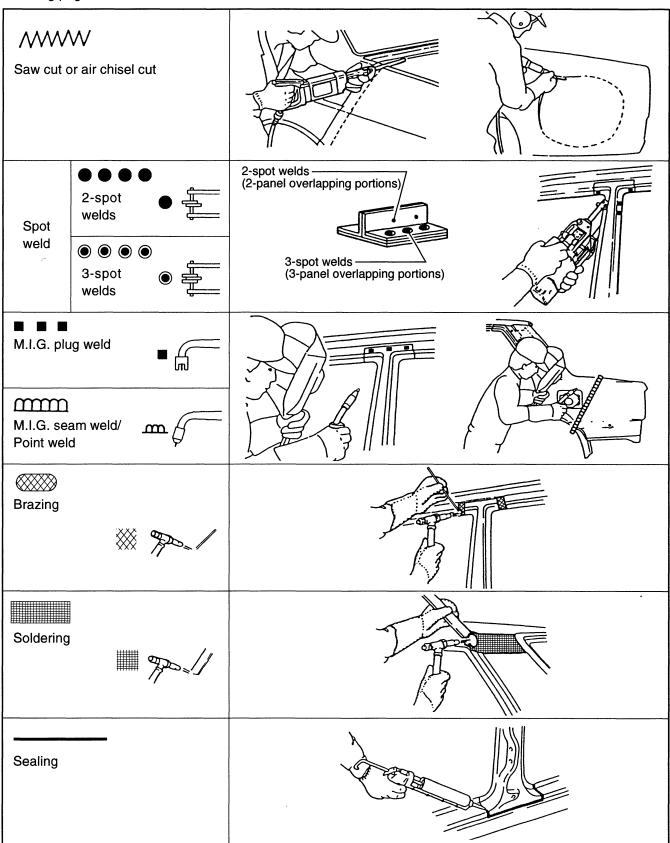
Location of Plastic Parts



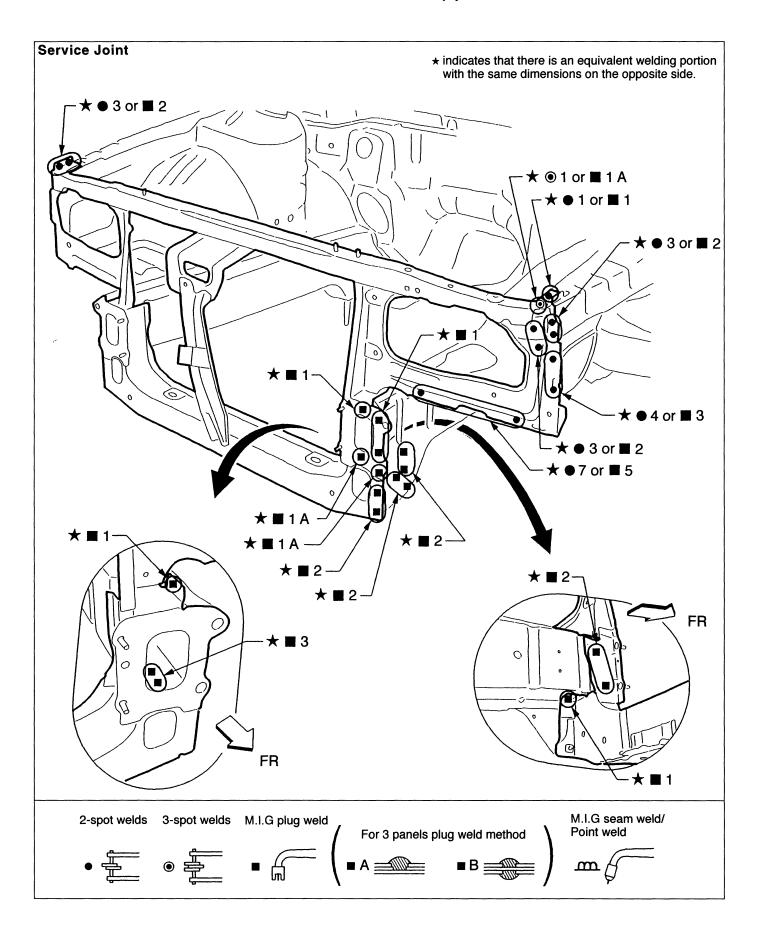
Description

SYMBOLS FOR CUTTING AND WELDING/BRAZING OPERATIONS

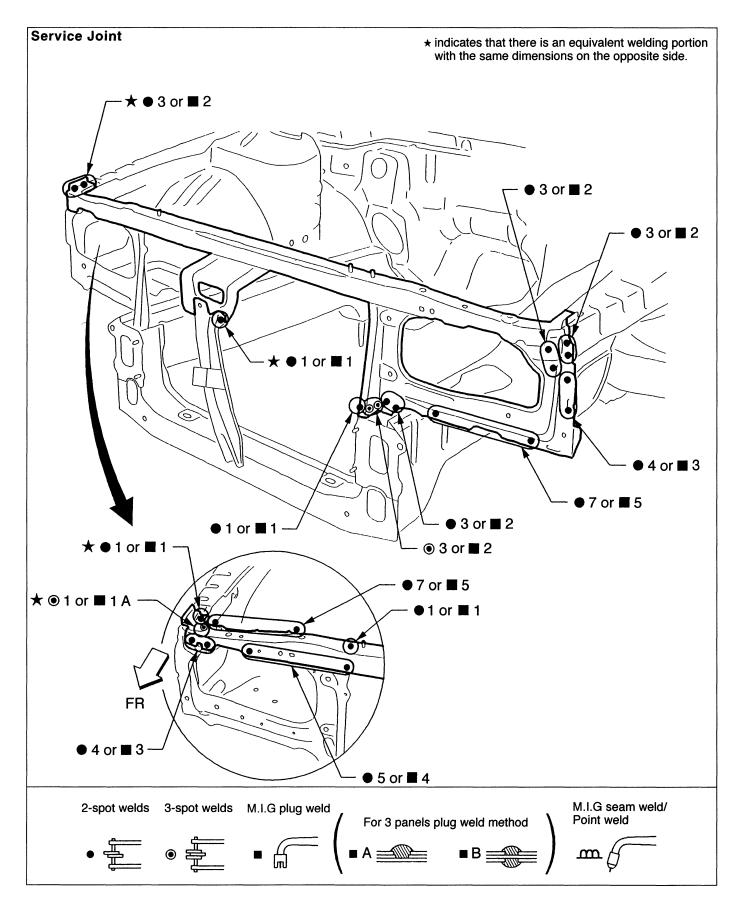
The identification for the cutting and the welding/brazing symbols used throughout this guide are given in the following pages



Radiator Core Support

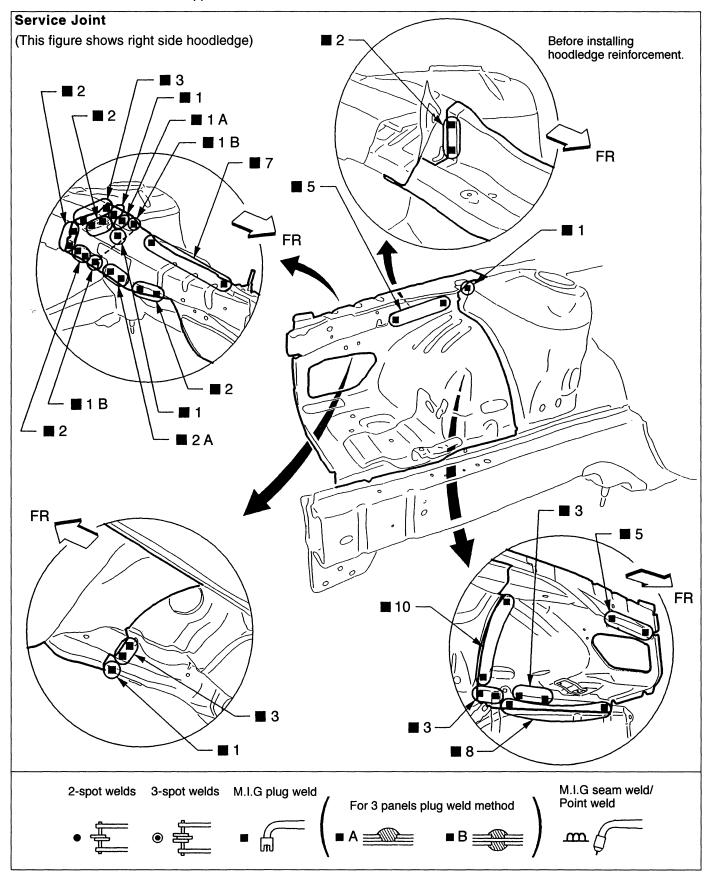


Radiator Core Support (Partial Replacement)



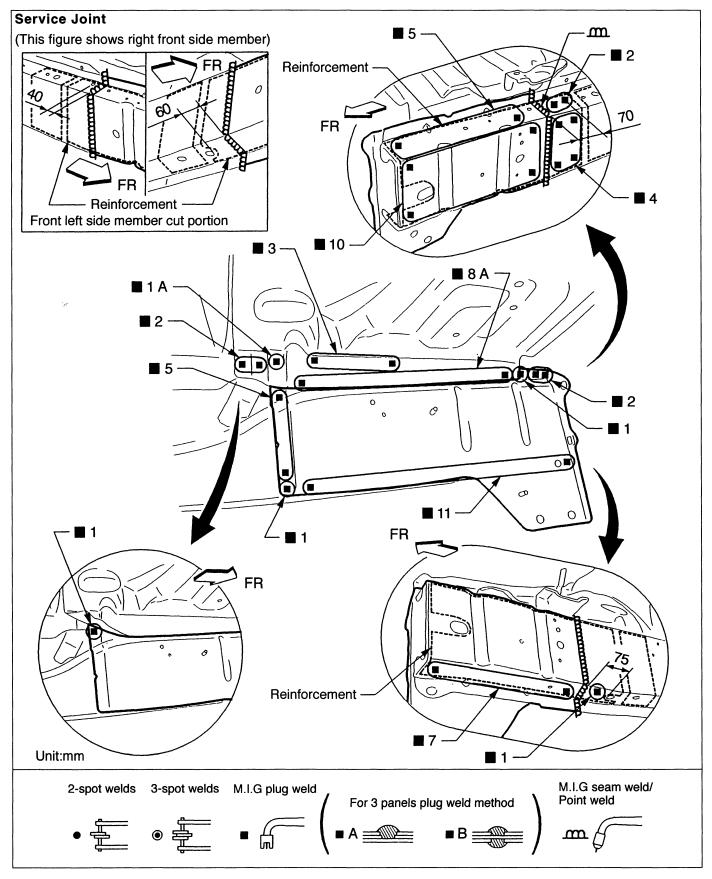
Hoodledge (Partial Replacement)

Work after radiator core support has been removed.



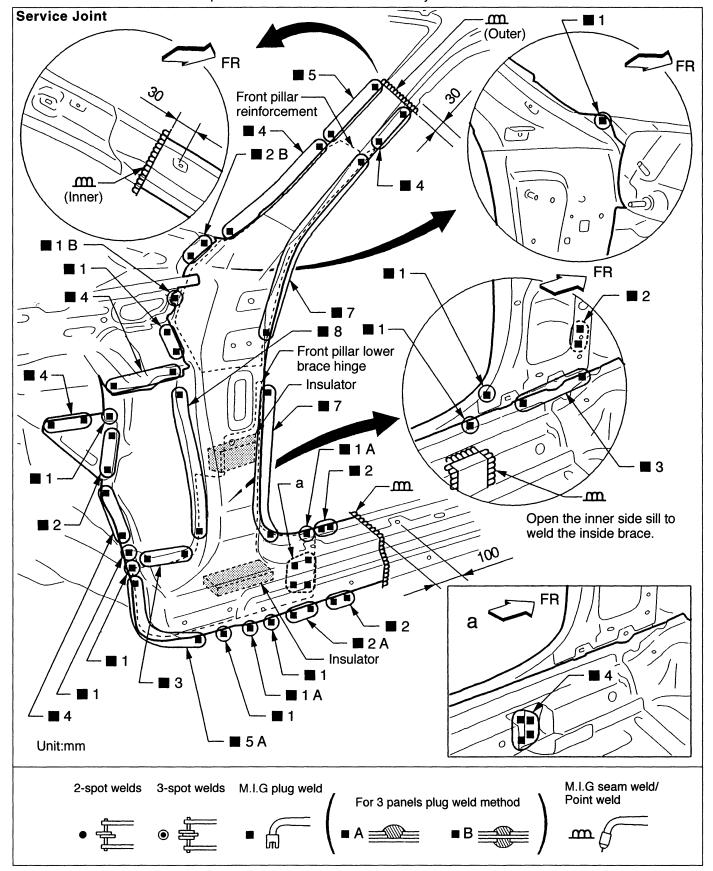
Front Side Member (Partial Replacement)

Work after radiator core support has been removed.



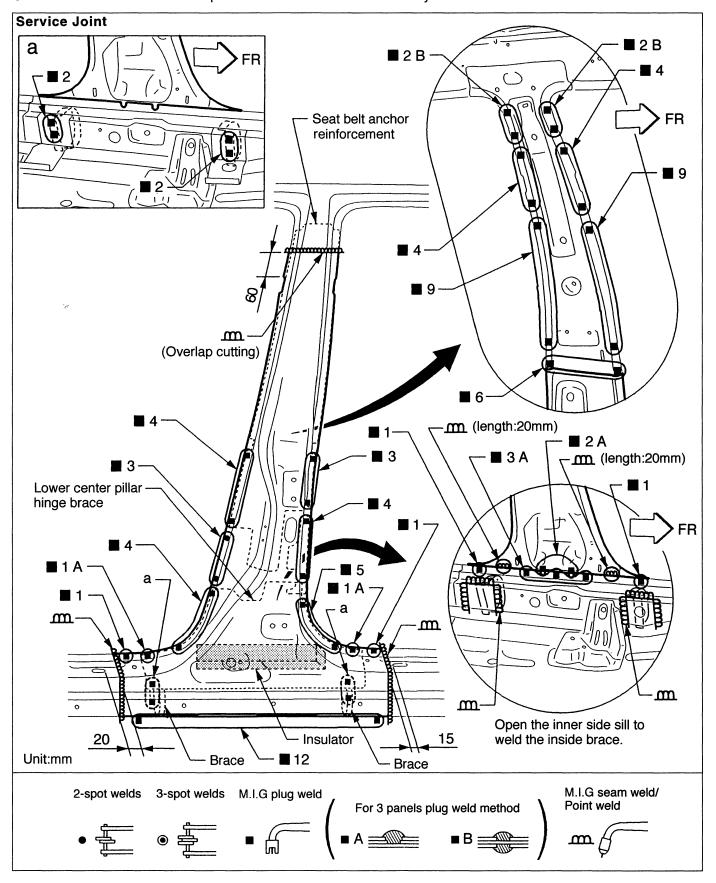
Front Pillar

- Work after hoodledge reinforcement has been removed.
- Insulators are installed in the pillar. Remove them before the body work.



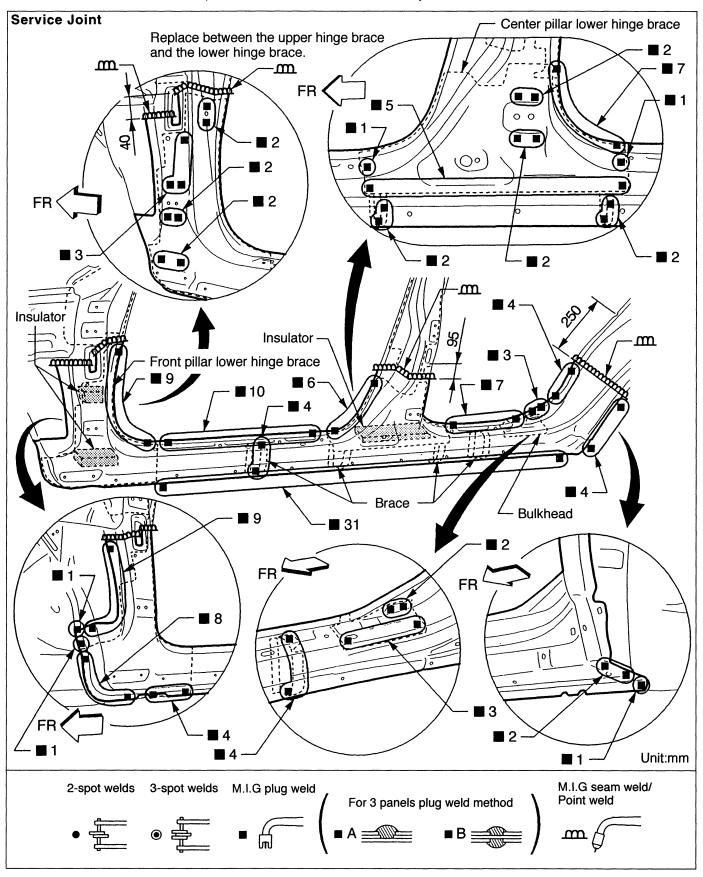
Center Pillar

Insulators are installed in the pillar. Remove them before the body work.



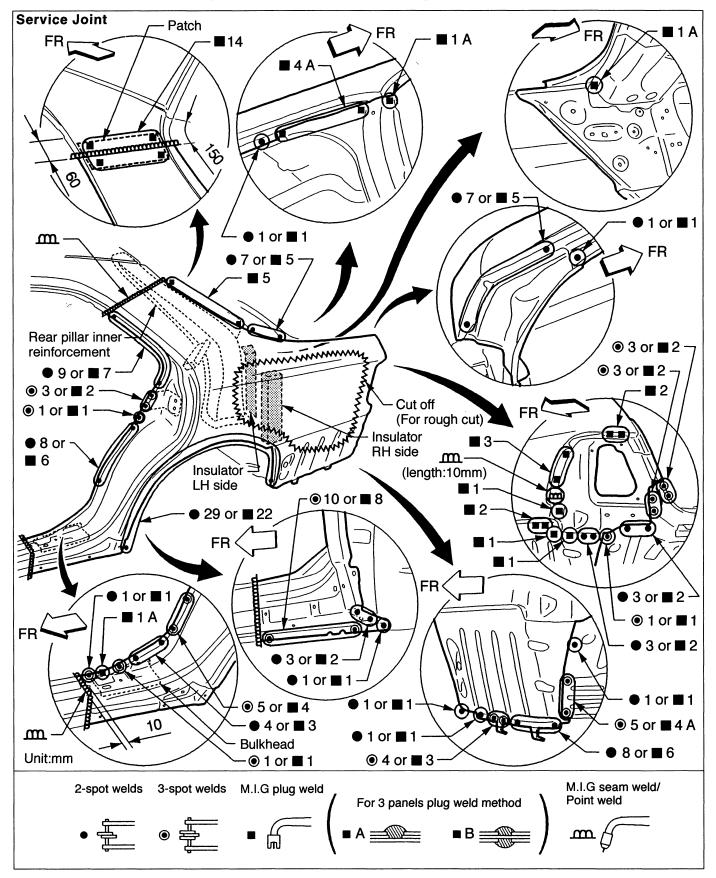
Outer Sill

• Insulators are installed in the pillar. Remove them before the body work.



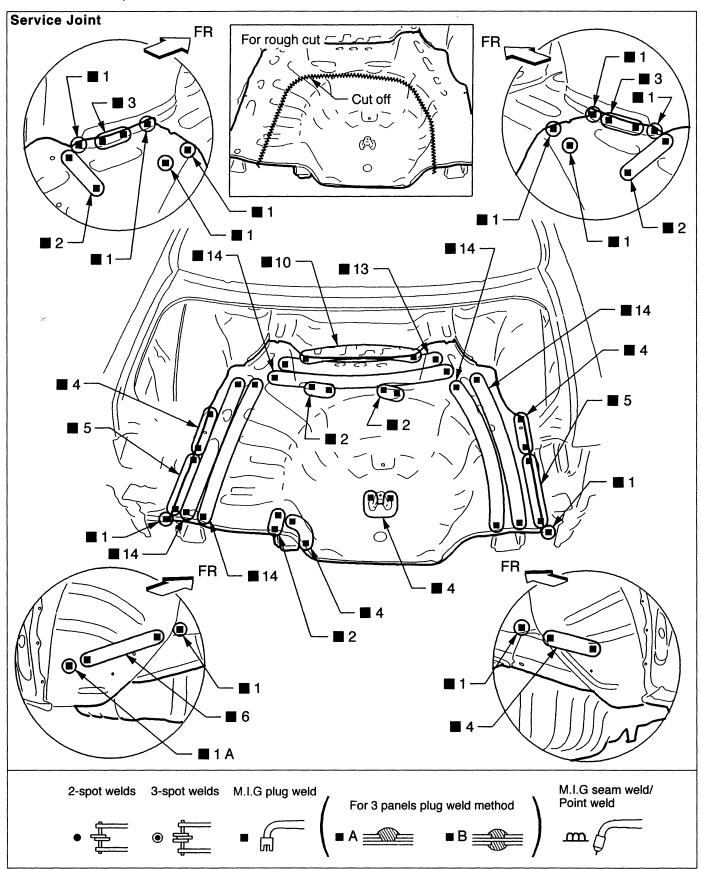
Rear Fender

Insulators are installed in the pillar. Remove them before the body work.



Rear Floor Rear

Work after rear panel has been removed.



Rear Side Member Extension

• Work after rear panel has been removed.

