

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

2007 ENGINE

Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

GENERAL

SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Description		Specifications		Limit
General				
Type		V-type, DOHC		
Number of cylinder		6		
Bore		86.7mm (3.4134in.)		
Stroke		75mm (2.9528in.)		
Total displacement		2,656cc		
Compression ratio		10.4		
Firing order		1-2-3-4-5-6		
Valve timing				
Intake valve	Opens (ATDC)	4° ~ -56°		
	Closes (ABDC)	60° ~ 0°		
Exhaust valve	Opens (BBDC)	46°		
	Closes (ATDC)	10°		
Cylinder head				
Flatness of gasket surface		0.03mm (0.0012in.) or less		0.05mm (0.0020in.)
Flatness of manifold mounting	Intake	0.15mm (0.0059in.) or less		
	Exhaust	0.15mm (0.0059in.) or less		
Camshaft				
Cam height	LH Camshaft	Intake	44.5mm (1.7520in.)	
		Exhaust	44.5mm (1.7520in.)	
	RH Camshaft	Intake	44.5mm (1.7520in.)	
		Exhaust	44.5mm (1.7520in.)	
Journal outer diameter	LH Camshaft	Intake	27.964 ~ 27.980mm (1.1009 ~ 1.1016in.)	
		Exhaust	27.964 ~ 27.980mm (1.1009 ~ 1.1016in.)	
	RH Camshaft	Intake	27.964 ~ 27.980mm (1.1009 ~ 1.1016in.)	
		Exhaust	27.964 ~ 27.980mm (1.1009 ~ 1.1016in.)	
Bearing oil clearance	Intake	0.030 ~ 0.057mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0022in.)		
	Exhaust	0.030 ~ 0.057mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0022in.)		
End play		0.1 ~ 0.2mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0079in.)		
Valve				

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Valve length	Intake	110.1mm (4.3346in.)	
	Exhaust	111.1mm (4.3740in.)	
Stem outer diameter	Intake	5.965 ~ 5.980mm (0.2348 ~ 0.2354in.)	
	Exhaust	5.950 ~ 5.965mm (0.2343 ~ 0.2348in.)	
Face angle		45° ~ 45.5°	
Thickness of valve head (margin)	Intake	1.0mm (0.0394in.)	
	Exhaust	1.3mm (0.0512in.)	
Valve stem to valve guide clearance	Intake	0.020 ~ 0.050mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0020in.)	0.10mm (0.0039in.) or less
	Exhaust	0.035 ~ 0.065mm (0.0014 ~ 0.0026in.)	0.13mm (0.0051in.) or less
Valve guide			
Inner diameter	Intake	6.000 ~ 6.015mm (2.2362 ~ 2.2368in.)	
	Exhaust	6.000 ~ 6.015mm (2.2362 ~ 2.2368in.)	
Length	Intake	45.8 ~ 46.2mm (1.8031 ~ 1.8189in.)	
	Exhaust	46.8 ~ 47.2mm (1.8425 ~ 1.8583in.)	
Valve spring			
Free length		46.8mm (1.8425in.)	
Load	Height: 35mm	180.5 ~ 199.5N (18.4 ~ 20.3Kgf, 40.6 ~ 44.8lb)	
	Height: 26.5mm	342 ~ 378N (34.9 ~ 38.6Kgf, 76.9 ~ 85.1lb)	
Out of squareness		1.5° or less	
MLA (Mechanical Lash Adjuster)			
MLA outer diameter	Intake	29.964 ~ 29.980mm (1.1797 ~ 1.1803in.)	
	Exhaust	29.964 ~ 29.980mm (1.1797 ~ 1.1803in.)	
Cylinder head tappet bore inner diameter	Intake	30.000 ~ 30.025mm (1.1811 ~ 1.1821in.)	
	Exhaust	30.000 ~ 30.025mm (1.1811 ~ 1.1821in.)	
MLA to tappet bore clearance	Intake	0.020 ~ 0.061 mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0024in.)	0.07mm (0.0027in.) or less
	Exhaust	0.020 ~ 0.061 mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0024in.)	0.07mm (0.0027in.) or less
Valve clearance			
Exhaust		0.27 ~ 0.33mm (0.0106 ~ 0.0129in.)	0.20 ~ 0.40mm (0.0078 ~ 0.0157in.)
Cylinder block			
Cylinder bore		86.7 ~ 86.73mm (3.4134 ~ 3.4146in.)	

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Flatness of gasket surface		Less than 0.03mm (0.0012in.) [Less than 0.02mm (0.0008in.) / 150 x 150]	
Piston			
Piston outer diameter		86.67 ~ 86.70mm (3.4122 ~ 3.4134in.)	
Piston to cylinder clearance		0.02 ~ 0.04mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0020in.)	
Ring groove width	No. 1 ring groove	1.23 ~ 1.25mm (0.0484 ~ 0.0492in.)	
	No. 2 ring groove	1.22 ~ 1.24mm (0.0480 ~ 0.0488in.)	
	Oil ring groove	2.01 ~ 2.03mm (0.0791 ~ 0.0799in.)	
Piston O.S.		0.25mm (0.0098in.) 0.50mm (0.0197in.)	
Piston ring			
Side clearance	No. 1 ring	0.04 ~ 0.08mm (0.0016 ~ 0.0031 in.)	0.1mm (0.0039in.)
	No. 2 ring	0.03 ~ 0.07mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0027in.)	0.1mm (0.0039in.)
	Oil ring	0.06 ~ 0.15mm (0.0024 ~ 0.0059in.)	0.2mm (0.0079in.)
End gap	No. 1 ring	0.15 ~ 0.30mm (0.0059 ~ 0.0118in.)	0.6mm (0.0236in.)
	No. 2 ring	0.30 ~ 0.45mm (0.0118 ~ 0.0177in.)	0.7mm (0.0275in.)
	Oil ring	0.20 ~ 0.70mm (0.0078 ~ 0.0275in.)	0.8mm (0.0315in.)
Piston ring O.S.		0.25mm (0.0098in.) 0.50mm (0.0197in.)	
Piston pin			
Piston pin outer diameter		21.001 ~ 21.007mm (0.8268 ~ 0.8270in.)	
Piston pin hole inner diameter		21.014 ~ 21.023mm (0.8273 ~ 0.8277in.)	
Piston pin hole interference		0.011 ~ 0.018mm (0.0004 ~ 0.0007in.)	
Connecting rod small end inner diameter		20.974 ~ 20.985mm (0.8257 ~ 0.8262in.)	
Connecting rod small end hole clearance		-0.033 ~ -0.016mm (0.0013 ~ 0.0006in.)	
Connecting rod			
Connecting rod big end inner diameter		51.000 ~ 51.018mm (2.0079 ~ 2.0086in.)	
Connecting rod bearing oil clearance		0.018 ~ 0.036mm (0.0007 ~ 0.0014in.)	
Side clearance		0.1 ~ 0.25mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0098in.)	0.4mm (0.0157in.)
Crankshaft			
Main journal outer diameter		61.982 ~ 62.000mm (2.4402 ~ 2.4409in.)	
Pin journal outer diameter		47.982 ~ 48.000mm (1.8891 ~ 1.8898in.)	
Main bearing oil clearance		0.004 ~ 0.022mm (0.0002 ~ 0.0009in.)	
End play		0.07 ~ 0.25mm (0.0028 ~ 0.0098in.)	0.30mm (0.0118in.)
Oil pump			
		490.33 ~ 588.40kPa (5.0 ~ 6.0kgf/cm ² , 71.12	

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Relief valve opening pressure		~ 85.34 psi)	
Engine oil			
Oil quantity (Total)		4.8L (5.07U.S.qts,4.22Imp.qts)	Drain & Refill; 4.5L
Oil quantity (Oil pan)		3.4~4.2L (3.59~4.44U.S.qts,2.99~3.70Imp.qts)	
Oil quantity (Oil filter)		0.3L (0.32U.S.qts,0.26Imp.qts)	
Oil quality		Above SJ or SL	
Oil pressure		130kPa (1.32kgf/cm ² , 18.77psi) [at 1000rpm, 110°C (230°F))	
Cooling system			
Cooling method		Forced circulation with electrical fan	
Coolant quantity		8.2~8.3L (8.66~8.77U.S.qts,7.22~7.30Imp.qts)	
Thermostat	Type	Wax pellet type	
	Opening temperature	82±2°C (179.6±35.6°F)	
	Fully opened temperature	95°C (203°F)	
	Full lift	10mm (0.3937in.) or more	
Radiator cap	Main valve opening pressure	93.16 ~ 122.58kpa (0.95 ~ 1.25 kg/cm ² , 13.51 ~ 17.78psi)	
	Vacuum valve opening pressure	0.98 ~ 4.90 kpa (0.01 ~ 0.05 kg/cm ² , 0.14 ~ 0.71 psi)	
Engine coolant temperature sensor			
Type		Thermister type	
Resistance	20°C (68°F)	2.31 ~ 2.59 kohms	
	80°C (176°F)	0.3222 kohms	

TIGHTENING TORQUE

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Item	Quantity	Nm	kgf.m	lb-ft
Oil seal case bolt	3	9.8 ~ 11.8	1.0 ~ 1.2	7.2 ~ 8.7
Main bearing cap bolt (M10)	8	26.5~32.4+90°+5°	2.7~3.24+90°+5°	19.5~23.7+90°+5°
Main bearing cap bolt (M8)	8	12.7~18.6+90°+5°	1.3~1.9+90°+5°	9.4~13.7+90°+5°
Rear plate bolt	1	9.8 ~ 11.8	1.0 ~ 1.2	7.2 ~ 8.7
Oil pump case bolt (8x25)	1	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Oil pump case bolt (8x35)	1	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Oil pump case bolt (8x65)	1	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Oil relief plug	1	39.2 ~ 49.0	4.0 ~ 5.0	28.9 ~ 36.2
Oil filter bracket bolt (8x35)	4	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Oil filter bracket bolt (8x65)	2	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4

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Oil filter insert	1	44.1 ~ 53.9	4.5 ~ 5.5	32.5 ~ 39.8
Timing belt cover bolt	21	9.8 ~ 11.8	1.0 ~ 1.2	7.2 ~ 8.7
Upper oil pan bolt (8x22)	15	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Upper oil pan bolt (163.5mm)	1	4.9 ~ 6.9	0.5 ~ 0.7	3.6 ~ 5.1
Upper oil pan bolt (154.5mm)	1	4.9 ~ 6.9	0.5 ~ 0.7	3.6 ~ 5.1
Lower oil pan bolt	11	9.8 ~ 11.8	1.0 ~ 1.2	7.2 ~ 8.7
Oil drain plug	1	34.3 ~ 44.1	3.5 ~ 4.5	25.3 ~ 32.5
Engine support bracket bolt (10x94)	1	58.8 ~ 68.6	6.0 ~ 7.0	43.4 ~ 50.6
Engine support bracket bolt (10x102.5)	2	58.8 ~ 68.6	6.0 ~ 7.0	43.4 ~ 50.6
Camshaft bearing cap bolt (6x38)	24	10.8 ~ 12.7	1.1 ~ 1.3	8.0 ~ 9.4
Camshaft bearing cap bolt (8x38)	12	20.6 ~ 25.5	2.1 ~ 2.6	15.2 ~ 18.8
Cylinder head bolt	16	24.5 + 60°+ 45°	2.5 + 60°+ 45°	18.1 +60°+45°
Cylinder head cover bolt	22	7.8 ~ 9.8	0.8 ~ 1.0	5.8 ~ 7.2
Crankshaft pulley bolt	1	166.7 ~ 176.5	17.0 ~ 18.0	123.0 ~ 130.2
Drive plate bolt	8	71.6 ~ 75.5	7.3 ~ 7.7	52.8 ~ 55.7
Connecting rod bearing cap bolt	12	19.6 ~ 90°	2.0 ~ 90°	14.5 ~ 90°
OCV (Oil Control Valve) bolt	2	7.8 ~ 9.8	0.8 ~ 1.0	5.8 ~ 7.2
CVVT & exhaust cam sprocket bolt	4	66.7 ~ 78.5	6.8 ~ 8.0	49.2 ~ 57.9
Timing chain auto tensioner bolt	4	10.8 ~ 12.7	1.1 ~ 1.3	8.0 ~ 9.4
Camshaft sprocket bolt	2	88.3 ~ 107.9	9.0 ~ 11.0	65.1 ~ 79.6
Timing belt idler bolt	1	49.0 ~ 58.8	5.0 ~ 6.0	36.2 ~ 43.4
Timing belt tensioner bolt	2	19.6 ~ 26.5	2.0 ~ 2.7	14.5 ~ 19.5
Timing belt tensioner arm bolt	1	34.3 ~ 53.9	3.5 ~ 5.5	25.3 ~ 39.8
Water pump bolt (8x20)	3	14.7 ~ 21.6	1.5 ~ 2.2	10.8 ~ 15.9
Water pump bolt (8x25)	4	14.7 ~ 21.6	1.5 ~ 2.2	10.8 ~ 15.9
Drive belt idler bolt	1	34.3 ~ 53.9	3.5 ~ 5.5	25.3 ~ 39.8
Drive belt tensioner bolt	1	34.3 ~ 53.9	3.5 ~ 5.5	25.3 ~ 39.8
Water inlet pipe bolt	1	16.7 ~ 19.6	1.7 ~ 2.0	12.3 ~ 14.5
Water temp, control assembly nut	4	29.4 ~ 41.2	3.0 ~ 4.2	21.7 ~ 30.4
Oil level gauge bolt	1	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Oil screen bolt	2	14.7 ~ 21.6	1.5 ~ 2.2	10.8 ~ 15.9
Water outlet fitting bolt	3	16.7 ~ 19.6	1.7 ~ 2.0	12.3 ~ 14.5
Water inlet fitting bolt	2	16.7 ~ 19.6	1.7 ~ 2.0	12.3 ~ 14.5
Water inlet fitting nut	1	16.7 ~ 19.6	1.7 ~ 2.0	12.3 ~ 14.5
Surge tank bolt (8x28)	3	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Surge tank bolt (8x80)	2	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Surge tank nut	2	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Intake manifold bolt	4	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Intake manifold nut	4	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Surge tank bracket bolt	2	18.6 ~ 23.5	1.9 ~ 2.4	13.7 ~ 17.4
Exhaust manifold bolt	14	29.4 ~ 34.3	3.0 ~ 3.5	21.7 ~ 25.3

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	6	16.7 ~ 21.6	1.7 ~ 2.2	12.3 ~ 15.9
Front muffler bolt	2	39.2 ~ 58.8	4.0 ~ 6.0	28.9 ~ 43.4

COMPRESSION PRESSURE INSPECTION

NOTE: If there is lack of power, excessive oil consumption or poor fuel economy, measure the compression pressure.

1. Warm up the engine until the normal operating temperature becoming 80~95°C (176~203°F).
2. Remove the surge tank.
3. Remove the ignition coil connectors (A) and ignition coils (B).

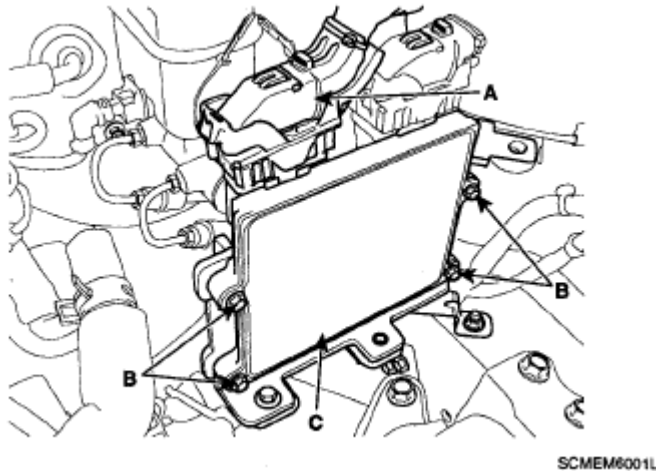


Fig. 1: Identifying Ignition Coil Connectors And Ignition Coils
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Using a 16mm plug wrench, remove the 6 spark plugs.
5. Check cylinder compression pressure.
 1. Insert a compression gauge into the spark plug hole.
 2. Open the throttle fully.
 3. With the fully-open throttle in cranking, measure the compression pressure.

NOTE: Always use a fully charged battery to get the engine speed of 250 rpm or more.

Repeat steps 1) through 3) for each cylinder.

NOTE: This measurement must be done in as short a time as possible.

Compression pressure: 1,176.79kPa (12.0kgf/cm² , 170.68psi) - 200 ~ 250rpm

Minimum pressure: 1,029.69kPa (10.5kgf/cm² , 149.34psi)

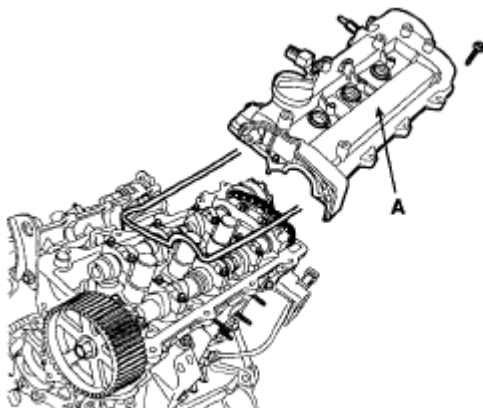
Difference between cylinders: 98.07kPa (1.0kgf/cm² , 14.22psi)

4. If the compression pressure in 1 or more cylinders is lower than the specification above, pour a small amount of engine oil into the cylinder through the spark plug hole, repeat the steps (1) through (3) for the cylinder and measure the pressure again.
 - If adding oil increases the pressure, the piston rings or cylinder bores might be worn or damaged.
 - If the pressure doesn't increase, a valve may be sticking or seating may be improper, or there may be leakage from the gasket.
6. Reinstall the spark plugs.
7. Install the ignition coils and connect ignition coil connectors.
8. Install the surge tank.

VALVE CLEARANCE INSPECTION AND ADJUSTMENT

NOTE: **Inspect and adjust the valve clearance when the engine is cold (Engine coolant temperature : 20°C±5°C (59~77°F)) and cylinder head is installed on the cylinder block.**

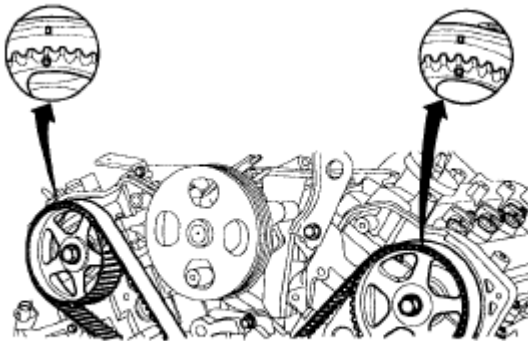
1. Remove the engine cover.
2. Remove air cleaner assembly.
3. Remove the surge tank.
4. Remove the cylinder head cover.
 1. Disconnect the ignition coil connector and remove the ignition coil.
 2. Remove the cylinder head cover.



KCBF177A

Fig. 2: Identifying Cylinder Head Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Set the piston of the No.1 cylinder to TDC (Top Dead Center) position.
 1. Turn the crankshaft pulley clockwise and align its groove with the timing mark "T" of the timing chain cover.
 2. Check that the timing marks on the camshaft sprocket are in a straight line with the rocker cover mark for No. 1 cylinder TDC as shown in the illustration.

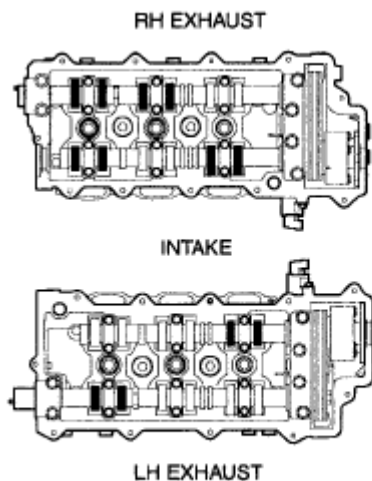


KCBF119B

Fig. 3: Identifying Timing Marks On Camshaft Sprocket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: If not, turn the crankshaft one revolution clockwise.

6. Inspect the intake and the exhaust valve clearance.
 1. With No. 1 cylinder at TDC the valve clearance can be measured as shown below.



LDLG030A

Fig. 4: Identifying Intake And Exhaust Valve Clearance
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

Measurement method.

- Using a thickness gauge, measure the clearance between the tappet and the base circle of camshaft.
- Record the out-of-specification valve clearance measurements. They will be used later to determine the required adjusting tappet for replacement.

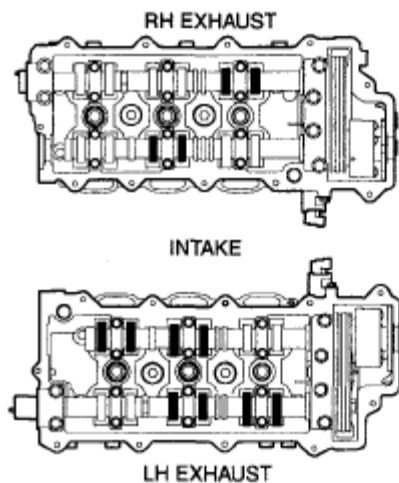
Specification

Limit (Engine coolant temperature : 20°C [68°F])

Intake : 0.10 ~ 0.30mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0118in.)

Exhaust : 0.20 ~ 0.40mm (0.0079 ~ 0.0157in.)

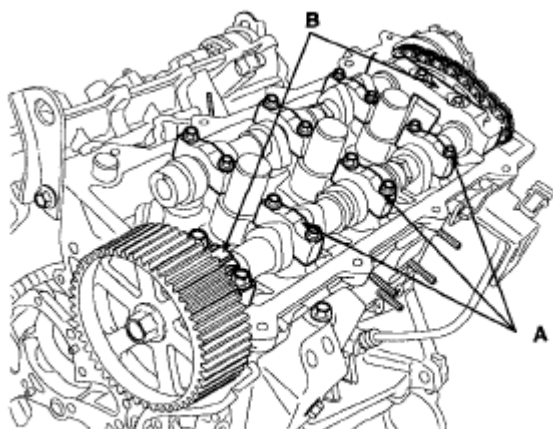
2. Turn the crankshaft pulley one revolution (360°) clockwise and align the groove with the timing mark "T" of the timing chain cover.
3. With the piston of the No.4 cylinder positioning at TDC, the valves which can be measured its clearance are as shown below.



LDLG031A

Fig. 5: Identifying Intake And Exhaust Valve Clearance
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

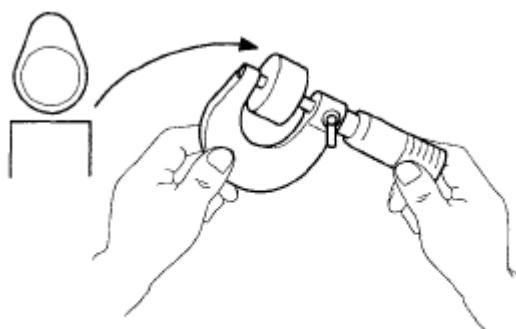
7. Adjust the intake and the exhaust valve clearances.
 1. Set the piston of the No. 1 cylinder to the TDC/position.
 2. Remove the timing belt.
 3. Remove the camshaft bearing caps (A, B).



KCBF169A

Fig. 6: Identifying Camshaft Bearing Caps
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Remove the camshaft assembly.
5. Remove MLA (Mechanical Lash Adjusters).
6. Measure the thickness of the removed tappet using a micrometer.



EDKE899D

Fig. 7: Measuring Thickness Of Tappet Using Micrometer
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

7. Calculate the thickness of a new tappet so that the valve clearance comes within the specified value.

T : Thickness of removed tappet

A : Measured valve clearance

N : Thickness of new tappet

Intake : $N = T + [A - 0.20\text{mm} (0.0079\text{in.})]$

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Exhaust: $N = T + [A - 0.30\text{mm} (0.0118\text{in.})]$

8. Select a new tappet with a thickness as close as possible to the calculated value.

NOTE: Tappets are available with 41 different size increments of 0.015mm (0.0006in.) from 3.00mm (0.118in.) to 3.600mm (0.1417in.)

9. Place a new tappet on the cylinder head.

NOTE: Apply engine oil on the periphery surface of the selected tappet.

10. Install the intake and exhaust camshafts.
11. Install the bearing caps.
12. Install the timing belt.
13. Turn the crankshaft two revolutions in the operating direction (clockwise) and realign crankshaft sprocket and camshaft sprocket timing marks (A).
14. Recheck the valve clearance.

Specification (Engine coolant temperature: 20°C[68°F])

Intake : 0.17 ~ 0.23mm (0.0067 ~ 0.0090in.)

Exhaust: 0.27 ~ 0.33mm (0.0106 ~ 0.0129in.)

TROUBLESHOOTING

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

Symptom	Suspect area	Remedy
Engine misfire with abnormal internal lower engine noises.	Worn crankshaft bearings. Loose or improper engine drive plate.	Replace the crankshaft and bearings as required. Repair or replace the drive plate as required.
	Worn piston rings. (Oil consumption may or may not cause the engine to misfire.)	Inspect the cylinder for a loss of compression. Repair or replace as required.
	Worn crankshaft thrust bearings	Replace the crankshaft and bearings as required.
Engine misfire with abnormal valve train noise.	Stuck valves. (Carbon buildup on the valve stem)	Repair or replace as required.
	Excessive worn or mis-aligned timing chain.	Replace the timing chain and sprocket as required.
	Worn camshaft lobes.	Replace the camshaft and valve lifters.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Faulty cylinder head gasket and/or	

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Engine misfire with coolant consumption.	<p>cranking or other damage to the cylinder head and engine block cooling system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coolant consumption may or may not cause the engine to overheat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the cylinder head and engine block for damage to the coolant passages and/or a faulty head gasket. Repair or replace as required.
Engine misfire with excessive oil consumption.	Worn valves, guides and/or valve stem oil seals.	Repair or replace as required.
	Worn piston rings. (Oil consumption may or may not cause the engine to misfire)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the cylinder for a loss of compression. Repair or replace as required.
Engine noise on start-up, but only lasting a few seconds.	Incorrect oil viscosity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drain the oil. Install the correct viscosity oil.
	Worn crankshaft thrust bearing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the thrust bearing and crankshaft. Repair or replace as required.
Upper engine noise, regardless of engine speed.	Low oil pressure.	Repair or replace as required.
	Broken valve spring.	Replace the valve spring.
	Worn or dirty valve lifters.	Replace the valve lifters.
	Stretched or broken timing chain and/or damaged sprocket teeth.	Replace the timing chain and sprockets.
	Worn timing chain tensioner, if applicable.	Replace the timing chain tensioner as required.
	Worn camshaft lobes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the camshaft lobes. Replace the timing camshaft and valve lifters as required.
	Worn valve guides or valve stems.	Inspect the valves and valve guides, then repair as required.
	Stuck valves. Carbon on the valve stem or valve seat may cause the valve to stay open.	Inspect the valves and valve guides, then repair as required.
	Worn drive belt, idler, tensioner and bearing.	Replace as required.
	Low oil pressure.	Repair as required.
	Loose or damaged drive plate.	Repair or replace the drive plate.
	Damaged oil pan, contacting the oil pump screen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the oil pan. Inspect the oil pump screen. Repair or replace as required.
	Oil pump screen loose, damaged or restricted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the oil pump screen. Repair or replace as required.
	Excessive piston-to-cylinder bore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the piston, piston pin and cylinder bore.

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Lower engine noise, regardless of engine speed.	clearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair as required.
	Excessive piston pin-to-piston clearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect the piston, piston pin and the connecting rod. • Repair or replace as required.
	Excessive connecting rod bearing clearance	<p>Inspect the following components and repair as required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The connecting rod bearings. • The connecting rods. • The crankshaft pin journals.
	Excessive crankshaft bearing clearance.	<p>Inspect the following components, and repair as required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crankshaft bearings. • The crankshaft main journals. • The cylinder block.
	Incorrect piston, piston pin and connecting rod installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify the piston pins and connecting rods are installed correctly. • Repair as required.
Engine noise under load.	Low oil pressure	Repair or replace as required.
	Excessive connecting rod bearing clearance.	<p>Inspect the following components and repair as required :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The connecting rod bearings. • The connecting rods. • The crankshaft.
	Excessive crankshaft bearing clearance.	<p>Inspect the following components, and repair as required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crankshaft bearings. • The crankshaft main journals. • The cylinder block.
	<p>Hydraulically locked cylinder.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coolant/antifreeze in cylinder. • Oil in cylinder. • Fuel in cylinder. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove spark plugs and check for fluid. 2. Inspect for broken head gasket. 3. Inspect for cracked engine block or cylinder head. 4. Inspect for a sticking fuel injector and/or leaking fuel regulator.

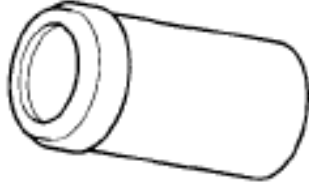

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

Engine will not crank- crankshaft will not rotate.	Broken timing chain and/or timing chain and/or timing chain gears.	1. Inspect timing chain and gears. 2. Repair as required.
	Material in cylinder. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Broken valve• Piston material• Foreign material	1. Inspect cylinder for damaged components and/or foreign materials. 2. Repair or replace as required.
	Seized crankshaft or connecting rod bearings.	1. Inspect crankshaft and connecting rod bearing. 2. Repair as required.
	Bent or broken connecting rod.	1. Inspect connecting rods. 2. Repair as required.
	Broken crankshaft.	1. Inspect crankshaft. 2. Repair as required.

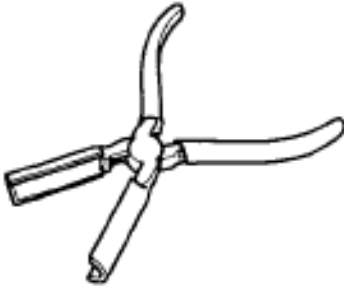
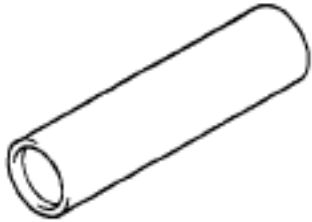
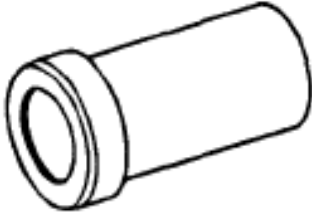
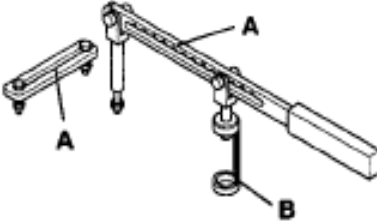
SPECIAL TOOLS

SPECIAL TOOLS CHART

Tool (Number and name)	Illustration	Use
Crankshaft front oil seal installer (09214-33000)	 EDKA010A	Installation of the front oil seal
Torque angle adapter (09221- 4A000)	 LCAC030A	Installation of bolts & nuts needing an angular method


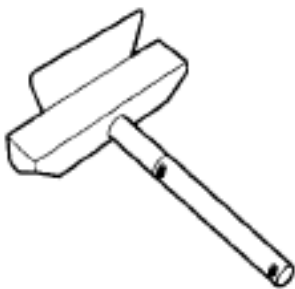
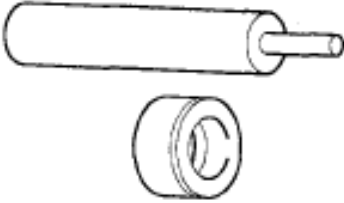
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Valve stem seal remover (09222-29000)	 KDRF232A	Removal of the valve stem seal
Valve stem seal installer (09222-22001)	 LCAC030D	Installation of the valve stem seal
Camshaft oil seal installer (09214-21000)	 EDDA005B	Installation of the camshaft oil seal
Valve spring compressor & holder (09222-3K000) (09222-3C300)	 ECRF003A	Removal and installation of the intake or exhaust valves. A. 09222-3K000 B. 09222-3C300 (holder)
Crankshaft rear oil seal installer (09231-33000)		Installation of the crankshaft rear oil seal

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	 LDLG032A	
Oil pan remover (09215-3C000)	 KDRF219A	Removal of oil pan
Valve guide installer (09221-3F100 A/B)	 ECKA010B	Removal and installation of the valve guide

ENGINE BLOCK

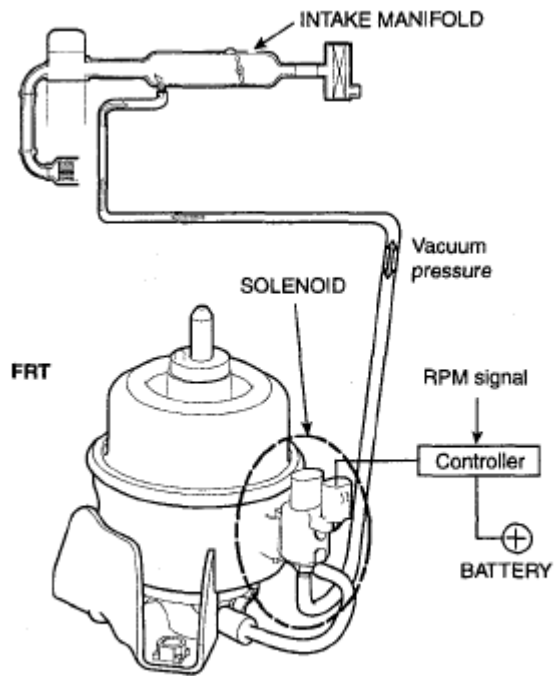
ENGINE MOUNTS

DESCRIPTION

Semi-active mounting (it can also be called 'Electronic Controlled Mounting (ECM)'), unlike hydraulic mountings before, is a controllable hydraulic mounting which gives a high damping value in driving and also reduce vibration with a low damping value and a spring coefficient at idle. This system is composed of a power control module (PCM), solenoid valve and a diaphragm for ON/OFF in it.

At idle, the power control module (PCM) receives a RPM signal and give it to the solenoid valve. As the valve opens or closes, vacuum pressure in the intake system goes to the diaphragm for opening the orifice. By opening the orifice, the mounting has a low damping value and a low spring coefficient for reducing vibration.

OPERATION

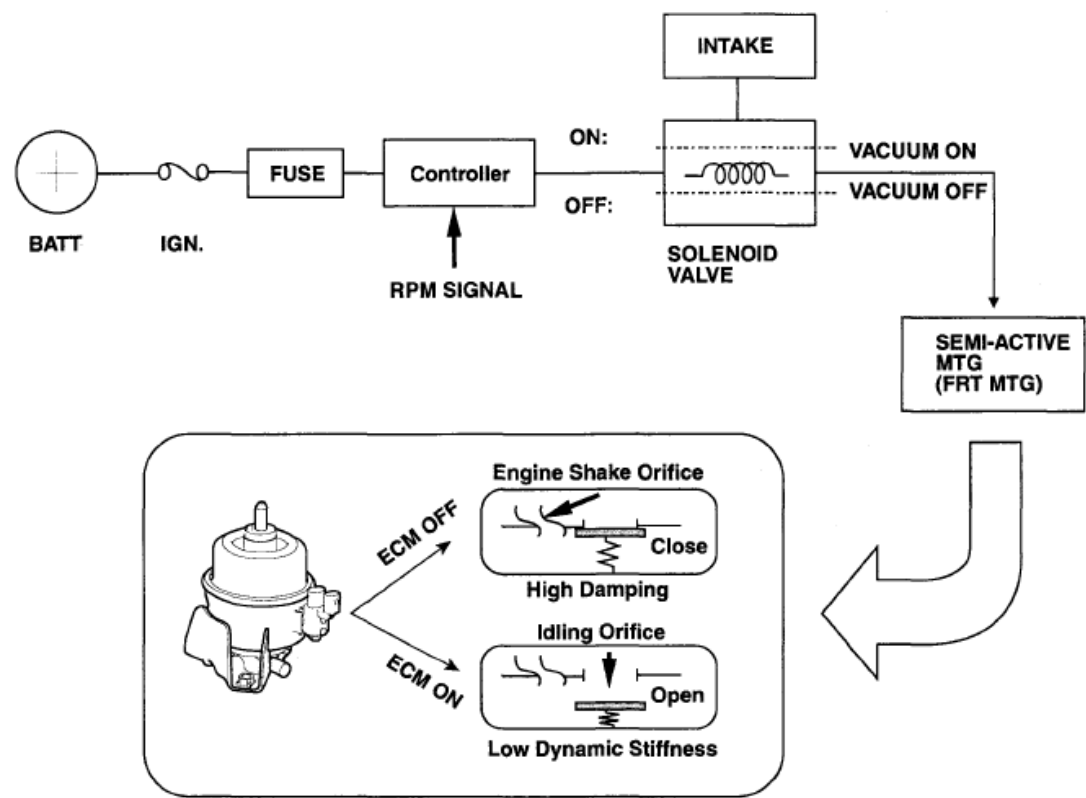


SCMM16200N

Fig. 8: Electronic Controlled Mounting (ECM) - System Diagram
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



SCMM16201N

Fig. 9: Electronic Controlled Mounting (ECM) - Circuit Diagram
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

ECM: Electronic Controlled Mounting

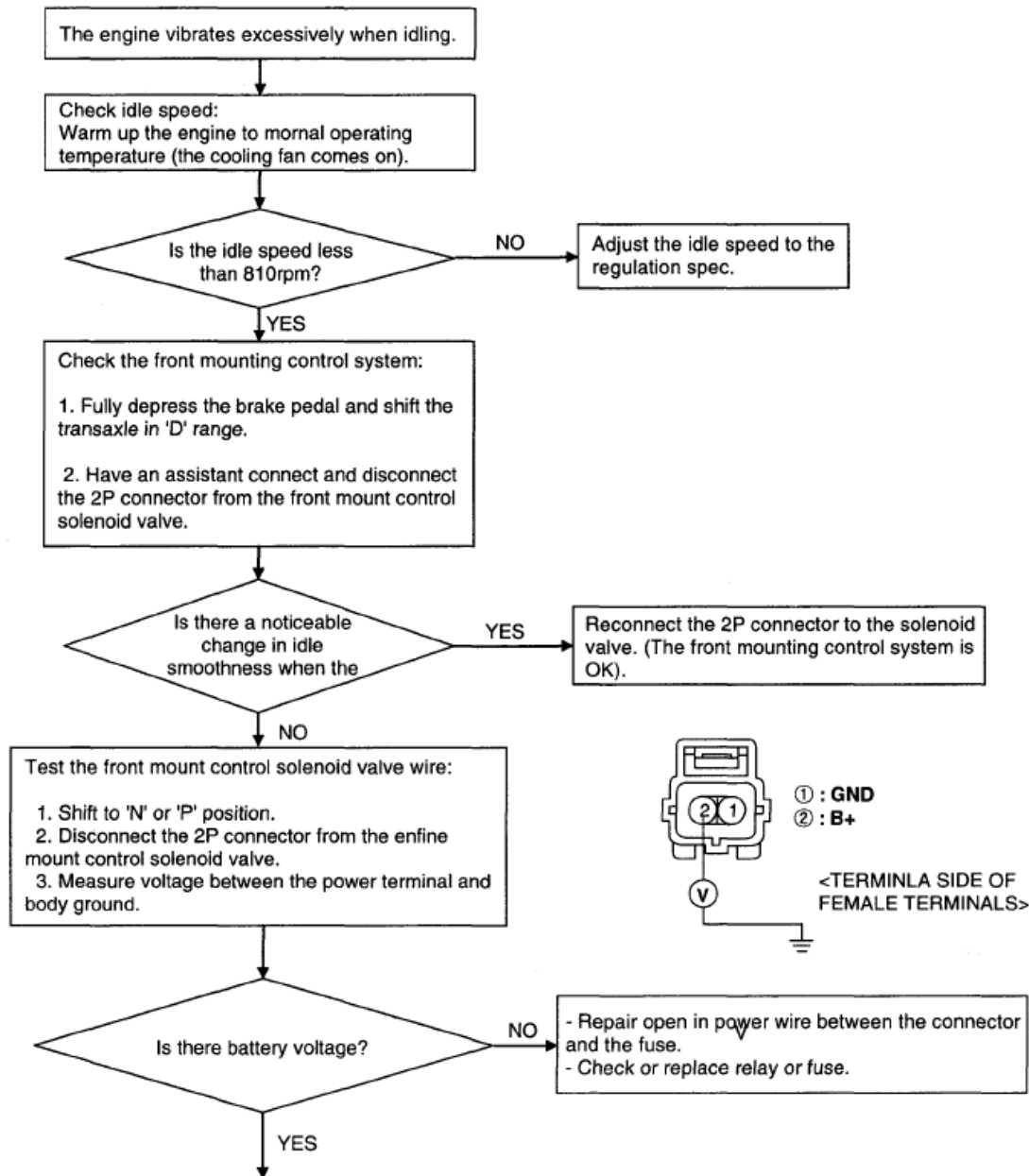
ECM SPECIFICATIONS

SYSTEM	CONDITION		SOLENOID VALVE RELAY	VOLTAGE
Semi-active engine mount or Electronic Controlled Mounting (ECM)	After ignition switch is ON	~ 810RPM	ON (idle)	9V ~
		810~910RPM	Hold the previous state.	2~9V
		910PRM ~	OFF (driving)	~ 2V
	Ignition switch is OFF		OFF	

TROUBLESHOOTING

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

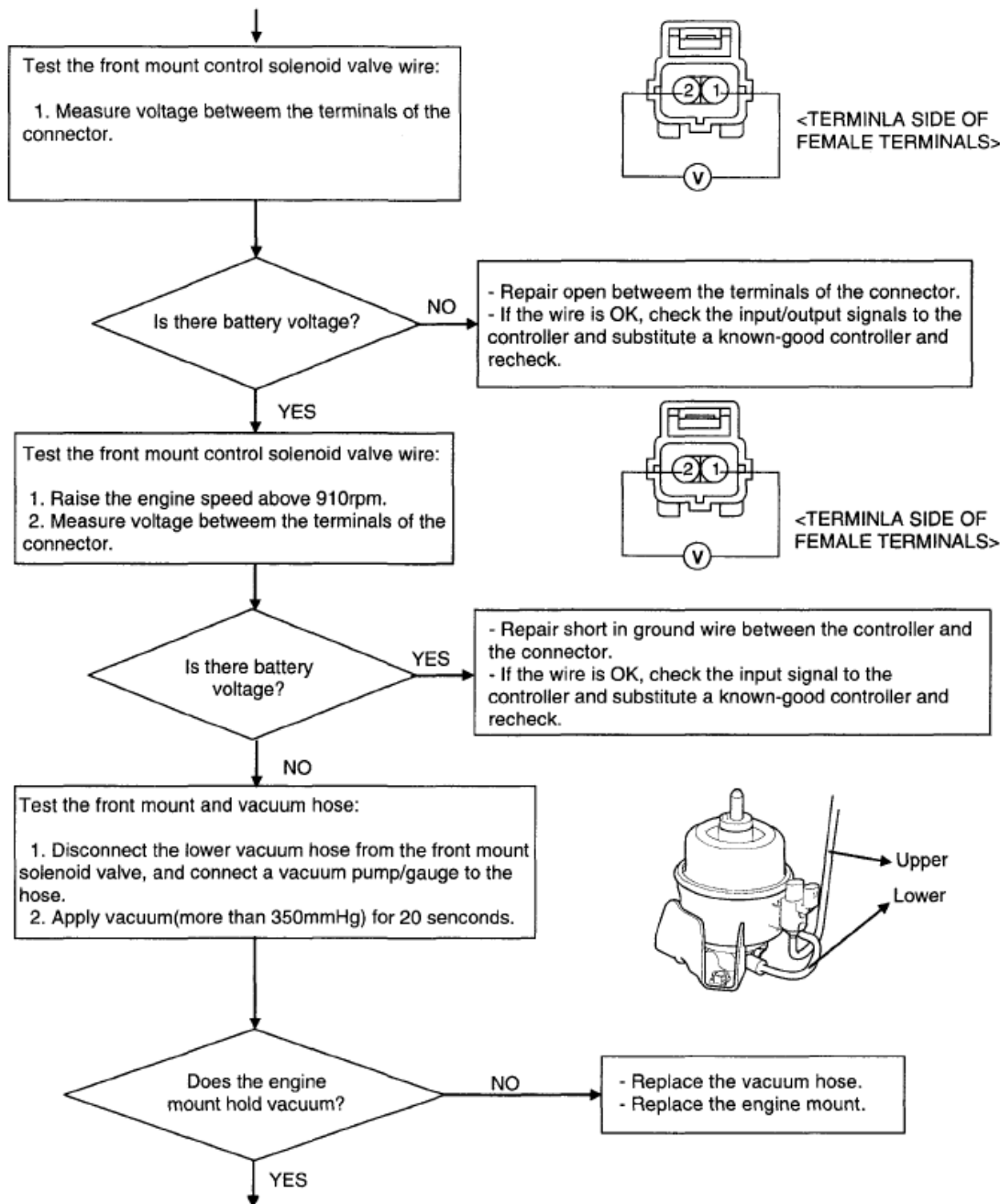


SCMM16202N

Fig. 10: Troubleshooting Flow Chart (1 Of 3)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

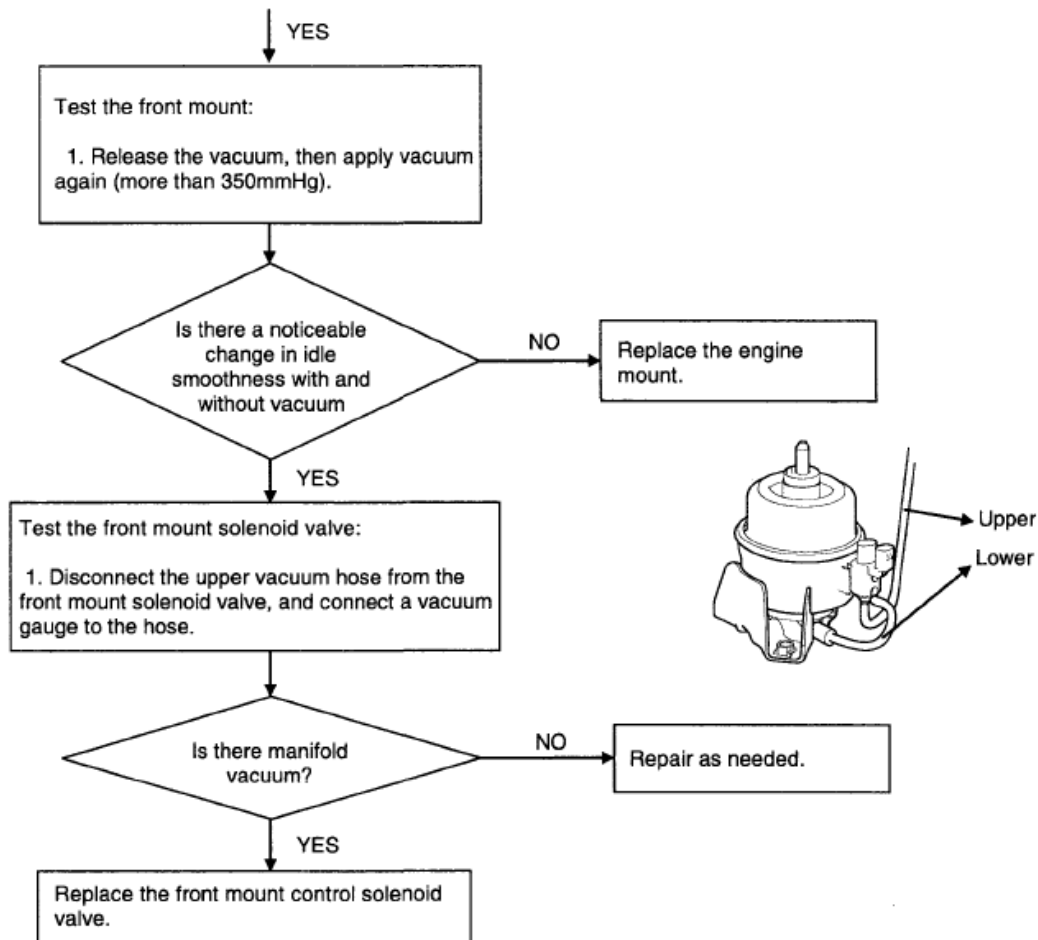
2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



SCMM16203N

Fig. 11: Troubleshooting Flow Chart (2 Of 3)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.



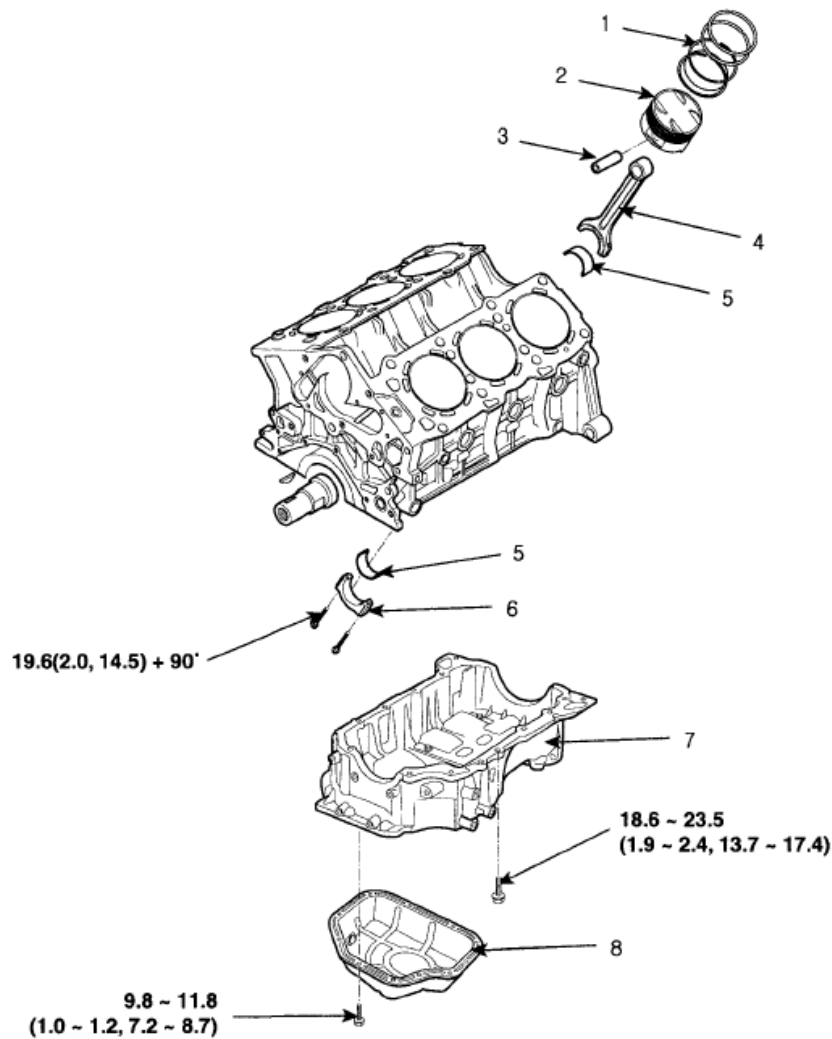
SCMM16204N

Fig. 12: Troubleshooting Flow Chart (3 Of 3)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

COMPONENTS

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



TORQUE : N.m (kgf.m, lb-ft)

1. Piston ring
2. Piston
3. Piston pin
4. Connecting rod

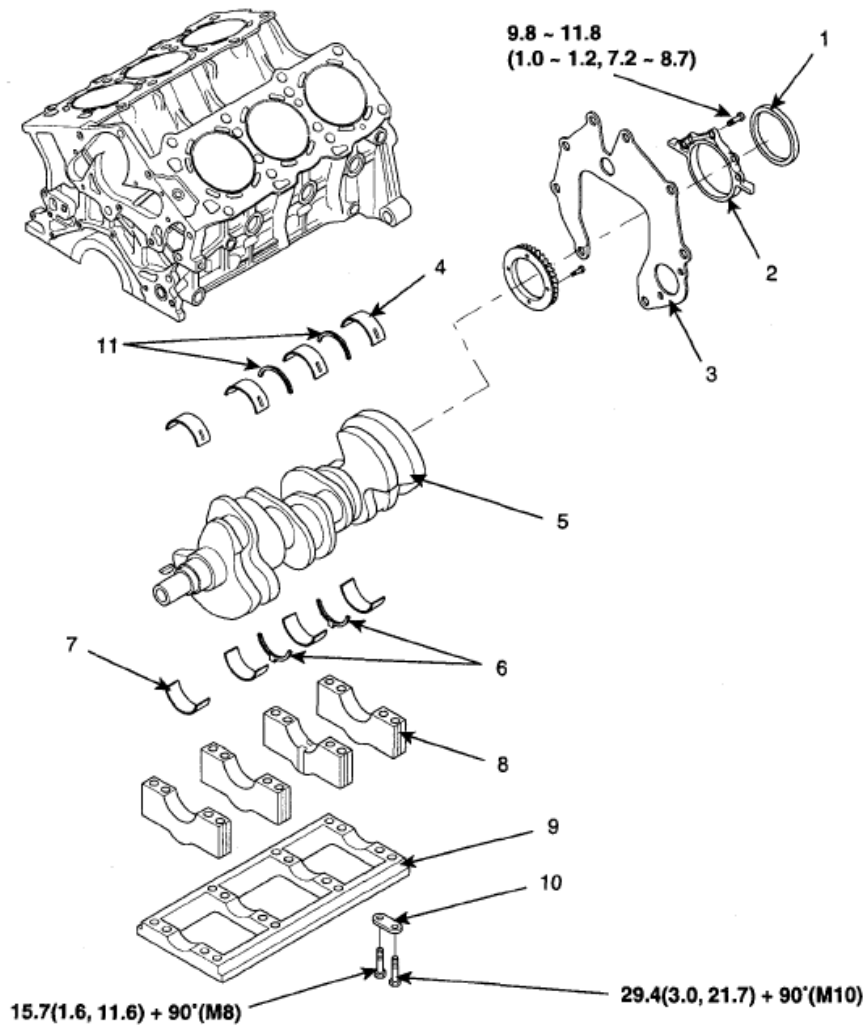
5. Connecting rod bearing
6. Connecting rod cap
7. Upper oil pan
8. Lower oil pan

LDL G042A

Fig. 13: Identifying Engine Block Components And Torque Specifications (1 Of 2)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



TORQUE : N.m (kgf.m, lb-ft)

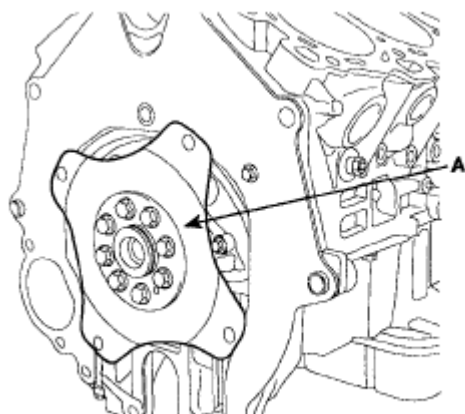
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rear oil seal | 7. Crankshaft lower bearing |
| 2. Rear oil seal case | 8. Main bearing cap |
| 3. Rear plate | 9. Bearing cap bridge |
| 4. Crankshaft upper bearing | 10. Bearing cap bolt washer |
| 5. Crankshaft | 11. Upper thrust bearing |
| 6. Lower thrust bearing | |

LDLG043A

Fig. 14: Identifying Engine Block Components And Torque Specifications (2 Of 2)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

REMOVAL

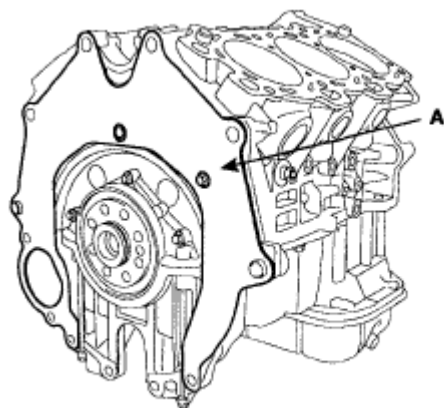
1. Remove the drive plate (A).



KCBF120A

Fig. 15: Locating Drive Plate
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Remove the rear plate (A).



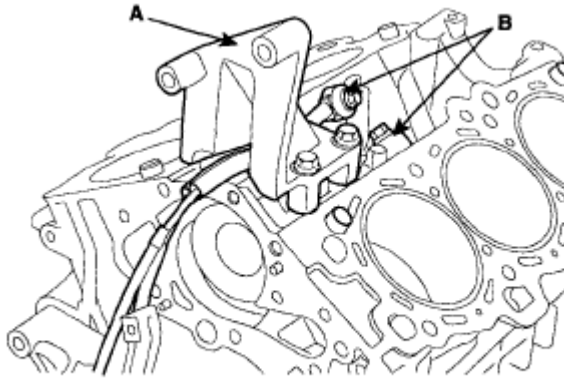
KCBF121A

Fig. 16: Locating Rear Plate
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Remove timing belt.
4. Remove intake manifold.
5. Remove exhaust manifold.
6. Remove generator from engine.(Refer to **STEERING COLUMN AND SHAFT -- SANTA FE**).
7. Remove power steering pump from engine.(Refer to **HEATING, VENTILATION & AIR CONDITIONING -- SANTA FE**).
8. Remove cylinder head.
9. Remove A/C compressor from engine.(Refer to **CHARGING SYSTEM (ENGINE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM (G6EA-GSL 2.7)) -- SANTA FE**).
10. Remove water pump assembly.

DISASSEMBLY

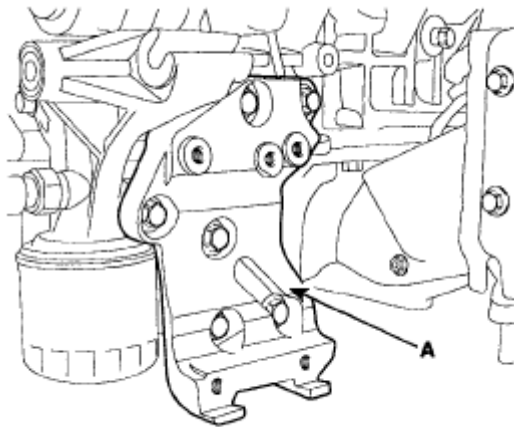
1. Remove the power steering pump bracket (A) and the knock sensor (B).



KCBF122A

Fig. 17: Locating Power Steering Pump Bracket And Knock Sensor
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

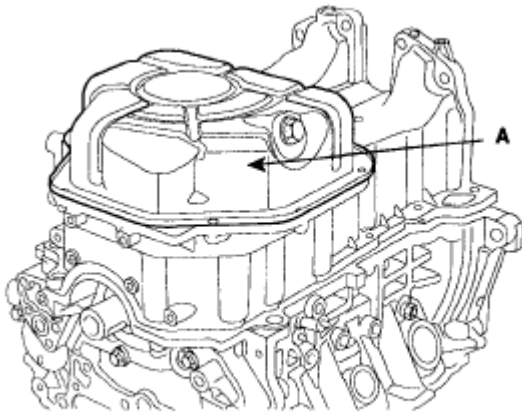
2. Remove the air conditioning compressor bracket (A).



KCBF136A

Fig. 18: Locating Air Conditioning Compressor Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

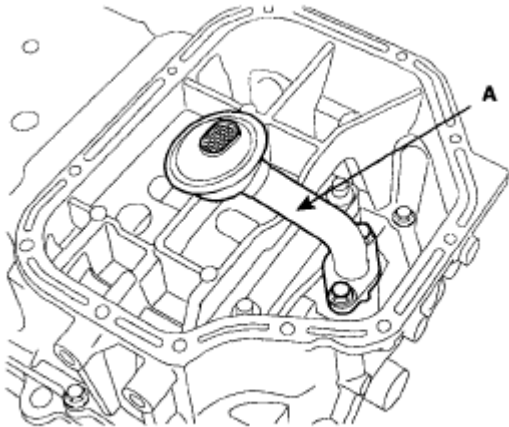
3. Remove the lower oil pan (A).



KCBF123A

Fig. 19: Locating Lower Oil Pan
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

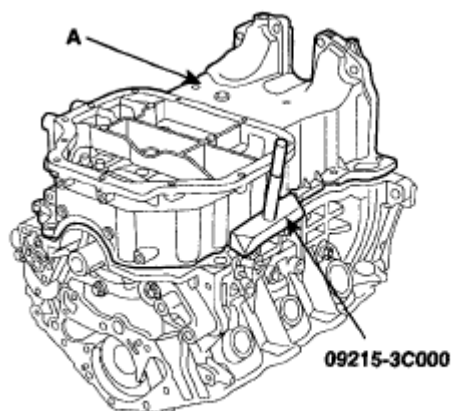
4. Remove the oil screen (A).



KCBF124A

Fig. 20: Locating Oil Screen
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Remove the upper oil pan (A).



KCBF125B

Fig. 21: Locating Upper Oil Pan
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

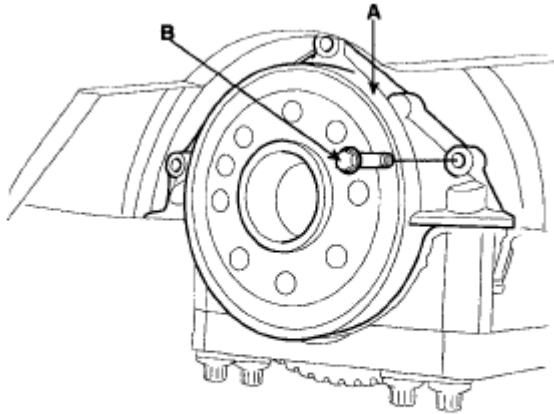
CAUTION: When removing the oil pan, use the SST (09215-3C000) not to damage the contacting surface of the oil pan.

6. Check the connecting rod side clearance.
7. Check the connecting rod bearing oil clearance.
8. Remove the piston and connecting rod assemblies.

NOTE:

- Keep the bearings the connecting rods and the caps together.
- Arrange the piston and connecting rod assemblies in the correct order.

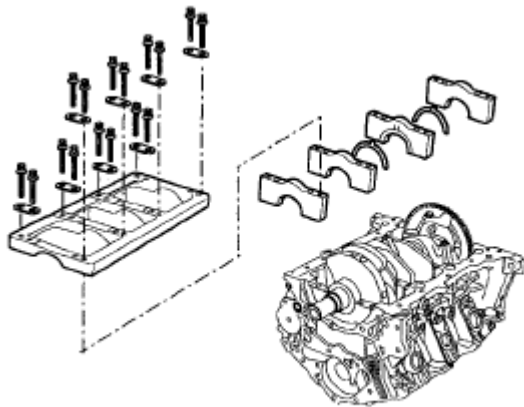
9. Remove the oil pump case.
10. Remove the oil seal case (A).



EDQF174B

Fig. 22: Locating Oil Seal Case
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

11. Check the crankshaft end play.
12. Remove the crankshaft bearing cap and check oil clearance.

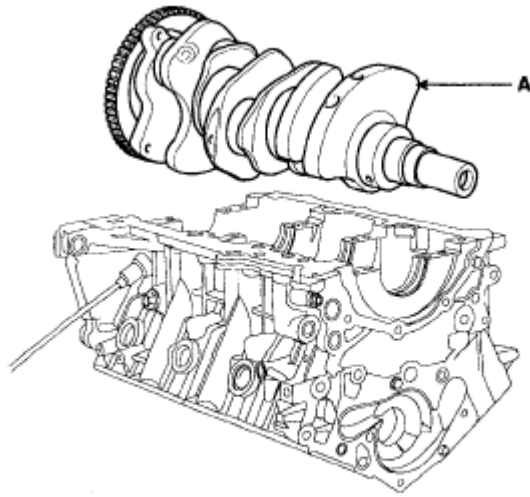


KCBF126A

Fig. 23: Identifying Crankshaft Bearing Cap
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: Arrange the bearings and the bearing caps in order.

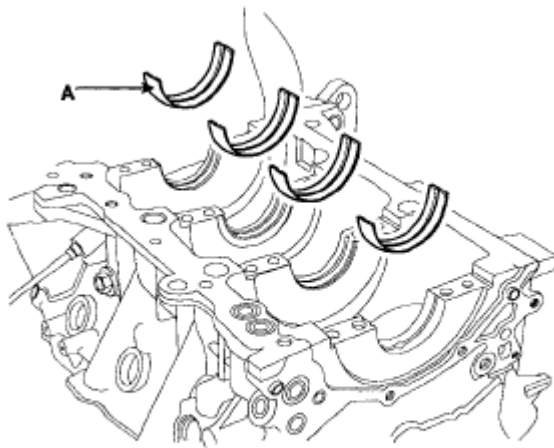
13. Lift the crankshaft (A) out of the block, being careful not to damage journals.



EDQF074A

Fig. 24: Locating Crankshaft
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

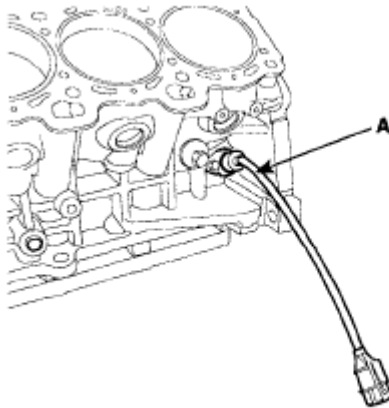
14. Remove and arrange the main bearings and thrust bearings in the correct order.



EDQF076A

Fig. 25: Locating Main Bearings
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

15. Remove the CKP sensor (A).



KCBF128A

Fig. 26: Locating CKP Sensor
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

16. Check the free play between a piston and a piston pin. Try to move the piston back and forth on the piston pin. If any movement is felt, replace the piston and the piston pin as a set.
17. Remove the piston rings.
 1. Using a piston ring expander, remove the 2 compression rings.
 2. Remove the 2 side rails and the oil ring by hand.

NOTE: **Arrange the piston rings in the correct order only.**

18. Disconnect the connecting rod from the piston. Using a press, remove the piston pin from the piston.
(Press-in load : 2451.7 ~ 12258.3N (250 ~ 1250kg, 551.2 ~ 2755.81lb))

INSPECTION

CONNECTING ROD AND CRANKSHAFT

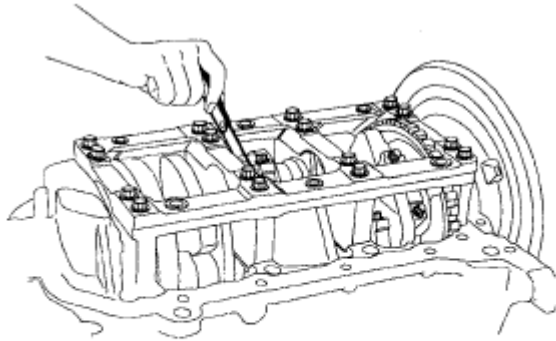
1. Check the connecting rod side clearance.

Using a feeler gauge, measure the side clearance while moving the connecting rod back and forth.

Specification

Standard : 0.1 ~ 0.25mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0098in.)

Limit : 0.4mm (0.0157in.)



EDQF159A

Fig. 27: Checking Connecting Rod Side Clearance
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

- If out-of-tolerance, install a new connecting rod.
 - If still out-of-tolerance, replace the crankshaft.
2. Check the connecting rod bearing oil clearance.
 1. Check that the matchmarks on the connecting rod and cap are aligned to ensure correct reassembly.
 2. Remove the 2 connecting rod cap bolts.
 3. Remove the connecting rod cap and the lower bearing.
 4. Clean the crankshaft pin journal and the bearing.
 5. Place a plastigage across the crankshaft pin.
 6. Reinstall the lower bearing and the connecting rod cap and torque the bolts.

Tightening torque

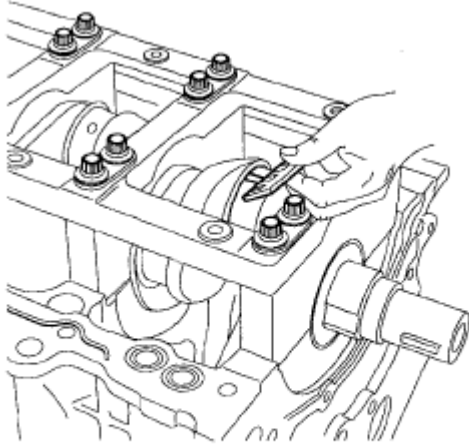
19.6Nm (2.0kgf.m, 14.46lb-ft) + 90°

NOTE: **Do not turn the crankshaft.**

7. Remove the connecting rod cap again.
8. Measure the plastigage at its widest point.

Standard oil clearance

0.018 ~ 0.036mm (0.0007 ~ 0.0014in.)



EDQF175A

Fig. 28: Measuring Plastigage At Widest Point
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

9. If the plastigage measures too wide or too narrow, remove the upper half of the bearing, install a new, complete bearing with the same color mark (select the color as shown in the next column), and recheck the clearance.

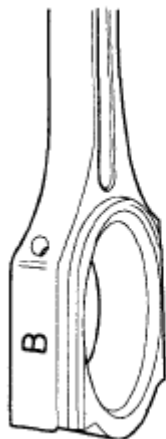
CAUTION: Do not file, shim, or scrape the bearings or the caps to adjust clearance.

10. If the plastigage shows the clearance is still incorrect, try the next larger or smaller bearing (the color listed above or below that one), and check clearance again.

NOTE: If the proper clearance cannot be obtained by using the appropriate larger or smaller bearings, replace the crankshaft and start over.

CAUTION: If the marks are indecipherable because of an accumulation of dirt and dust, do not scrub them with a wire brush or scraper. Clean them only with solvent or detergent.

CONNECTING ROD MARK LOCATION



EDQF196A

Fig. 29: Locating Connecting Rod Mark
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

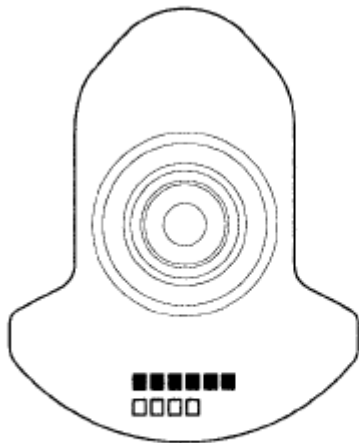
DISCRIMINATION OF CONNECTING ROD

DISCRIMINATION OF CONNECTING ROD

CLASS	MARK	INSIDE DIAMETER
0	A	51.000 ~ 51.006 (2.0079 ~ 2.0081 in.)
1	B	51.006 ~ 51.012mm (2.0081 ~ 2.0083in.)
2	C	51.012 ~ 51.018mm (2.0083 ~ 2.0086in.)

CRANKSHAFT PIN MARK LOCATION

DISCRIMINATION OF CRANKSHAFT



EDQF176B

Fig. 30: Identifying Crankshaft Pin Mark Location

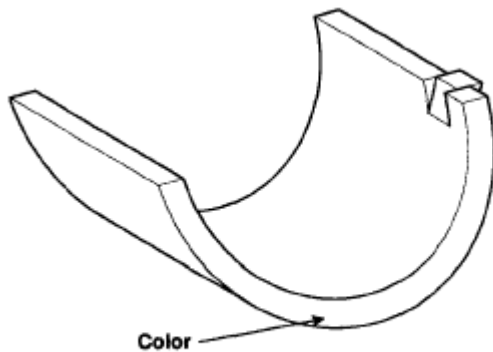
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

DISCRIMINATION OF CRANKSHAFT

DISCRIMINATION OF CRANKSHAFT

CLASS	MARK	OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF PIN
I	A	47.994 ~ 48.000mm (1.8895 ~ 1.8898in.)
II	B	47.988 ~ 47.994mm (1.8893 ~ 1.8895in.)
III	C	47.982 ~ 47.988mm (1.8891 ~ 1.8893in.)

PLACE OF IDENTIFICATION MARK (CONNECTING ROD BEARING)



ECRF021A

Fig. 31: Locating Connecting Rod Bearing Mark

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

DISCRIMINATION OF CONNECTING ROD BEARING

DISCRIMINATION OF CONNECTING ROD BEARING

CLASS	MARK	THICKNESS OF BEARING
A	BLUE	1.5000 ~ 1.503mm (0.0591 ~ 0.0592in.)
B	BLACK	1.497 ~ 1.500mm (0.0589 ~ 0.0591 in.)
C	-	1.494 ~ 1.497mm (0.0588 ~ 0.0589in.)
D	GREEN	1.491 ~ 1.494mm (0.0587 ~ 0.0588in.)
E	YELLOW	1.488 ~ 1.491mm (0.0586 ~ 0.0587in)

11. Select the proper connecting rod bearing from the table below.

CONNECTING ROD BEARING SPECIFICATIONS

		CONNECTING ROD IDENTIFICATION MARK		
		0 (A)	1 (B)	2 (C)
	I (A)	E (YELLOW)	D (GREEN)	C (-)

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CRANKSHAFT IDENTIFICATION MARK	II (B)	D (GREEN)	C (-)	B (BLACK)
	III (C)	C (-)	B (BLACK)	A (BLUE)

3. Check the connecting rod.

1. When reinstalling, check the cylinder numbers on the connecting rods and the caps. When installing a new connecting rod, the notches for bearing fixing on the connecting rods and caps should face the same direction.
2. If one or both edge of the connecting rod thrust surface is damaged, replace the rod. If the inner surface of the rod is damaged or rough, also replace it.
3. Using a connecting rod aligner, measure the bent or torsion of the rod. If the measurement is near the specification, adjust the rod with a press. If the rod is bent or twisted excessively, replace it.

Bending : 0.05mm/100mm (0.0020in./3.9370in.)

Torsion : 0.1mm/100mm (0.0039in./3.9370in.)

NOTE: When assembling the rod without a bearing, there should be no difference.

4. Check the crankshaft bearing oil clearance.

1. To check main bearing-to-journal oil clearance, remove the main bearing caps and bearing halves.
2. Clean each main journal and bearing half with a clean shop towel.
3. Place one strip of plastigage across each main journal.
4. Reinstall the bearings and caps, then torque the bolts.

Tightening torque

M8 : 15.7Nm (1.6 kgf.m, 11.6lb-ft) + 90°

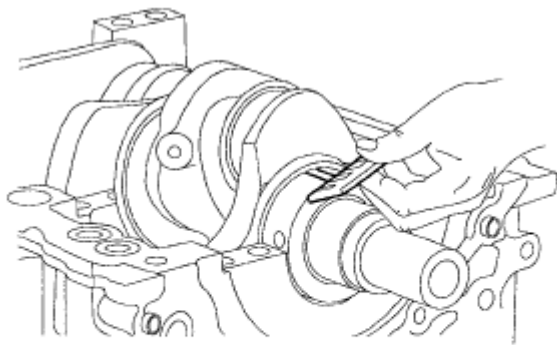
M10 : 29.4 Nm (3.0 kgf.m, 21.7lb-ft)+ 90°

NOTE: Tighten the bolts in order.

5. Remove the cap and bearing again, and measure the widest part of the plastigage.

Standard oil clearance

0.004 ~ 0.022mm (0.0002 ~ 0.0009in.)



EDQF075A

Fig. 32: Measuring Widest Part Of Plastigage
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. If the plastigage measures too wide or too narrow, remove the upper half of the bearing, install a new, complete bearing with the same color mark (select the color as shown in the next column), and recheck the clearance.

CAUTION: Do not file, shim, or scrape the bearings or the caps to adjust clearance.

7. If the plastigage shows the clearance is still incorrect, try the next larger or smaller bearing (the color listed above or below that one), and check clearance again.

NOTE: If the proper clearance cannot be obtained by using the appropriate larger or smaller bearings, replace the crankshaft and start over.

CAUTION: If the marks are indecipherable because of an accumulation of dirt and dust, do not scrub them with a wire brush or scraper. Clean them only with solvent or detergent.

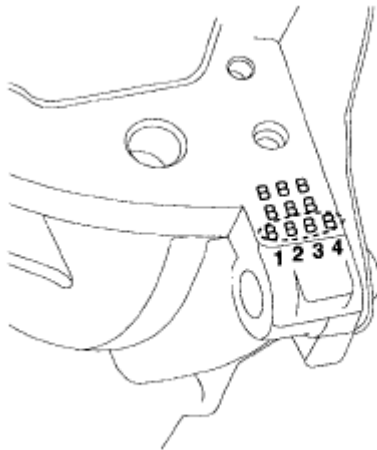
Crankshaft bore mark location

Letters have been stamped on the block as a mark for the each size of the 4 main journal bores. No.1 journal stamping mark starts from the front of the engine.

Use the size marks which are stamped on the block and the crankshaft for the journal bore inner diameter and the journal outer diameter to choose the correct bearings.

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2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



SCMEM6313D

Fig. 33: Identifying Crankshaft Bore Mark
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

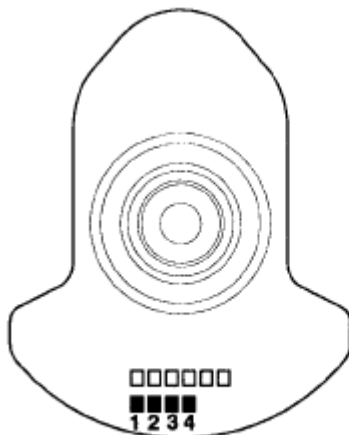
DISCRIMINATION OF CYLINDER BLOCK

DISCRIMINATION OF CYLINDER BLOCK

CLASS	MARK	INSIDE DIAMETER
a	A	66.000 ~ 66.006mm (2.5984 ~ 2.5987in.)
b	B	66.006 ~ 66.012mm (2.5987 ~ 2.5989in.)
c	C	66.012 ~ 66.018mm (2.5989 ~ 2.5991 in.)

CRANKSHAFT JOURNAL MARK LOCATION

DISCRIMINATION OF CRANKSHAFT



SCMEM6314D

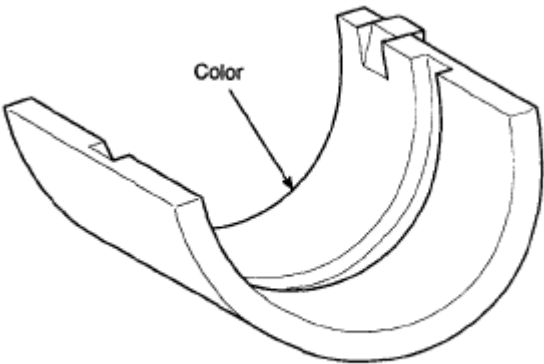
Fig. 34: Identifying Crankshaft Journal Mark
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

DISCRIMINATION OF CRANKSHAFT

DISCRIMINATION OF CRANKSHAFT

CLASS	MARK	OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF JOURNAL
I	A	61.994 ~ 62.000mm (2.4407 ~ 2.4409in.)
II	B	61.988 ~ 61.994mm (2.4405 ~ 2.4407in.)
III	C	61.982 ~ 61.988mm (2.4402 ~ 2.4405in.)

PLACE OF IDENTIFICATION MARK (CRANKSHAFT BEARING)



ECRF022A

Fig. 35: Identifying Mark On Crankshaft Bearing
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

DISCRIMINATION OF CRANKSHAFT BEARING

DISCRIMINATION OF CRANKSHAFT BEARING

CLASS	MARK	THICKNESS OF BEARING
A	BLUE	2.007 ~ 2.010mm (0.0790 ~ 0.0791 in.)
B	BLACK	2.004 ~ 2.007mm (0.0789 ~ 0.0790in.)
C	-	2.001 ~ 2.004mm (0.0788 ~ 0.0789in.)
D	GREEN	1.998 ~ 2.001mm (0.0787 ~ 0.0788in.)
E	YELLOW	1.995 ~ 1.998mm (0.0785 ~ 0.0787in.)

SELECTION TABLE

SELECTION CHART

		CRANKSHAFT BORE IDENTIFICATION MARK		
		a (A)	b (B)	c (C)
CRANKSHAFT IDENTIFICATION	I (A)	E (YELLOW)	D (GREEN)	C (-)
	II (B)	D (GREEN)	C (-)	B (BLACK)

MARK	III (C)	C (-)	B (BLACK)	A (BLUE)
------	------------	-------	-----------	----------

5. Check crankshaft end play.

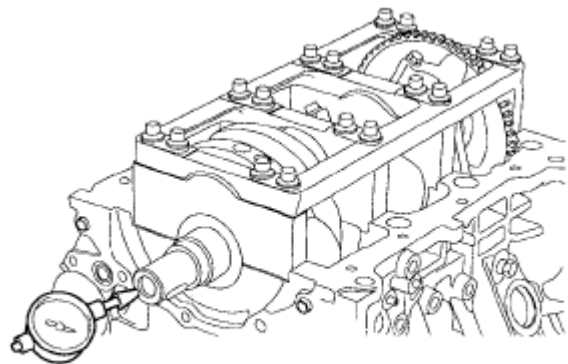
Using a dial indicator, measure the thrust clearance while prying the crankshaft back and forth with a screwdriver.

Standard end play

0.07 ~ 0.25mm (0.0028 ~ 0.0098in.)

[Limit]

0.3mm (0.0118in.)



KCBF127A

Fig. 36: Measuring Crankshaft End Play
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

If the end play is greater than the maximum, replace the center bearing.

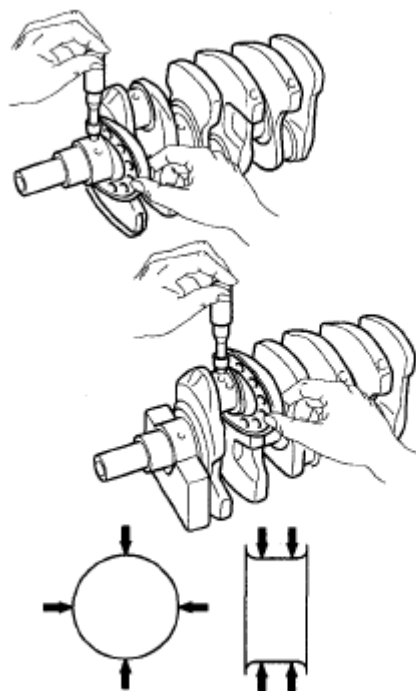
Thrust bearing thickness

1.925 ~ 1.965mm (0.0758 ~ 0.0774in.)

- 6. Inspect the main journals and the pin journals of the crankshaft.
- 7. Using a micrometer, measure the outer diameter of each main journal and pin journal.

Main journal diameter: 61.982 ~ 62.000mm (2.4402 ~ 2.4409in.)

Crank pin diameter : 47.982 ~ 48.000mm (1.8891 ~ 1.8898in.)



KCRF212A

Fig. 37: Measuring Outer Diameter Of Main Journal And Pin Journal
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CYLINDER BLOCK

1. Remove gasket materials.

Using a gasket scraper, remove all the gasket material from the top surface of the cylinder block.

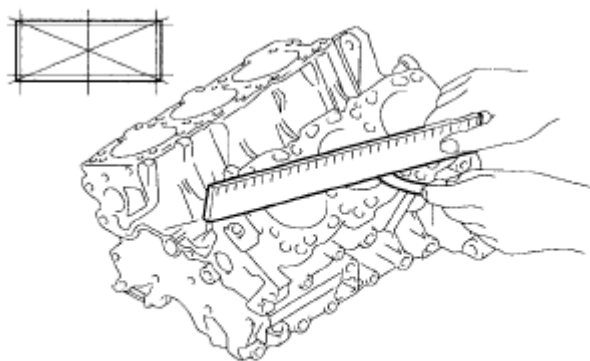
2. Clean cylinder block

Using a soft brush and solvent, thoroughly clean the cylinder block.

3. Inspect the top surface of cylinder block for flatness. Using a precision straight edge and feeler gauge, measure the surface contacting the cylinder head gasket for warpage.

Flatness of cylinder block gasket surface

Standard : 0.03mm (0.0012in.) or less



LDLG044A

Fig. 38: Inspecting Top Surface Of Cylinder Block For Flatness
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Inspect cylinder bore diameter

Visually check the cylinder for vertical scratches.

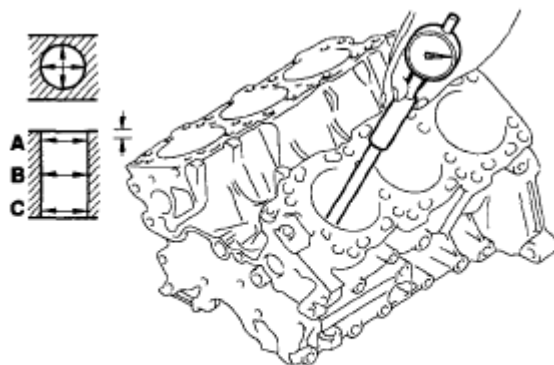
If deep scratches are present, replace the cylinder block or process the piston to be oversized.

5. Inspect the cylinder bore diameter

Using a cylinder bore gauge, measure the cylinder bore diameter at position in the thrust and axial directions.

Standard diameter

86.70 ~ 86.73mm (3.4134 ~ 3.4146in.)

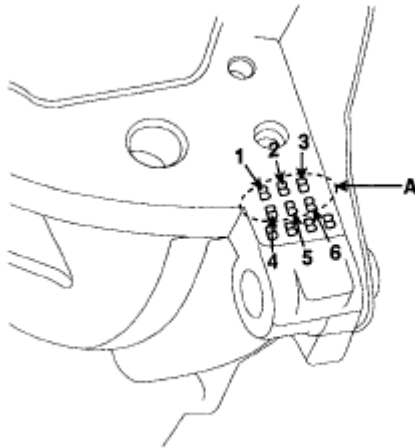


EDQF153A

Fig. 39: Measuring Cylinder Bore Diameter

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Check the cylinder bore size code (A) on the cylinder block.



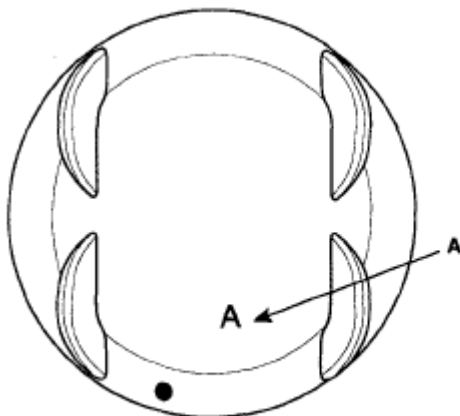
SCMEM6315D

Fig. 40: Identifying Cylinder Bore Size Code
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CYLINDER BORE SIZE CODE SPECIFICATIONS

Class	Size code	Cylinder bore inner diameter
A	A	86.70 ~ 86.71mm (3.4134 ~ 3.4138in.)
B	B	86.71 ~ 86.72mm (3.4138 ~ 3.4142in.)
C	C	86.72 ~ 86.73mm (3.4142 ~ 3.4146in.)

7. Check the piston size code (A) on the piston top face.



SCMEM6316D

Fig. 41: Locating Piston Size Code On Piston Top Face
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

PISTON SIZE CODE SPECIFICATIONS

Class	Size code	Piston outer diameter
A	A	86.67 ~ 86.68mm (3.4122 ~ 3.4126in.)
B	B	86.68 ~ 86.69mm (3.4126 ~ 3.4130in.)
C	C	86.69 ~ 86.70mm (3.4130 ~ 3.4134in.)

8. Select the proper piston related to the cylinder bore class.

Clearance : 0.02 ~ 0.04mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0016in.)

CYLINDER BORING

1. The over size piston is chosen on the maximum inner diameter of the cylinder.

NOTE: The piston size mark is on the top surface of the piston.

2. Measure the outer diameter of the piston which is installed before.
3. Calculate the new bore size with the measurement in the step 2.

New bore size = measured outer diameter of piston + 0.02 ~ 0.04mm (0.0008~0.0016in.)[clearance] - 0.01mm (0.0004in.)[for honing]

4. Bore the cylinder to the calculated size.

CAUTION: Bore the cylinders in firing order to prevent the cylinders from be twisted by high temperature.

5. Stop boring and start honing for the proper clearance.
6. Measure the clearance between a piston and a cylinder.

Specification

0.02 ~ 0.04mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0016in.)

NOTE: Bore all the cylinders with the same over size.

PISTON AND RINGS

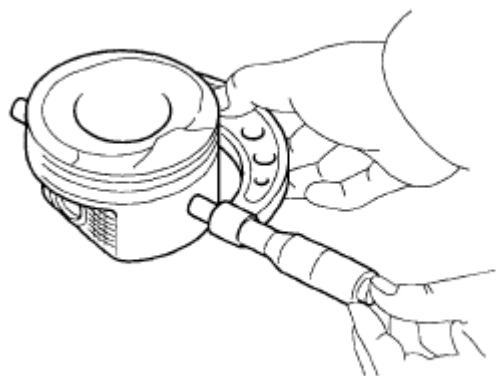
1. Clean pistons.
 1. Using a gasket scraper, remove the carbon from the piston top.
 2. Using a groove cleaning tool or a broken ring, clean the piston ring grooves.
 3. Using solvent and a brush, thoroughly clean the piston.

NOTE: Do not use a wire brush.

- The standard measurement of the piston outside diameter is taken 13.5 mm (0.5315 in) from the bottom of the piston.

Standard diameter

86.67 ~ 86.70 (3.4122 ~ 3.4134in.)



ECKD001D

Fig. 42: Measuring Piston Outside Diameter
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

- Calculate the difference between the cylinder bore inner diameter and the piston outer diameter.

Piston-to-cylinder clearance

0.02 ~ 0.04mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0016in.)

- Inspect the piston ring side clearance.

Using a feeler gauge, measure the clearance between a new piston ring and the ring groove.

Piston ring side clearance

Standard

No.1 : 0.04 ~ 0.08mm (0.0016 ~ 0.0031 in.)

No.2 : 0.03 ~ 0.07mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0027in.)

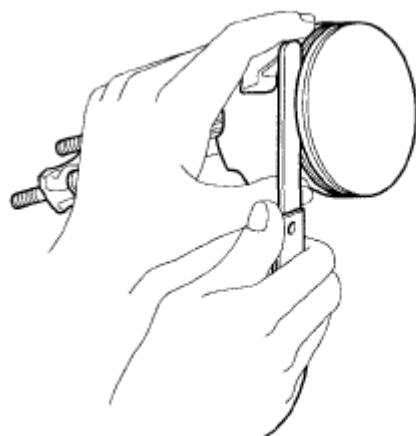
Oil ring : 0.06 ~ 0.15mm (0.0024 ~ 0.0059in.)

Limit

No.1 : 0.1mm (0.004in.)

No.2 : 0.1mm (0.004in.)

Oil ring : 0.2mm (0.008in.)



LDLG045A

Fig. 43: Checking Piston Ring Side Clearance
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

If the clearance is greater than the maximum, replace the piston.

5. Inspect piston ring end gap.

To measure the piston ring end gap, insert a piston ring into the cylinder bore. Position the ring at right angles to the cylinder wall by gently pressing it down with a piston. Measure the gap with a feeler gauge. If the gap exceeds the service limit, replace the piston ring. If the gap is too large, recheck the cylinder bore diameter. If the bore is over the service limit, the cylinder block must be replaced or bored

Piston ring end gap

Standard

No.1 : 0.15 ~ 0.30mm (0.0059 ~ 0.0118in.)

No.2 : 0.30 ~ 0.45m (0.0118 ~ 0.0177in.)

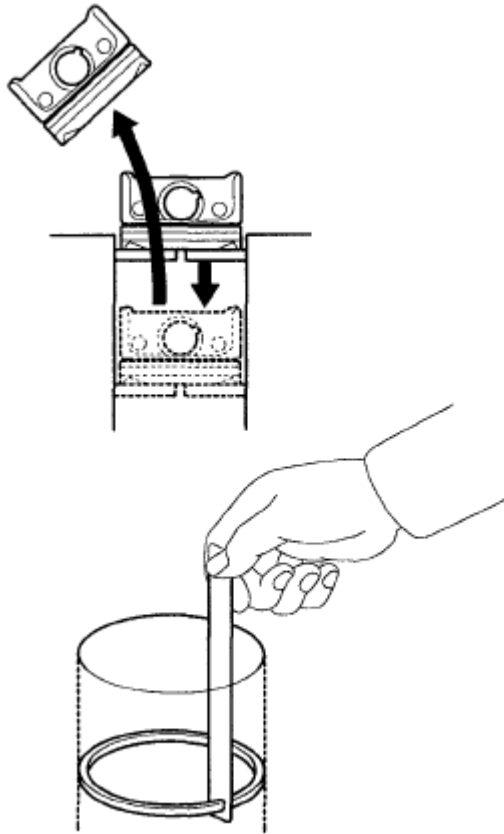
Oil ring : 0.20 ~ 0.70mm (0.0079 ~ 0.0275in.)

Limit

No.1 : 0.6mm (0.0236in.)

No.2 : 0.7mm (0.0275in.)

Oil ring : 0.8mm (0.0315in.)



ECKD001K

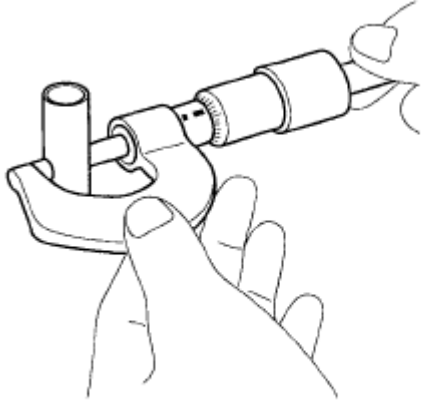
Fig. 44: Measuring Piston Ring End Gap
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

PISTON PINS

1. Measure the outer diameter of the piston pin.

Piston pin outer diameter

21.001 ~ 21.007mm (0.8268 ~ 0.8270in.)



ECKD001Z

Fig. 45: Measuring Outer Diameter Of Piston Pin
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Measure the piston pin-to-piston clearance.

Piston pin-to-piston clearance

0.011 ~ 0.018mm (0.0004 ~ 0.0007in.)

3. Check the difference between the piston pin outer diameter and the connecting rod small end inner diameter.

Piston pin-to-connecting rod interference

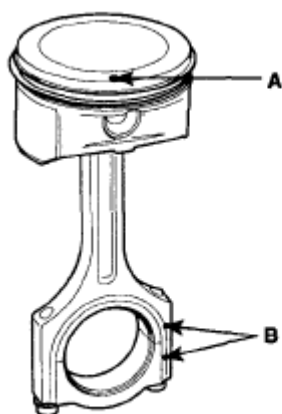
-0.033 ~ -0.016mm (-0.0013 ~ -0.0006in.)

REASSEMBLY

NOTE:

- Thoroughly clean all parts before reassembling.
- Before installing the parts, apply fresh engine oil to all sliding and rotating surfaces.
- Replace all gaskets, O-rings and oil seals with new parts.

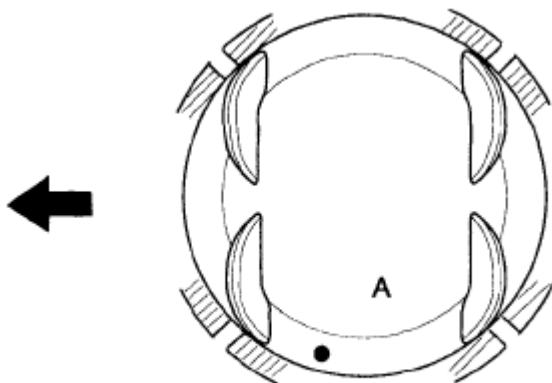
1. Assemble the piston and the connecting rod.
 1. Use a hydraulic press for installation.
 2. The piston front mark (A) and the connecting rod front mark must face the timing belt side of the engine.



SCMEM6310D

Fig. 46: Locating Piston Front Mark
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

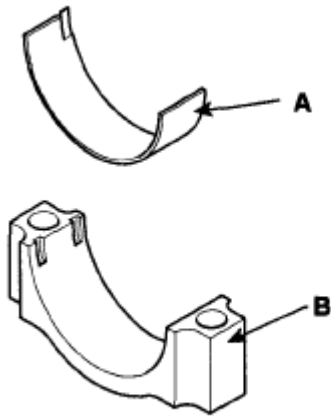
2. Install piston rings.
 1. Install the oil ring spacer and 2 side rails by hand.
 2. Using a piston ring expander, install the 2 compression rings with the code mark facing upward.
 3. Position the piston rings so that the ring ends are as shown.



SCMEM6311D

Fig. 47: Identifying Piston Rings Gap Direction
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Install the connecting rod bearings.
 1. Align the bearing (A) claw with the groove of the connecting rod or connecting rod cap (B).
 2. Install the bearings (A) in the connecting rod and connecting rod cap (B).



KCRF118B

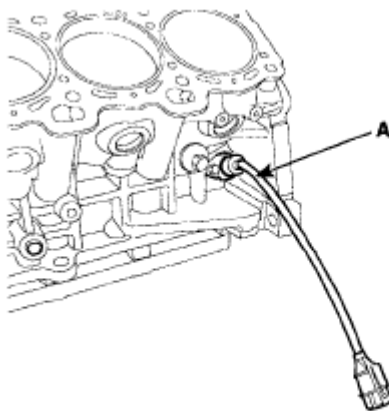
Fig. 48: Identifying Bearings And Connecting Rod Cap
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION: When reassembling the connecting rods and the caps, ensure the front marks on them.

4. Install the CKP sensor (A).

Tightening torque

6.9 ~ 9.8Nm (0.7 ~ 1.0kgf.m, 5.1 ~ 7.2lb-ft)



KCBF128A

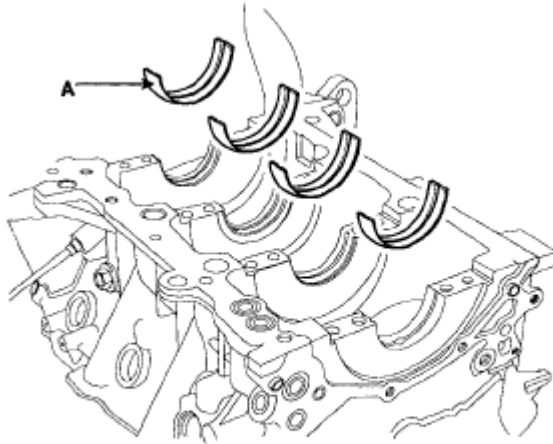
Fig. 49: Locating CKP Sensor
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Install main bearings.

NOTE: Upper bearings have the oil grooves of the oil holes; Lower bearings do

not.

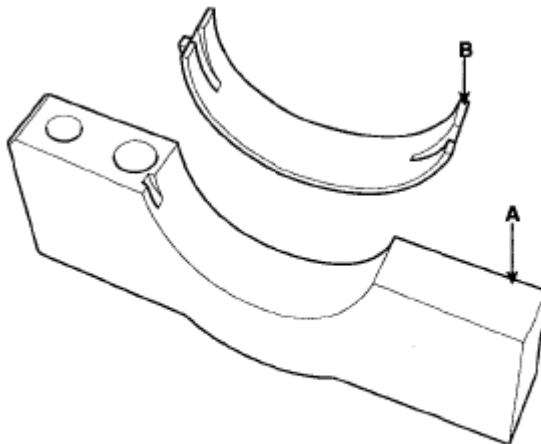
1. Aligning the bearing claw with the claw groove of the cylinder block, push in the 4 upper bearings (A).



EDQF076A

Fig. 50: Locating Main Bearings
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Aligning the bearing claw with the claw groove of the main bearing cap, push in the 4 lower bearings (B) on the bearing caps (A).

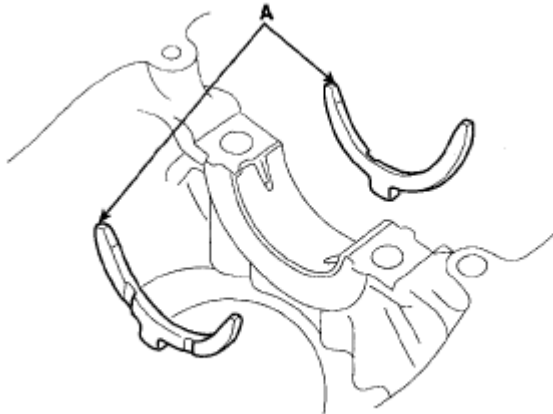


EDQF076A

Fig. 51: Identifying Lower Bearings And Bearing Caps
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Install thrust bearings.

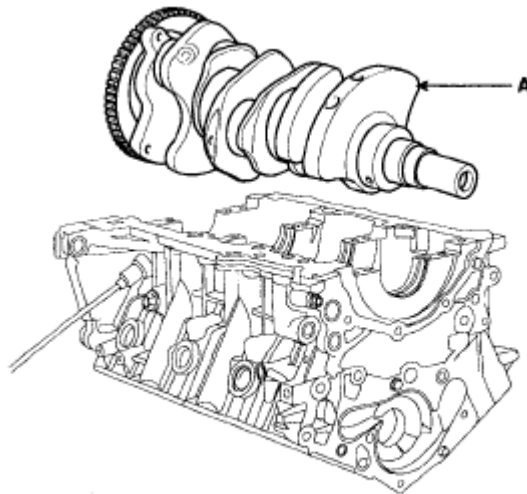
Install the 2 thrust bearings (A) under the No.3 journal position of the cylinder block with the oil grooves facing outward.



SCMEM6312D

Fig. 52: Locating Thrust Bearings
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

7. Place crankshaft (A) on the cylinder block.



EDQF074A

Fig. 53: Placing Crankshaft On Cylinder Block
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

8. Place main bearing caps on cylinder block.
9. Install main bearing cap bolts.

1. Install and uniformly tighten the bearing cap bolts, in two steps, in the sequence shown.

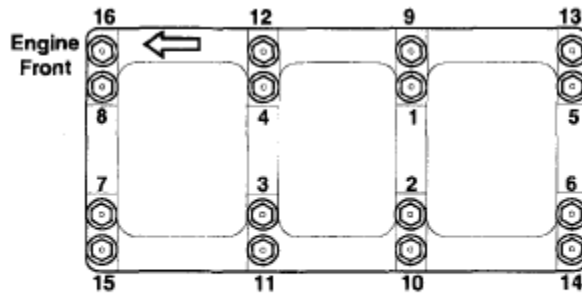
Tightening torque

M8 : 15.7Nm (1.6 kgf.m, 11.6lb-ft) + 90°

M10 : 29.4Nm (3.0 kgf.m, 21.7lb-ft)+ 90°

NOTE:

- Use new main bearing cap bolt with engine oil applied.
- If any of the bearing cap bolts are broken or deformed, replace it.
- Washers have their direction (Up/Down)
- Assemble the bearing cap bridge on which its arrow mark faces the engine front.
- Before tightening, make the bearing caps be seated on the block firmly.



LDLG046A

Fig. 54: Identifying Main Bearing Cap Bolt In Sequence
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: Use SST (09221-4A000), install main bearing cap bolts.

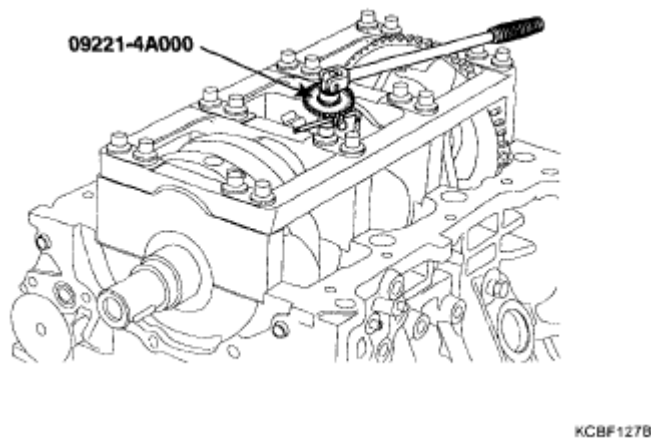


Fig. 55: Tightening Main Bearing Cap Bolts
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Check that the crankshaft turns smoothly.
10. Check crankshaft end play.
11. Install the piston and connecting rod assemblies.

NOTE:

- Before installing the pistons, apply a coat of engine oil to the ring grooves and cylinder bores.
- When installing the piston, ensure that the coat on the cylinder wall is not damaged or scratched.

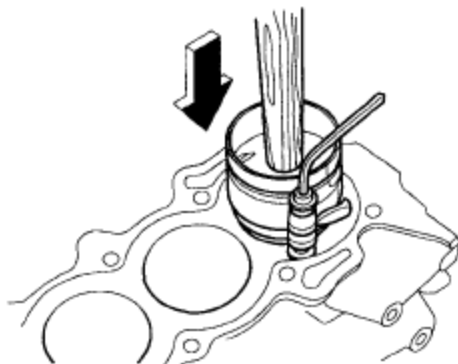
1. Install the ring compressor, check that the bearing is securely in place, then position the piston in the cylinder, and tap it in using the wooden handle of a hammer.
2. Stop inserting the piston when the ring is inserted in the cylinder and check the alignment of the journal and the connecting rod.

Tightening torque

19.6Nm (2.0kgf.m, 14.46lb-ft) + 90°

NOTE:

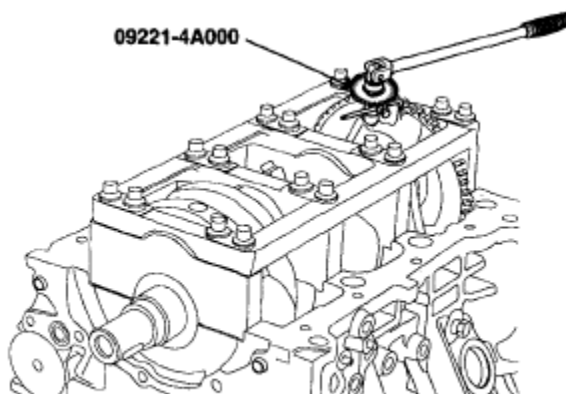
- Always use new connecting rod bolts.
- Maintain downward force on the ring compressor to prevent the rings from expanding before entering the cylinder bore.



ECKD001F

Fig. 56: Inserting Piston In Cylinder Block
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

- Use SST (09221-4A000), install connecting rod bearing cap bolts.



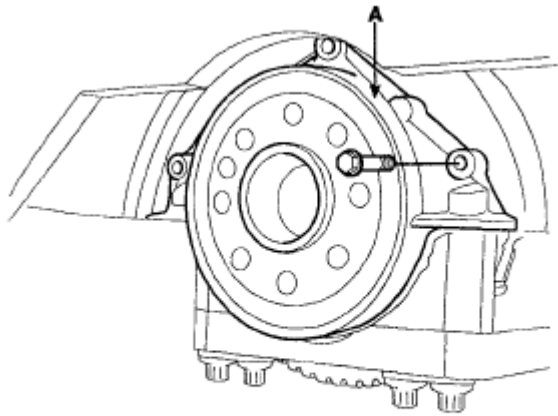
KCBF127C

Fig. 57: Tightening Connecting Rod Bearing Cap Bolts
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

12. Install the rear oil seal case.

Tightening torque

9.80 ~ 11.76Nm (1.0 ~ 1.2kgf.m, 7.23 ~ 8.67lb-ft)



EDQF174A

Fig. 58: Locating Rear Oil Seal Case
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

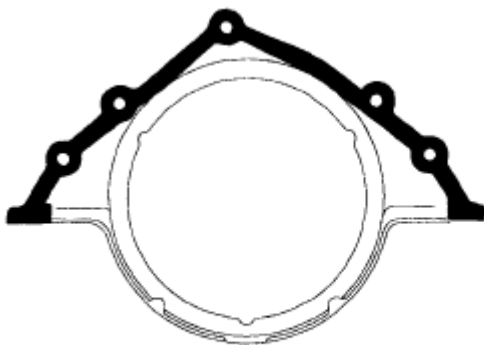
1. Clean the sealing surface face before assembling the two parts.

NOTE:

- Remove harmful foreign materials on the sealing face before applying sealant
- Apply sealant to the inner threads of the bolt holes.

2. Assembling rear oil seal case, the liquid sealant TB1217H should be applied to the rear oil seal case.

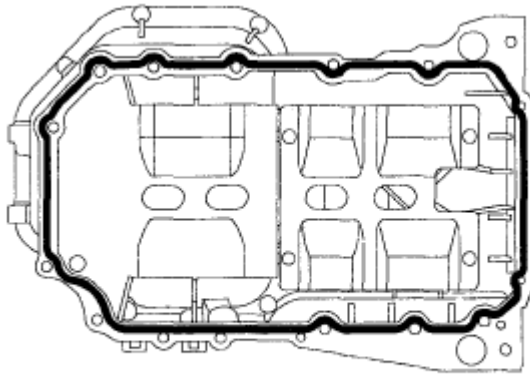
The part must be assembled within 5 minutes after sealant was applied.



KCBF129A

Fig. 59: Applying Sealant To Inner Threads Of Bolt Holes
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

13. Using SST (09231-33000), install rear oil seal after applying engine oil on the rip of the oil seal.
14. Install the oil pump case.
15. Install upper oil pan.
 1. Using a gasket scraper, remove all the old packing material from the gasket surfaces.
 2. Before assembling the oil pan, the liquid sealant TB1217H should be applied on upper oil pan. The part must be assembled within 5 minutes after the sealant was applied.



KCBF130A

Fig. 60: Applying Liquid Sealant On Upper Oil Pan
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE:

- Clean the sealing face before assembling two parts.
- Remove harmful foreign materials on the sealing face before applying sealant.
- When applying sealant gasket, sealant must not protrude into the inside of oil pan.
- To prevent leakage of oil, apply sealant gasket to the inner threads of the bolt holes.

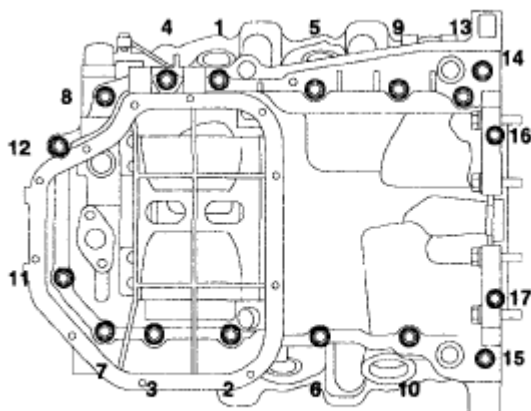
3. Install upper oil pan.

Uniformly tighten the bolts in several passes.

Tightening torque

Bolts 1 ~ 15 : 18.6 ~ 23.5Nm (1.9 ~ 2.4kgf.m, 13.7 ~ 17.4lb-ft)

Bolts 16,17 : 4.9 ~ 6.9Nm (0.5 ~ 0.7kgf.m, 3.6 ~ 5.1lb-ft)



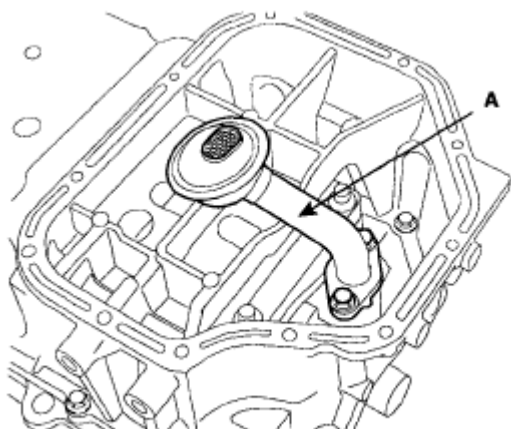
KCBF131A

Fig. 61: Tightening Bolts In Sequence
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

16. Install the oil screen (A).

Tightening torque

14.7 ~ 21.6Nm (1.5 ~ 2.2kgf.m, 10.8 ~ 15.9lb-ft)



KCBF124A

Fig. 62: Locating Oil Screen
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

17. Install the lower oil pan.
 1. Using a gasket scraper, remove all the old packing material from the gasket surfaces.
 2. Before assembling the oil pan, the liquid sealant TB1217H should be applied on lower oil pan. The part must be assembled within 5 minutes after the sealant was applied.

NOTE:

- Clean the sealing face before assembling two parts.

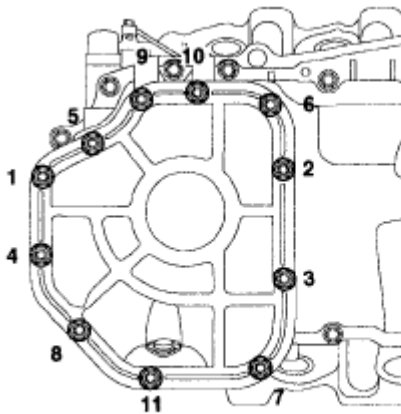
- Remove harmful foreign materials on the sealing face before applying sealant.
- When applying sealant gasket, sealant must not protrude into the inside of oil pan.
- To prevent leakage of oil, apply sealant gasket to the inner threads of the bolt holes.

3. Install lower oil pan.

Uniformly tighten the bolts in several passes.

Tightening torque

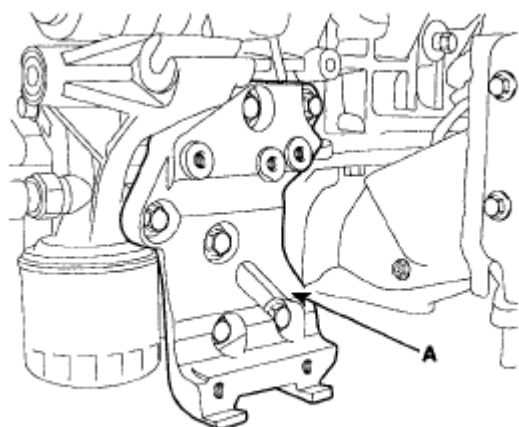
9.8 ~ 11.8Nm (1.0 ~ 1.2kgf.m, 7.2 ~ 8.7lb-ft)



KCBF133A

Fig. 63: Tightening Bolts In Sequence
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

18. Install the air conditioning compressor bracket (A). (Refer to **HEATING, VENTILATION & AIR CONDITIONING -- SANTA FE**)



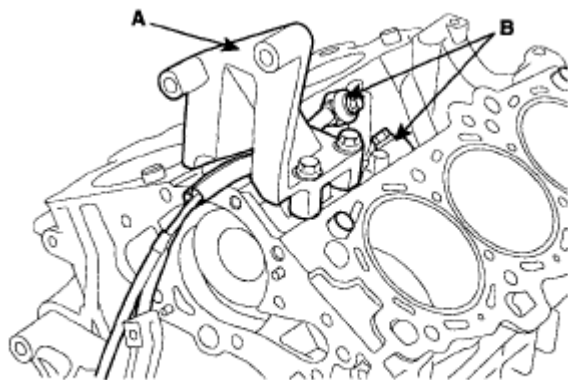
KCBF136A

Fig. 64: Locating Air Conditioning Compressor Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

19. Install the power steering pump bracket (A) and the knock sensor (B).

Tightening torque

18.6 ~ 23.5Nm (1.9 ~ 2.4kgf.m, 13.7 ~ 17.4lb-ft)



KCBF122A

Fig. 65: Locating Power Steering Pump Bracket And Knock Sensor
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION:

- On Bank 1, the black knock sensor connector should be installed and on Bank 2, the gray one should.

INSTALLATION

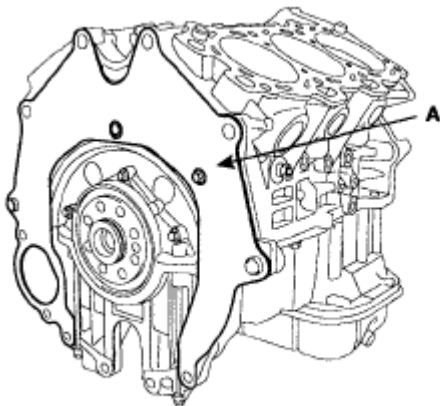
1. Install the water pump.
2. Install the air conditioning compressor.(Refer to **HEATING, VENTILATION & AIR**

CONDITIONING -- SANTA FE).

3. Install the cylinder head.
4. Install the power steering pump.(Refer to **STEERING COLUMN AND SHAFT -- SANTA FE).**
5. Install the generator.
6. Install the intake manifold.
7. Install the exhaust manifold.
8. Install the timing belt.
9. Install the rear plate (A).

Tightening torque

9.8 ~ 11.8Nm (1.0 ~ 1.2kgf.m, 7.2 ~ 8.7lb-ft)



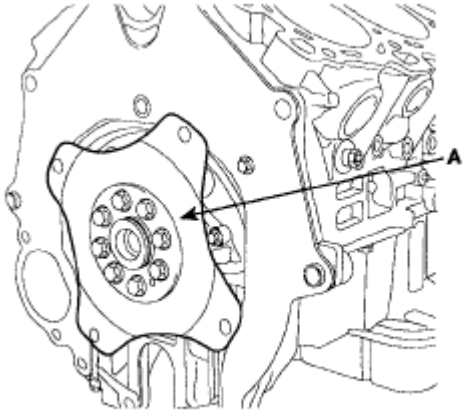
KCBF121A

Fig. 66: Locating Rear Plate
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

10. Install the drive plate (A).

Tightening torque

71.6 ~ 75.5Nm (7.3 ~ 7.7kgf.m, 52.8 ~ 55.7lb-ft)



KCBF120A

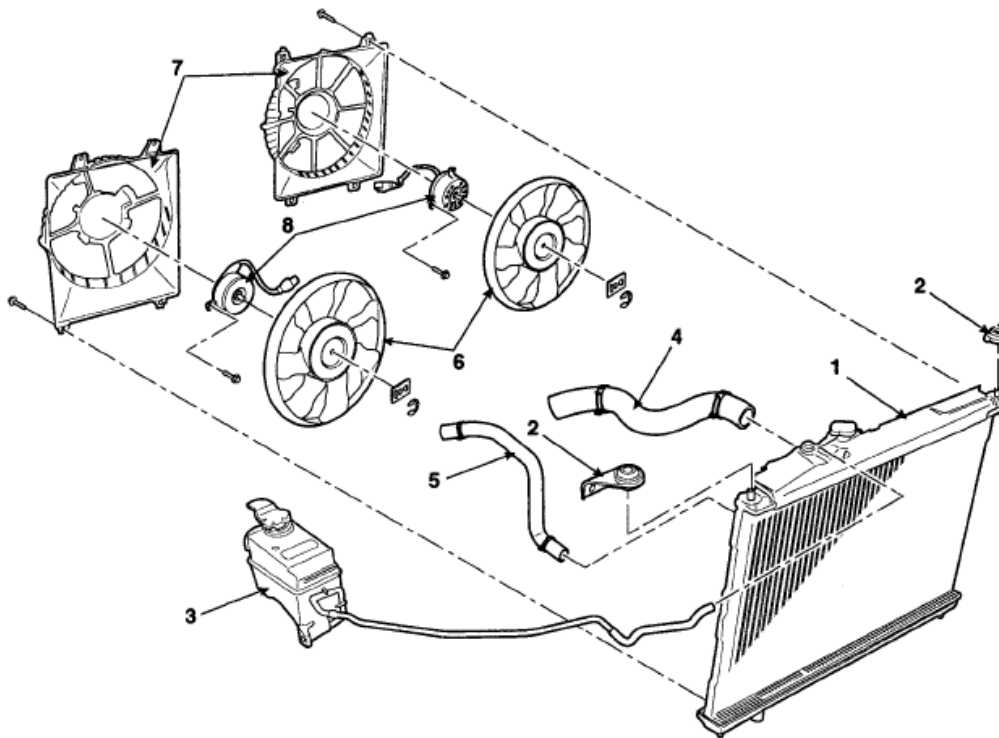
Fig. 67: Locating Drive Plate
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

COOLING SYSTEM

COMPONENTS

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



- 1. Radiator
- 2. Radiator bracket
- 3. Coolant reservoir tank
- 4. Radiator upper hose

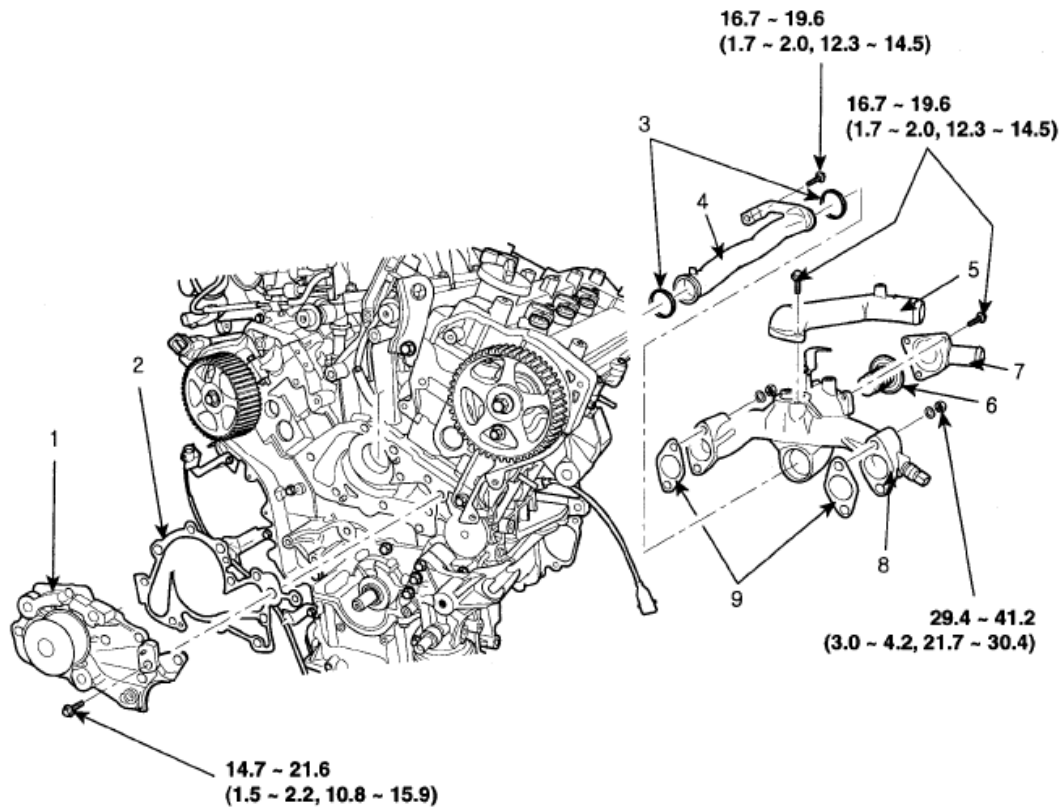
- 5. Radiator lower hose
- 6. Radiator fan
- 7. Shroud
- 8. Motor assembly

SCMEM6010L

Fig. 68: Identifying Cooling System Components (1 Of 2)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



TORQUE : N.m (kgf.m, lb-ft)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Water pump | 6. Thermostat |
| 2. Water pump gasket | 7. Water inlet fitting |
| 3. Water pipe O-ring | 8. Water temp. control assembly |
| 4. Water inlet pipe | 9. Thermostat Housing gasket |
| 5. Water outlet fitting | |

SCMEM6301D

Fig. 69: Identifying Cooling System Components (2 Of 2)

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

ENGINE COOLANT REFILLING AND BLEEDING

WARNING: Never remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. Serious scalding could be caused by hot fluid under high pressure escaping from the radiator.

CAUTION: When pouring engine coolant, be sure to shut the relay box lid and not to let coolant spill on the electrical parts or the paint. If any coolant spills, rinse it off immediately.

1. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool to the touch.
2. Open the radiator cap.
3. Loosen the drain plug, and drain the coolant.

4. Tighten the radiator drain plug securely.
5. Remove, drain and clean the reservoir tank.
6. Fill water slowly through the radiator cap. Push the upper/lower hoses of the radiator so as to bleed air easily.
7. Warm the engine until the cooling fan operates 2~3 times.

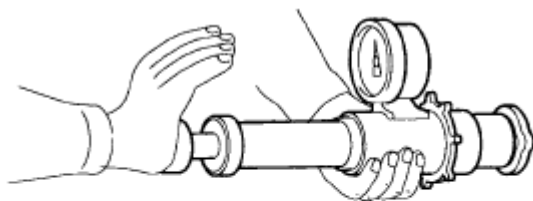
Accelerate the engine 2~3 times without load.

8. Wait until the engine is cold.
9. Repeat the steps 1~8 until the water drained is clean.
10. Fill fluid mixture with coolant and water (4 : 6) slowly through the radiator cap. Push the upper/lower hoses of the radiator so as to bleed air easily.
11. Start the engine and run so coolant circulates. When the cooling fan operates and coolant circulates, refill coolant through the radiator cap.
12. Repeat 11 until the cooling fan cycles 3 ~ 5 times and bleed air sufficiently out of the cooling system.
13. Install the radiator cap and fill the reservoir tank to the "MAX" (or "F") line with coolant.
14. Run the vehicle under idle until the cooling fan operates 2 ~ 3 times.
15. Stop the engine and wait until coolant gets cool.
16. Repeat 10 to 15 until the coolant level doesn't fall any more, bleeding air out of the cooling system.

NOTE: Check the coolant level again in the reservoir tank for 2 ~ 3 days after replacing coolant.

CAP TESTING

1. Remove the radiator cap, wet its seal with engine coolant, and install it to a pressure tester.



ECKD501X

Fig. 70: Identifying Radiator Cap Onto Pressure Tester
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Apply a pressure of 93 ~ 123kPa (0.95 ~ 1.25kgf/cm² , 14 ~ 19psi).
3. Check for a drop in pressure.

4. If the pressure drops, replace the cap.

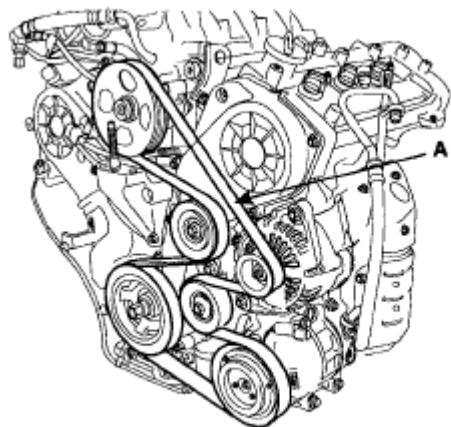
REMOVAL

WATER PUMP

1. Drain the engine coolant.

WARNING: System is under high pressure when the engine is hot. To avoid danger of releasing scalding engine coolant, remove the cap only when the engine is cool.

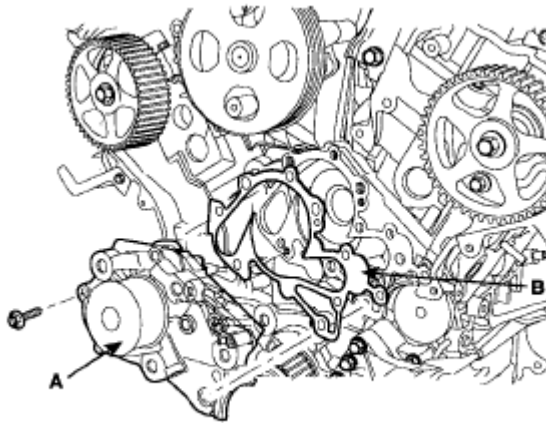
2. Remove drive belt (A).



KCBF105A

Fig. 71: Locating Drive Belt
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Remove the timing belt.
4. Remove the water pump (A) and gasket (B).

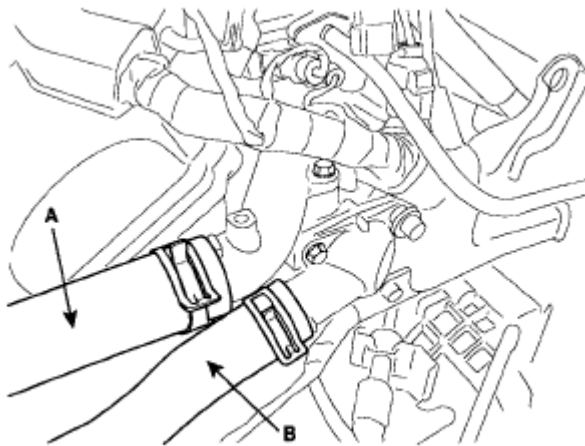


KCBF136A

Fig. 72: Locating Water Pump And Gasket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL ASSEMBLY

1. Drain the engine coolant.
2. Remove the air cleaner assembly.
3. Disconnect the radiator upper and lower hose (A, B).



LDLG008A

Fig. 73: Locating Radiator Upper And Lower Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Disconnect the ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) sensor connector.
5. Remove the coolant hose related to the heater hoses and the ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) system.
6. Remove wiring protector.
7. Remove water temperature control assembly (A) and the gaskets (B).

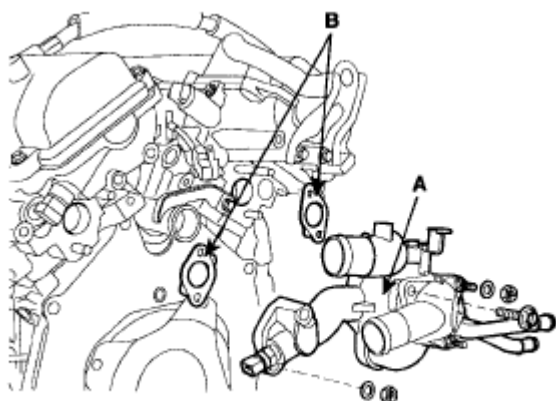


Fig. 74: Locating Water Temperature Control Assembly And Gaskets
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

8. Remove the water pipe (A).

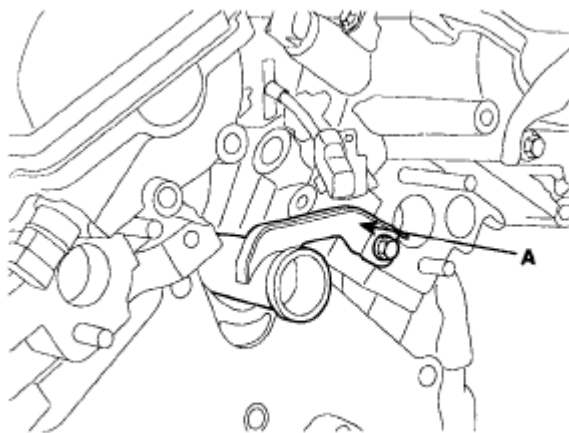


Fig. 75: Locating Water Pipe
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

THERMOSTAT

NOTE: Removal of the thermostat would have an adverse effect, causing a lowering of cooling efficiency. Do not remove the thermostat, even if the engine tends to overheat.

1. Drain engine coolant so its level is below thermostat.
2. Remove the coolant inlet pitting (A) and the thermostat (B).

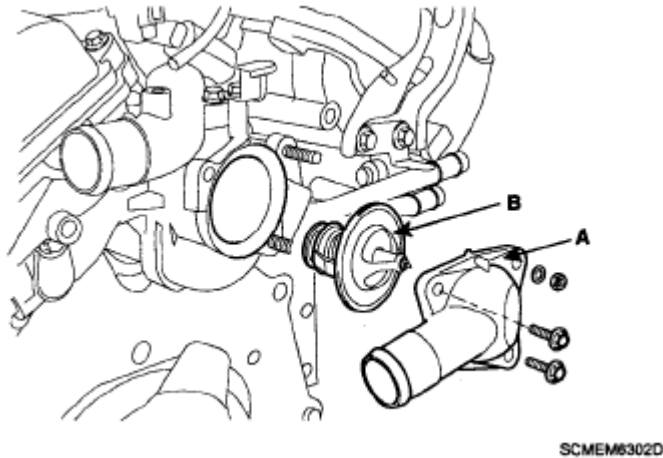


Fig. 76: Locating Coolant Inlet Pitting And Thermostat
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

RADIATOR

1. Drain the engine coolant. Remove the radiator cap to speed coolant draining.
2. Remove the air duct.
3. Remove the upper radiator hose (A) and lower radiator hose.

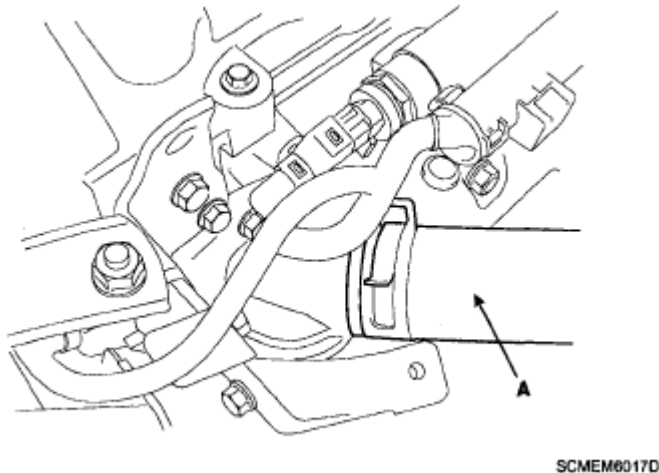
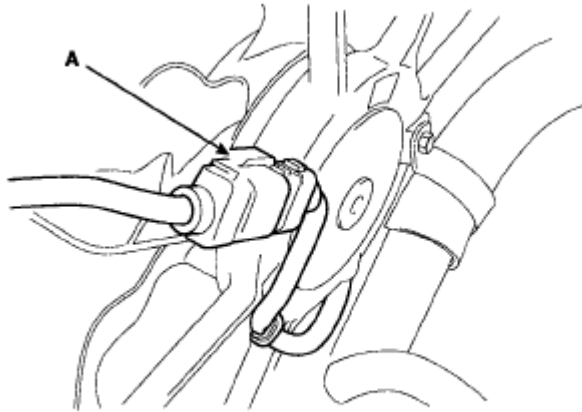


Fig. 77: Locating Upper Radiator Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Disconnect the radiator fan connector.(A, B)

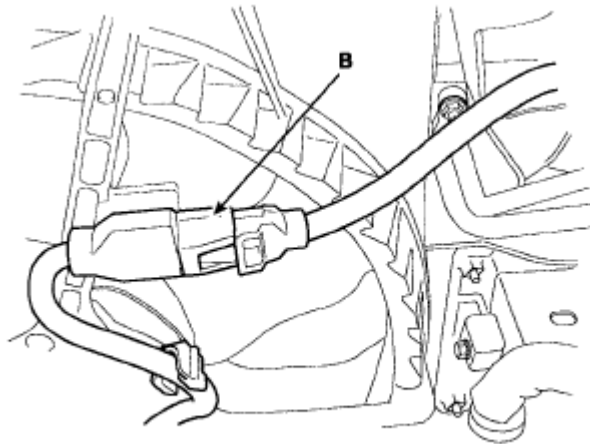
LH



SCMEM6038D

Fig. 78: Disconnecting Radiator Fan Connector - LH
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

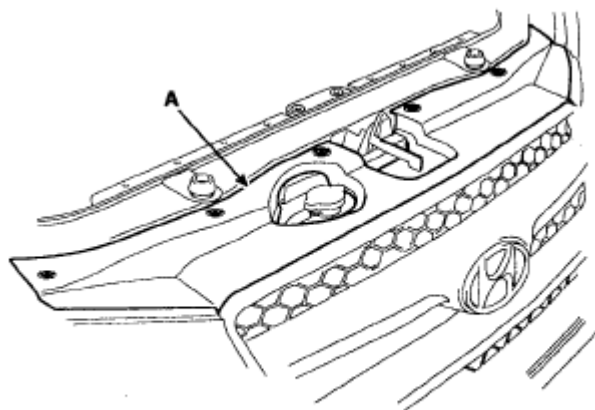
RH



SCMEM6037D

Fig. 79: Disconnecting Radiator Fan Connector - RH
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

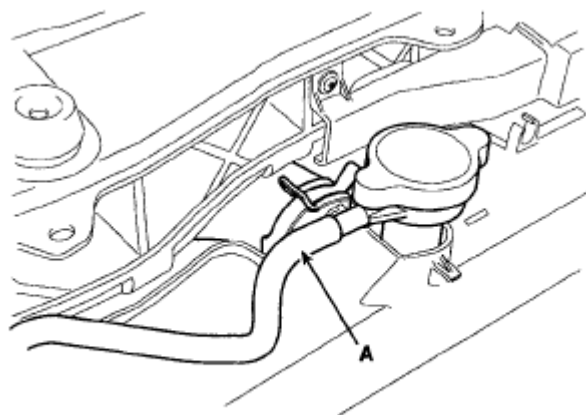
5. Remove the radiator grill upper cover.(A)



SCMEM8039D

Fig. 80: Locating Radiator Grill Upper Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Remove the head lamp washer nozzle cover and front bumper.(Refer to **EXTERIOR -- SANTA FE**)
7. Remove the radiator cap hose.(A)



SCMEM8040D

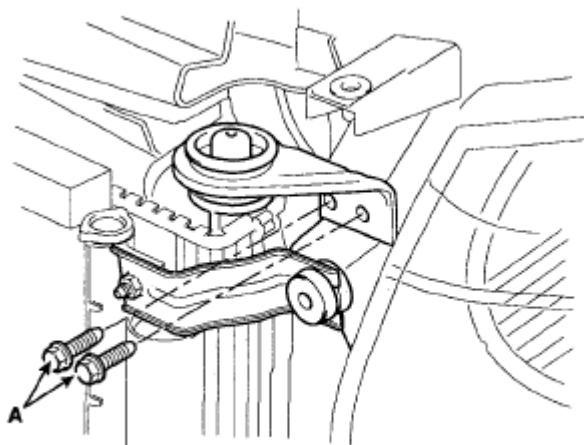
Fig. 81: Locating Radiator Cap Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

8. First, remove the cooling fan.(First, separate LH side)

NOTE: Remove the bracket bolt of radiator lower hose.

9. Remove the radiator bracket bolt of the radiator upper side (A).

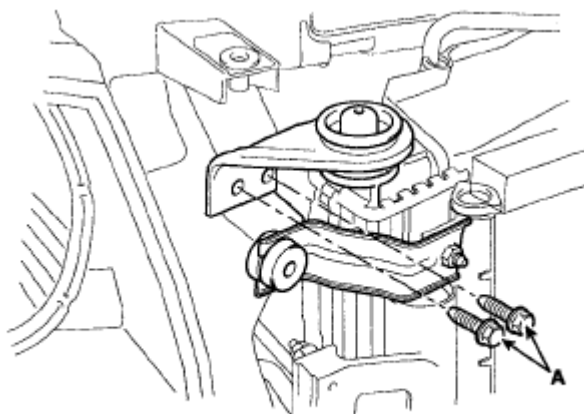
LH



SCMEM6041D

Fig. 82: Locating Radiator Bracket Bolt - LH
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

RH



SCMEM6042D

Fig. 83: Locating Radiator Bracket Bolt - RH
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

10. Remove the radiator assembly from the engine.

INSPECTION

WATER PUMP

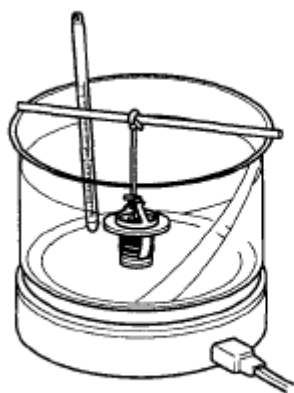
1. Check each part for cracks, damage or wear, and replace the coolant pump assembly if necessary.
2. Check the bearing for damage, abnormal noise and sluggish rotation, and replace the coolant pump assembly if necessary.
3. Check for coolant leakage. If coolant leaks from hole, the seal is defective. Replace the coolant pump

assembly.

NOTE: A small amount of "weeping" from the bleed hole is normal.

THERMOSTAT

1. Immerse the thermostat in water and gradually heat water.



ECKD503B

Fig. 84: Checking Valve Opening Temperature
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Check the valve opening temperature.

Valve opening temperature : 82°C (177°F)

Full opening temperature : 95°C (205°F)

If the valve opening temperature is not as specified, replace the thermostat.

3. Check the valve lift.

Valve lift: Min. 10mm (0.4in.) at 95°C (205°F) If the valve lift is not as specified, replace the thermostat.

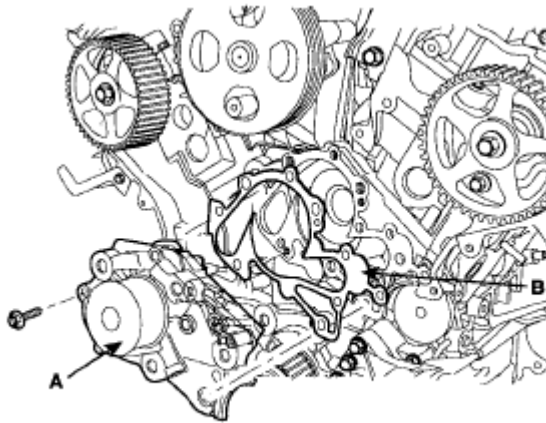
INSTALLATION

WATER PUMP

1. Install the water pump (A) and a new gasket (B) with the bolts.

Tightening torque

14.7 ~ 21.6Nm (1.5 ~ 2.2kgf.m, 10.8 ~ 15.9lb-ft)



KCBF136A

Fig. 85: Locating Water Pump And Gasket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

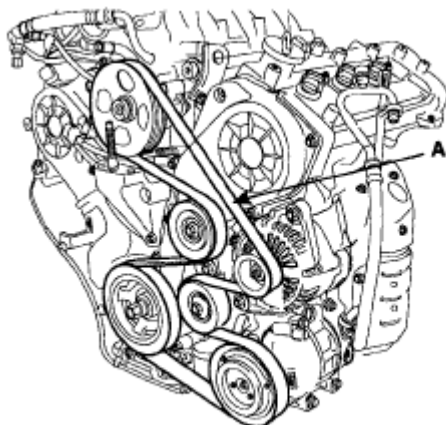
NOTE: Clean the contacting face before assembling.

2. Install the timing belt.
3. Install the engine support bracket

Tightening torque : 6 ~ 7kgf.m

CAUTION: Over-torque can damage thread of cylinder block.

4. Install drive belt (A).



KCBF105A

Fig. 86: Locating Drive Belt
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

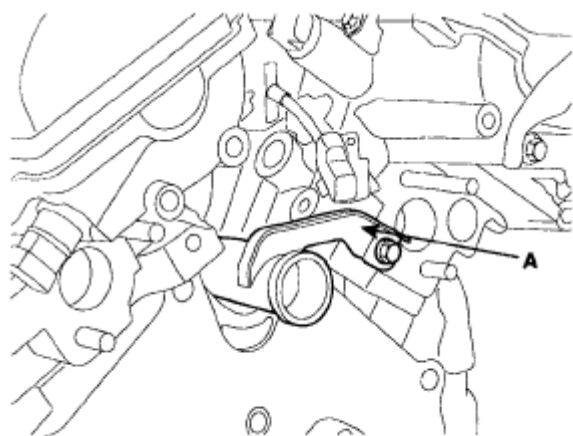
5. Fill with engine coolant.
6. Start engine and check for leaks.
7. Recheck engine coolant level.

WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL ASSEMBLY

1. Install the water pipe (A).

Tightening torque

16.7 ~ 19.6Nm (1.7 ~ 2.0kgf.m, 12.3 ~ 14.5lb-ft)



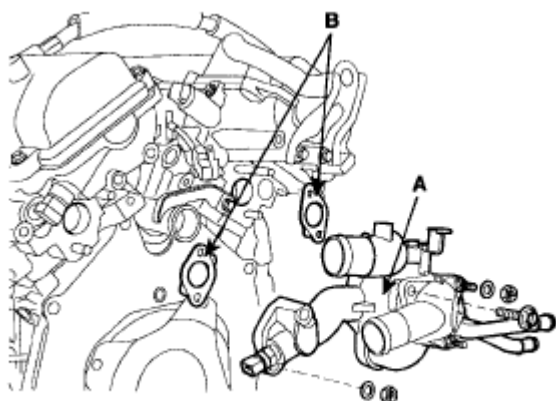
KCBF140A

Fig. 87: Locating Water Pipe
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Install the water temperature control assembly (A) with a new gasket (B).

Tightening torque

29.4 ~ 41.2Nm (3.0 ~ 4.2kgf.m, 21.7 ~ 30.4lb-ft)

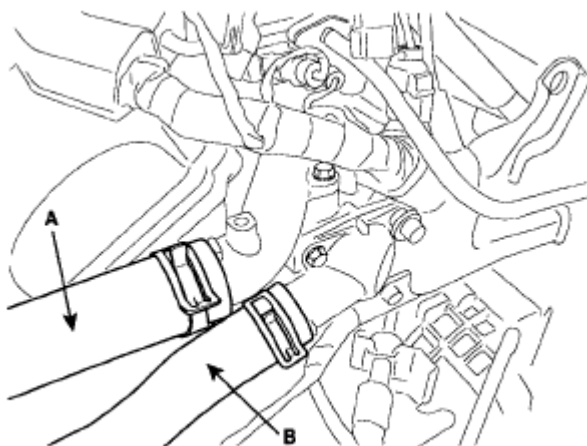


KCBF139A

Fig. 88: Locating Water Temperature Control Assembly And Gaskets
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: Use new O-rings and wet them with water or coolant when reassembling.

3. Install the wiring protector.
4. Connect the heater hose and ECT hose.
5. Connect the ECT sensor connector.
6. Connect the radiator upper and the lower hose (A).



LDLG008A

Fig. 89: Locating Radiator Upper And Lower Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

7. Install the air cleaner assembly.
8. Fill with engine coolant.
9. Start engine and check for leaks.
10. Recheck engine coolant level.

THERMOSTAT

1. Place thermostat (B) in coolant inlet pitting (A). Install the thermostat with the jiggle valve upward.

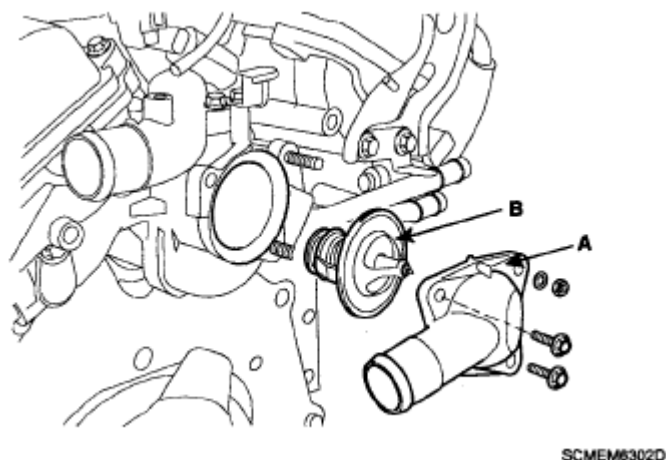


Fig. 90: Locating Coolant Inlet Pitting And Thermostat
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Install the coolant inlet pitting (A).

Tightening torque

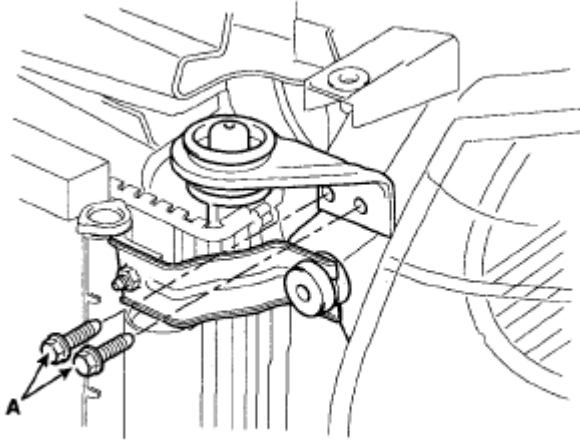
16.66 ~ 19.60Nm (1.7 ~ 2.0kgf.m, 12.30 ~ 14.47lb-ft)

3. Fill with engine coolant.
4. Start engine and check for leaks.

RADIATOR

1. Install the engine from radiator assembly.
2. Install the radiator bracket bolt.(A)

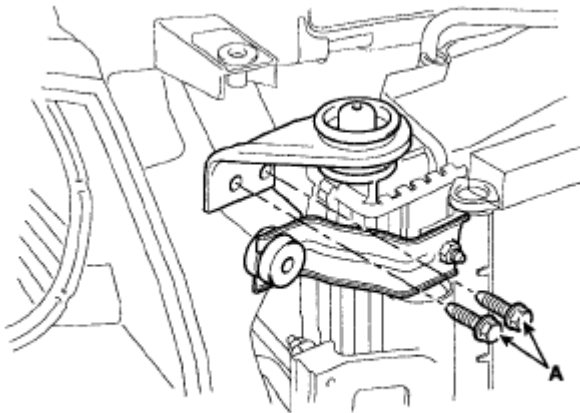
LH



SCMEM6041D

Fig. 91: Locating Radiator Bracket Bolt - LH
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

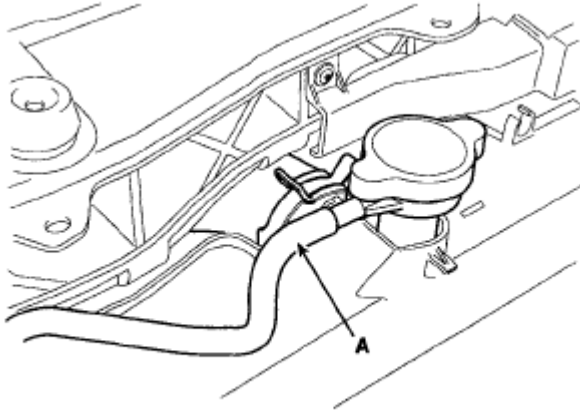
RH



SCMEM6042D

Fig. 92: Locating Radiator Bracket Bolt - RH
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

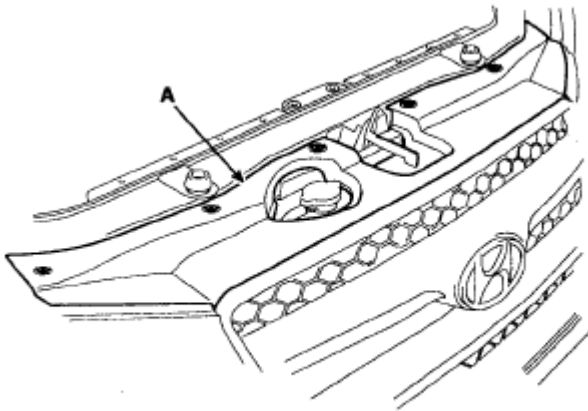
3. Install the cooling fan.
4. Install the radiator cap hose.(A)



SCMEM6040D

Fig. 93: Locating Radiator Cap Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Install the front bumper and head lamp washer nozzle cover.(Refer to **EXTERIOR -- SANTA FE**)
6. Install the radiator grill upper cover.(A)

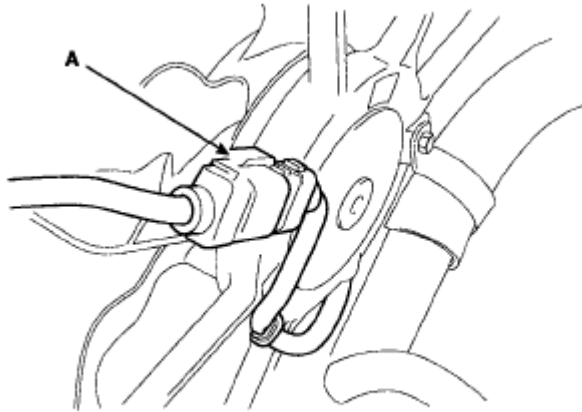


SCMEM6039D

Fig. 94: Locating Radiator Grill Upper Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

7. Connect the radiator fan connector.(A, B)

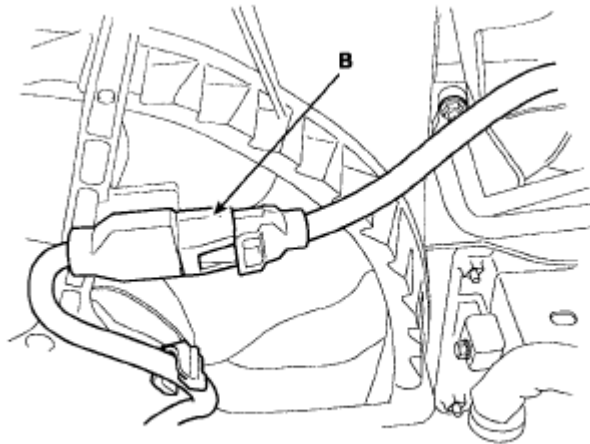
LH



SCMEM6038D

Fig. 95: Connecting Radiator Fan Connector - LH
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

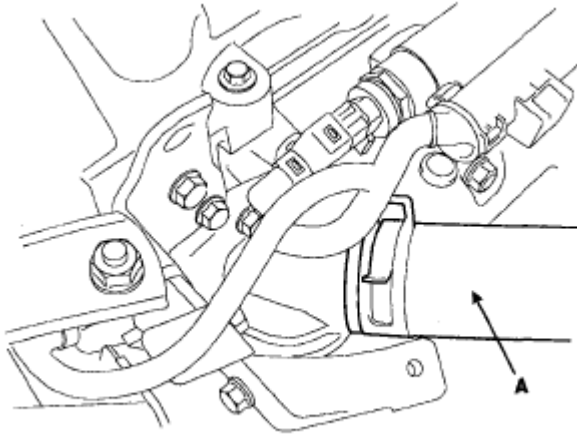
RH



SCMEM6037D

Fig. 96: Connecting Radiator Fan Connector - RH
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

8. Install the upper radiator hose.(A)



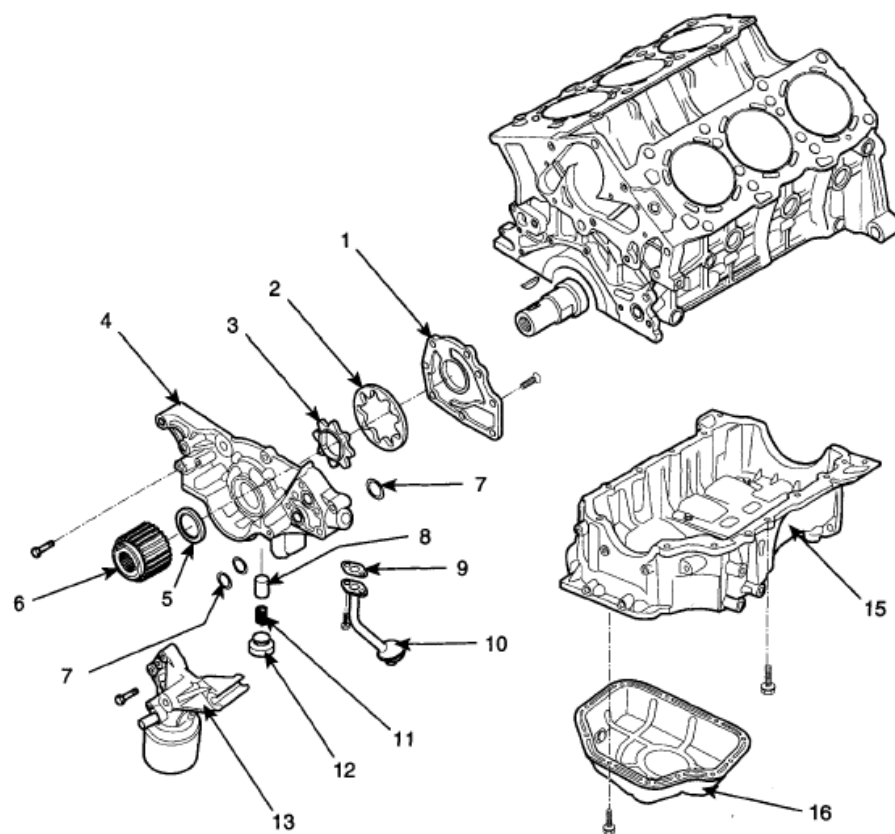
SCMEM6017D

Fig. 97: Locating Upper Radiator Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

9. Install the air duct.
10. Refill with engine coolant.

LUBRICATION SYSTEM

COMPONENTS



1. Oil pump cover
2. Oil pump outer rotor
3. Oil pump inner rotor
4. Oil pump case
5. Oil seal
6. Crankshaft sprocket
7. O-ring
8. Relief plunger

9. Oil screen gasket
10. Oil screen
11. Relief spring
12. Plug
13. Oil filter bracket
15. Upper oil pan
16. Lower oil pan

SCMEM6303D

Fig. 98: Identifying Lubrication System Components
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

INSPECTION

1. Check engine oil quality.

Check the oil for deterioration, entry of water, discoloring or thinning.

If the quality is visibly poor, replace oil.

2. Check the engine oil level.

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

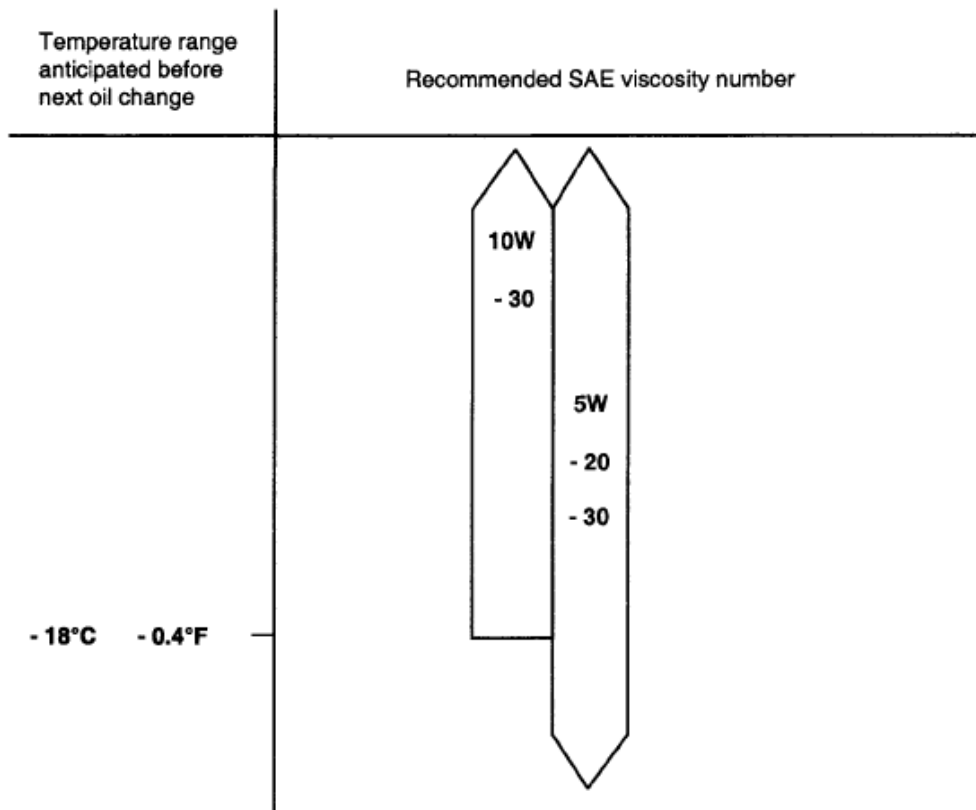
After warming up the engine, make the engine stand still for five minutes or more. The oil level should be between the 'L' and 'F' marks on the dipstick, then.

If low, check for leakage and add oil up to the "F" mark.

NOTE: Do not fill with engine oil above the "F" mark.

SELECTION OF ENGINE OIL

Recommended API classification : Above SJ or SL Recommended SAE viscosity grades : 5W-20



EDRF020A

Fig. 99: Identifying Recommended SAE Viscosity Number
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: For best performance and maximum protection of all types of operation, select only those lubricants which:

- Satisfy the requirement of the API classification.
- Have proper SAE grade number for expected ambient temperature range.

Lubricants that do not have both an SAE grade number and API service classification on the container should not be used.

REMOVAL

OIL PUMP CASE

1. Drain engine oil.
2. Remove the front right wheel and tire.
3. Remove the front right side cover.
4. Remove the front muffler.
5. Remove the generator.
6. Remove the timing belt.
7. Remove the oil filter bracket (A).

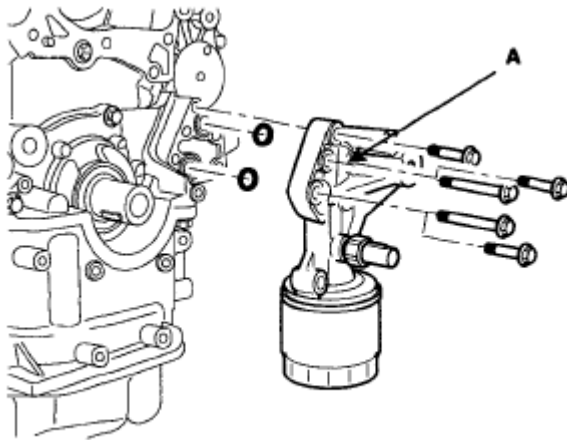
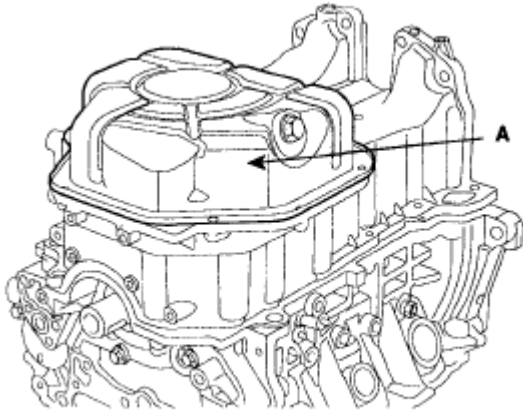


Fig. 100: Locating Oil Filter Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

8. Using SST (09215-3C000), remove the lower oil pan (A).

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

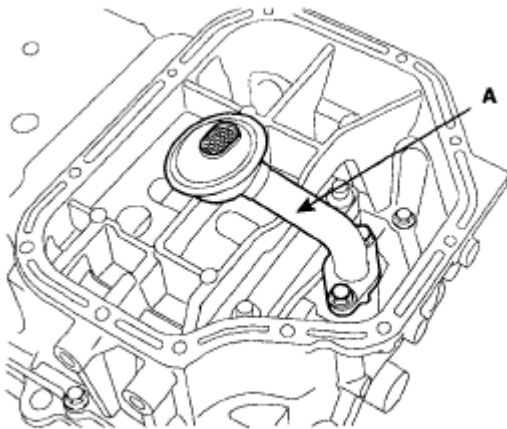


KCBF123A

Fig. 101: Locating Lower Oil Pan
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION: Be careful not to damage the contact surfaces of upper oil pan and lower oil pan.

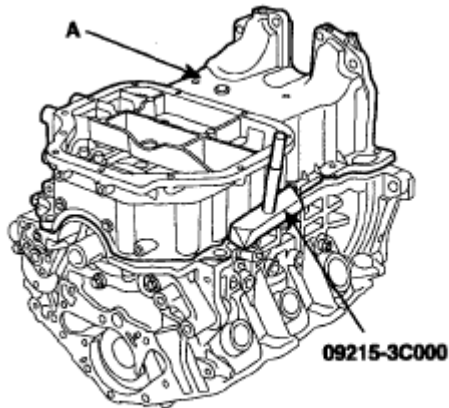
9. Remove the oil screen (A).



KCBF124A

Fig. 102: Locating Oil Screen
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

10. Remove the upper oil pan, using the SST (09215-3C000)(A).

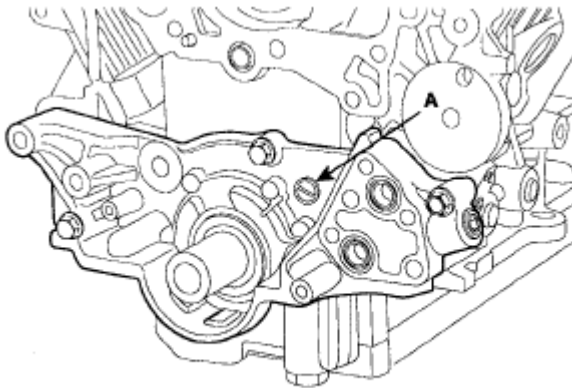


KCBF125B

Fig. 103: Identifying Upper Oil Pan And SST
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION: Be careful not to damage the contact surfaces of upper oil pan and lower oil pan.

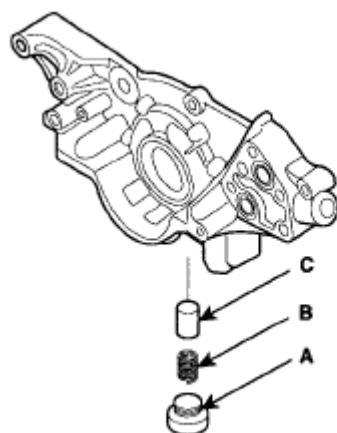
11. Remove the oil pump case (A).



KCBF163A

Fig. 104: Locating Oil Pump Case
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

12. After removing the plug (A), remove the relief spring (B) and the valve plunger (C).



SCMEM6304D

Fig. 105: Locating Plug, Relief Spring And Relief Plunger
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

INSPECTION

RELIEF SPRING

1. Check the relief plunger.

Apply engine oil on the plunger and check that it moves smoothly in the hole. If it does not, replace the plunger or the front case only in necessary cases.

2. Check the relief valve spring.

Check deformation or damage of the relief valve spring.

Specification

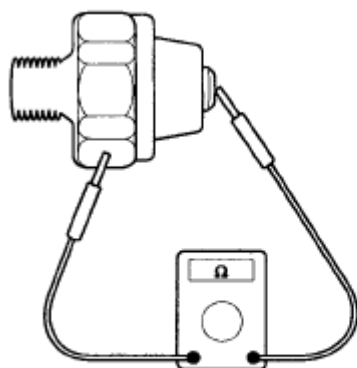
Free length : 43.8mm (1.7244in.)

Load : 36.3N (3.7kg, 8.21lb)±3.9N (0.4kg, 0.9lb)/40.1mm (1.5787in.)

OIL PRESSURE SWITCH

1. Check the continuity between the terminal and the body with an ohmmeter.

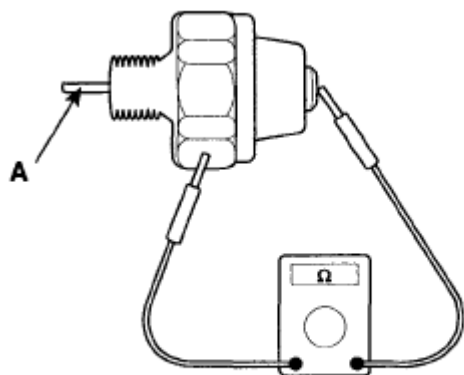
If there is no continuity, replace the oil pressure switch.



ECKD001W

Fig. 106: Checking Continuity Between Terminal And Body With Ohmmeter
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Check the continuity between the terminal and the body when its hole is pushed by a fine rod (A). If there is continuity with pressed, replace the switch.



LDLG052A

Fig. 107: Checking Continuity Between Terminal And Body
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. If there is no continuity when the pressure 49.3kpa (0.5kg/cm² , 7.11psi) is applied through the oil hole, the switch is operating properly.

Check for air leakage. If air leaks, the diaphragm is broken. Replace the switch.

REPLACEMENT

OIL AND FILTER

CAUTION:

- Prolonged and repeated contact with mineral oil will result in the removal of natural fats from the skin, leading to dryness, irritation

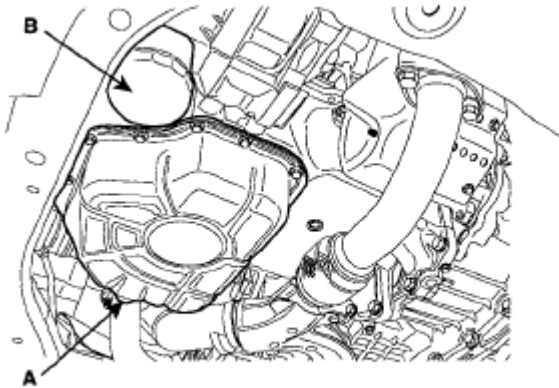
and dermatitis. In addition, used engine oil contains potentially harmful contaminants which may cause skin cancer.

- Wear protective clothing and gloves in order to minimize the length and frequency of contact of your skin to used oil. Wash your skin thoroughly with soap and water, or use water-less hand cleaner, to remove any used engine oil. Do not use gasoline, thinners, or solvents.
- In order to preserve environment, used oil or used oil filter must be disposed only at designated disposal sites.

1. Park the car on a level ground.

Start the engine and let it warm up.

2. Turn the engine off.
3. Drain engine oil.
 1. Remove the oil filler cap.
 2. After lifting the car, remove the oil drain plug (A) and drain oil into a container.
4. Replace the oil filter.
 1. Remove the oil filter (B).



SCMEM6003L

Fig. 108: Locating Oil Filter And Oil Drain Plug
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Check the part number of a new oil filter is as the same as that of the old one.
3. Replace the oil filter.
4. Tighten it slightly until the o-ring of the filter cap contacting on its position.
5. Tighten it with the specified torque.

Tightening torque

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16.7 ~ 24.5Nm (1.7 ~ 2.5kgf.m, 12.3 ~ 18.1lb-ft)

5. Refill with engine oil.

1. Install the oil drain plug with a new gasket.

Tightening torque

34.3 ~ 44.1 Nm (3.5 ~ 4.5kgf.m, 25.3 ~ 32.5lb-ft)

2. Fill with fresh engine oil, after removing the engine oil level gauge.

Capacity

Total : 4.5L (4.76U.S.qts,3.96Imp.qts)

Oil pan : 4.2L (4.44U.S.qts,3.70Imp.qts)

Oil filter: 0.3L (0.32U.S.qts,0.26Imp.qts)

3. Install the oil filler cap and the oil level gauge.

6. Start the engine and ensure that no oil is leaking from the drain plug or the oil filter.

7. Recheck engine oil level.

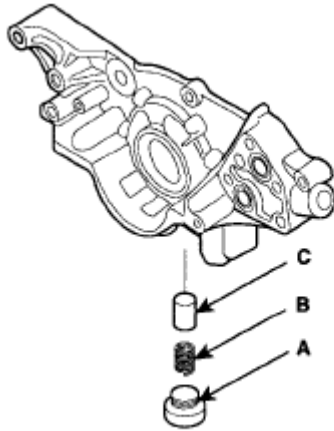
INSTALLATION

OIL PUMP CASE

1. Assembly the relief spring (B) and the relief plunger (C) and tighten the plug (A).

Tightening torque

39.2 ~ 49.0Nm (4.0 ~ 5.0kgf.m, 28.9 ~ 36.2lb-ft)

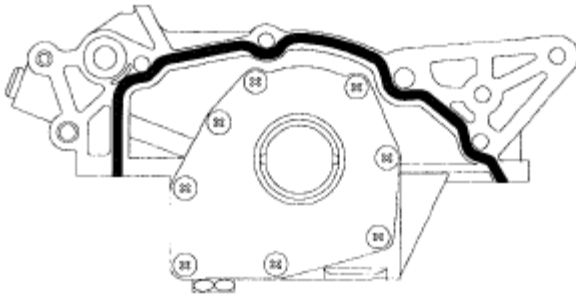


SCMEM6304D

Fig. 109: Locating Plug, Relief Spring And Relief Plunger
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Install oil pump case.
 1. Using a gasket scraper, remove all the old packing material from the gasket surfaces.
 2. Before assembling the oil pan, the liquid sealant TB1217H should be applied on the oil pan. The part must be assembled within 5 minutes after the sealant was applied.

Bead width : 2.5mm (0.0984in.)



KCBF134A

Fig. 110: Applying Liquid Sealant On Oil Pan
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION:

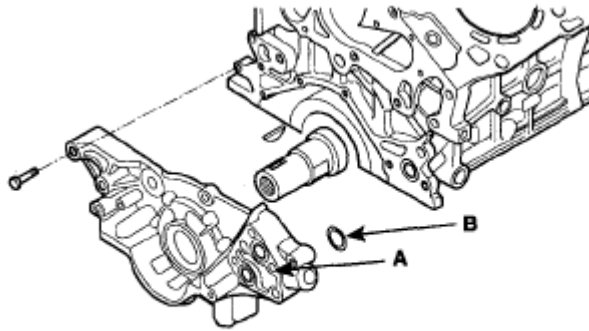
- Make clean the sealing face before assembling two parts.
- Remove harmful foreign materials on the sealing face before applying sealant.
- When applying sealant gasket, sealant must not be protrude into the inside of oil pan.
- To prevent leakage of oil, apply sealant gasket to the inner threads of the bolt holes.

- After assembly, wait at least 30 minutes before filling the engine with oil.

3. Install the oil pump case (A).

Tightening torque

18.6 ~ 23.5 (1.9 ~ 2.4kgf.m, 13.7 ~ 17.4lb-ft)

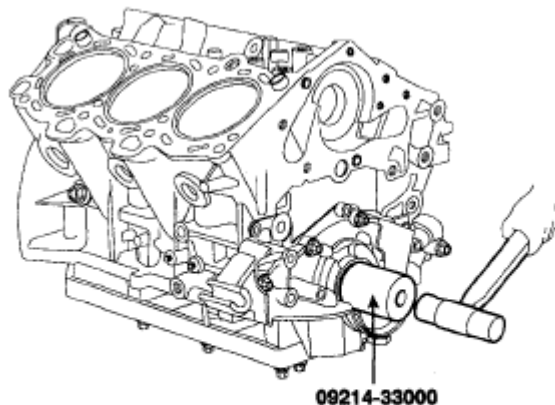


LDLG070A

Fig. 111: Locating Oil Pump Case
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION: In the installation of the oil pump, always use a new o-ring (B).

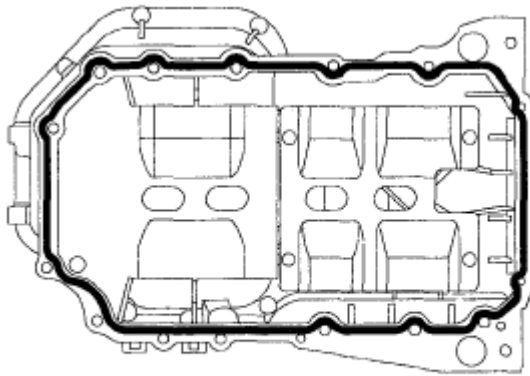
3. Using the SST (09214-33000), install the oil pump case oil seal.



EDQF189A

Fig. 112: Installing Oil Pump Case Oil Seal
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Install the upper oil pan.
 1. Using a gasket scraper, remove all the old packing material from the gasket surfaces.
 2. Before assembling the oil pan, the liquid sealant TB1217H should be applied on the oil pan. The part must be assembled within 5 minutes after the sealant was applied.



KCBF130A

Fig. 113: Applying Liquid Sealant On Oil Pan
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION:

- Make clean the sealing face before assembling two parts.
- Remove harmful foreign materials on the sealing face before applying sealant.
- When applying sealant gasket, sealant must not be protrude into the inside of oil pan.
- To prevent leakage of oil, apply sealant gasket to the inner threads of the bolt holes.
- After assembly, wait at least 30 minutes before filling the engine with oil.

3. Fix the oil pan and tighten the bolts in several steps uniformly.

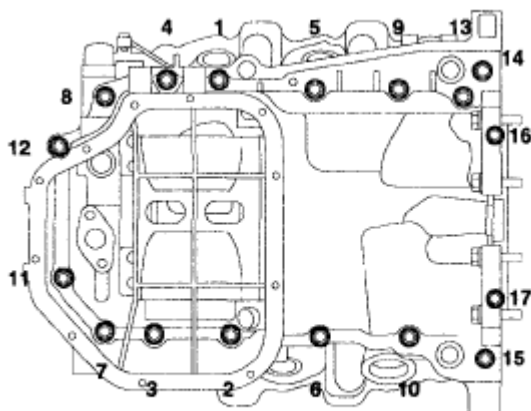
Tightening torque

Bolts 1 ~ 15 : 18.6 ~ 23.5Nm (1.9 ~ 2.4kgf.m, 13.7 ~ 17.4lb-ft)

Bolts 16,17 : 4.9 ~ 6.9Nm (0.5 ~ 0.7kgf.m, 3.6 ~ 5.1lb-ft)

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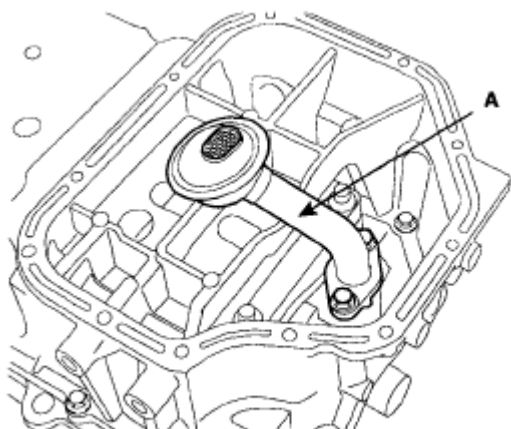
KCBF131A

Fig. 114: Tightening Bolts In Sequence
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Install the oil screen.

Tightening torque

14.7 ~ 21.6Nm (1.5 ~ 2.2kgf.m, 10.8 ~ 15.9lb-ft)

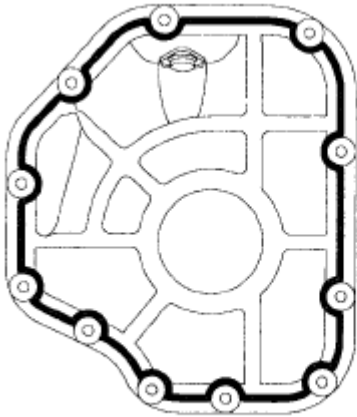


KCBF124A

Fig. 115: Locating Oil Screen
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: Always use a new gasket.

6. Install the lower oil pan.
 1. Using a gasket scraper, remove all the old packing material from the gasket surfaces.
 2. Before assembling the oil pan, the liquid sealant TB1217H should be applied on the oil pan. The part must be assembled within 5 minutes after the sealant was applied.



KCBF132A

Fig. 116: Applying Liquid Sealant On Oil Pan
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

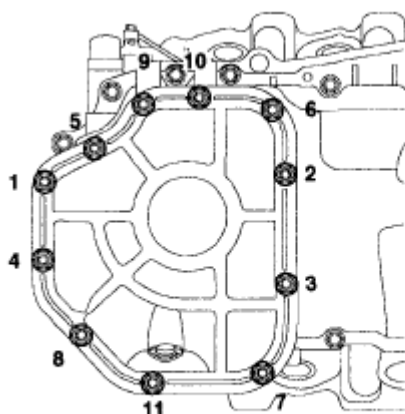
CAUTION:

- Make clean the sealing face before assembling two parts.
- Remove harmful foreign materials on the sealing face before applying sealant.
- When applying sealant gasket, sealant must not be protrude into the inside of oil pan.
- To prevent leakage of oil, apply sealant gasket to the inner threads of the bolt holes.
- After assembly, wait at least 30 minutes before filling the engine with oil.

3. Fix the oil pan and tighten the bolts in several steps uniformly.

Tightening torque

9.8 ~ 11.8Nm (1.0 ~ 1.2kgf.m, 7.2 ~ 8.7lb-ft)



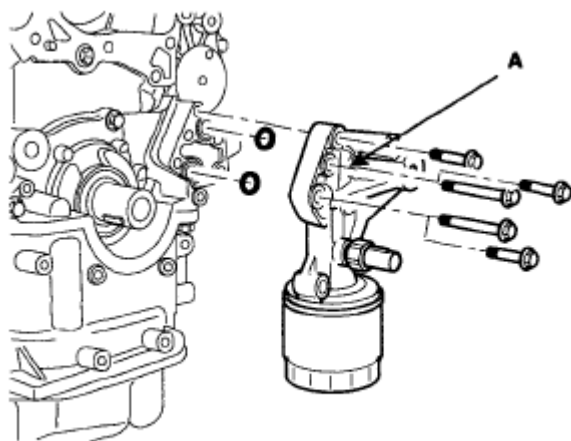
KCBF133A

Fig. 117: Tightening Bolts In Sequence
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

7. Install the oil filter bracket (A).

Tightening torque

18.6 ~ 23.5Nm (1.9 ~ 2.4kgf.m, 13.7 ~ 17.4lb-ft)



KCBF147A

Fig. 118: Locating Oil Filter Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

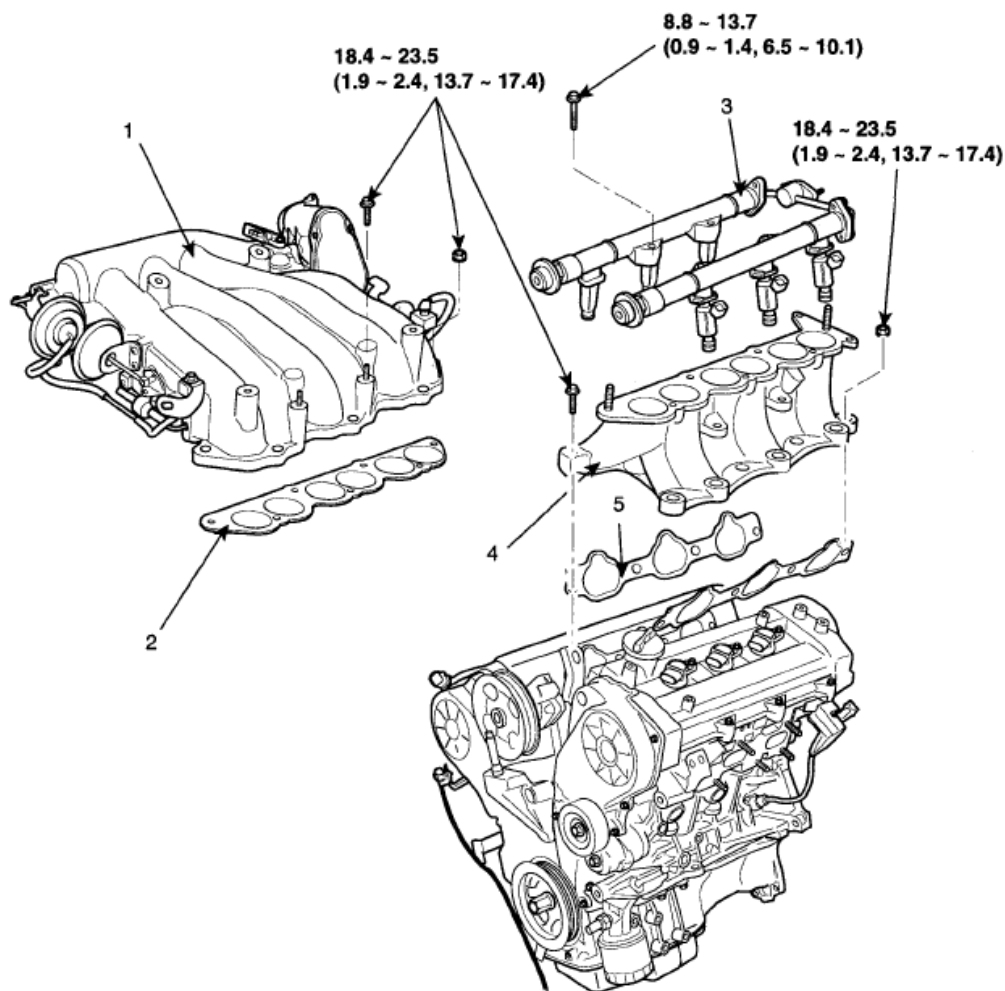
CAUTION: Always use a new O-ring.

8. Install the timing belt, the generator and the front muffler.
9. Install the front right side cover and the wheel and tire.
10. Fill with engine coolant.

11. Start engine and check for leaks.
12. Recheck engine coolant level.

INTAKE AND EXHAUST SYSTEM

COMPONENTS



TORQUE : N.m (kgf.m, lb-ft)

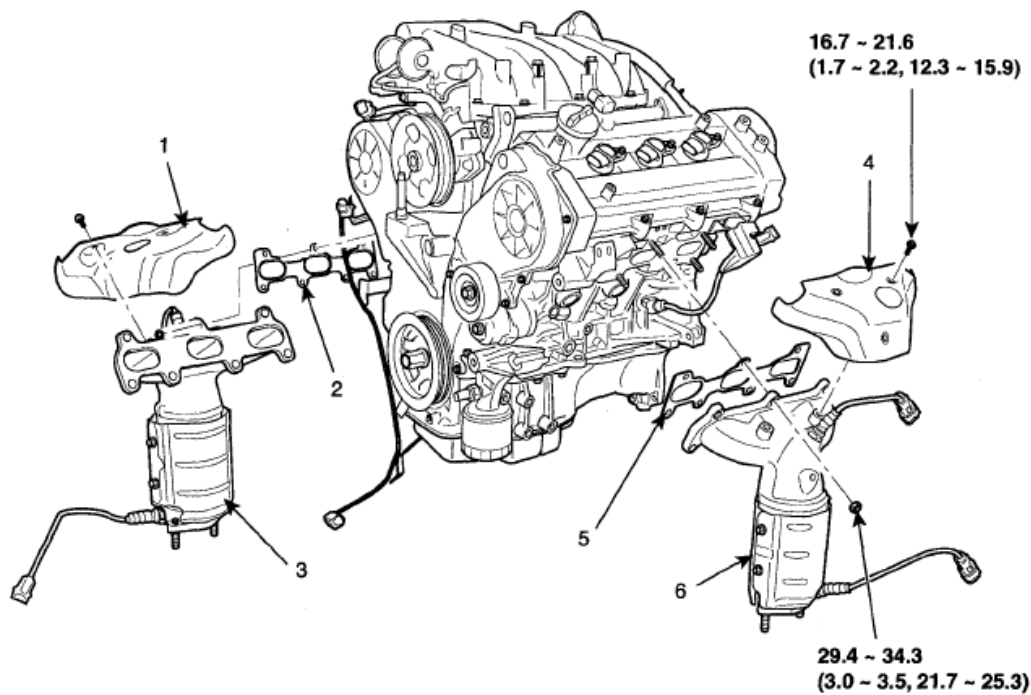
1. Surge tank
2. Surge tank gasket
3. Delivery pipe
4. Intake manifold
5. Intake manifold gasket

LDLG053A

Fig. 119: Identifying Intake And Exhaust System Components And Torque Specifications (1 Of 3)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

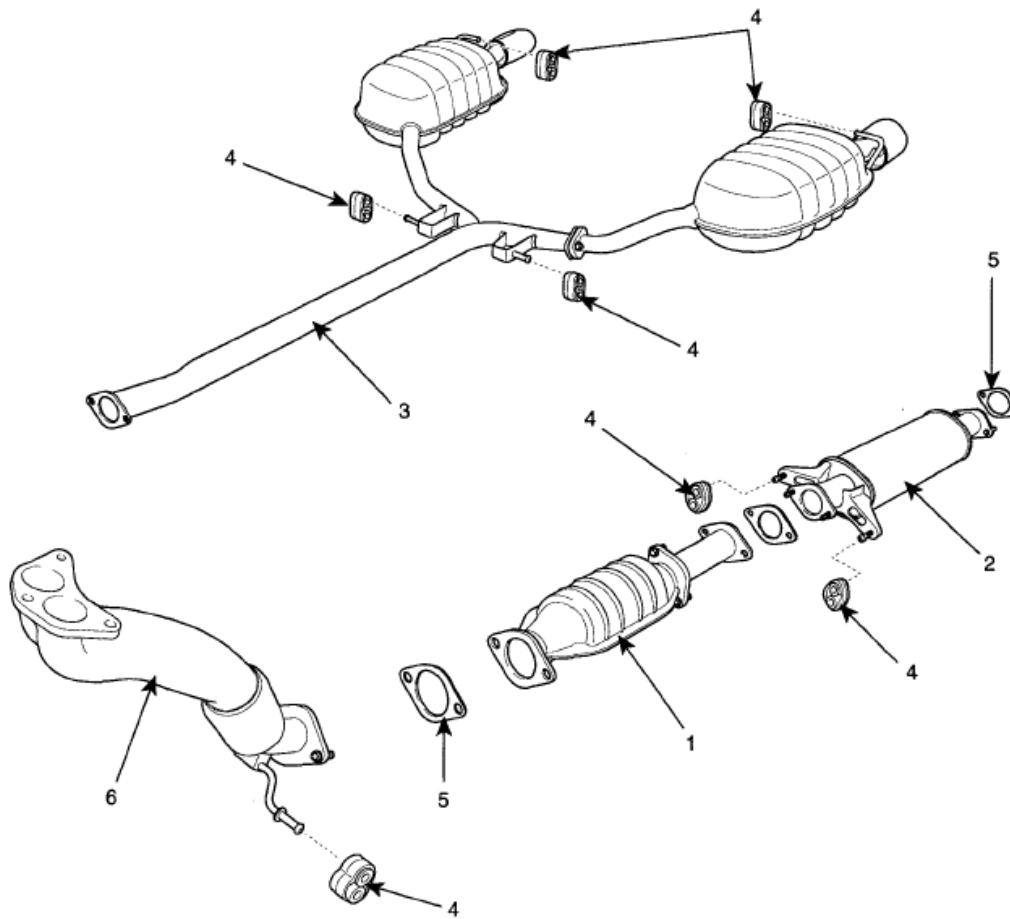


TORQUE : N.m (kgf.m, lb-ft)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bank 1 heat protector | 4. Bank 2 protector |
| 2. Bank 1 exhaust manifold | 5. Bank 2 exhaust manifold gasket |
| 3. Bank 1 exhaust gasket | 6. Bank 2 exhaust manifold |

LDLG054A

Fig. 120: Identifying Intake And Exhaust System Components And Torque Specifications (2 Of 3)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.



- 1. Catalytic convert
- 2. Center muffler
- 3. Main muffler

- 4. Lever hanger
- 5. Gasket
- 6. Front muffler

LDLG056A

Fig. 121: Identifying Intake And Exhaust System Components And Torque Specifications (3 Of 3)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

REMOVAL

INTAKE MANIFOLD ASSEMBLY

1. Remove the engine cover.
2. Remove the intake air hose and air cleaner assembly.
 1. Disconnect the MAF connector (A).
 2. Disconnect the breather hose (B) from air cleaner hose.
 3. Remove the intake air hose and air cleaner assembly (C).
 4. Disconnect the PCM connectors (D).

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

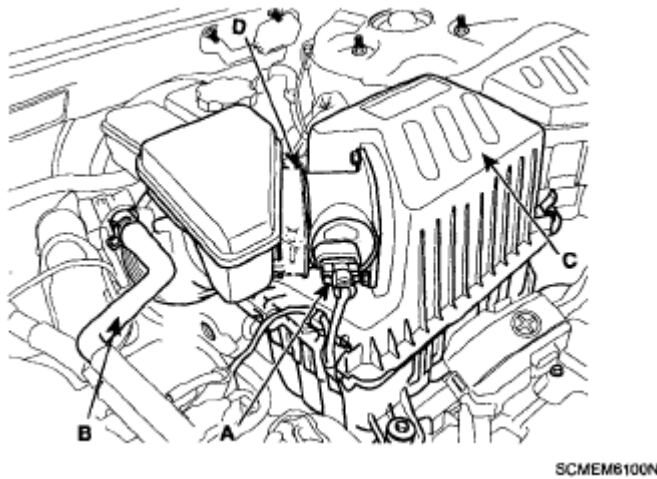


Fig. 122: Locating PCM Connectors And Intake Air Hose And Air Cleaner Assembly
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

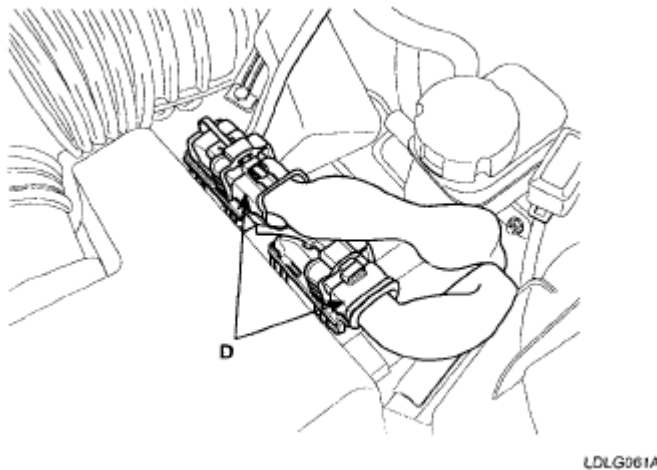


Fig. 123: Locating PCM Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Disconnect the engine wiring harness connectors.
 1. Disconnect the No.1/No.2 knock sensor connectors (A,B)> the oil pressure switch connector (C), the ignition coil harness (D) and the No.1 VIS (Variable Induction System) connector (E).

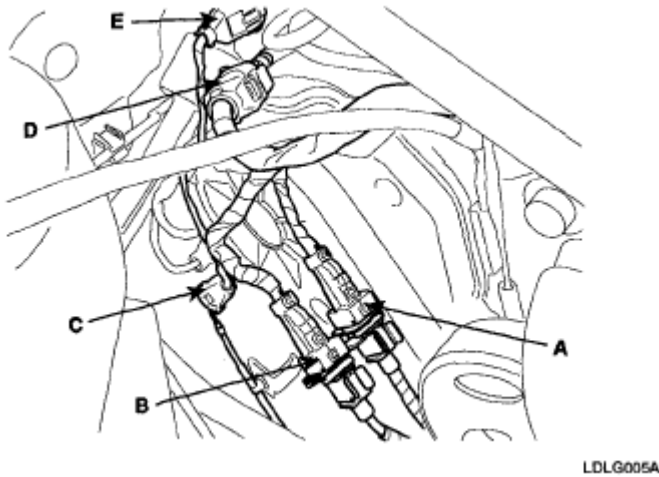


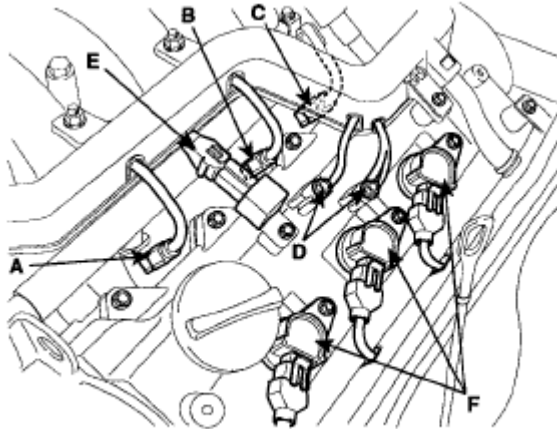
Fig. 124: Locating Engine Wiring Harness Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Disconnect the bank 1 front/rear O2 sensor connectors (A).



Fig. 125: Disconnecting Bank 1 Front/Rear O2 Sensor Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Disconnect the injection connectors (A,B,C), the ground lines (D), the condensor connector (E) and the Ignition coil connectors (F).

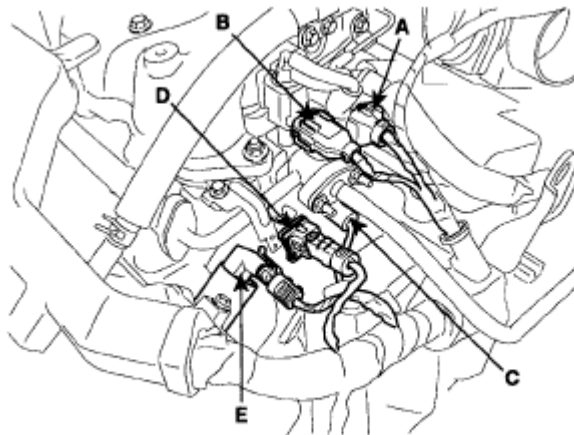


LDLG060A

Fig. 126: Locating Injection Connectors, Ground Lines, Condensor Connector And Ignition Coil Connectors

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Disconnect the injection harness connector (A), the No.2 VIS (Variable Induction System) connector (B), the No. 1/No.2 OCV (Oil Control Valve) connectors (CD) and the OTS (Oil Temperature Sensor) connector (E).



LDLG006A

Fig. 127: Locating Injection Harness Connector, No.2 VIS (Variable Induction System) Connector And No. 1/No.2 OCV (Oil Control Valve) Connectors (CD)

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Disconnect the MAP (Manifold Absolute Pressure Sensor) connector (A), the ETC (Electronic Throttle Control) connector (B) and the PCSV (Purge Control Solenoid Valve) connector (C).

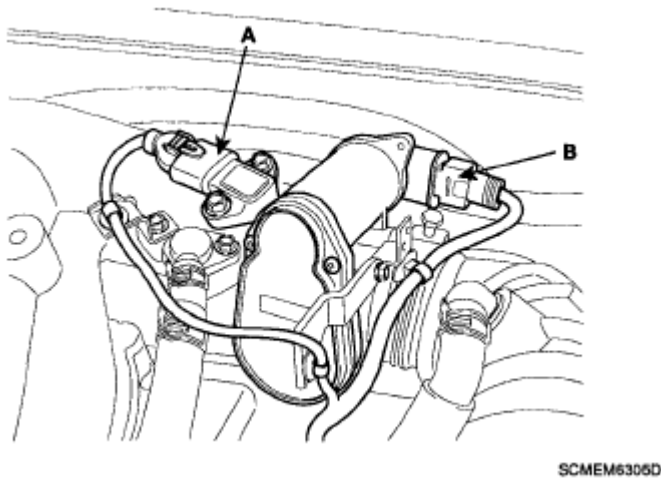


Fig. 128: Locating MAP (Manifold Absolute Pressure Sensor) Connector AND ETC (Electronic Throttle Control) Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

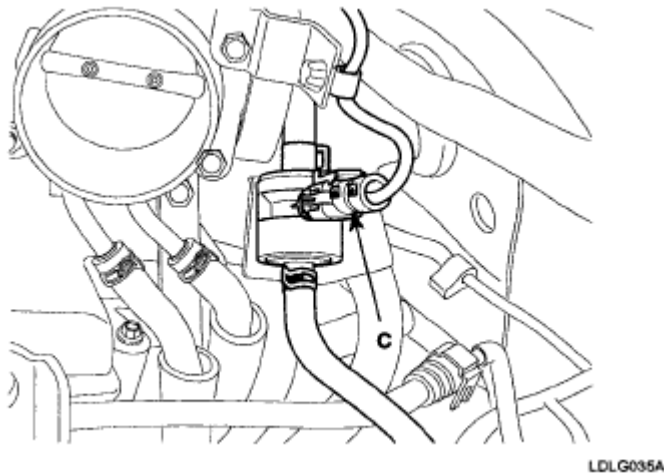
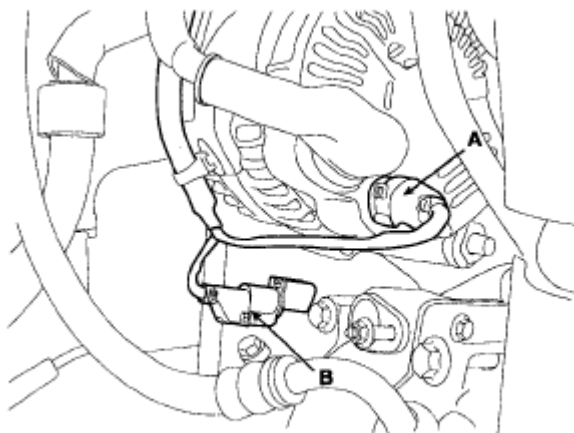


Fig. 129: Locating PCSV (Purge Control Solenoid Valve) Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

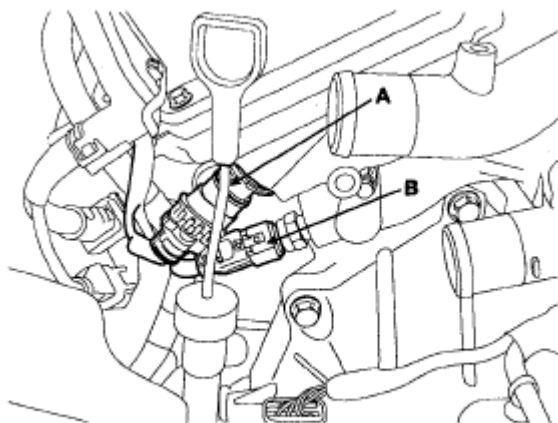
6. Disconnect the generator connector (A) and the air conditioning compressor connector (B).



KCBF151A

Fig. 130: Locating Generator Connector And Air Conditioning Compressor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

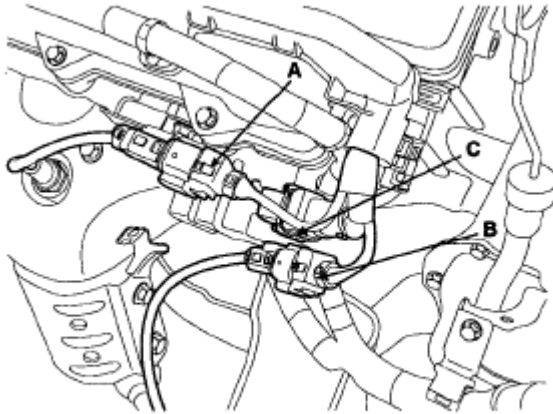
7. Disconnect the bank 2 CMP sensor connector (A) and the ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) sensor connector (B).



KCBF155A

Fig. 131: Locating Bank 2 CMP Sensor Connector And ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) Sensor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

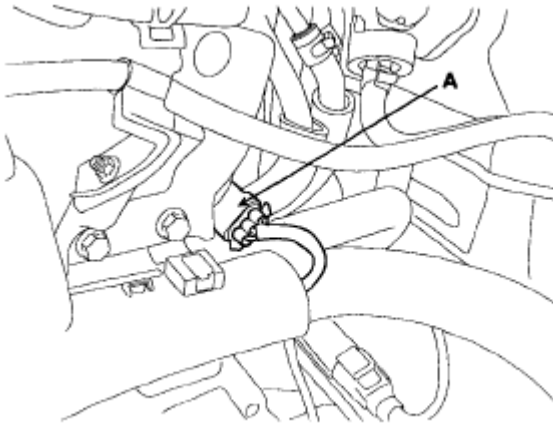
8. Disconnect the bank 2 front/rear O2 sensor connectors (A,B) and the CKP sensor connector (C).



KCBF154A

Fig. 132: Locating Bank 2 Front/Rear O2 Sensor Connectors And CKP Sensor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

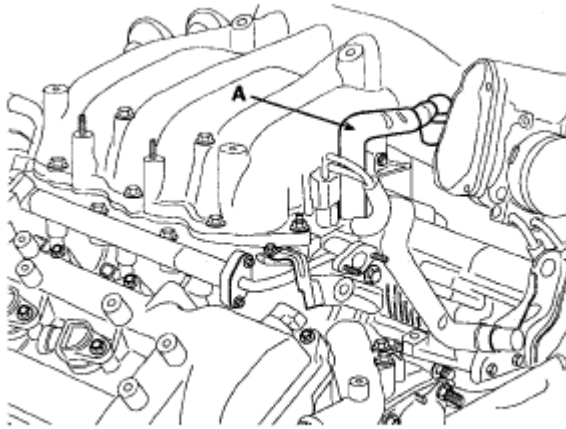
9. Disconnect the bank 1 CMP sensor connector (A).



KCBF152A

Fig. 133: Locating Bank 1 CMP Sensor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

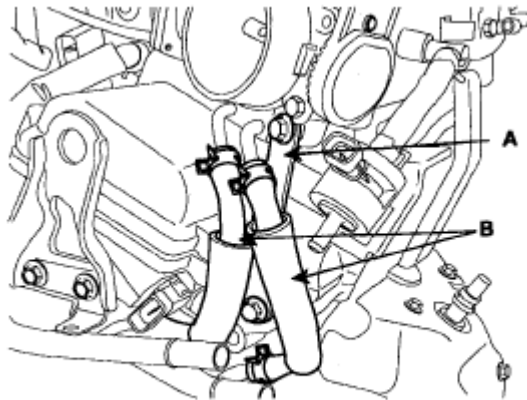
4. Remove the PCV (Plunge Control Valve) hose (A).



SMQM16017N

Fig. 134: Locating PCV (Plunge Control Valve) Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

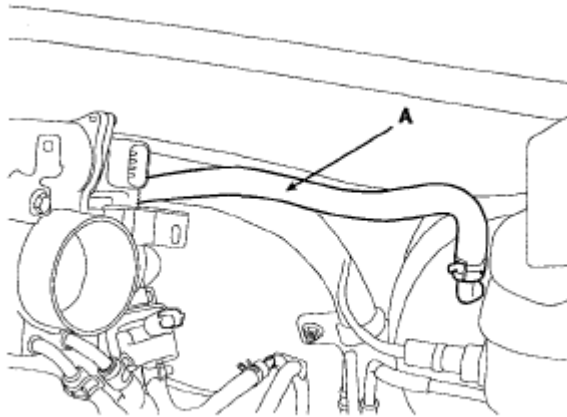
5. Remove the ETC (Electric Throttle Control) bracket (A) and the cooling hoses (B).



KCBF179A

Fig. 135: Locating ETC (Electric Throttle Control) Bracket And Cooling Hoses
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

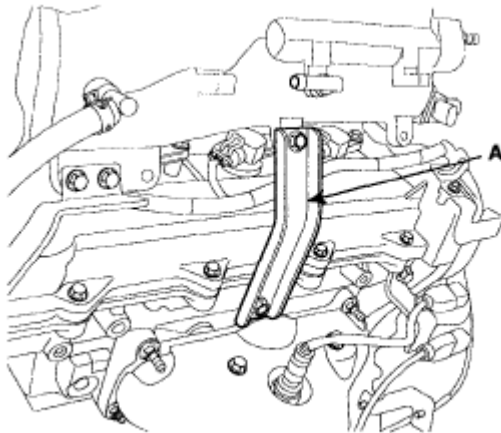
6. Disconnect the brake vacuum hose (A).



LDLG036A

Fig. 136: Locating Brake Vacuum Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

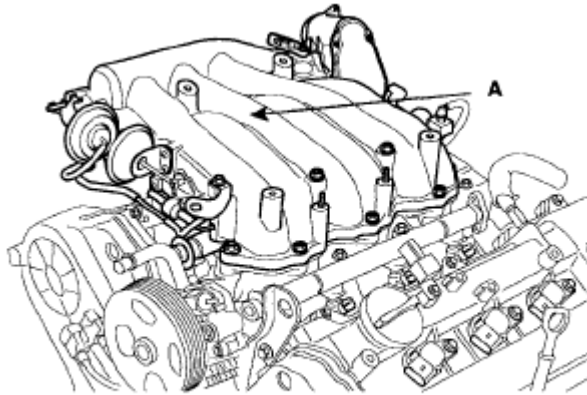
7. Remove the surge tank mounting bracket (A).



KCBF176A

Fig. 137: Locating Surge Tank Mounting Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

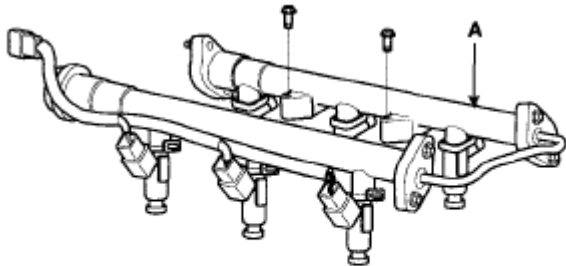
8. Remove the surge tank (A).



KCBF181A

Fig. 138: Locating Surge Tank
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

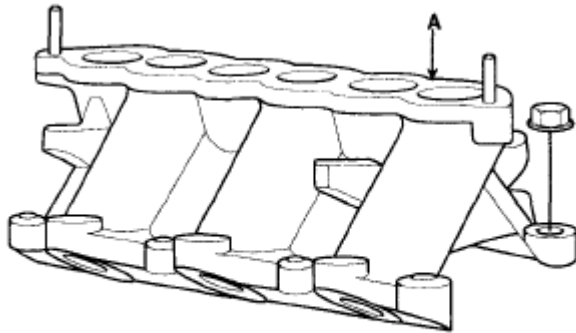
9. Remove the delivery pipe assembly (A).



SMQM16030N

Fig. 139: Locating Delivery Pipe Assembly
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

10. Remove the intake manifold assembly (A).

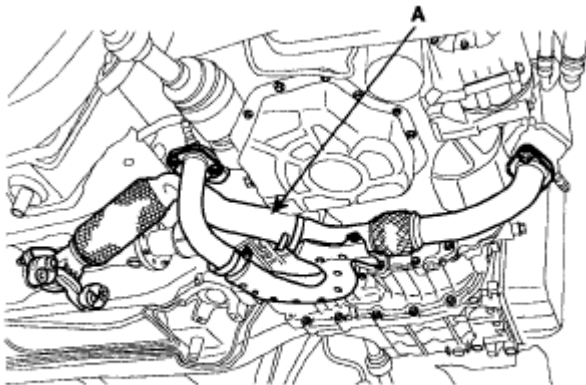


SMGM16020N

Fig. 140: Locating Intake Manifold Assembly
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

EXHAUST MANIFOLD ASSEMBLY

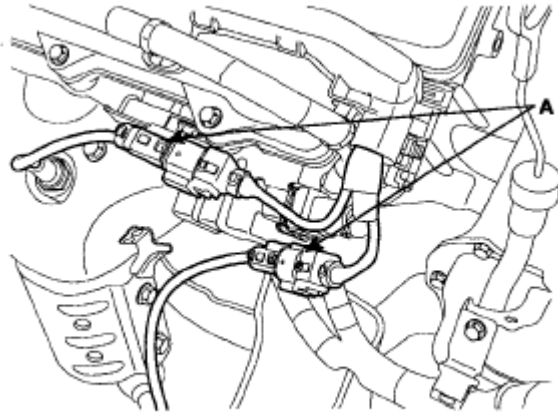
1. Remove the under cover.
2. Remove the front muffler (A).



SCMEM6005L

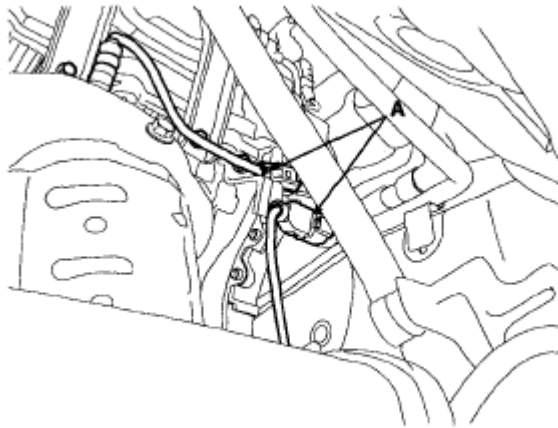
Fig. 141: Locating Front Muffler
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Disconnect the oxygen sensor connectors (A).



KCBF154B

Fig. 142: Locating Oxygen Sensor Connectors (1 Of 2)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.



KCBF160A

Fig. 143: Locating Oxygen Sensor Connectors (2 Of 2)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Remove the oil level gauge.
5. Remove the heat protector (A).

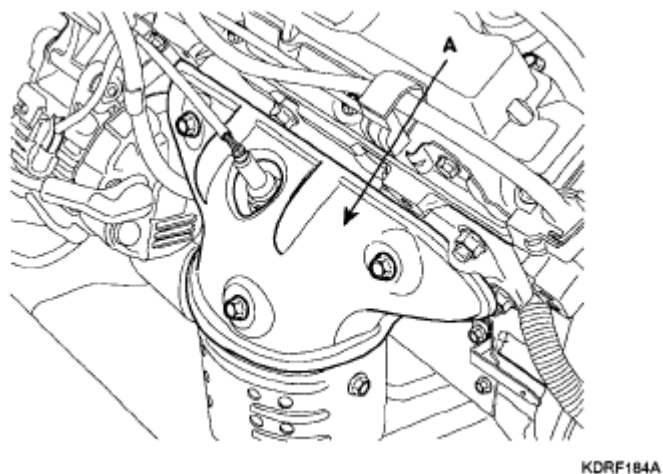


Fig. 144: Locating Heat Protector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Remove the exhaust manifold assembly (A).

INSTALLATION

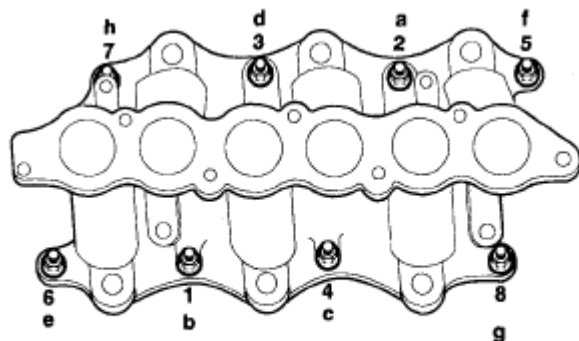
INTAKE MANIFOLD ASSEMBLY

1. Install the intake manifold assembly with a new gasket to a cylinder head assembly. Tighten the bolts in two steps.

Tightening torque

Step 1 (a~h): 3.9~5.9Nm (0.4~0.6kgf.m, 2.9~4.3lb-ft)

Step 2 (1~8): 18.6~23.5Nm (1.9~2.4kgf.m, 13.7~17.4lb-ft)



SCMEM6307D

Fig. 145: Tightening Bolts In Sequence
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION: When installing the gasket on the cylinder head, check the identification marks (LH/RH) not to be installed wrong.

2. Install the delivery pipe.
3. Connect the LH injector connector.
4. Install the surge tank.

Tightening torque

18.6~23.5Nm (1.9~2.4kgf.m, 13.7~17.4lb-ft)

5. Install the surge tank mounting bracket.

Tightening torque

18.6~23.5Nm (1.9~2.4kgf.m, 13.7~17.4lb-ft)

6. Install the ETC (Electronic Throttle Control) system fixing bracket.
7. Connect the hoses and connectors.
8. Install the air cleaner assembly.
9. Install the engine cover.

EXHAUST MANIFOLD ASSEMBLY

1. Install the exhaust manifold assembly with a new gasket.

Tightening torque

29.4~34.3Nm (3.0~3.5kgf.m, 21.7~25.3lb-ft)

2. Install the heat protector.

Tightening torque

16.7~21.6Nm (1.7~2.2kgf.m, 12.3~15.9lb-ft)

3. Install the front muffler assembly.

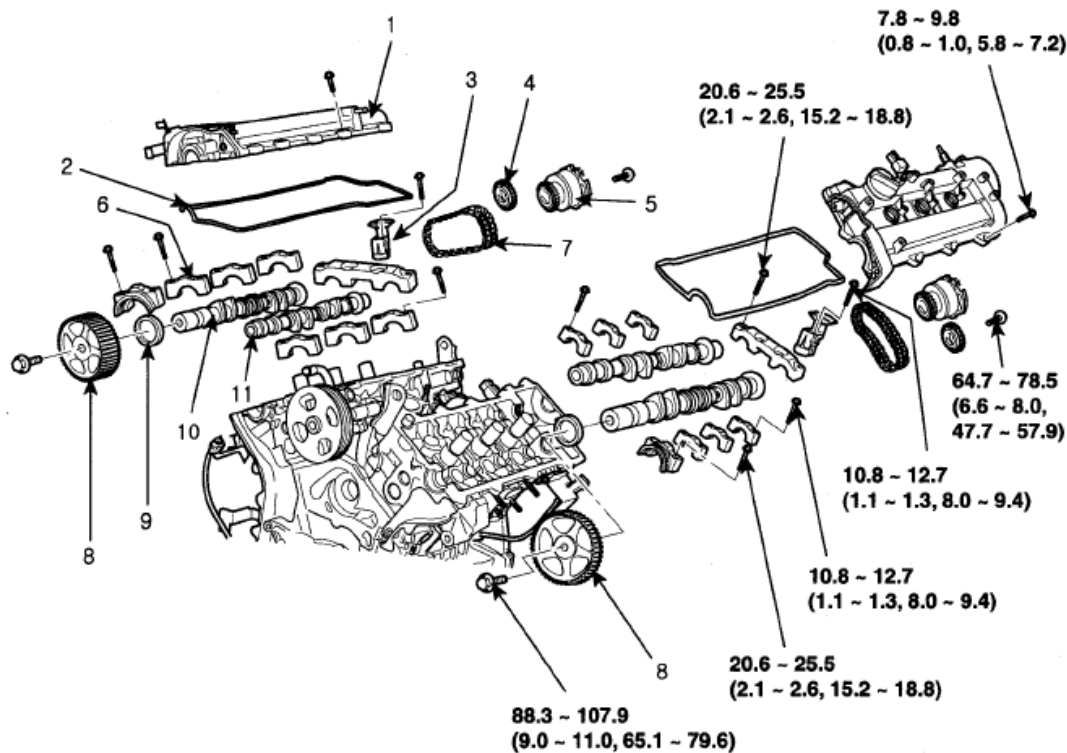
Tightening torque

39.2~58.8Nm (4.0~6.0kgf.m, 28.9~43.4lb-ft)

4. Connect the oxygen sensor connector.
5. Install the under cover.

CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY

COMPONENTS



TORQUE : N.m (kgf.m, lb-ft)

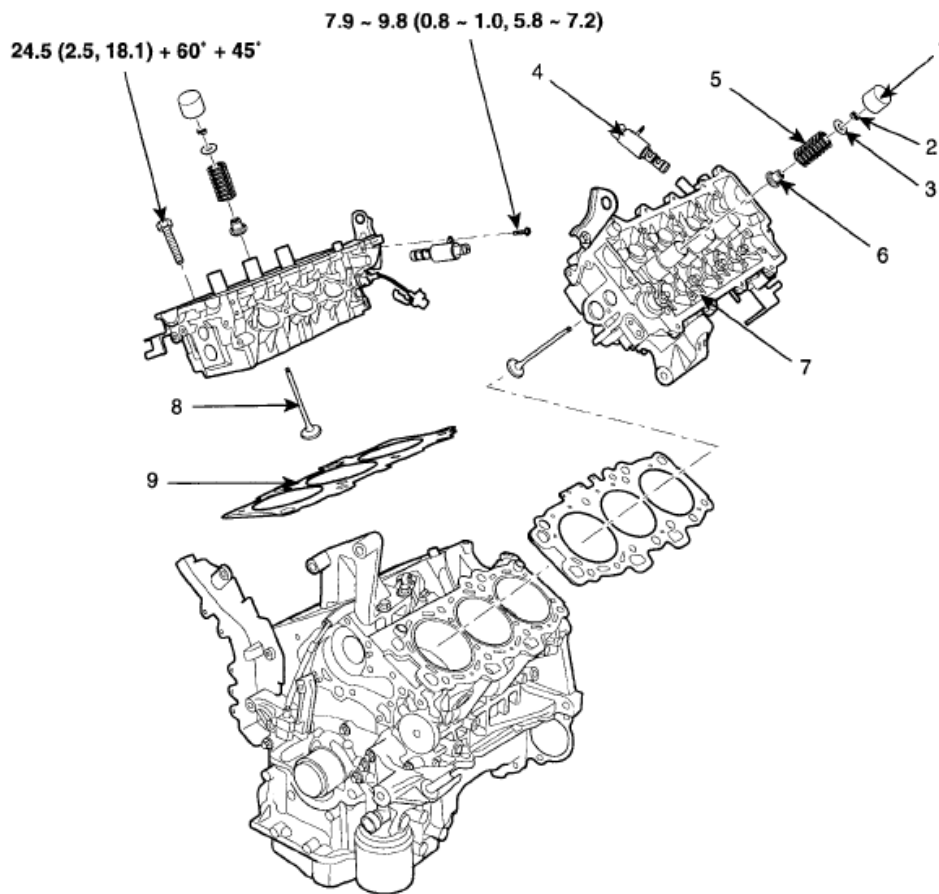
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Cylinder head cover | 7. Timing chain |
| 2. Cylinder head cover gasket | 8. Exhaust camshaft sprocket |
| 3. Timing chain auto tensioner | 9. Camshaft oil seal |
| 4. Exhaust camshaft chain sprocket | 10. Exhaust camshaft |
| 5. CVVT assembly | 11. Intake camshaft |
| 6. Camshaft bearing cap | |

LDLG040A

Fig. 146: Identifying Cylinder Head Assembly Components And Torque Specifications (1 Of 2)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



TORQUE : N.m (kgf.m, lb-ft)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. MLA (Mechanical Lash Adjuster) | 6. Valve stem seal |
| 2. Retainer lock | 7. Cylinder head |
| 3. Retainer | 8. Valve |
| 4. OCV (Oil Control Valve) | 9. Cylinder head gasket |
| 5. Valve spring | |

SCMEM6317D

Fig. 147: Identifying Cylinder Head Assembly Components And Torque Specifications (2 Of 2)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

REMOVAL

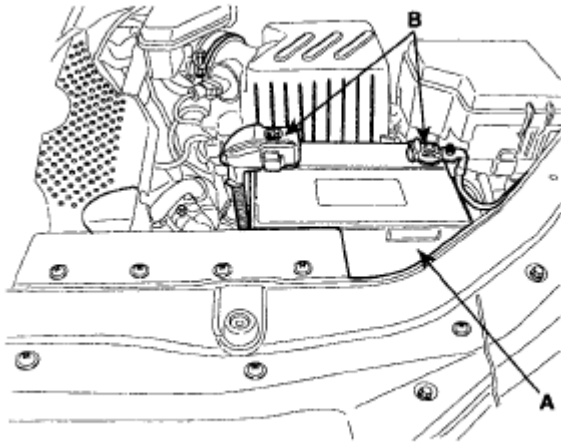
CAUTION:

- Use fender covers to avoid damaging painted surfaces.
- To avoid damaging the cylinder head, wait until the engine coolant temperature drops below normal temperature before removing it.
- When handling a metal gasket, take care not to fold the gasket or damage the contact surface of the gasket.
- To avoid damage, unplug the wiring connectors carefully while holding the connector portion.

NOTE:

- Mark all wiring and hoses to avoid misconnection.
- Turn the crankshaft pulley so that the No. 1 piston is at top dead center.

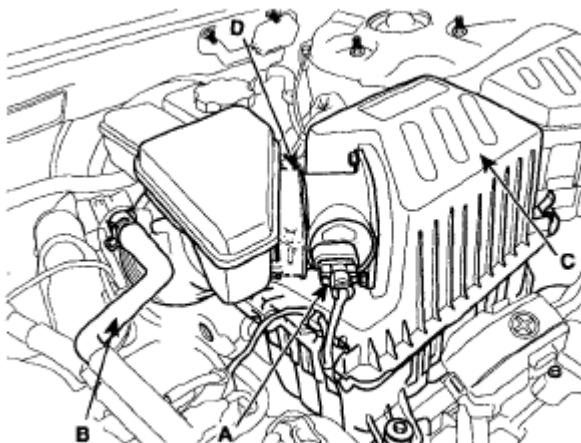
1. Remove the air duct and the battery (A) after disconnecting the terminals (B) from the battery.



SCMEM6006L

Fig. 148: Locating Air Duct And Battery And Terminals
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Remove the engine cover.
3. Remove the intake air hose and air cleaner assembly.
 1. Disconnect the MAF connector (A).
 2. Disconnect the breather hose (B) from air cleaner hose.
 3. Remove the intake air hose and air cleaner assembly (C).
 4. Disconnect the PCM connectors (D).



SCMEM6100N

Fig. 149: Locating PCM Connectors And Intake Air Hose And Air Cleaner Assembly

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

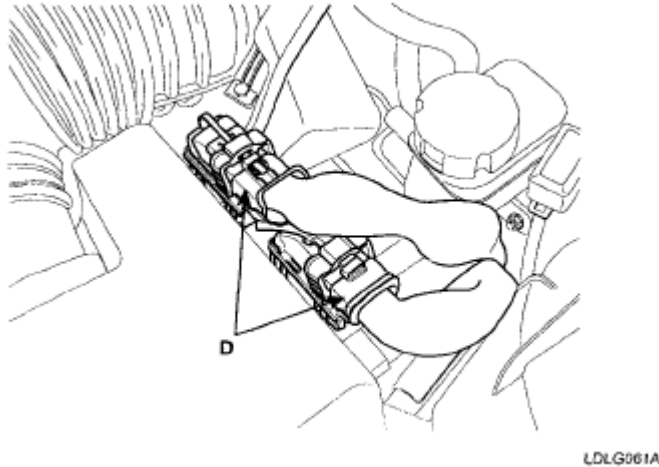


Fig. 150: Locating PCM Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Remove the upper radiator hose (A) and lower radiator hose (B).

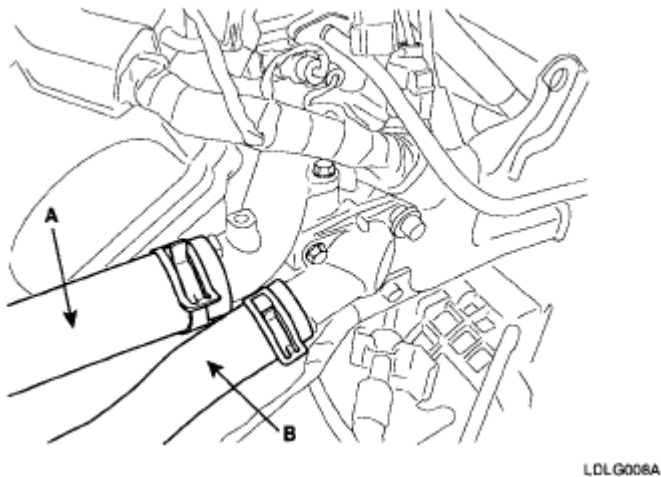
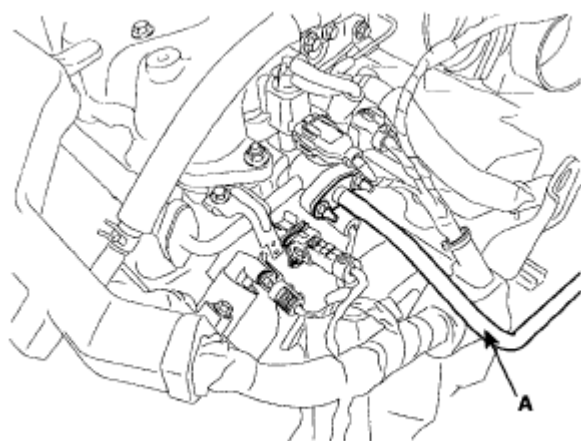


Fig. 151: Locating Radiator Upper And Lower Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

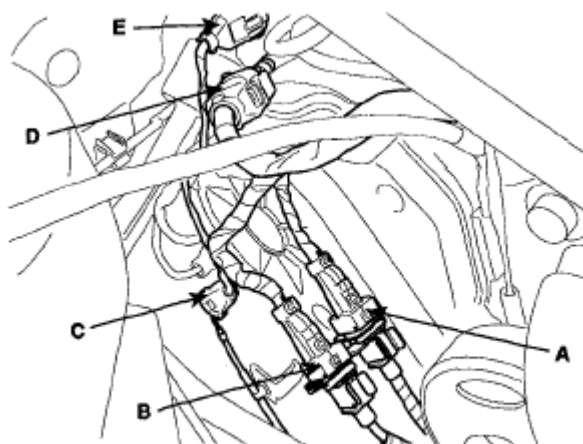
5. Remove the fuel inlet hose (A) from the delivery pipe.



LDLG002A

Fig. 152: Locating Fuel Inlet Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

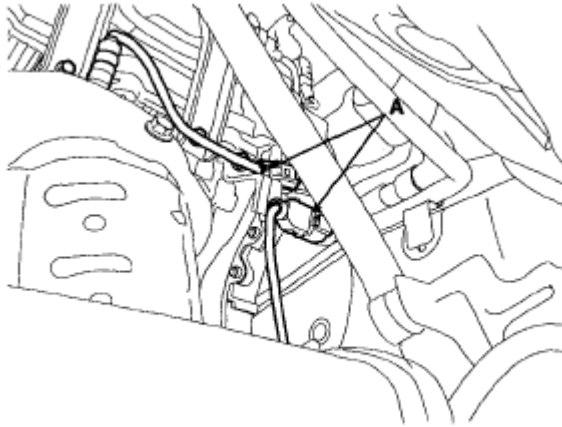
6. Disconnect the engine wiring harness connectors.
 1. Disconnect the No.1/No.2 knock sensor connectors (A,B), the oil pressure switch connector (C), the ignition coil harness (D) and the No.1 VIS (Variable Induction System) connector (E).



LDLG005A

Fig. 153: Locating Engine Wiring Harness Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

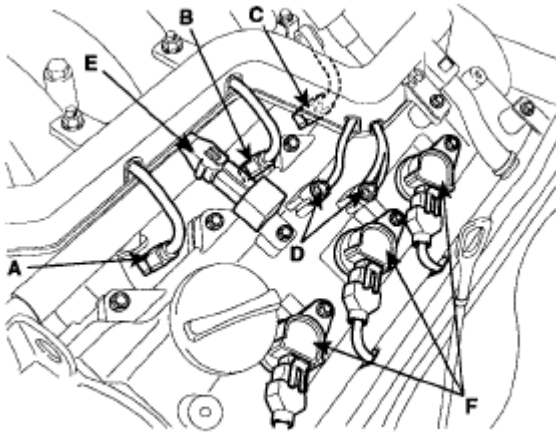
2. Disconnect the bank 1 front/rear O2 sensor connectors (A).



KCBF160A

Fig. 154: Locating Front/Rear O2 Sensor Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

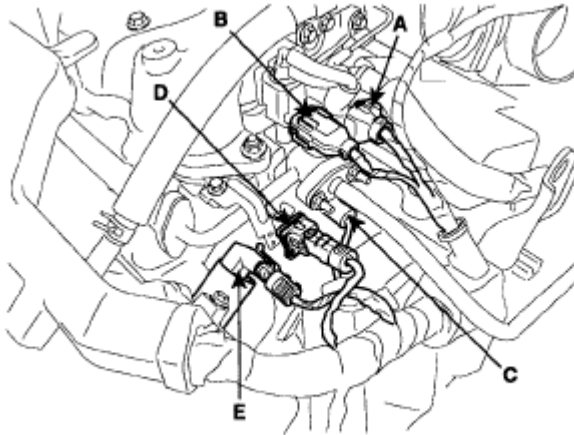
3. Disconnect the injection connectors (A,B,C), the ground lines (D), the condensor connector (E) and the Ignition coil connectors (F).



LDLG060A

Fig. 155: Locating Injection Connectors, Ground Lines, Condensor Connector And Ignition Coil Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

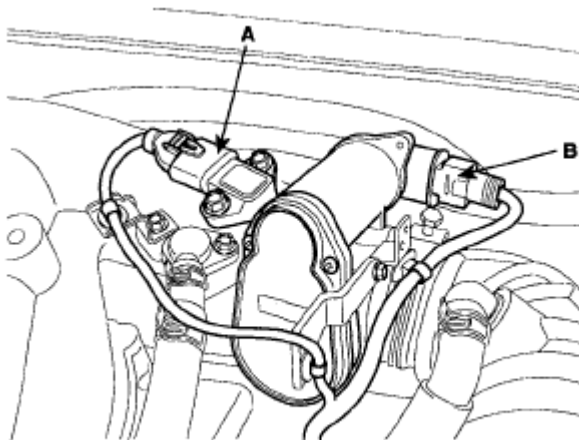
4. Disconnect the injection harness connector (A), the No.2 VIS (Variable Induction System) connector (B), the No. 1/No.2 OCV (Oil Control Valve) connectors (C,D) and the OTS (Oil Temperature Sensor) connector (E).



LDLG006A

Fig. 156: Locating Injection Harness Connector, No.2 VIS (Variable Induction System) Connector And No. 1/No.2 OCV (Oil Control Valve) Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Disconnect the MAP (Manifold Absolute Pressure Sensor) connector (A), the ETC (Electronic Throttle Control) connector (B) and the PCSV (Purge Control Solenoid Valve) connector (C).



LDLG034A

Fig. 157: Locating MAP (Manifold Absolute Pressure Sensor) Connector And ETC (Electronic Throttle Control) Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

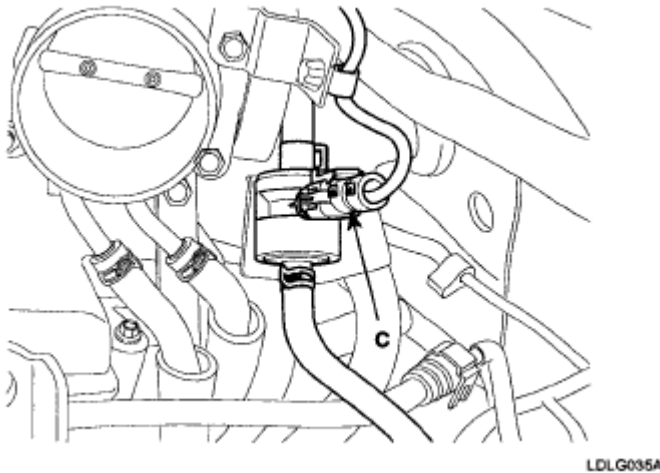


Fig. 158: Locating PCSV (Purge Control Solenoid Valve) Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Disconnect the generator connector (A) and the air conditioning compressor connector (B).

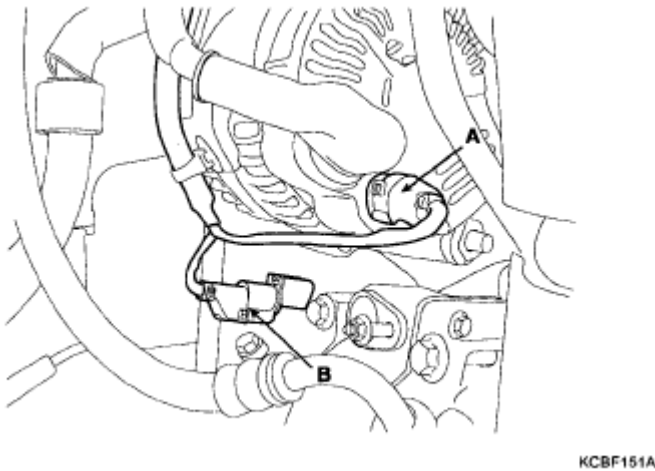
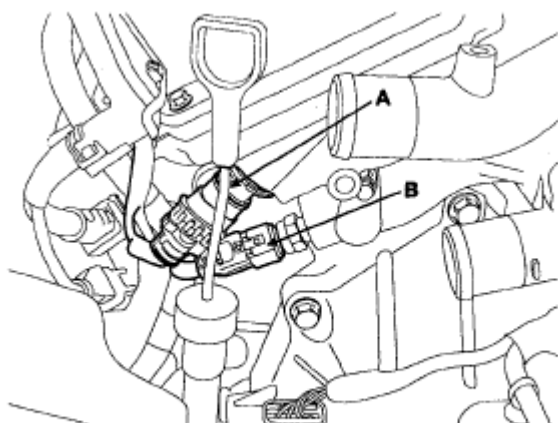


Fig. 159: Locating Generator Connector And Air Conditioning Compressor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

7. Disconnect the bank 2 CMP sensor connector (A) and the ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) sensor connector (B).

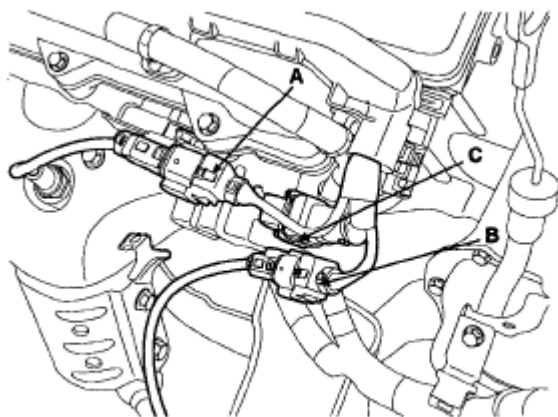


KCBF155A

Fig. 160: Locating Bank 2 CMP Sensor Connector And ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) Sensor Connector

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

8. Disconnect the bank 2 front/rear O2 sensor connectors (A,B) and the CKP sensor connector (C).

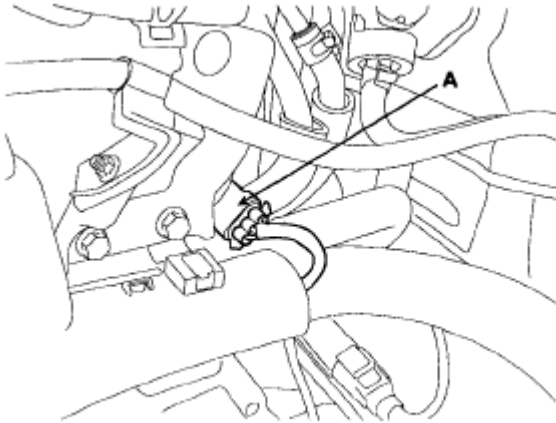


KCBF154A

Fig. 161: Locating Bank 2 Front/Rear O2 Sensor Connectors And CKP Sensor Connector

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

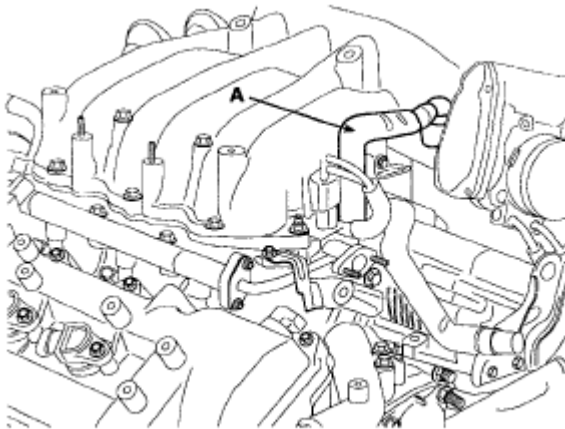
9. Disconnect the bank 1 CMP sensor connector (A).



KCBF152A

Fig. 162: Locating Bank 1 CMP Sensor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

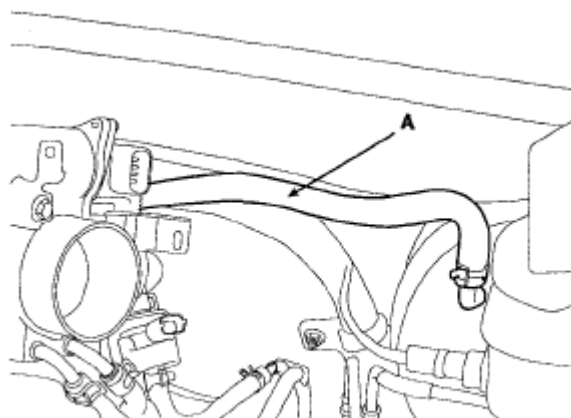
7. Remove the PCV (Pulse Control Valve) hose (A).



SMGM16017N

Fig. 163: Locating PCV (Pulse Control Valve) Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

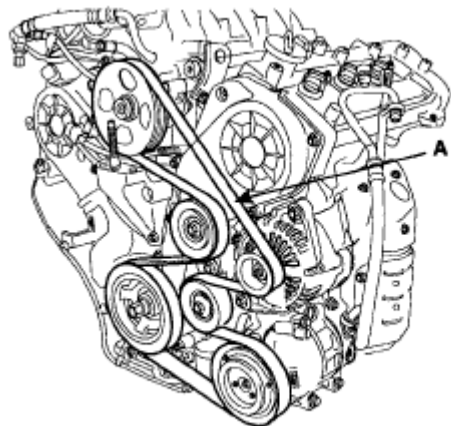
8. Disconnect the brake vacuum hose (A).



LDLG036A

Fig. 164: Locating Brake Vacuum Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

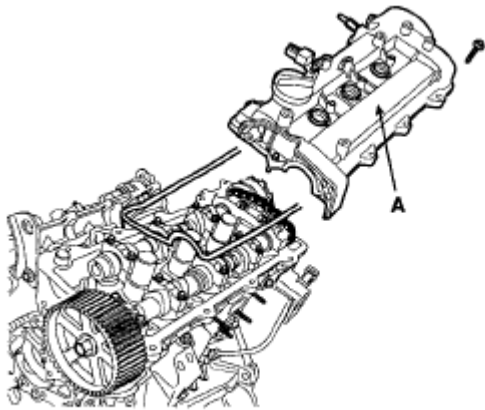
9. Remove the heater hoses.
10. Remove the drive belt (A).



KCBF105A

Fig. 165: Locating Drive Belt
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

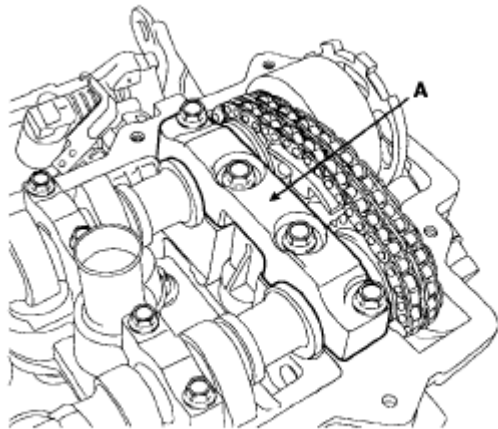
11. Remove the power steering pump.(Refer to **STEERING COLUMN AND SHAFT -- SANTA FE**).
12. Remove the exhaust manifold assembly.(Refer to '**INTAKE AND EXHAUST SYSTEM**').
13. Remove the intake manifold assembly.(Refer to '**INTAKE AND EXHAUST SYSTEM**').
14. Remove the timing belt.(Refer to '**TIMING SYSTEM**').
15. Remove the ignition coils.
16. Remove the water temp, control assembly.
17. Remove the cylinder head cover (A).



KCBF177A

Fig. 166: Locating Cylinder Head Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

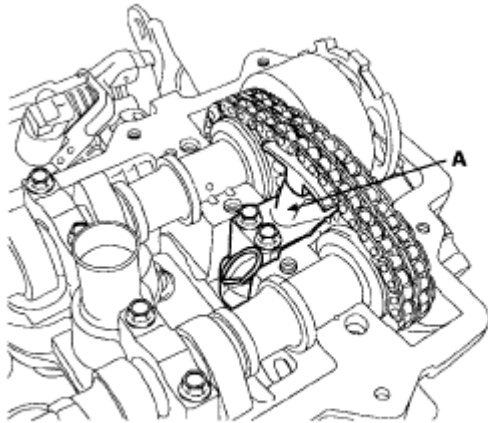
18. Remove the camshaft bearing cap (A).



KCBF167A

Fig. 167: Locating Camshaft Bearing Cap
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

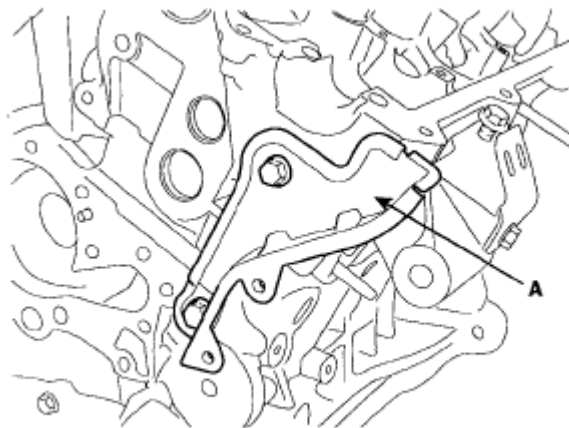
19. Remove the timing chain tensioner (A).



KCBF168A

Fig. 168: Locating Timing Chain Tensioner
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

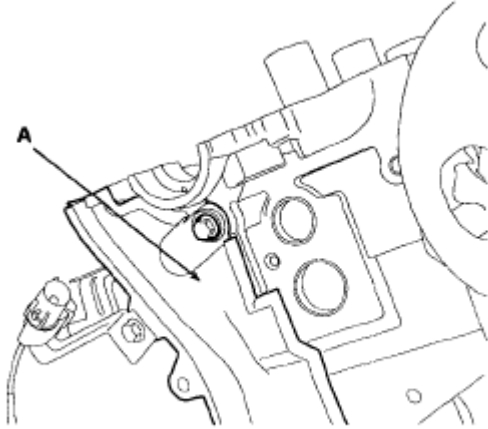
20. Remove the camshaft.
21. Remove the bank 1 timing belt rear cover (A).



KCBF170A

Fig. 169: Locating Bank 1 Timing Belt Rear Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

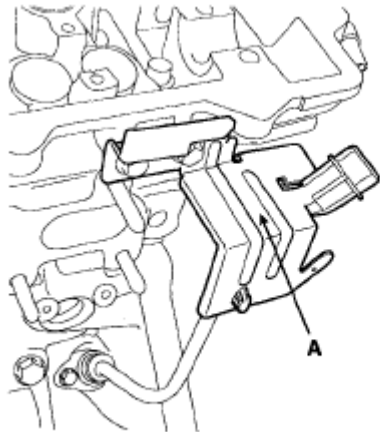
22. Remove the bank 2 timing belt rear cover (A).



KCBF171A

Fig. 170: Locating Bank 2 Timing Belt Rear Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

23. Remove the CKP sensor connector bracket (A).



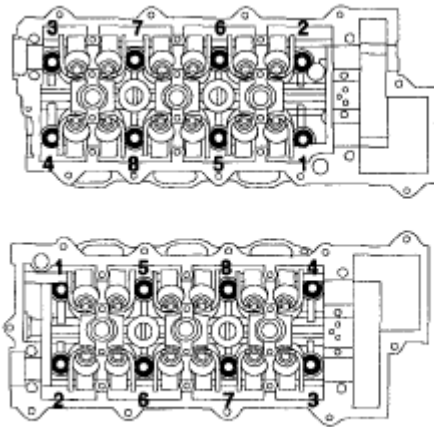
KCBF172A

Fig. 171: Locating CKP Sensor Connector Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

24. Remove the cylinder head assembly.
1. Remove the bolts in 2-3 steps as following orders.

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



KCBF176A

Fig. 172: Removing Bolts In Sequence
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION: If the bolts are not removed as the order, the deformation of the head assembly can be occurred.

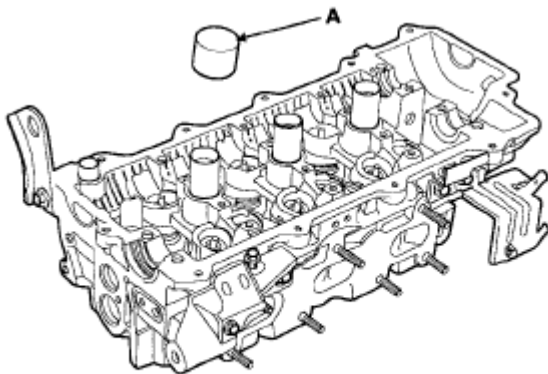
2. Put the cylinder head assembly on a wooden block after removal from the cylinder block.

CAUTION: Ensure that the surface between the cylinder head and the block is not damaged.

DISASSEMBLY

NOTE: Identify MLA (Mechanical Lash Adjuster), valves and valve springs as they are removed so that each item can be reinstalled in its original position.

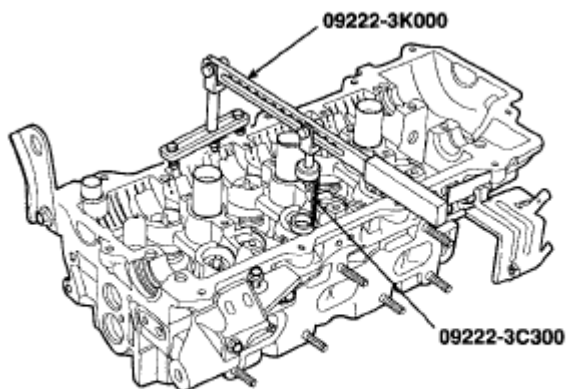
1. Remove MLA (Mechanical Lash Adjuster)s (A).



KCBF173D

Fig. 173: Locating MLA (Mechanical Lash Adjuster)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

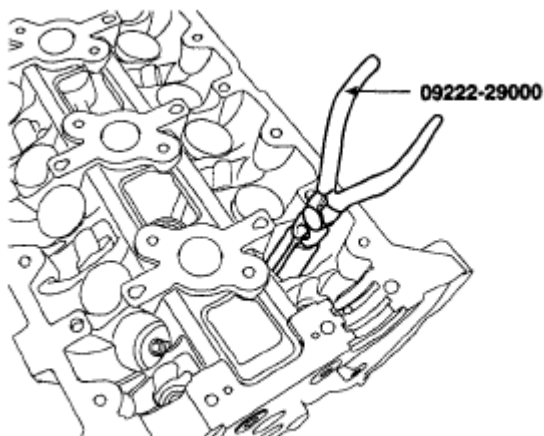
2. Remove valves.
 1. Using SST (09222-3K000, 09222-3C300), compress the valve spring and remove retainer lock.



KCBF173C

Fig. 174: Compressing Valve Spring
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Remove the spring retainer.
3. Remove the valve spring.
4. Remove the valve.
5. Using SST (09222-29000), remove the valve stem seal.



KDRF234A

Fig. 175: Removing Valve Stem Seal Using SST(09222-29000)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: Do not reuse the removed valve stem seals.

3. Remove OCV (Oil Control Valve)(A).

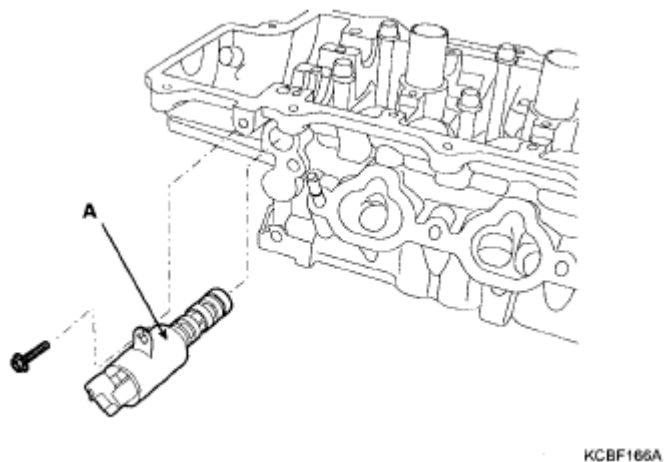


Fig. 176: Locating OCV (Oil Control Valve)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

INSPECTION

CYLINDER HEAD

1. Inspect for flatness.

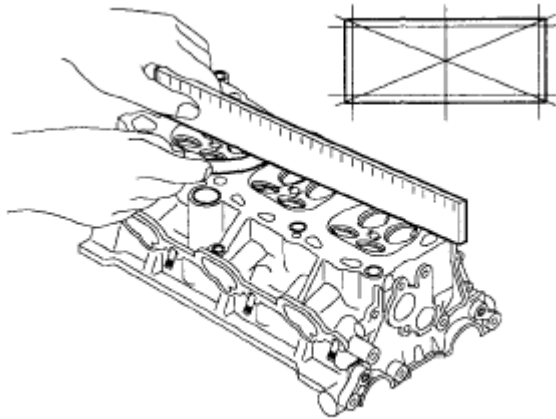
Using a precision straight edge and feeler gauge, measure the surface contacting cylinder block and the manifolds for warpage.

Flatness of cylinder head gasket surface

Standard : 0.03mm (0.0012in.) or less

Flatness of manifold gasket surface

Standard : 0.15mm (0.0059in.) or less



EDQF160A

Fig. 177: Measuring Surface Contacting Cylinder Block And Manifolds
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Inspect for cracks.

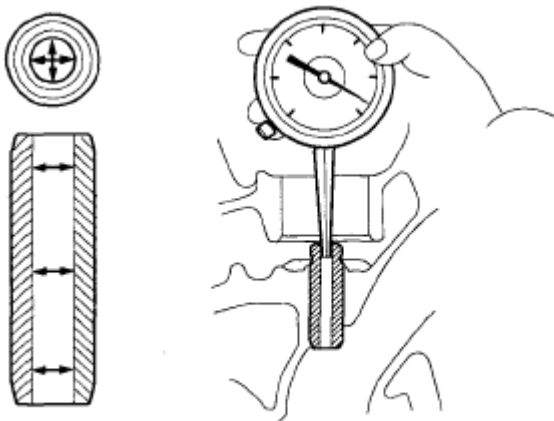
Check the combustion chamber, intake ports, exhaust ports and cylinder block surface for cracks. If cracked, replace the cylinder head.

VALVE AND VALVE SPRING

1. Inspect valve stems and valve guides.
 1. Using a caliper gauge, measure the inside diameter of the valve guide.

Valve guide inside diameter

Intake / Exhaust : 6.000 ~ 6.015mm (2.2362 ~ 2.2368in.)



ECBF034A

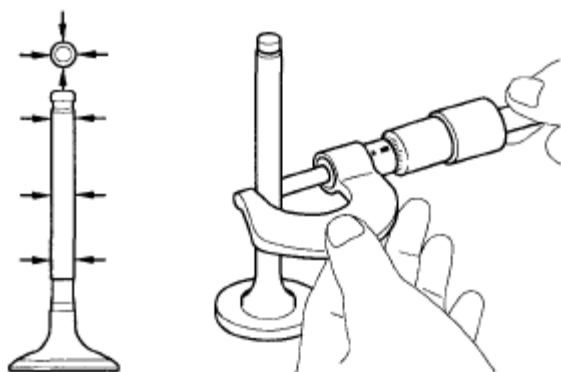
Fig. 178: Measuring Inside Diameter Of Valve Guide
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Using a micrometer, measure the outer diameter of the valve stem.

Valve stem outer diameter

Intake : 5.965 ~ 5.980mm (0.2348 ~ 0.2354in.)

Exhaust: 5.950 ~ 5.565mm (0.2343 ~ 0.2348in.)



KCRF227A

Fig. 179: Measuring Diameter Of Valve Stem
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Calculate the clearance between the valve guides and the stems by difference between the valve stem measured diameter and the valve guide measured inside diameter.

Valve stem-to-guide clearance

[Standard]

Intake : 0.020 ~ 0.050mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0020in.)

Exhaust: 0.035 ~ 0.065mm (0.0014 ~ 0.0026in.)

[Limit]

Intake : 0.10mm (0.0039in.) or less

Exhaust: 0.13mm (0.0051 in.) or less

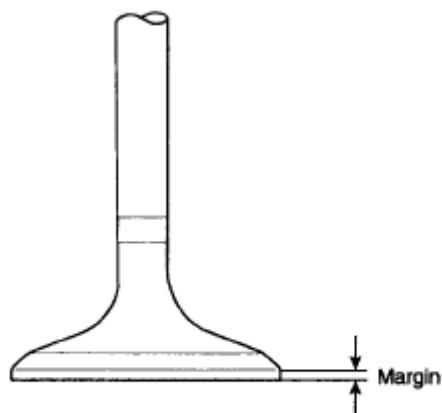
2. Inspect valves.
 1. Check the valve face angle.
 2. Check that the surface of the valve for wear. If the valve face is worn, replace the valve.
 3. Check the valve head margin thickness.

If the margin thickness is less than the specification, replace the valve.

Specification

Intake : 1.0mm (0.0394in.)

Exhaust: 1.3mm (0.0512.)



ECKD221A

Fig. 180: Identifying Valve Head Margin Thickness
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Check the valve length.

Length

Intake: 110.1mm (4.3346in)

Exhaust: 111.1mm (4.3740in)

5. Check the surface of the valve stem tip for wear. If the valve stem tip is worn, replace the valve.
3. Inspect valve seats
 1. Check the valve seat for evidence of overheating or improper contact with the valve face.

If the valve seat is worn, replace cylinder head.

2. Before reconditioning the seat, check the valve guide for wear. If the valve guide is worn, replace the valve guide first.
 3. Recondition the valve seat with a valve seat grinder or cutter. The valve seat contact width should be within specifications and centered on the valve face.
4. Inspect valve springs.

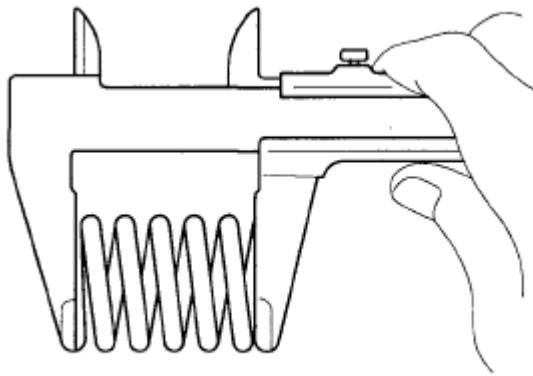
1. Using a steel square, measure the out-of-square of the valve spring.
2. Using vernier calipers, measure the free length of the valve spring.

Valve spring

[Standard]

Free height : 46.8mm (1.8425in.)

Out-of-square : 1.5° or less



KCRF205A

Fig. 181: Measuring Free Length Of Valve Spring
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

MLA (MECHANICAL LASH ADJUSTER)

1. Inspect MLA.

Using a micrometer, measure the MLA outside diameter.

MLA O.D.

Intake/Exhaust : 29.964 ~ 29.980mm (1.1797 ~ 1.1803in.)

2. Using a caliper gauge, measure MLA tappet bore inner diameter of cylinder head.

Tappet bore I.D.

Intake/Exhaust : 30.000 ~ 30.025mm (1.1811 ~ 1.182in.)

3. Calculate the clearance by subtracting MLA outside diameter measurement from tappet bore inside diameter measurement.

MLA to tappet bore clearance

[Standard]

Intake/Exhaust: 0.020 ~ 0.061 mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0024in.)

[Limit]

Intake/Exhaust: 0.07mm (0.0027in.) or less

CAMSHAFT

1. Inspect cam lobes.

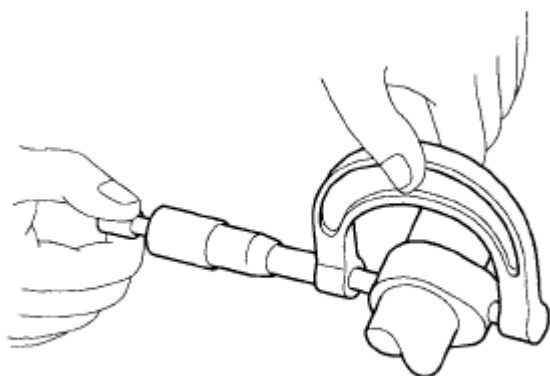
Using a micrometer, measure the cam lobe height.

Cam height

[Standard value]

Intake : 44.5mm (1.7520in.)

Exhaust : 44.5mm (1.7520in.)

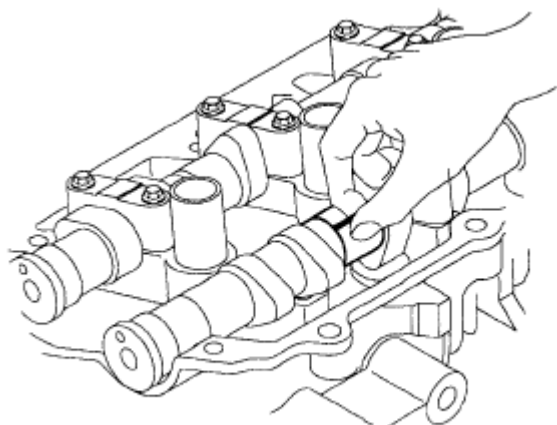


KCRF206A

Fig. 182: Measuring Cam Lobe Height
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

If the cam lobe height is less than standard, replace the camshaft.

2. Check the cam lobe surface for wear or damage. If necessary, replace it.
3. Inspect camshaft journal clearance.
 1. Clean the bearing caps and camshaft journals.
 2. Place the camshafts on the cylinder head.
 3. Lay a strip of plastigage across each of the camshaft journals.



KCRF207A

Fig. 183: Laying Strip Of Plastigage Across Each Of Camshaft Journal
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Install the bearing caps with the tightening torque.

CAUTION: Do not turn the camshaft.

5. Remove the bearing caps.
6. Measure the plastigage at its widest point.

Bearing oil clearance

[Standard value]

Intake : 0.030 ~ 0.057mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0022in.)

Exhaust: 0.030 ~ 0.057mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0022in.)

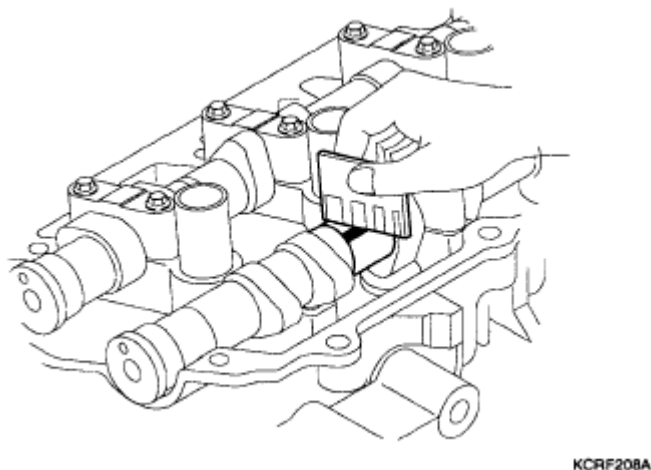


Fig. 184: Measuring Plastigage Widest Point
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

If the oil clearance is greater than the maximum, replace the camshaft. If necessary, replace the cylinder head.

7. Completely remove the plastigage.
8. Remove the camshafts.
4. Inspect camshaft end play.
 1. Install the camshafts.
 2. Using a dial indicator, measure the end play while moving the camshaft back and forth.

Camshaft end play

[Standard value]: 0.1 ~ 0.2mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0079in.)

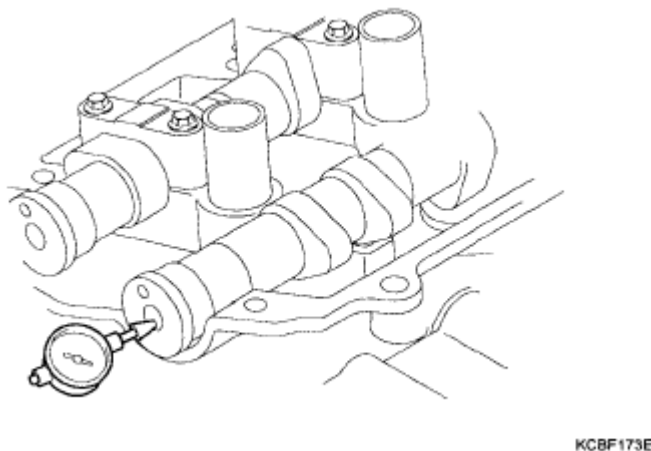


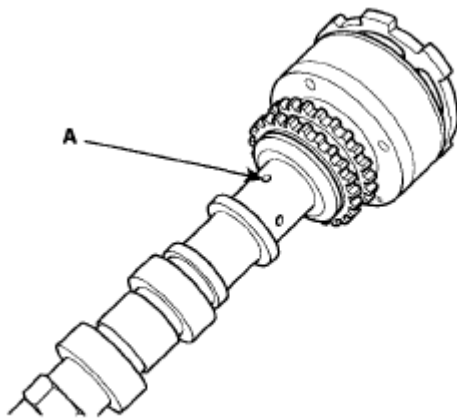
Fig. 185: Checking Camshaft End Play
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

If the end play is greater than the maximum, replace the camshaft. If necessary, replace the cylinder head.

3. Remove the camshafts.

CVVT ASSEMBLY

1. Inspect CVVT assembly.
 1. Fix the CVVT assembly with a vice. Ensure that the cam lobe and journal is not damaged.
 2. Check that the CVVT assembly will not turn. It should not be turned.
 3. Apply vinyl tape to the retard hole except the one (A) indicated by the arrow in the illustration.



KCBF188A

Fig. 186: Locating Retard Hole
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Wind tape around the tip of the air gun and apply air of approx. 150kpa (1.5kgf/cm², 21psi) to the port of the camshaft.

(Perform this in order to release the lock pin for the maximum delay angle locking.)

NOTE: When the oil splashes, wipe it off with a shop rag.

5. After the lock pin released, the CVVT assembly can turned in advanced direction.

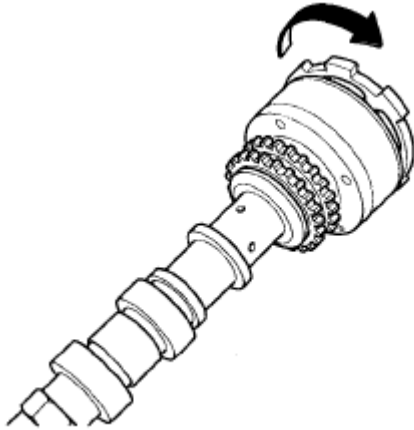
If the air applied is leaked much, the lock pin can not be released.

6. Except the position where the lock pin meets at the maximum delay angle, let the CVVT assembly turn back and forth and check the movable range and that there is no resistance to movement.

Standard: Movable smoothly in the range about 60°

7. Turn the CVVT assembly with your hand in retard direction and lock it at the maximum delay

angle position.



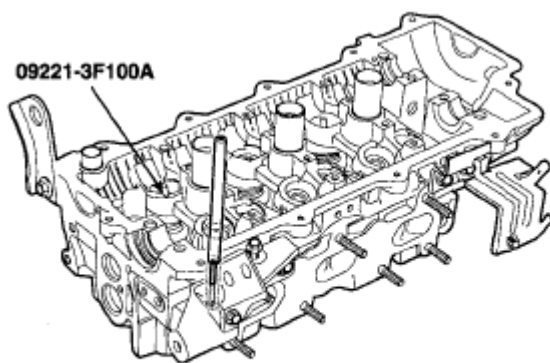
KCBF186B

Fig. 187: Turning CVVT Assembly
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

REPLACEMENT

VALVE GUIDE

1. Using the SST (09221-3F100A), remove the valve guide from the downside of the cylinder head assembly.



SCMEM6103N

Fig. 188: Locating Valve Guide
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Reprocess the valve guide hole for the oversized valve guide newly installed.
3. Using the SST (09221-3F100A/B), insert the valve guide in the upside of the cylinder head assembly. Be aware of the difference in length between the intake and the exhaust valve guides.

Specification

Intake valve guide: 45.8 ~ 46.2mm (1.8031 ~ 1.8189in.)

Exhaust valve guide: 46.8 ~ 47.2mm (1.8425 ~ 1.8583in.)

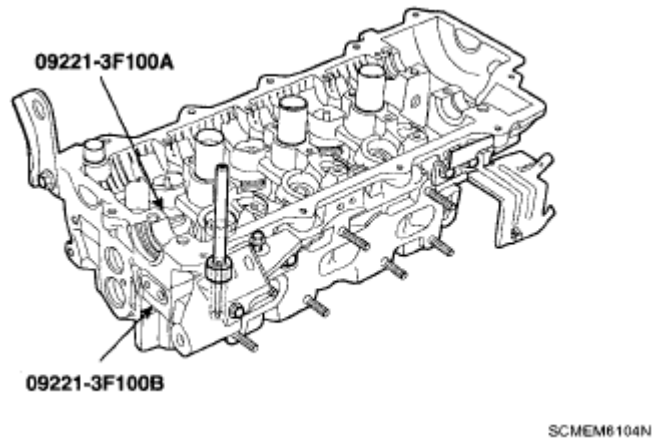


Fig. 189: Inserting Valve Guide In Upside Of Cylinder Head Assembly
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

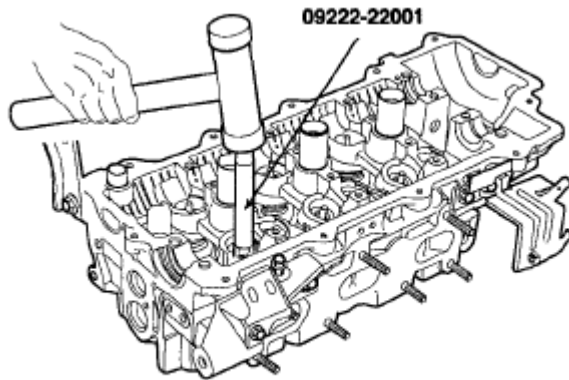
4. After installing the valve guides, insert new valves and check the clearance between the valve stems and the valve guides.
5. After replacing the valve guides, check if they are properly installed with the valve seats. Reprocess valve seats if necessary.

REASSEMBLY

NOTE:

- Thoroughly clean all parts to be assembled.
- Before installing the parts, apply fresh engine oil to all sliding and rotating surfaces.
- Replace oil seals with new ones.

1. Install valves.
 1. Using SST (09222-22001), push in a new valve stem seal with applying engine oil.



KCBF173B

Fig. 190: Pushing Valve Stem Seal
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE:

- Do not reuse old valve stem seals.

Incorrect installation of the seal could result in oil leakage past the valve guides.

- Reassemble the valve stem seals

2. After applying engine oil on the outer surface of each valve stem, insert the valve in the valve guide. Install the valve, valve spring and spring retainer.

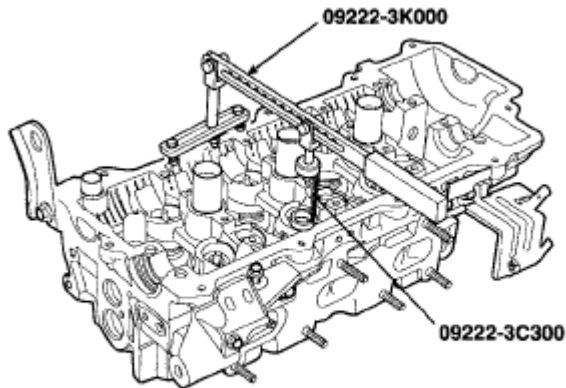
NOTE:

When installing valve springs, the side coated with enamel should face toward the valve spring retainer

3. Using the SST (09222 - 3K000, 09222-3C300), compress the springs and install the retainer locks. After installing the valves, ensure that the retainer locks are correctly in place before releasing the valve spring compressor.

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

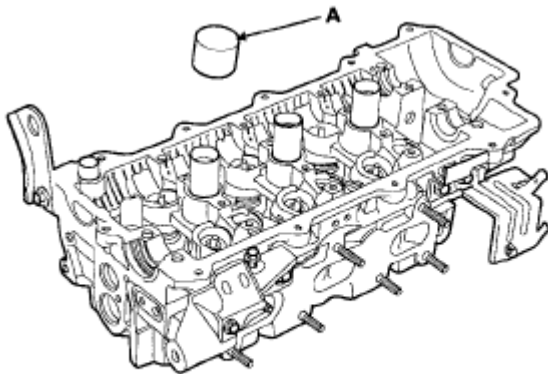
2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



KCBF173C

Fig. 191: Compressing Valve Spring
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Lightly tap the end of each valve stem two or three times with the wooden handle of a hammer to ensure proper seating of the valve and retainer lock.
2. Install MLAs with engine oil applied on its surface. Check that the MLA rotates smoothly by hand.



KCBF173D

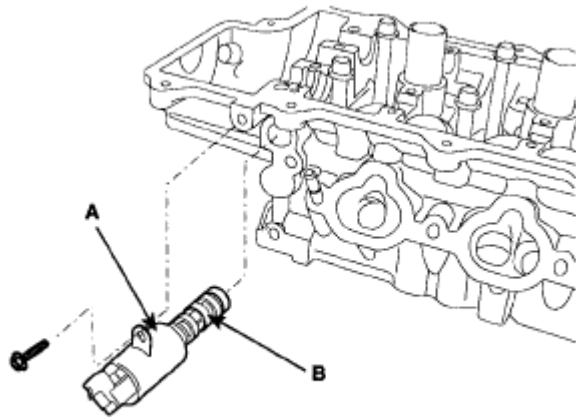
Fig. 192: Locating MLA (Mechanical Lash Adjuster)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: MLA should be reinstalled in its original position.

3. Install OCV (Oil Control Valve)(A).

Tightening torque

7.8 ~ 9.8Nm (0.8 ~ 1.0kgf.m, 5.8 ~ 7.2lb-ft)



KCBF100B

Fig. 193: Locating OCV (Oil Control Valve)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE:

- To install OCV with gray colored connector into RH bank.
- To install OCV with black colored connector into LH bank.

CAUTION:

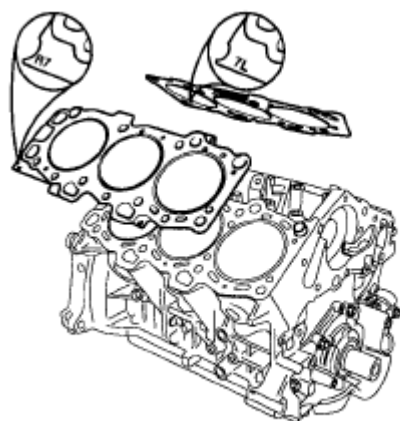
- Do not reuse the OCV when dropped.
- Keep clean the OCV.
- Do not hold the OCV sleeve during servicing.
- When the OCV is installed on the engine, do not move the engine while holding the OCV yoke.
- If there is dust on the filter (B) of the OCV, clean it all.

INSTALLATION

NOTE:

- Thoroughly clean all parts to be assembled.
- Always use a new head and manifold gasket.
- The cylinder head gasket is a metal gasket. Take care not to bend it.
- Rotate the crankshaft to set the No. 1 cylinder piston at TDC.

1. After putting the cylinder head gasket on the cylinder block, install the cylinder head.



KCBF191A

Fig. 194: Identifying Cylinder Head Gasket Mark
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION: Ensure the LH/RH classification of the cylinder head gasket when installing.

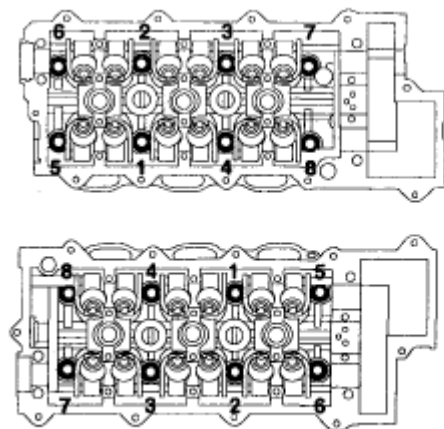
2. Tighten the cylinder head bolts with the plain washers in several steps as following order.

NOTE:

- In assembling washers, the marked surface should face upward.
- In installing the cylinder head bolts, apply engine oil on the thread of the bolts and the surface of the washers.

Tightening torque

24.5Nm (2.5kgf.m, 18.1lb-ft) + 60° + 45°

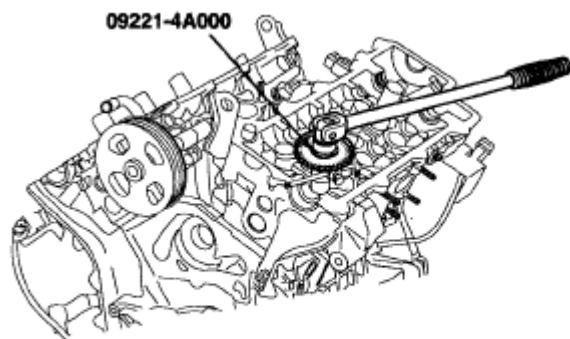


KCBF176B

Fig. 195: Tightening Bolts In Sequence

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: Using the SST (09221-4A000), tighten the bolts which need to be tightened with the angular tightening method.



LDLG063A

Fig. 196: Tightening Bolts

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Install the CVVT assembly and camshaft chain sprocket with the dowel pin in the CVVT installed to the intake camshaft. Ensure that the pin will not be installed in the hole for oil feeding.

Tightening torque

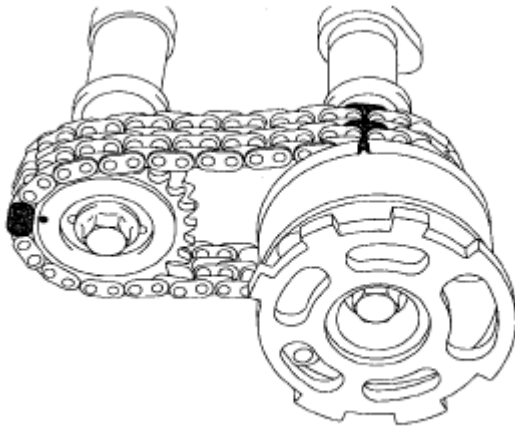
66.7~78.5Nm (6.8~8.0kgf.m, 49.2~57.9lb-ft)

NOTE: After tightening the CVVT bolts, rotate the CVVT assembly housing counterclockwise by hand to seat the lock pin in the CVVT assembly in good position.

CAUTION: Fix the hexagonal part of the camshaft in a vice when tightening the CVVT bolts. Do not fix the CVVT housing or sprocket in a vice.

4. Install the camshaft in the cylinder head assembly.
 1. Align the timing mark of the camshaft timing chain.

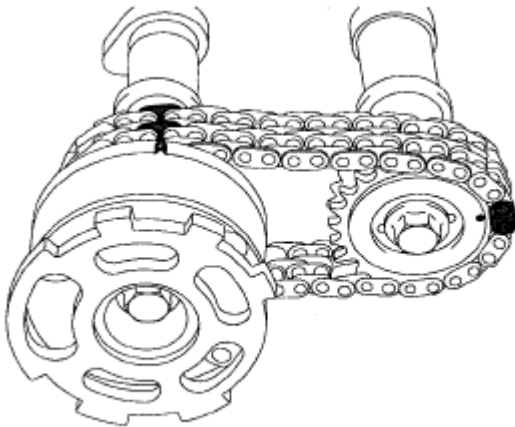
LH CAMSHAFT CHAIN TIMING MARK



KCBF164A

Fig. 197: Identifying LH Camshaft Chain Timing Mark
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

RH CAMSHAFT CHAIN TIMING MARK

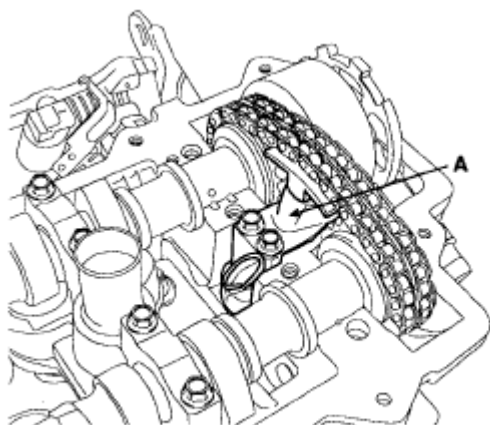


KCBF165A

Fig. 198: Identifying RH Camshaft Chain Timing Mark
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION: Both timing marks should face upward in re-assembly.

5. Install the timing chain tensioner.
 1. Insert the set pin by pressing the timing chain tensioner.
 2. Install the chain tensioner (A) in the cylinder head assembly.



KCBF166A

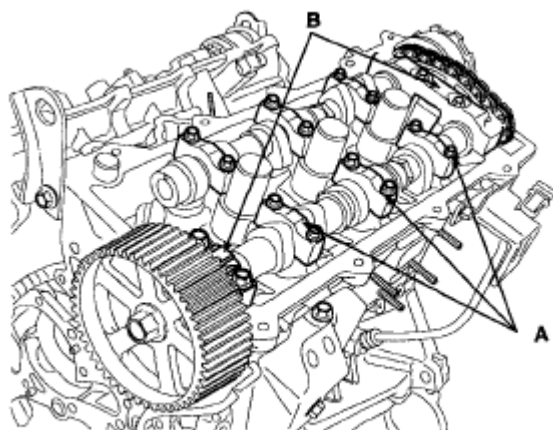
Fig. 199: Locating Chain Tensioner
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Install the camshaft bearing caps.

Tightening torque

Bearing cap bolt (A: 6x38) - 10.8~12.7Nm (1.1~1.3kgf.m, 8.0~9.4lb-ft)

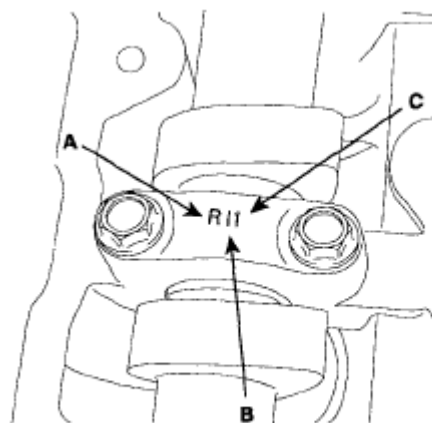
Bearing cap bolt (B: 8x38) - 20.6~22.5Nm (2.1~2.6kgf.m, 15.2~18.8lb-ft)



KCBF169A

Fig. 200: Identifying Camshaft Bearing Caps
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: When installing the bearing caps, check the marks on them as shown below and install them in its proper position.



KDRF228A

Fig. 201: Locating Bearing Caps Mark
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

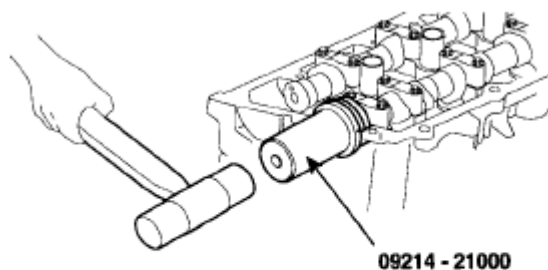
A(LH/RH HEAD): L (LH), R (RH)

B(Intake/Exhaust): I (Intake), E (Exhaust)

C(Cap no.): 1,2,3

CAUTION: When installing the bearing caps, turn the crankshaft to place a piston in the middle of the block because interference between valves and pistons can occur.

7. Using the SST (09214-21000), install the camshaft oil seal.



KCBF190A

Fig. 202: Installing Camshaft Oil Seal
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

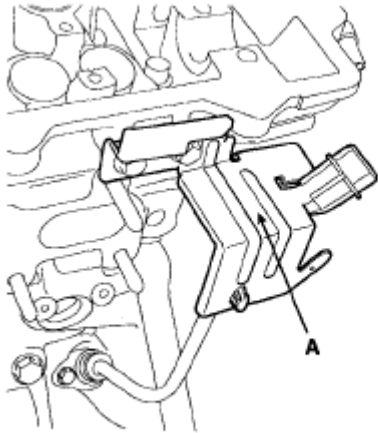
NOTE:

- Before installing, apply engine oil.
- The camshaft cap surface should adhere to the cylinder head

assembly.

- **Do not press an eccentric load.**

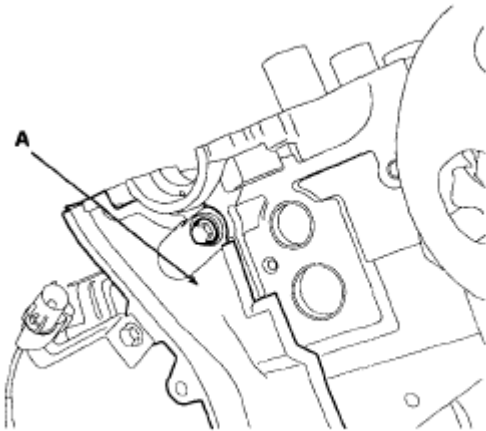
8. Install the CKP sensor connector bracket (A).



KCBF172A

Fig. 203: Locating CKP Sensor Connector Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

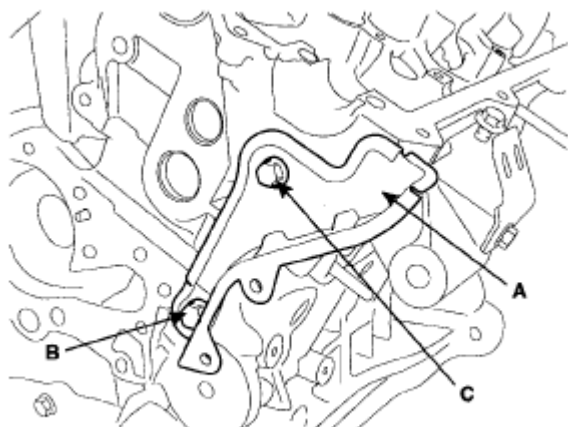
9. Install the bank 2 timing belt rear cover (A).



KCBF171A

Fig. 204: Locating Bank 2 Timing Belt Rear Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

10. Install the bank 1 timing belt rear cover (A).

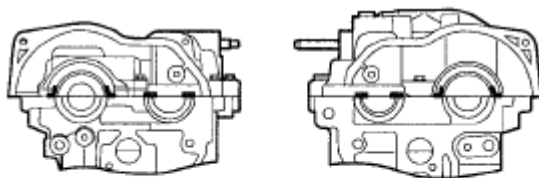


KCBF170B

Fig. 205: Locating Bank 1 Timing Belt Rear Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: The length of the bolt B is longer than that of the bolt C.

11. Install the timing belt.(Refer to '**TIMING SYSTEM**').
12. Check and adjust the valve clearance.
13. Install the cylinder head cover.
 1. Remove oil, dust or sealant on the upper surface of the cylinder before assembling cylinder head cover.
 2. Assemble the cylinder head cover in five minutes after applying liquid gasket (LOCTITE 5900) on the camshaft cap and packing part.



SCMEM6101N

Fig. 206: Identifying Cylinder Head Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

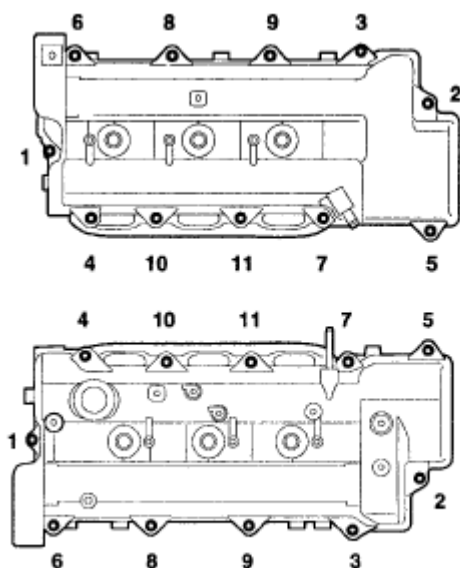
3. Tighten the cylinder head cover bolts as following order (A).

Tightening torque

7.8~9.8Nm (0.8~1.0kgf.m, 5.8~7.2lb-ft)

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



SCMEMB102N

Fig. 207: Tightening Cylinder Head Cover Bolts In Sequence
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE:

- Do not start engine for thirty minutes after assembling the cylinder head cover.
- Do not reuse the cylinder head cover gasket.

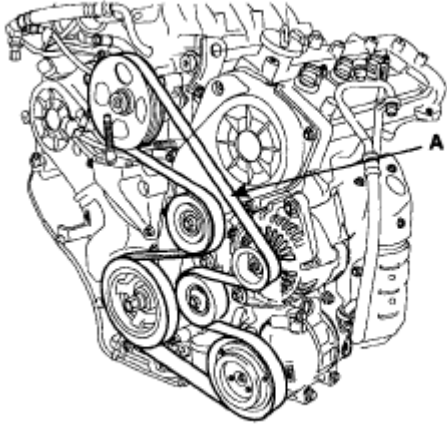
14. Install the water temp, control assembly.
15. Install the engine support bracket.

NOTE: Over torque can damage thread of cylinder block.

16. Install the intake manifold assembly.
17. Install the exhaust manifold assembly.
18. Install the power steering pump.(Refer to **STEERING COLUMN AND SHAFT -- SANTA FE**).
19. Install the drive belt (A).

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

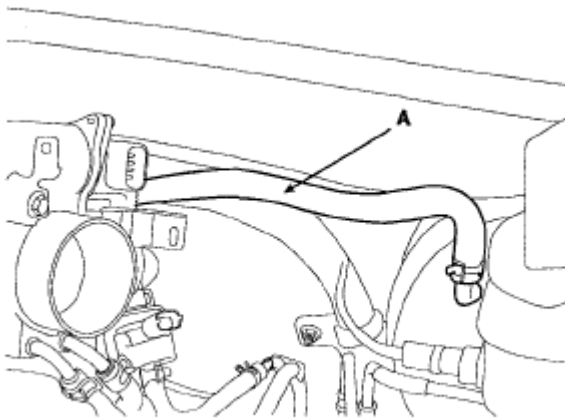
2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



KCBF105A

Fig. 208: Locating Drive Belt
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

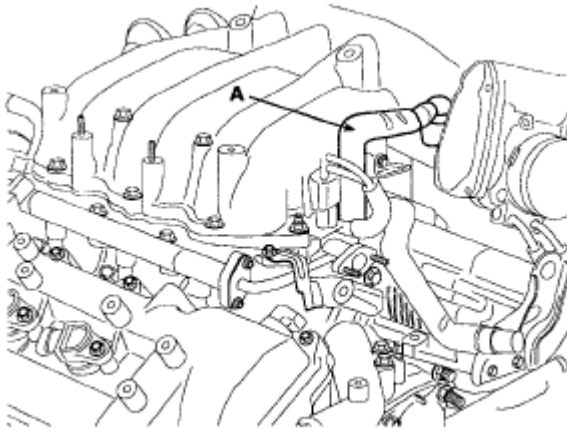
20. Install the heater hose.
21. Connect the brake vacuum hose (A).



LDLG036A

Fig. 209: Locating Brake Vacuum Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

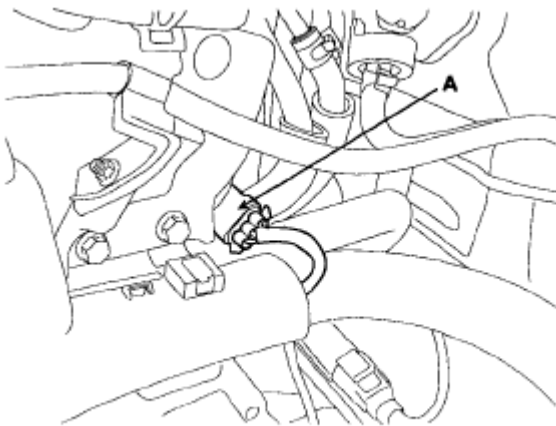
22. Install the PCV (Pulse Control Valve) hose (A).



SMGM16017N

Fig. 210: Locating PCV (Pulse Control Valve) Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

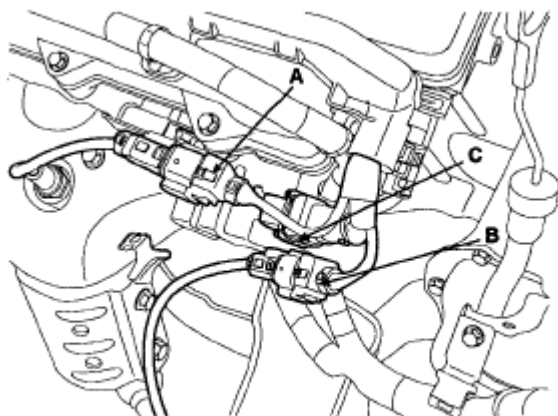
23. Connect the engine wiring harness connectors.
 1. Connect the bank 1 CMP sensor connector (A).



KCBF152A

Fig. 211: Locating Bank 1 CMP Sensor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

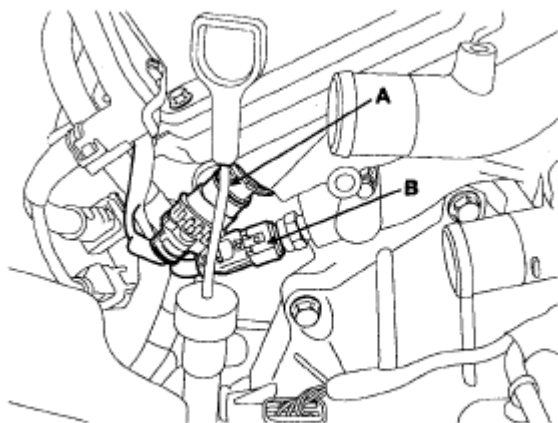
2. Connect the bank 2 front/rear O2 sensor connectors (A,B) and the CKP sensor connector (C).



KCBF154A

Fig. 212: Locating Bank 2 Front/Rear O2 Sensor Connectors And CKP Sensor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

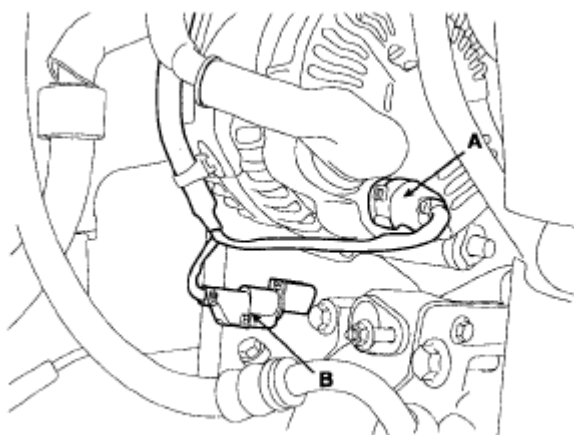
3. Connect the bank 2 CMP sensor connector (A) and the WTS (Water Temperature Sensor) connector (B).



KCBF155A

Fig. 213: Locating Bank 2 CMP Sensor Connector And ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) Sensor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

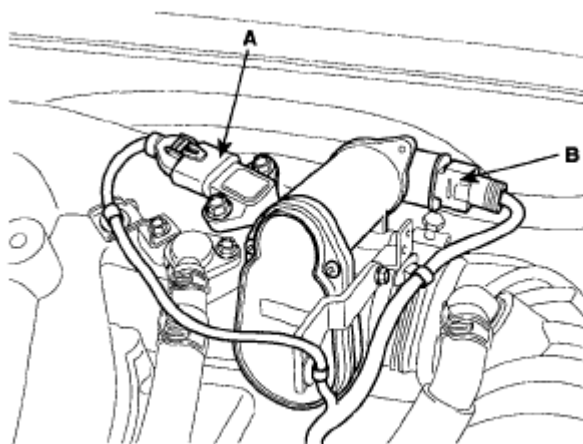
4. Connect the generator connector (A) and the air conditioning compressor connector (B).



KCBF151A

Fig. 214: Locating Generator Connector And Air Conditioning Compressor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Connect the MAP (Manifold Absolute Pressure Sensor) connector (A), the ETC (Electronic Throttle Control) connector (B) and the PCSV (Purge Control Solenoid Valve) connector (C).



LDLG034A

Fig. 215: Locating MAP (Manifold Absolute Pressure Sensor) Connector And ETC (Electronic Throttle Control) Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

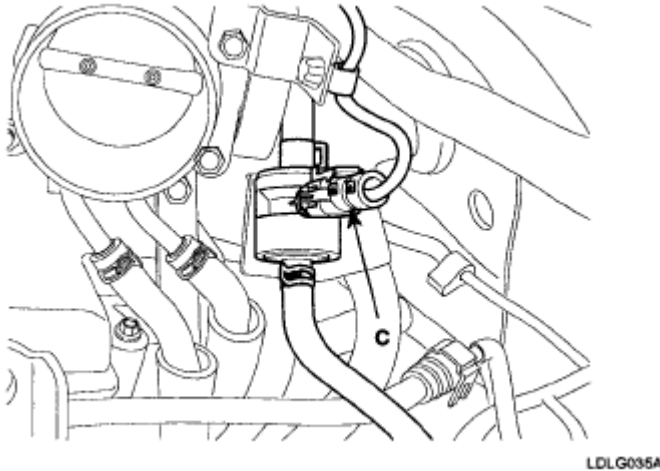


Fig. 216: Locating PCSV (Purge Control Solenoid Valve) Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Connect the injection harness connector (A), the No.2 VIS (Variable Induction System) connector (B), the No. 1/No.2 OCV (Oil Control Valve) connectors (C, D) and the OTS (Oil Temperature Sensor) connector (E).

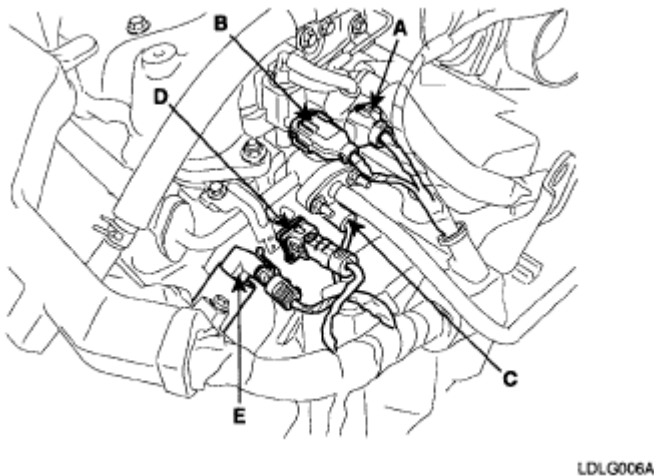
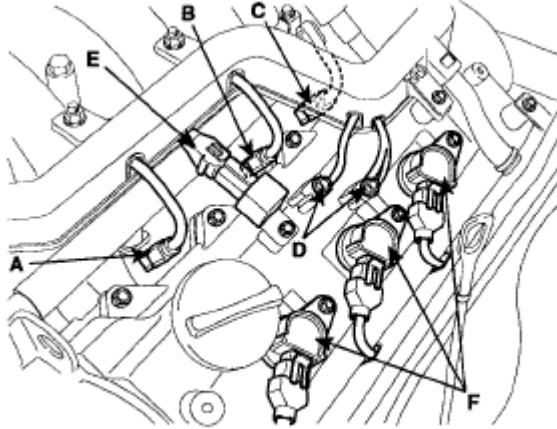


Fig. 217: Locating Injection Harness Connector, No.2 VIS (Variable Induction System) Connector And No. 1/No.2 OCV (Oil Control Valve) Connectors (CD)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

7. Connect the injection connectors (A,B,C), the ground lines (D), the condensor connector (E) and the Ignition coil connectors (F).

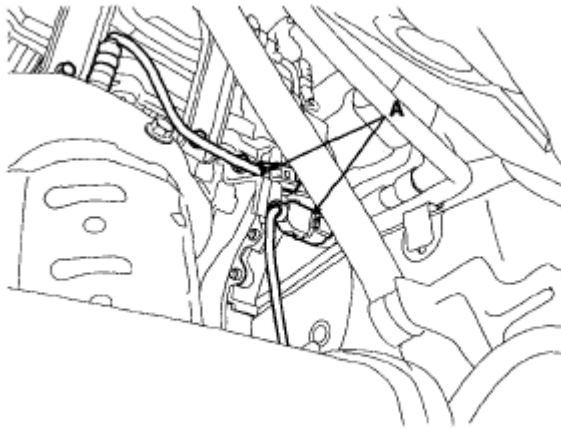


LDLG060A

Fig. 218: Locating Injection Connectors, Ground Lines, Condensor Connector And Ignition Coil Connectors

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

8. Connect the bank 1 front/rear O2 sensor connectors (A).



KCBF160A

Fig. 219: Locating Front/Rear O2 Sensor Connectors

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

9. Connect the No.1/No.2 knock sensor connectors (A,B), the oil pressure switch connector (C), the ignition coil harness (D) and the No.1 VIS (Variable Induction System) connector (E).

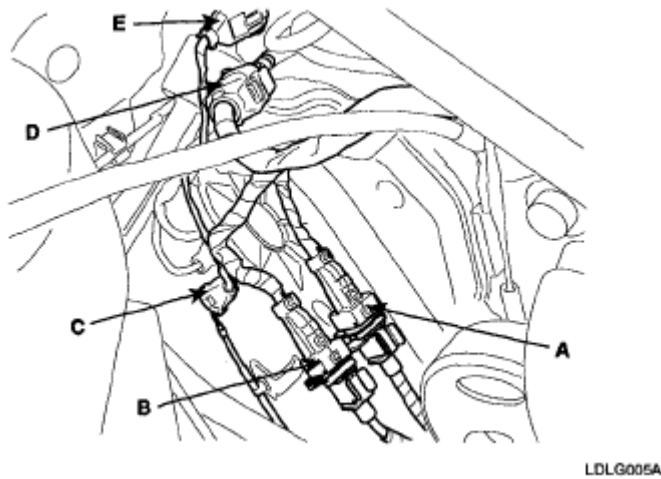


Fig. 220: Locating Engine Wiring Harness Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

24. Install the fuel inlet hose (A) from the delivery pipe.

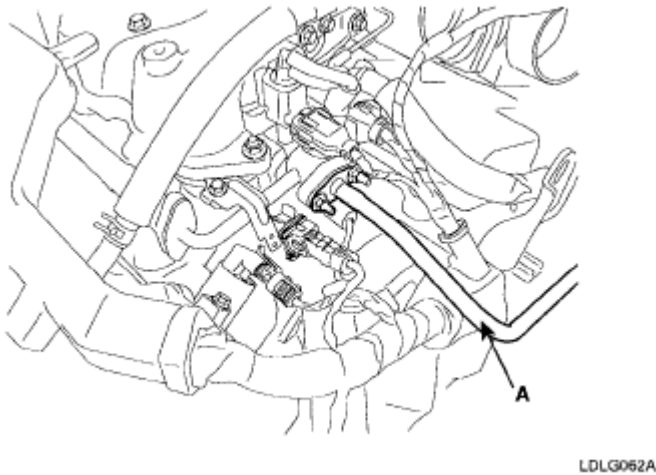
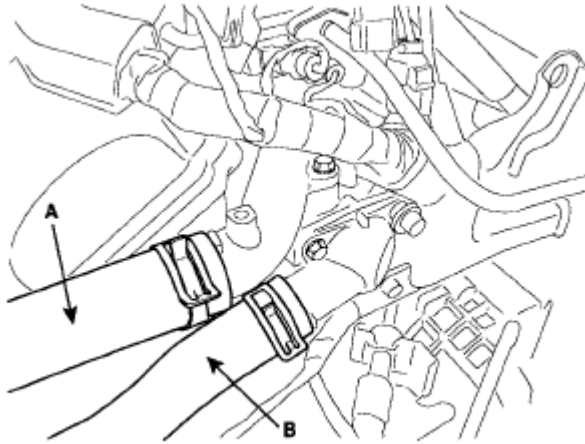


Fig. 221: Locating Fuel Inlet Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

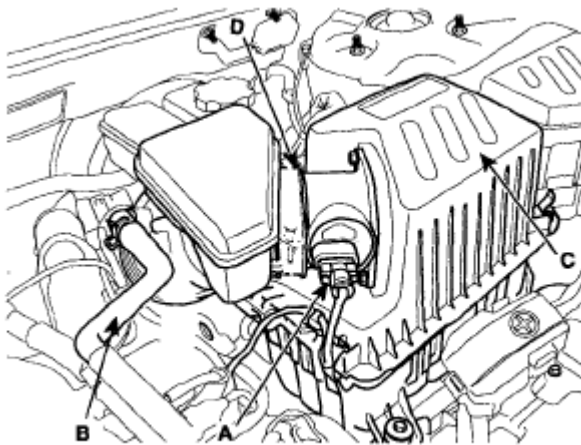
25. Install the upper radiator hose (A) and lower radiator hose (B).



LDLG008A

Fig. 222: Locating Radiator Upper And Lower Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

26. Install the intake air hose and air cleaner assembly.
 1. Connect the PCM connectors (D).



SCMEM6100N

Fig. 223: Locating PCM Connectors And Intake Air Hose And Air Cleaner Assembly
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

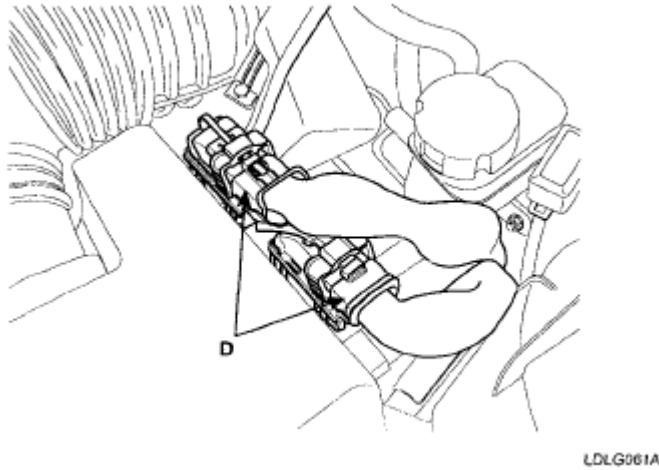


Fig. 224: Locating PCM Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

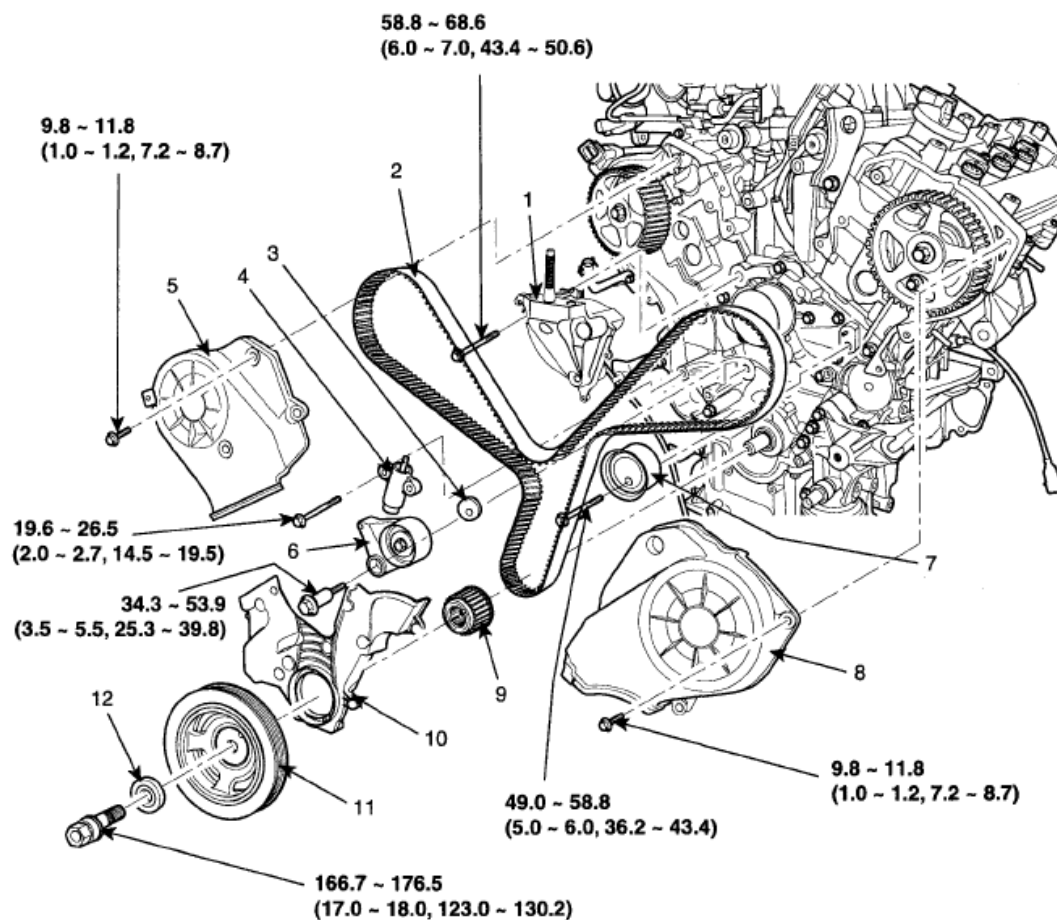
2. Install the intake air hose and air cleaner assembly (C).
 3. Connect the breather hose (B) from air cleaner hose.
 4. Connect the MAF connector (A).
27. Install the engine cover.
 28. Refill engine coolant.

TIMING SYSTEM

COMPONENTS

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe



TORQUE : N.m (kgf.m, lb-ft)

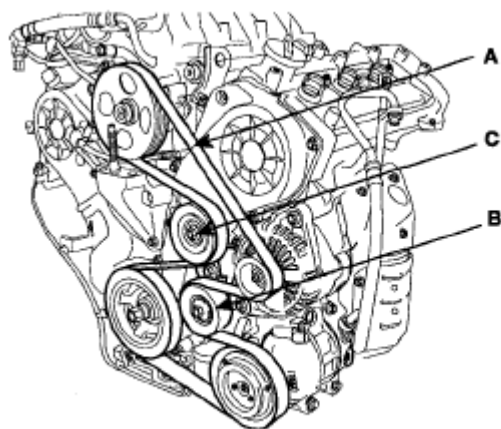
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Engine support bracket | 7. Idler pulley |
| 2. Timing belt | 8. Bank 2 timing belt upper cover |
| 3. Tensioner arm assembly washer | 9. Crankshaft sprocket |
| 4. Timing belt auto tensioner | 10. Timing belt lower cover |
| 5. Bank 1 timing belt upper cover | 11. Damper pulley |
| 6. Timing belt tensioner arm assembly | 12. Special washer |

LDLG039A

Fig. 225: Identifying Timing System Components And Torque Specifications
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

REMOVAL

1. Remove the engine cover.
2. Remove the front right wheel and tire.
3. Remove the right side cover.
4. Remove the drive belt (A), the idler (B) and the tensioner (C).

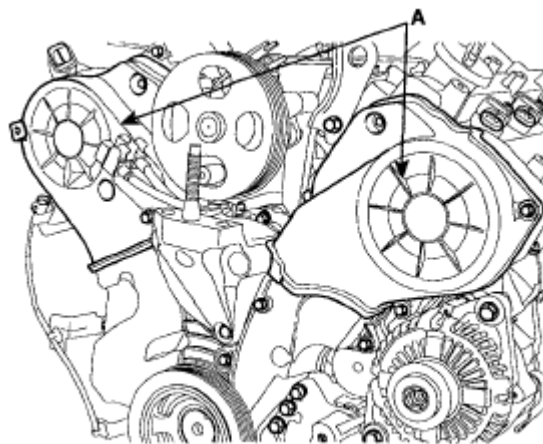


KCBF105B

Fig. 226: Locating Drive Belt, Idler And Tensioner
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: In removing the drive belt, fix a tool in the auto tensioner pulley bolt and turn the bolt counter clockwise.

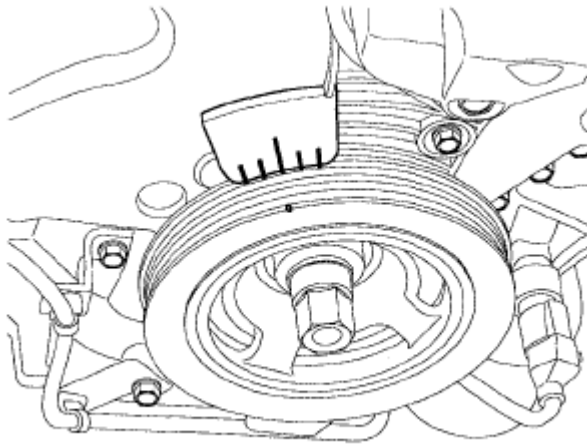
5. Remove the timing belt upper cover (A).



KCBF106A

Fig. 227: Locating Timing Belt Upper Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Align the groove of the pulley with the timing mark of the timing belt cover by turning the crankshaft pulley clockwise. Check if the timing mark of the camshaft sprocket is aligned with that of the cylinder head cover at the moment. (No.1 cylinder piston at TDC)



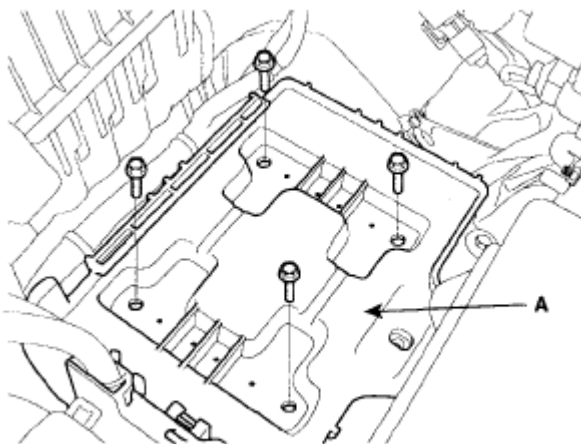
KCBF107A

Fig. 228: Identifying Timing Mark
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

7. Remove the engine mounting bracket.
 1. Sustain the engine oil pan with a jack.

CAUTION: Put a wooden or rubber block between the jack and the engine oil pan.

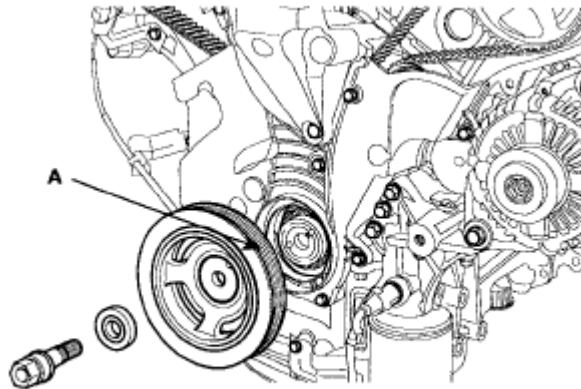
2. Remove the engine mounting bracket (A).



SCMEM6007L

Fig. 229: Locating Engine Mounting Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

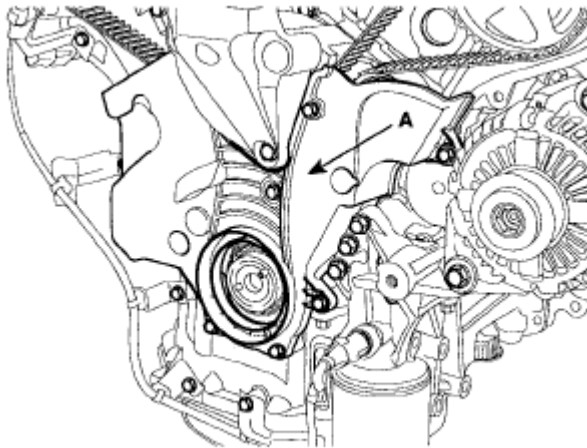
8. Remove the crankshaft damper pulley (A).



KCBF109A

Fig. 230: Locating Crankshaft Damper Pulley
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

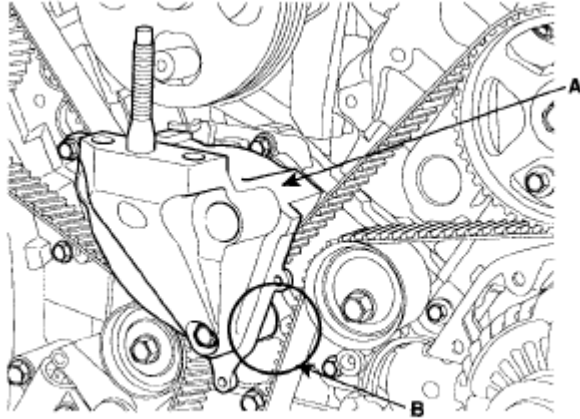
9. Remove the timing belt lower cover (A).



KCBF110A

Fig. 231: Locating Timing Belt Lower Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

10. Remove the engine support bracket (A).

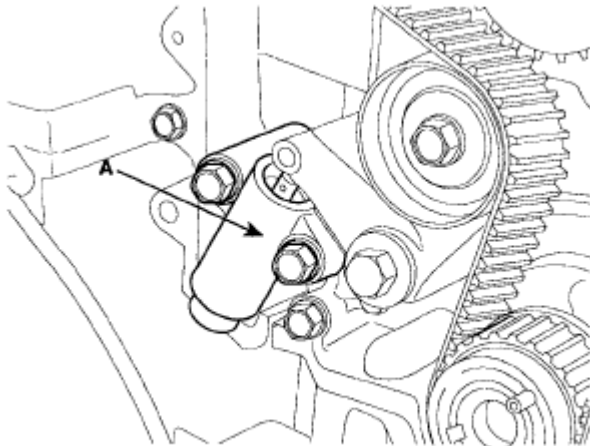


LDLG065A

Fig. 232: Locating Engine Support Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: After the removal, engine coolant can be drained a little from that point (B) which is a matter of no importance.

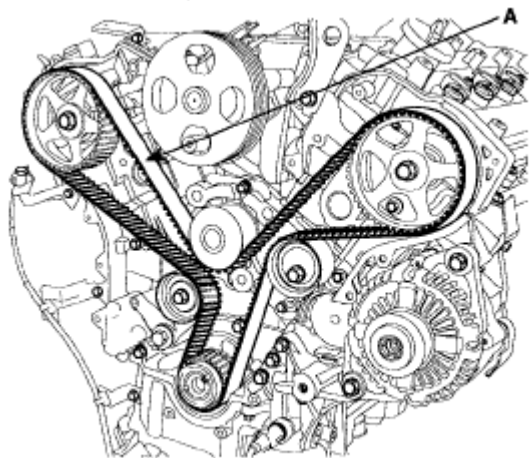
11. Remove the timing belt auto tensioner (A).



KCBF112A

Fig. 233: Locating Timing Belt Auto Tensioner
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

12. Remove the timing belt (A).

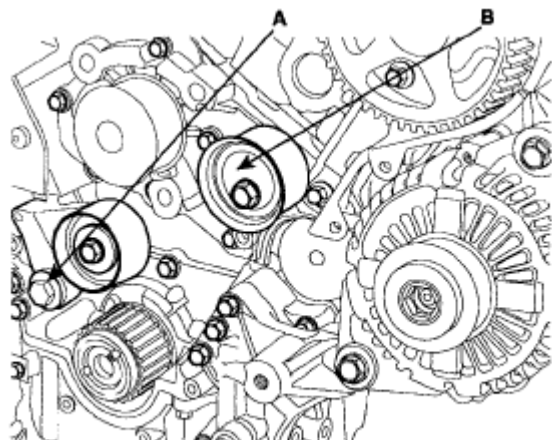


KCBF113A

Fig. 234: Locating Timing Belt
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: Make a direction mark of revolution on the timing belt for re-use.

13. Remove the tensioner arm assembly (A) and the idler (B).



KCBF114A

Fig. 235: Locating Tensioner Arm Assembly And Idler
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

14. Remove the crankshaft sprocket.

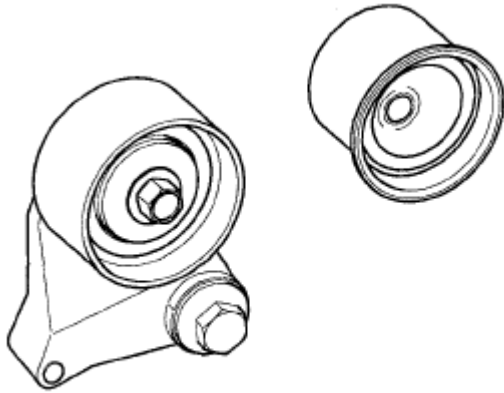
INSPECTION

SPROCKETS, TENSIONER, IDLER

1. Check the camshaft sprocket and crankshaft sprocket, tensioner pulley and idler pulley for abnormal

wear, cracks, or damage. Replace as necessary.

2. Inspect the tensioner and the idler for easy and smooth rotation and check for play or noise. Replace as necessary.



KCBF115A

Fig. 236: Identifying Tensioner And Idler
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Replace the tensioner and the idler if grease is leaked from bearings.

TIMING BELT

1. Check the belt for oil or dust deposits.

Replace, if necessary.

Small deposits should be wiped away with a dry cloth or paper. Do not clean with solvent.

2. When the engine is overhauled or belt tension adjusted, check the belt carefully. If any of the following flaws are evident, replace the belt.

NOTE:

- **Do not bend, twist or turn the timing belt inside out.**
- **Do not allow the timing belt to come into contact with oil, water and steam.**

3. Inspect the idler for easy and smooth rotation and check for play or noise.

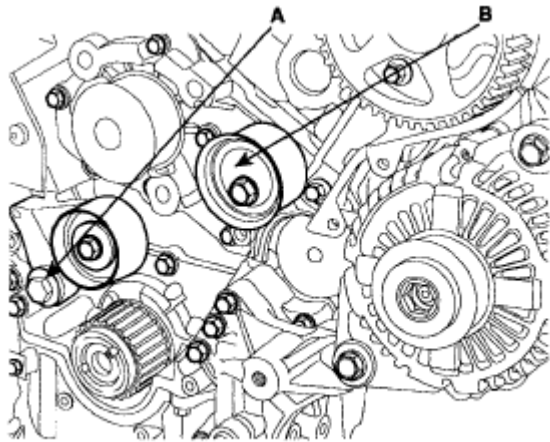
INSTALLATION

1. Install the crankshaft sprocket.
2. Install the tensioner arm assembly (A) and the idler (B).

Tightening torque

Tensioner arm bolt : 34.3 ~ 53.9Nm (3.5 ~ 5.5kgf.m, 25.3 ~ 39.8lb-ft)

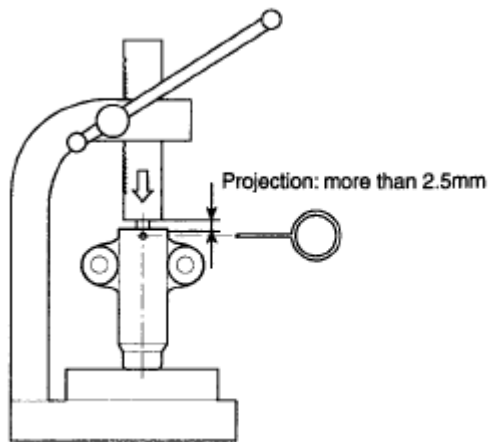
Idler pulley bolt : 49.0 ~ 58.8Nm (5.0 ~ 6.0kgf.m, 36.2 ~ 43.4lb-ft)



KCBF114A

Fig. 237: Locating Tensioner Arm Assembly And Idler
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

3. Install the timing belt auto tensioner.
 1. Fixing the tensioner with a vice and compressing the rod, insert a set-pin.



SCMEM6300L

Fig. 238: Compressing Rod
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE:

- Handle the auto tensioner in the vertical position.
- If it is treated by laying, tilting or turning over, stand it vertically for about five minutes in order for air to move upward.
- Do not pull the pin out before its installation to the engine

assembly because pulling the pin can cause noise of timing system by making air go in the high pressure chamber.

CAUTION:

- When pressing the rod, use a vertical vice certainly.
- There is a high possibility for air to get in the high pressure chamber, when using a horizontal vice.
- Do not apply more load than 400N on the rod.
- Do not press the rod until its position is below 2.5mm from the body surface.
- The projection of the rod is secured more than 2.5mm.

NOTE:

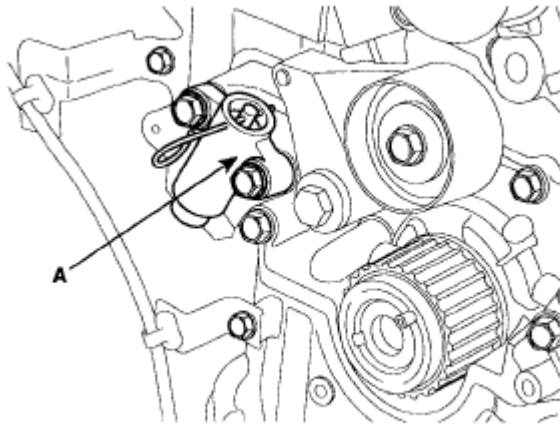
- Repairing orders when disassembling the auto tensioner and reassembling it to the engine, or pulling the pin out before its installation;
 1. Stand it vertically for about five minutes.
 2. Press the rod with the force, 150-200N.
 3. If the rod has a stiffness, press it slowly and insert the pin into the set hole.
 4. If not (the tensioner is in 'sponge' state), press the rod slowly from its maximum projection to 2.9mm position (the meeting point with the rod and the hole of the body) two or three times.

Afterwards, if stiffness is sensed, insert the pin into the hole. However, if not, scrap the tensioner.

2. Install the auto tensioner (A) to the front case with the set-pin inserted.

Tightening torque

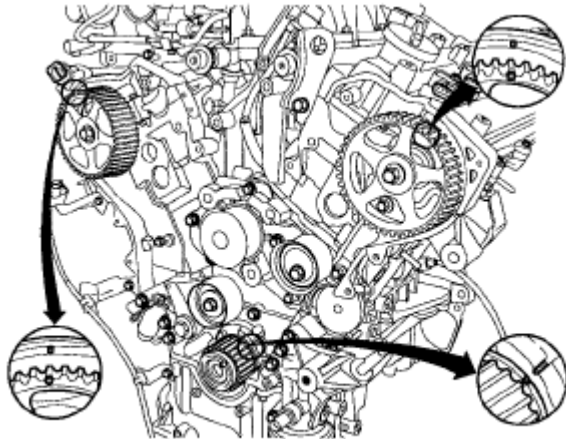
19.6 ~ 26.5Nm (2.0 ~ 2.7kgf.m, 14.5 ~ 19.5lb-ft)



KCBF117A

Fig. 239: Locating Auto Tensioner
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Ensure the timing marks on the camshaft and the crankshaft sprockets.

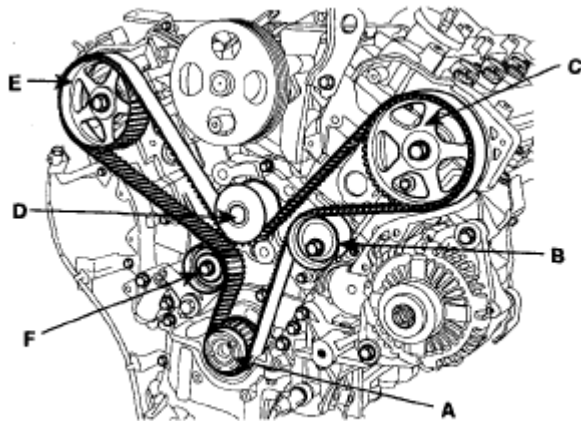


LDLG068A

Fig. 240: Identifying Timing Marks
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Install the timing belt.

Crankshaft sprocket (A) --> Idler (B) --> Bank 2 exhaust camsprocket (C) --> Water pump pulley (D) --> Bank 1 exhaust camsprocket (E) --> Tensioner pulley (F).



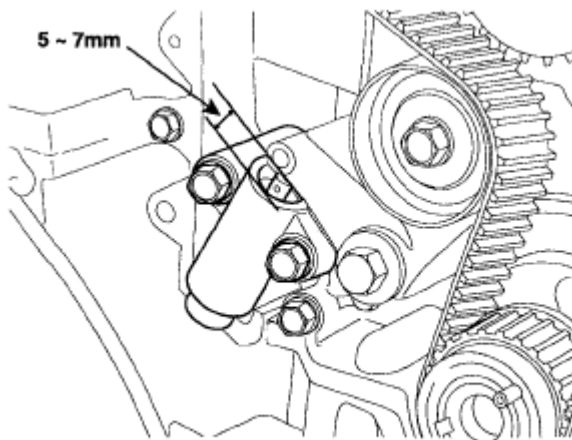
LDLG067A

Fig. 241: Identifying Timing Belt
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Remove the auto tensioner set-pin.
7. Check the tension of the timing belt.
 1. Turn the crankshaft 2 rev. clockwise which makes the No.1 cylinder piston position at TDC. After 5minutes, measure the length of the projected rod.

Specification

5 ~ 7mm (0.1969 ~ 0.2756in.)



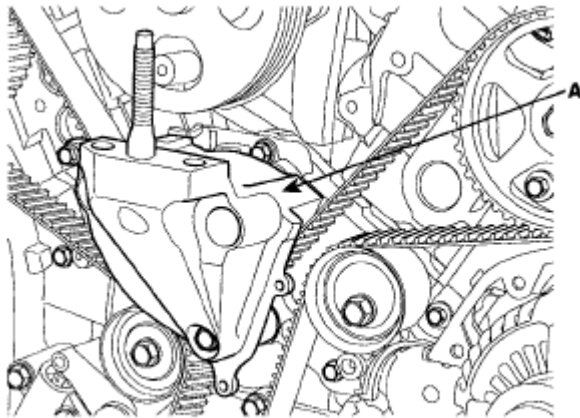
KCBF112B

Fig. 242: Identifying Length Of Projected Rod
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

2. Ensure the locations of the timing marks for each sprocket.
8. Install the engine support bracket (A).

Tightening torque

58.8 ~ 68.6Nm (6.0 ~ 7.0kgf.m, 43.4 ~ 50.6lb-ft)



LDLG08BA

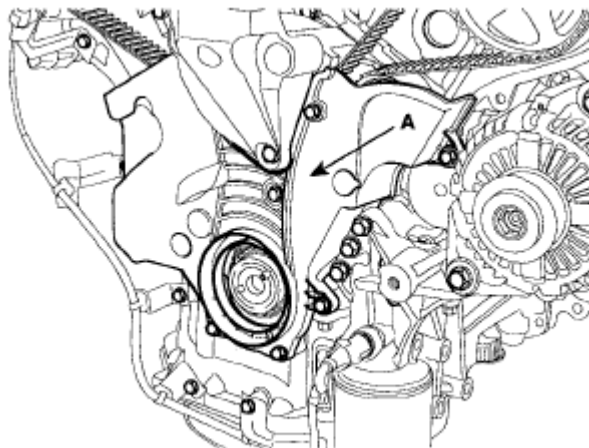
Fig. 243: Locating Engine Support Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

CAUTION: Over torque can damage thread of cylinder block.

9. Install the timing belt lower cover.

Tightening torque

9.8 ~ 11.8Nm (1.0 ~ 1.2kgf.m, 7.8 ~ 8.7lb-ft)



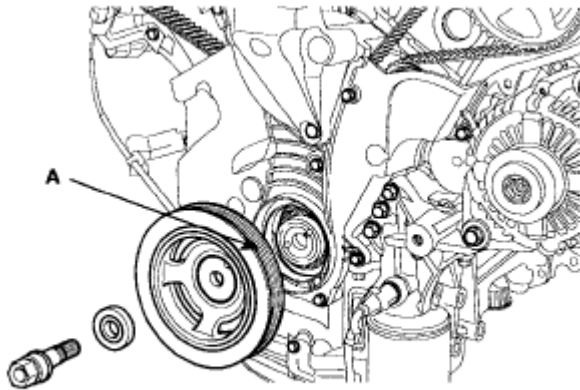
KCBF110A

Fig. 244: Locating Timing Belt Lower Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

10. Install the crankshaft damper pulley (A).

Tightening torque

166.7 ~ 176.5Nm (17.0 ~ 18.0kgf.m, 123.0 ~ 130.2lb-ft)



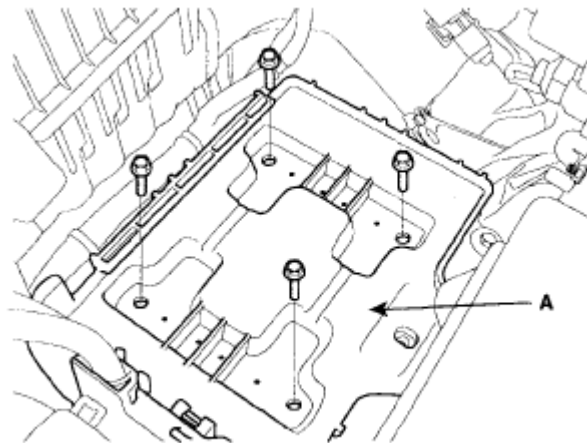
KCBF109A

Fig. 245: Locating Crankshaft Damper Pulley
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

11. Install the engine mounting bracket (A).

Tightening torque

63.7 ~ 83.4Nm (6.5 ~ 8.5kgf.m, 47.0 ~ 61.5lb-ft)



SCMEM6007L

Fig. 246: Locating Engine Mounting Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

12. Install the timing belt upper cover (A).

Tightening torque

9.8 ~ 11.8Nm (1.0 ~ 1.2kgf.m, 7.2 ~ 8.7lb-ft)

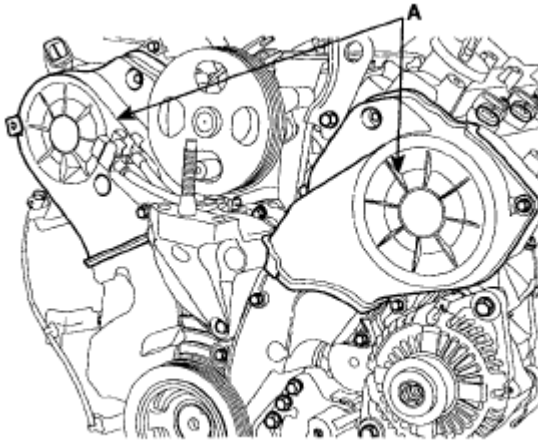


Fig. 247: Locating Timing Belt Upper Cover
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

13. Install the drive belt tensioner (C).

Tightening torque

34.3 ~ 53.9Nm (3.5 ~ 5.5kgf.m, 25.3 ~ 39.8lb-ft)

14. Install the drive belt idler and the drive belt (A).

Tightening torque

34.3 ~ 53.9Nm (3.5 ~ 5.5kgf.m, 25.3 ~ 39.8lb-ft)

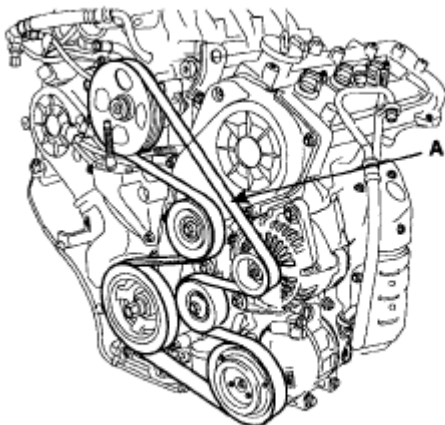


Fig. 248: Locating Drive Belt**Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.**

15. Install the right side cover.
16. Install the front right wheel and tire.
17. Install the engine cover.

ENGINE AND TRANSAXLE ASSEMBLY

REMOVAL

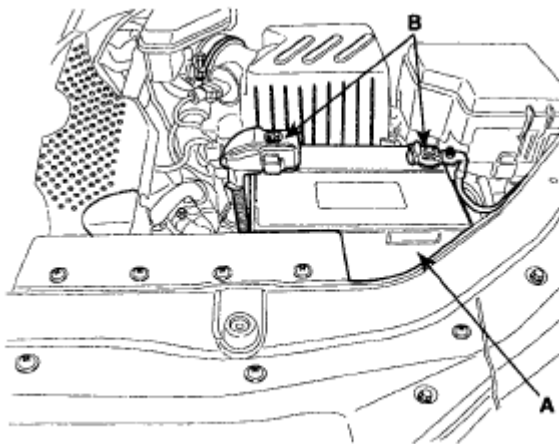
CAUTION:

- Use fender covers to avoid damaging painted surfaces.
- To avoid damage, unplug the wiring connectors carefully while holding the connector portion.

NOTE:

- Mark all wiring and hoses to avoid / Disconnection.

1. Remove the air duct and the battery (A) after disconnecting the terminals (B) from the battery.



SCMEM6006L

Fig. 249: Locating Air Duct And Battery And Terminals**Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.**

2. Remove the engine cover.
3. Remove the intake air hose and air cleaner assembly.
 1. Disconnect the MAF connector (A).
 2. Disconnect the breather hose (B) from air cleaner hose.
 3. Remove the intake air hose and air cleaner assembly (C).
 4. Disconnect the PCM connectors (D).

2007 Hyundai Santa Fe GLS

2007 ENGINE Engine Mechanical System (G6EA-GSL 2.7) - Santa Fe

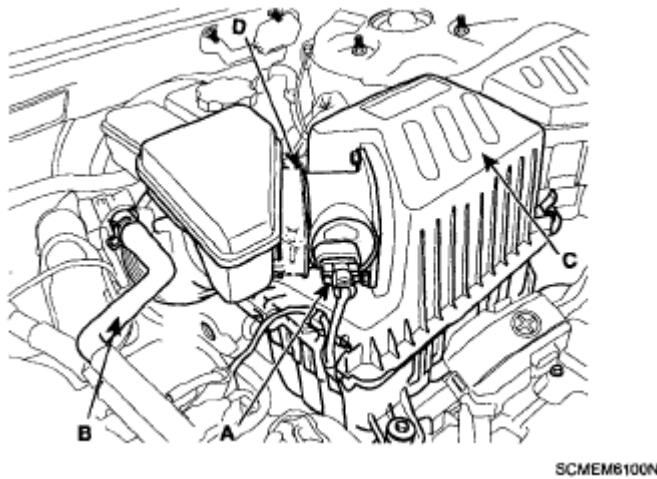


Fig. 250: Locating PCM Connectors And Intake Air Hose And Air Cleaner Assembly
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

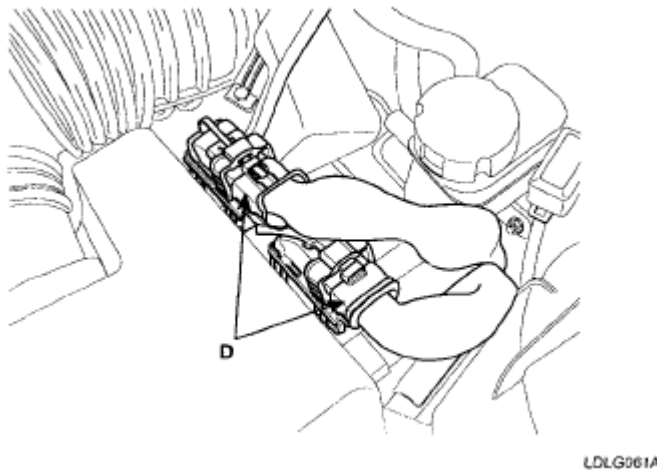


Fig. 251: Locating PCM Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

4. Remove the battery tray (A) while recovering refrigerant.

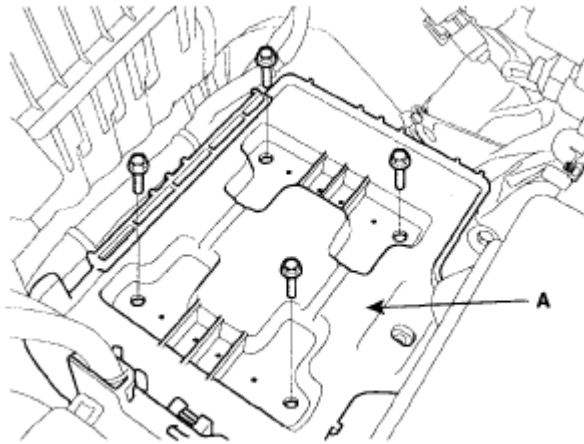


Fig. 252: Locating Battery Tray
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Remove the upper radiator hose (A) and lower radiator hose (B).

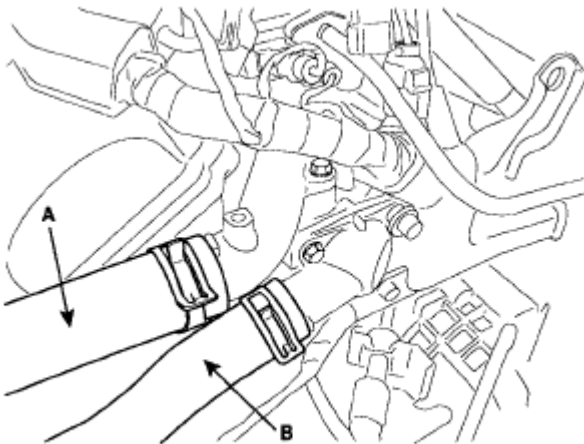
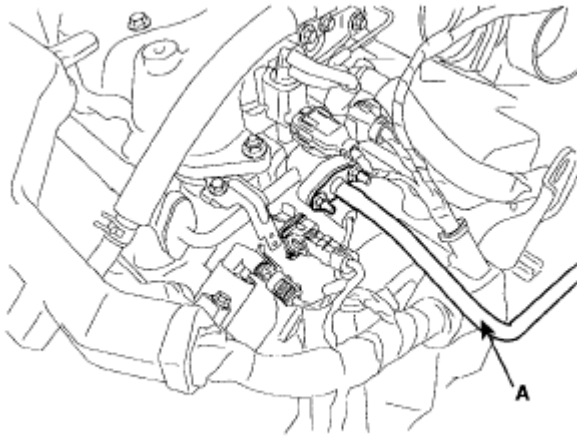


Fig. 253: Locating Radiator Upper And Lower Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

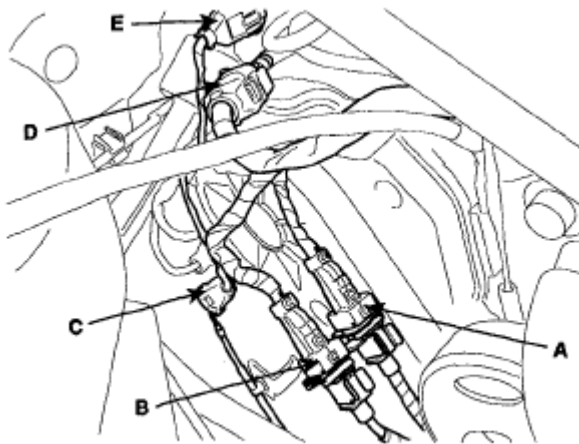
6. Remove the transaxle oil cooler hoses (A/T vehicles only).
7. Remove the fuel inlet hose (A) from the delivery pipe.



LDLG062A

Fig. 254: Locating Fuel Inlet Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

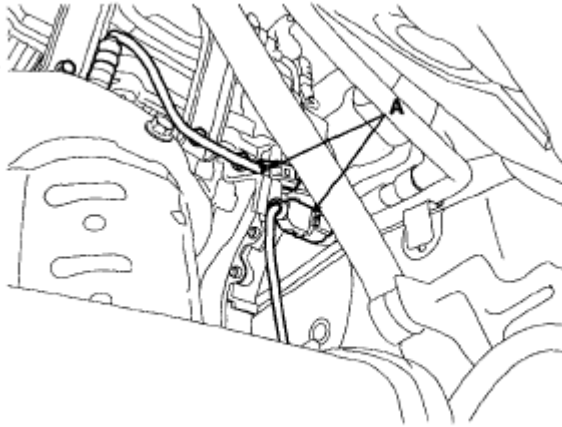
8. Disconnect the engine wiring harness connectors.
 1. Disconnect the No.1/No.2 knock sensor connectors (A,B). the oil pressure switch connector (C), the ignition coil harness (D) and the No.1 VIS (Variable Induction System) connector (E).



LDLG005A

Fig. 255: Locating Engine Wiring Harness Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

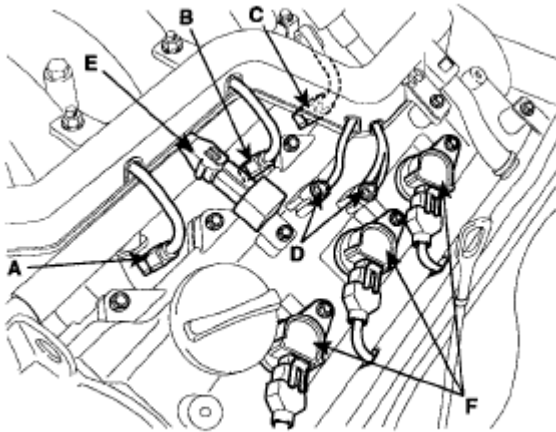
2. Disconnect the bank 1 front/rear O2 sensor connectors (A).



KCBF160A

Fig. 256: Locating Front/Rear O2 Sensor Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

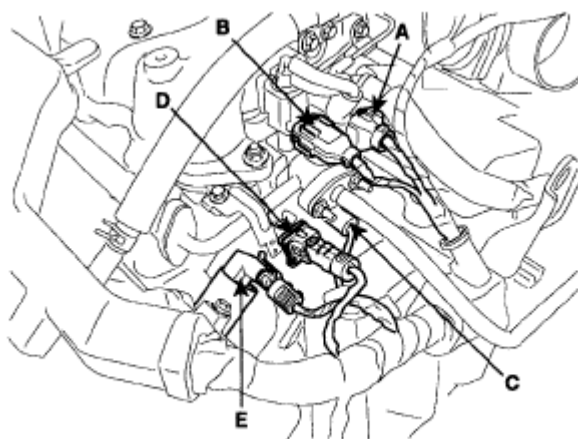
3. Disconnect the injection connectors (A,B,C), the ground lines (D), the condensor connector (E) and the Ignition coil connectors (F).



LDLG060A

Fig. 257: Locating Injection Connectors, Ground Lines, Condensor Connector And Ignition Coil Connectors
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

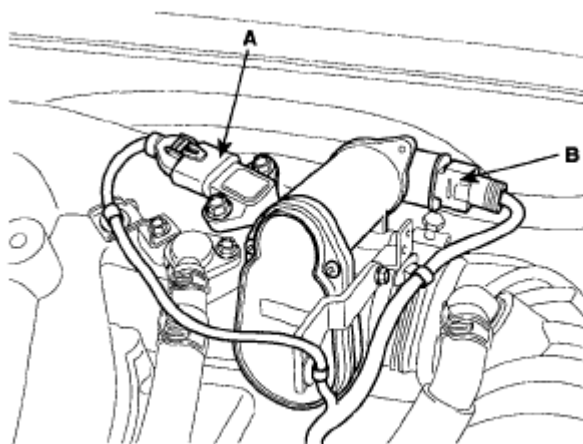
4. Disconnect the injection harness connector (A), the No.2 VIS (Variable Induction System) connector (B), the No. 1/No.2 OCV (Oil Control Valve) connectors (C,D) and the OTS (Oil Temperature Sensor) connector (E).



LDLG006A

Fig. 258: Locating Injection Harness Connector, No.2 VIS (Variable Induction System) Connector And No. 1/No.2 OCV (Oil Control Valve) Connectors (CD)
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

5. Disconnect the MAP (Manifold Absolute Pressure Sensor) connector (A), the ETC (Electronic Throttle Control) connector (B) and the PCSV (Purge Control Solenoid Valve) connector (C).



LDLG034A

Fig. 259: Locating MAP (Manifold Absolute Pressure Sensor) Connector And ETC (Electronic Throttle Control) Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

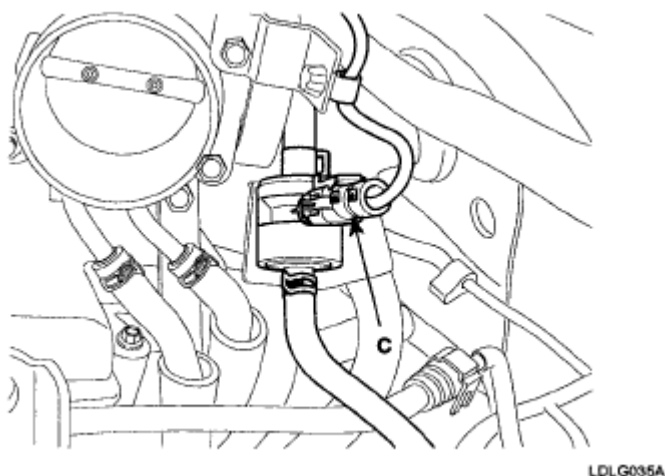


Fig. 260: Locating PCSV (Purge Control Solenoid Valve) Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

6. Disconnect the generator connector (A) and the air conditioning compressor connector (B).

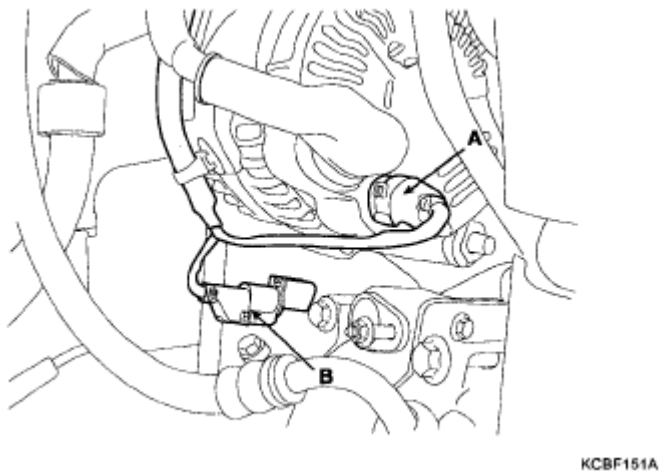
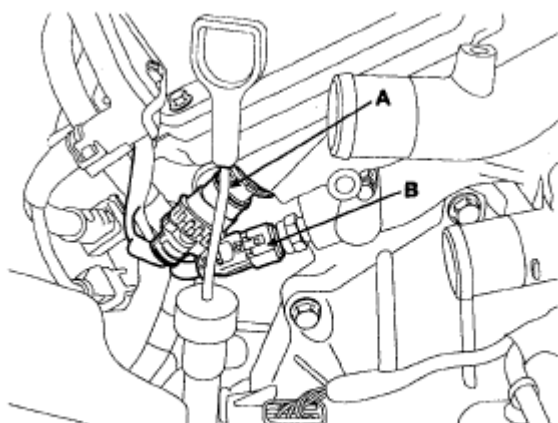


Fig. 261: Locating Generator Connector And Air Conditioning Compressor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

7. Disconnect the bank 2 CMP sensor connector (A) and the WTS (Water Temperature Sensor) connector (B).

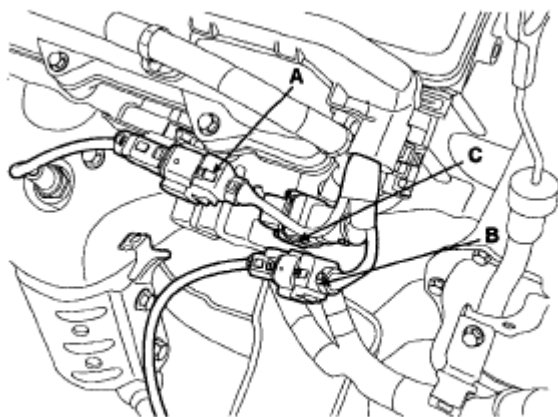


KCBF155A

Fig. 262: Locating Bank 2 CMP Sensor Connector And ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature) Sensor Connector

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

8. Disconnect the bank 2 front/rear O2 sensor connectors (A,B) and the CKP sensor connector (C).

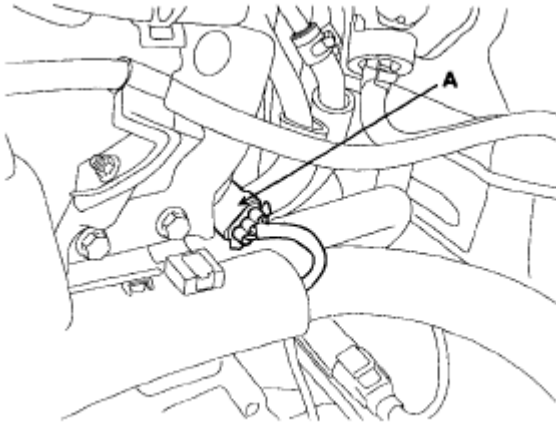


KCBF154A

Fig. 263: Locating Bank 2 Front/Rear O2 Sensor Connectors And CKP Sensor Connector

Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

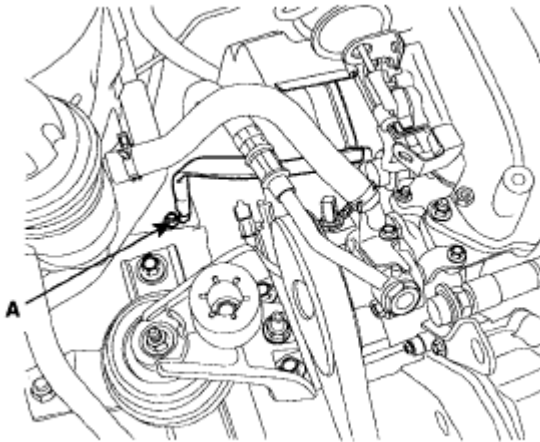
9. Disconnect the bank 1 CMP sensor connector (A).



KCBF152A

Fig. 264: Locating Bank 1 CMP Sensor Connector
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

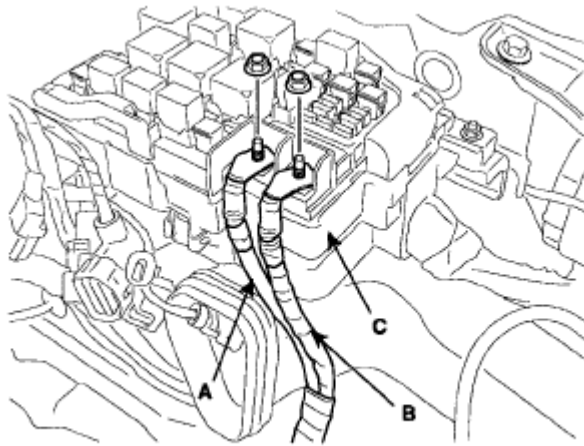
9. Disconnect ground lines (A) from the engine and the transaxle assembly.



SCMEM6008L

Fig. 265: Disconnecting Ground Lines From Engine
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

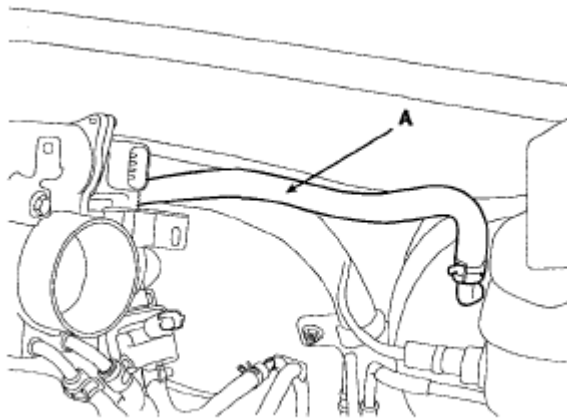
10. Disconnect the battery wirings (A,B) from the engine room fuse & relay box (C).



LDLG011A

Fig. 266: Disconnecting Battery Wirings
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

11. Remove the heater hoses.
12. Disconnect the brake vacuum hose (A).



LDLG036A

Fig. 267: Disconnecting Brake Vacuum Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

13. Disconnect the transaxle wiring harness connectors.(Refer to **AUTOMATIC TRANSAXLE (A5HF1) -- SANTA FE** or **AUTOMATIC TRANSAXLE (F4A51-3) -- SANTA FE**).
14. After draining or gathering power steering fluid, disconnect the power steering hose (A).

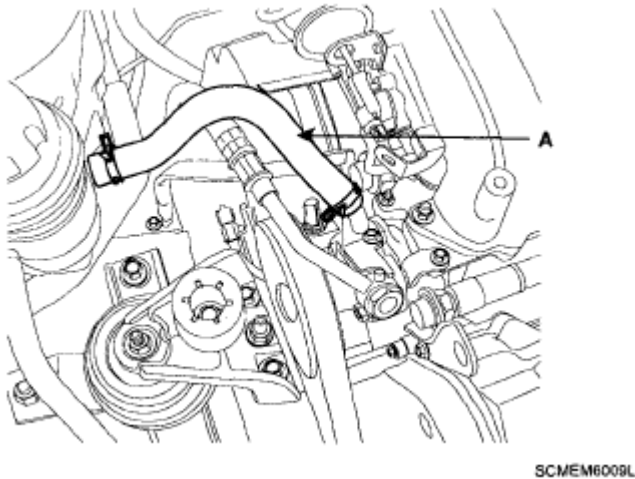
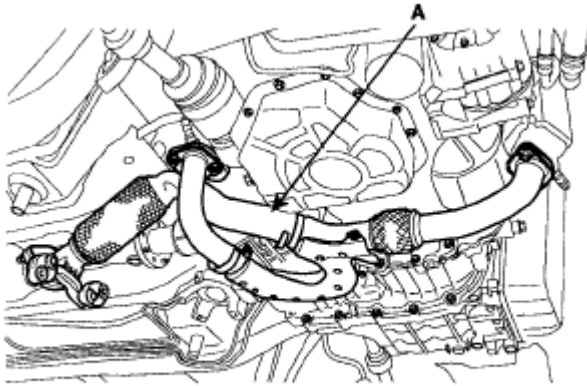


Fig. 268: Locating Power Steering Hose
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

15. Remove the steering column shaft joint bolt.(Refer to **STEERING COLUMN AND SHAFT -- SANTA FE**).
16. Disconnect the air conditioning compressor hoses.(Refer to **HEATING, VENTILATION & AIR CONDITIONING -- SANTA FE**).
17. Remove the front wheels and tires.(Refer to **DRIVESHAFT -- SANTA FE**).
18. Lifting the vehicle, remove the under cover.
19. Drain the engine coolant, engine oil and transaxle fluid. Remove the radiator cap to speed coolant draining.
20. Remove the brake caliper.(Refer to **DRIVESHAFT -- SANTA FE**).
21. Disconnect the ABS connectors.(Refer to **BRAKE SYSTEM -- SANTA FE**).
22. Disconnect the stabilizer bar link from the struts.(Refer to **FRONT SUSPENSION SYSTEM -- SANTA FE** and **REAR SUSPENSION SYSTEM -- SANTA FE**).
23. Remove the knuckles from the struts. (Refer to **DRIVESHAFT -- SANTA FE**).
24. Remove the front muffler (A).

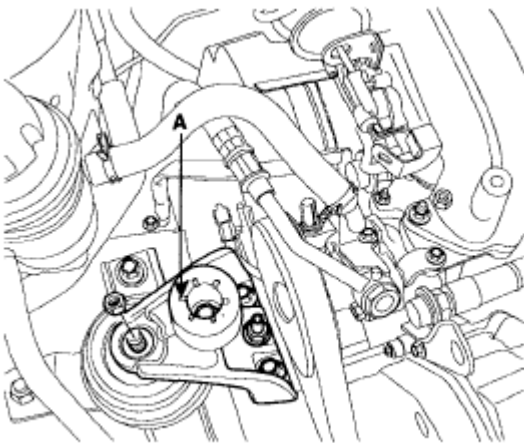


SCMEM6005L

Fig. 269: Locating Front Muffler
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

25. Disconnect the power steering return hose.
26. Remove the engine mounting bracket (A).

[MT]



SCMEM6011L

Fig. 270: Locating Engine Mounting Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

NOTE: Remove the ECM (Electronic Controlled Mounting) nuts and the solenoid valve connector for A/T vehicles.

27. Remove the transaxle mounting bracket (A).

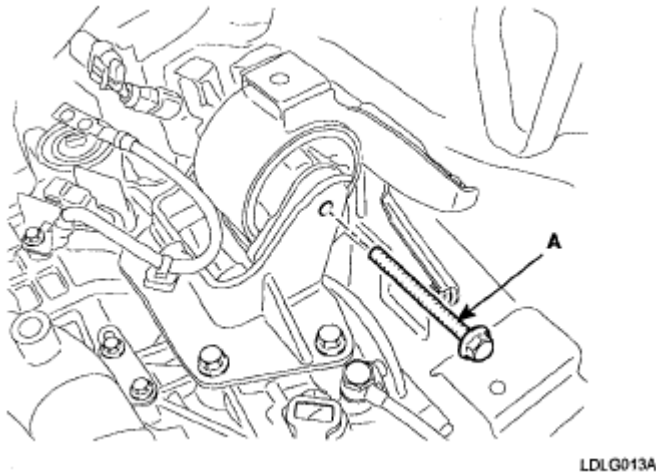


Fig. 271: Locating Transaxle Mounting Bracket
Courtesy of HYUNDAI MOTOR CO.

28. Supporting the engine and transaxle assembly with a jack, remove the assembly from the vehicle by loosening the subframe mounting bolts and lifting up the vehicle slowly.

NOTE: When removing the engine and transaxle assembly, be careful not to damage any surrounding parts or body components.

INSTALLATION

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

Perform the following :

- Adjust the shift cable.
- Refill the engine with engine oil.
- Refill the transaxle with fluid.
- Refill the radiator with engine coolant.
- Bleed air from the cooling system with the heater valve open.
- Clean the battery posts and cable terminals with sandpaper assemble them, then apply grease to prevent corrosion.
- Inspect for fuel leakage.

After assembling the fuel line, turn on the ignition switch (do not operate the starter) so that the fuel pump runs for approximately two seconds and fuel line pressurizes.

Repeat this operation two or three times, then check for fuel leakage at any point in the fuel lines.