

Replacement part: Bosch 0130111145







The shaft of the motor is a little longer, the fan needs to be pushed a little further an the shaft for clearance purposes.  
Connect the motor before mounting it and check that it runs correctly. I had to reverse the polarity on mine.  
You're done! 😊





Starting point: Old blower motor shaft is ~2mm below the surface of the fan:



6 clips undone with a small flatblade screwdriver (arrow points to clip for electrical spade connections, also needs to come off). These clips really like to fly, watch your aim.....:



Electrical connections:



Pull the two spade connectors off the motor:



Separate the blower case halves by hand, and undo the 7mm screw holding the motor to the upper half - you'll note the slots in the case that allow the brush housings to fit in the case.

To remove the blower cage from the old motor, I suspended the blower vanes on 2 pieces of wood and hammered the shaft downward with a 1/4" punch.

Trivia: only the Germans would mold compass headings into the fan, and have provisions for adding metal balance pieces to the blades:



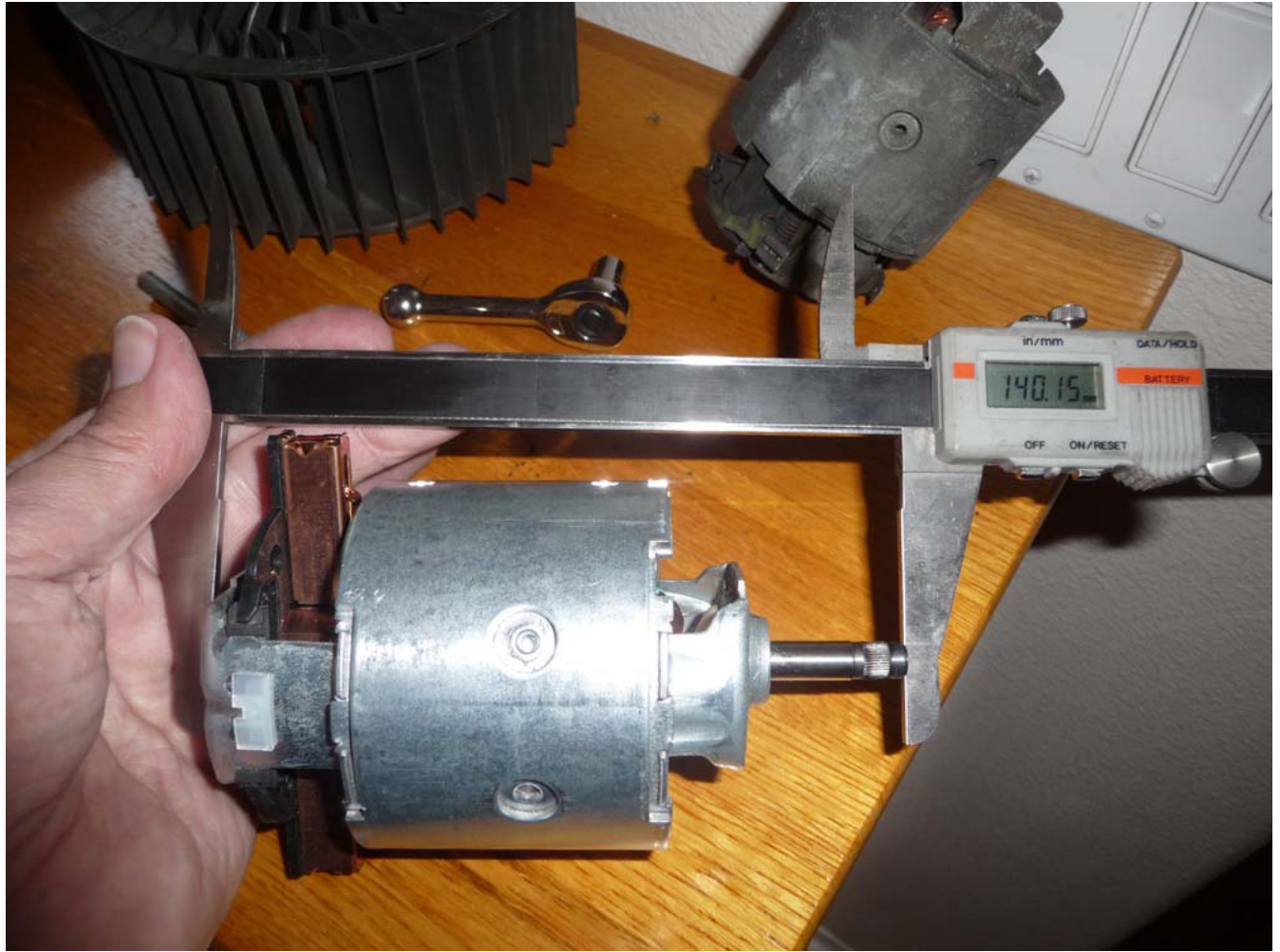


A look at the 21 year old motor reveals that about half of the brushes are gone (note the position of the braided lead) and the commutator is quite worn:



The old motor shaft is 137 mm overall, while the new motor shaft is 140mm. So as Schocki points out, the fan needs to slip 3 mm further down the shaft to fit in the housing.





Support the motor on two blocks of wood and press the fan back on the shaft, then one can tap into place with a deep 3/8"-ish socket.

New shaft in the proper position (no rubbing when test-fitted).

I should add that I bench tested the old fan before disassembly- it consumed 16 amps at 12V. The new fan motor pulls 24 amps at 12V, with a noticeably stronger output. So for all the (valid) discussions about cleaning your evaporator, I'd bet that some of the low airflow that people complain about is old tired blower motors.

