

The rear of the outlet pipe locates in the inlet pipe of the center section. A loose flange on the outlet pipe locates on two studs in a flange on the inlet pipe of the center section. Two M10 nuts compress and secure the joint.

CENTER SECTION

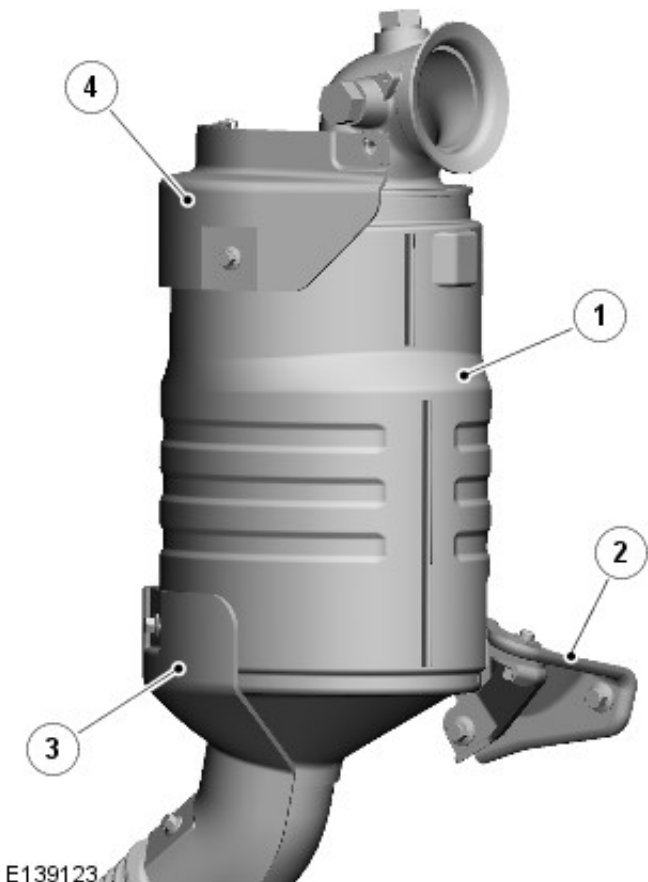
The center muffler is a 3-pass absorption construction with a capacity of 21.33 liters (1302in³). The muffler contains baffles, perforated tubes and E-glass fiber packs which reduce noise as the exhaust gases pass through the muffler. A hanger bar is welded to the muffler inlet pipe, and provides for the location of a mounting rubber. Another hanger bar is welded to the rear of the muffler on 90 variants and to the outlet pipe on 110 and 130 variants.

The outlet pipe of the center section is secured to the rear section using a flange to flange joint. The flange on the outlet pipe has three studs which locate in the rear section and are secured with M10 nuts.

REAR SECTION

The rear section uses a straight through muffler with a volume of 0.73 liters (44.55in³). A flange on the inlet pipe connects to the center section. The outlet pipe has a mounting bar welded to the left hand side, which locates in a mounting rubber.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER



Item	Part Number	Description
1	-	Insulation panel
2	-	Support bracket
3	-	Lower heat shield
4	-	Upper heat shield

The catalytic converter, which has a capacity of 1.3 liters, is fitted in the front section of the exhaust system. The catalytic converter assembly is common to vehicles with or without the [DPF](#), however, the catalyst coating specification varies depending on the market.

The catalytic converter reduces the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons content of the exhaust gases. In the catalytic converter the exhaust gases are passed through honeycombed ceramic elements coated with a special surface treatment called a 'washcoat'.

The washcoat increases the surface area of the ceramic elements by a factor of approximately 7000. On top of the washcoat is a coating containing platinum, which is the active constituent for converting harmful emissions into inert by-products. The platinum adds oxygen to the carbon monoxide and the hydrocarbons in the exhaust gases, to convert them into carbon dioxide and water respectively.