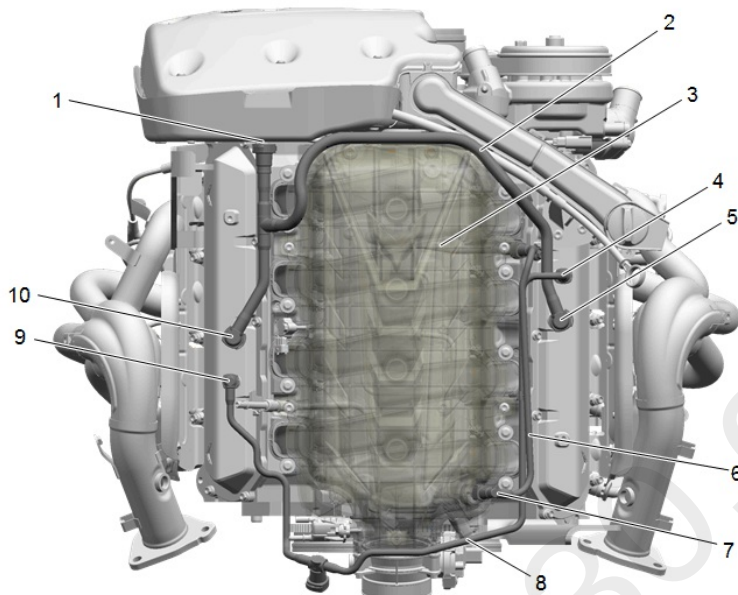


# 2022 CHEVROLET CORVETTE SERVICE MANUAL

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## Crankcase Ventilation System Description



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A closed crankcase ventilation system is used in order to provide a more complete scavenging of crankcase vapors. Filtered air from the air induction system duct is supplied to the crankcase, mixed with blow-by vapors, and passes through a crankcase ventilation metering device before entering the intake manifold. The primary component in the positive crankcase ventilation (PCV) system is the PCV flow metering device (valve). Vacuum changes within the intake manifold result in flow variations of the blow-by vapors. If abnormal operating conditions occur, the design of the PCV system permits excessive amounts of blow-by vapors to back flow through the crankcase vent tube and into the engine induction system to be consumed during normal combustion. This engine ventilation system design minimizes oil consumption and significantly reduces the potential for oil ingestion during vehicle limit handling maneuvers.

In the LT2 engine, filtered fresh air is routed from upstream of the throttle plate through a formed nylon fresh air tube (8) to a PCV fitting (9) in the rocker arm cover - left side and a PCV fitting (4) in the rocker arm cover - right side. The rocker arm covers' design shields rocker arm oil spray, thereby reducing the potential for oil being drawn back into the fresh air PCV tube during any backflow of the ventilation system. Separated foul vapor from the engine oil tank (1) is routed to a PCV fitting (10) in the rocker arm cover - left side and a PCV fitting (5) in the rocker arm cover - right side via a formed nylon recirculation tube (2). Foul crankcase vapor is routed through a formed nylon foul air tube (6) from a PCV connection (3) on the engine oil separator in the engine valley to right side rear of the intake manifold (7).