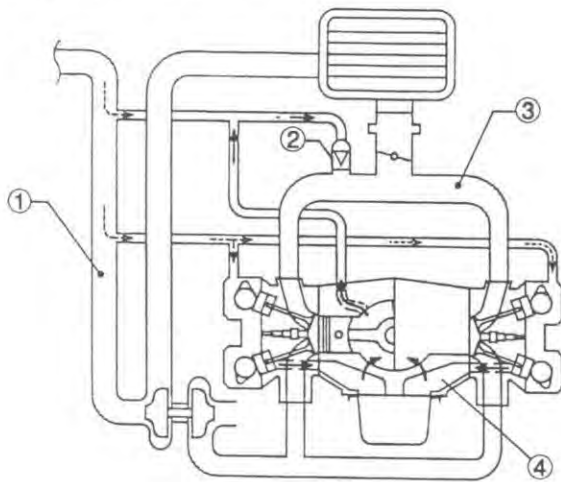


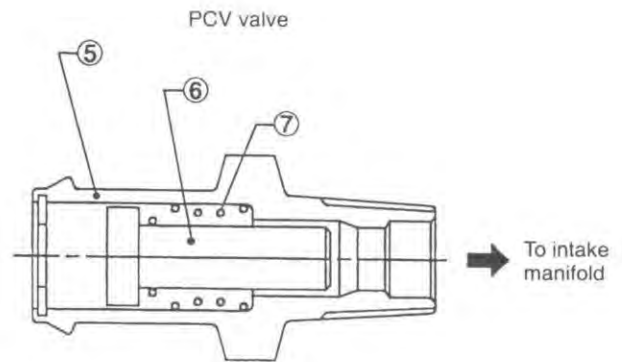
- ① Engine control module (ECM)
- ② Ignition coil
- ③ Ignitor
- ④ Crankshaft position sensor
- ⑤ Camshaft position sensor
- ⑥ Throttle position sensor
- ⑦ Fuel injectors
- ⑧ Pressure regulator
- ⑨ Engine coolant temperature sensor
- ⑩ Mass air flow sensor
- ⑪ Pressure sensor
- ⑫ Idle air control solenoid valve
- ⑬ Purge control solenoid valve
- ⑭ Fuel pump
- ⑮ Pressure sources switching solenoid valve
- ⑯ Air cleaner
- ⑰ Canister
- ⑱ Main relay
- ⑲ Fuel pump relay
- ⑳ Fuel filter
- ㉑ Front catalytic converter
- ㉒ Rear catalytic converter (Except Australia spec. vehicles)
- ㉓ Oxygen sensor
- ㉔ Radiator fan
- ㉕ Radiator fan relay
- ㉖ Knock sensor
- ㉗ A/C compressor
- ㉘ Inhibitor switch (AT vehicle only)
- ㉙ Neutral position switch (MT vehicle only)
- ㉚ CHECK ENGINE malfunction indicator lamp (MIL)
- ㉛ Tachometer
- ㉜ A/C relay
- ㉝ A/C control module
- ㉞ Ignition switch
- ㉟ Vehicle speed sensor 2
- ㊱ Data link connector
- ㊲ Tow way valve
- ㊳ Fuel cut valve
- ㊴ Auxiliary purge control valve
- ㊵ Air vent valve
- ㊶ Wastegate control solenoid valve
- ㊷ Wastegate controller
- ㊸ Turbocharger
- ㊹ Intercooler

B: TURBO MODEL

- The positive crankcase ventilation (PCV) system is employed to prevent air pollution which will be caused by blow-by gas being emitted from the crankcase. The system consists of a sealed oil filler cap, rocker covers with fresh air inlet, connecting hoses, PCV valve and an air intake duct.
- At the part throttle, the blow-by gas in the crankcase flows into the intake manifold through the connecting hose of crankcase and PCV valve by the strong vacuum of the intake manifold. Under this condition, the fresh air is introduced into the crankcase through connecting hose of rocker cover.
- At wide open throttle, a part of blow-by gas flows into the air intake duct through the connecting hose and is drawn to the throttle chamber, because under this is condition, the intake manifold vacuum is not so strong as to introduce all blow-by gases increasing with engine speed directly through the PCV valve.



- ① Air intake duct
- ② PCV valve
- ③ Intake manifold
- ④ Crankcase



- ⑤ Case
- ⑥ Valve
- ⑦ Spring

H2H1851A

4. Three-way Catalyst

- The basic material of three-way catalyst is platinum (Pt) and rhodium (Rh), and a thin film of their mixture is applied onto honeycomb or porous ceramics of an oval shape (carrier). To avoid damaging the catalyst, only unleaded gasoline should be used.
- The catalyst is used to reduce HC, CO and NO_x in exhaust gases, and permits simultaneous oxidation and reduction. To obtain an excellent purification efficiency on all components HC, CO and NO_x, a balance should be kept among the concentrations of the components. These concentrations vary with the air-fuel ratio.
- The air-fuel ratio needs to be controlled to a value within the very narrow range covering around the stoichiometric mixture ratio to purify the components efficiently.