External & Intercoolers

gpd global parts distributors, llc
"Your Simple A/C Solution"

Engine Oil Coolers lower the temperature of the engine oil to maintain proper viscosity, prevent overheating, and extend engine life. These can be attached/ built-in to the radiator.

Inverter Oil Coolers regulate the inverter fluid temperature to prevent damage to the inverter system and batteries. These are most commonly found on hybrid vehicles.

Power Steering Coolers regulate the temperature of the power steering fluid to prevent overheating and power steering system damage.

Transmission Oil Coolers lower the temperature of transmission oil fluid to prevent overheating and enhance transmission performance. These can be attached or built-in to the radiator or condenser.

Features & Benefits

- Leak tested
- Designed to meet/exceed OE fit, form, and function
- Durability tested on every new design
- Direct fit replacements
- Packaged with mounting hardware/fittings where applicable

Top Selling External Coolers

Part	Cooler Type	Application
2611358	Power Steering	2002–2009 Chevrolet Trailblazer
2611360	Power Steering	2003–2010 Dodge Charger
2611253	Transmission	1999–2007 Chevrolet Silverado
2611370	Power Steering	2002–2013 Chevrolet Silverado
2611371	Power Steering	2007–2014 Chevrolet Suburban
2611255	Transmission	1995–2001 Dodge Ram
2611361	Power Steering	2002–2010 Dodge Ram
2611288	Transmission	2004–2008 Ford F-150
2611234	Transmission	2005–2007 Ford F-Series Super Duty
2611357	Inverter	2010–2015 Toyota Prius

Top Selling Intercoolers

Part	Application
2711239	2011–2016 Chevrolet Cruze
2711234	2010–2012 Dodge Ram
2711288	2013–2018 Dodge Ram
2711249	1999–2003 Ford F-Series Super Duty
2711244	2008–2010 Ford F-Series Super Duty
2711248	2013–2018 Ford Focus
2711293	2015–2017 Ford Expedition
2711291	2015–2019 Ford F-150
2711327	2017–2020 Honda CR-V
2711282	2006–2014 Volkswagen GTI

Commonly found on high performance vehicles, intercoolers, also known as "charge air coolers" increase the density (oxygen content) of the air supplied to the engine by cooling the air compressed by the turbo-charger or supercharger. By reducing the temperature and pushing more oxygen-rich air to the engine, more fuel can be burned to improve combustion and give the engine more power. (See gpdtechtips.com #97 for more info.)