TECHNICAL INFORMATION ZERO-COST TURBO REGAL COOLANT FAN MODIFICATION

Your coolant fan runs in two modes; low speed and high speed. The low speed fan is used for typical daily driving, under most conditions. The fan is controlled by a low speed fan relay connected through a resistor mounted on the fan shroud, drivers side.

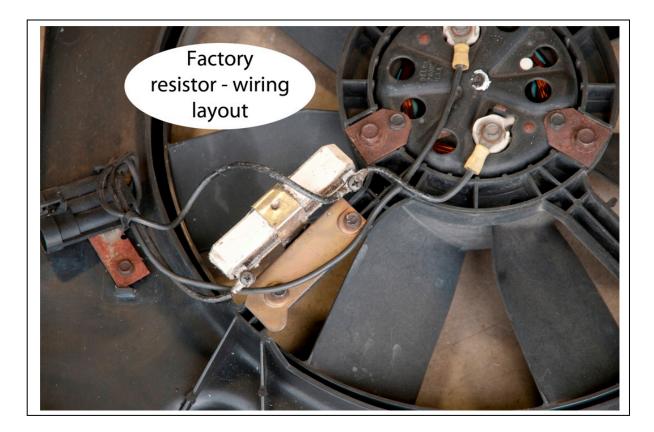
The purpose of the resistor is to reduce battery current, forcing the fan to run slower than normal. High speed, however, is required when the engine temperature exceeds a pre-set amount, and also when the AC system is operating under a higher than normal pressure (extreme ambient temperature). And, with "modified" turbo vehicles, the higher rate of airflow is necessary.

Installing a 160 degree thermostat on your turbo Regal puts an additional load requirement on your coolant system, specifically on the coolant fan. So, running your fan on high whenever it is running is advantageous and will help keep your coolant temperature more consistent.

The simplest, least expensive and most effective way to do this is to place all three control wires on the same point as shown in the images below. This procedure will force the coolant fan to run on high whenever the engine controls call for either low or high speed.

Using the illustrations below, locate the low speed fan resistor. It's nested between the coolant fan motor and the 3-way fan connector. Using a 7mm open-end wrench and a Philips screwdriver, remove both screws. *You might need a small pair of vise-grips to secure the Philips head - see the following.* You might find it easier to do this if you remove the resistor from the fan shroud and position it in a better location to work on it.





NOTE: These screws are very stubborn and may be difficult to remove - typically, the Philips screw head will strip out before you can get a good grip on it. For the record, the screws are 4mm x 10mm long so worst case, be prepared to replace one of the screws (you will only need one). Copyright © 2001 Caspers Electronics, Inc.

