



Sampling coolant at regular intervals under normal operating conditions can detect and prevent damage caused by:

- Wear metals and contaminants
- Imbalances in glycol to water ratio
- Coolant additives
 - Breakdown
 - Excessive levels
 - Mixing and detrimental chemical combinations

When preparing for extraction of your sample, make sure:

- Sample bottle is clean and free of contaminants.
- Samples are drawn from consistent sample points.
- Samples are labelled clearly.

If sampling water used in the coolant, run the water for at least one minute.



Procedures:

Sampling with a Suction Pump

- Sampling with a suction pump draws coolant from the radiator.
- With the engine off and cool, insert a clean piece of plastic tubing into the radiator or coolant reservoir that reaches about 6 inches into the fluid.
- Screw the sample bottle firmly to the suction pump.
- Fill the bottle about 90% full (80 ml or 2.71 oz).
- Avoid taking a coolant sample from the bottom of the radiator or coolant reservoir.

Sampling with a Pushbutton Valve

- Remove the protective cap and wipe the valve with a clean cloth.
- Press the push button slowly to avoid a sudden burst of coolant.
- Extract then discard the first 150 ml (5 oz) of fluid to remove any debris from the valve.
- Fill the sample bottle about 90% full (80 ml or 2.71 oz).
- Seal the bottle tightly and wipe clean.

Sampling with a Probalyzer Valve

- Wipe the valve with a clean, dry cloth.
- Slowly push the needle valve probe onto the sampling valve. Please be cautious as coolant may be under pressure.
- Discard about 150 ml (5 oz) of the initial fluid from the valve to make sure dirt and debris are removed.
- Fill the sample bottle about 90% full (80 ml or 2.71 oz). Seal the bottle tightly and wipe clean.