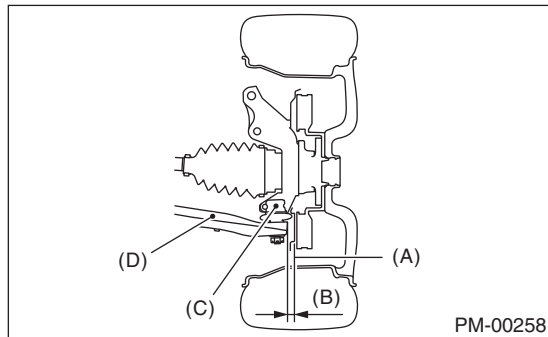


21. Suspension

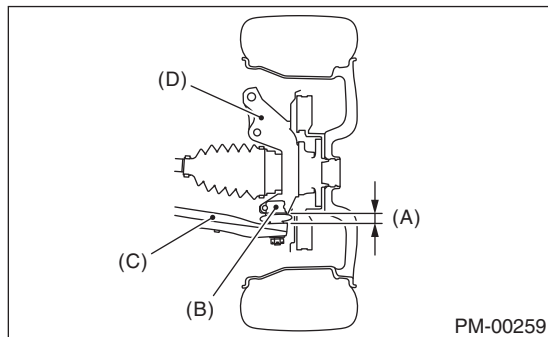
A: INSPECTION

1. SUSPENSION BALL JOINT

- 1) Jack up the vehicle until front wheels are off ground.
- 2) Grasp the bottom of tire and move it in and out. If relative movement (B) is observed between the brake disc cover (A) and end of front arm (D), ball joint (C) may be excessively worn.



- 3) Hold the end of the front arm and move it up and down. Relative movement (A) between the housing (D) and front arm (C) boss indicates ball joint (B) may be excessively worn.



- 4) If the relative movement is observed in the preceding two steps, remove and inspect the ball joint. If the free play exceeds standard value, replace the ball joint. <Ref. to FS-17, Front Ball Joint.>

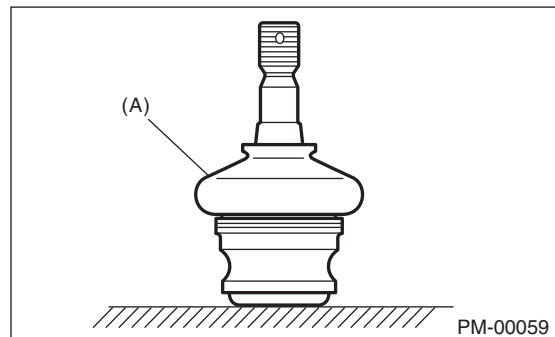
5) Damage of dust seal

Visually inspect the ball joint dust seal. If damaged, remove the front arm. <Ref. to FS-19, Front Arm.> Measure the play of the ball point. <Ref. to FS-17, Front Ball Joint.>

- (1) Replace the ball joint if the looseness exceeds the standard value.
- (2) If the dust seal is damaged, replace with a new ball joint.

NOTE:

When the front arm ball joint has been removed or replaced, check the toe of front wheel. If the front wheel toe is not within the specified value, adjust the toe-in. <Ref. to FS-7, Wheel Alignment.>



(A) Dust seal

2. FRONT/REAR SUSPENSION BUSHING

Apply pressure using the tire lever, and check the bushing for abnormal fatigue or damage. Replace the bushing if there is any damage.

3. WHEEL ARCH HEIGHT

- 1) Unload the cargoes and set the vehicle in curb weight (empty) condition.
- 2) Then, check the wheel arch height of front and rear suspensions to ensure that they are within specified values. <Ref. to FS-7, Wheel Alignment.>
- 3) When the wheel arch height is out of the tolerance value, visually inspect the following components and replace deformed parts.
 - Suspension components [Front strut assembly and rear shock absorber assembly]
 - Parts connecting suspension and body
- 4) When no components are deformed, adjust wheel arch height by replacing coil spring in the suspension whose wheel arch height is out of standard. <Ref. to FS-7, Wheel Alignment.>

4. WHEEL ALIGNMENT OF FRONT SUSPENSION

1) Check the alignment of front suspension to make sure the following items are within tolerance.

- Toe-in
- Camber
- Caster
- Steering angle

<Ref. to FS-7, Wheel Alignment.>

2) When the caster angle does not conform to the reference value obviously, visually inspect the following components and replace deformed parts.

- Suspension components [Strut assembly, crossmember, front arm, etc.]
- Parts connecting suspension and body

3) When the toe-in and camber are outside of the tolerance value, adjust each one so that they conform to the specified value.

4) When the rotating angles of the right and left tires are out of the specified value, adjust them so that they conform to the specified value.

5. WHEEL ALIGNMENT OF REAR SUSPENSION

1) Check the alignment of rear suspension to make sure the following items are within tolerance.

- Toe-in
- Camber
- Thrust angle

<Ref. to RS-7, Wheel Alignment.>

2) When the camber is out of the tolerance value, visually inspect the components listed below. Replace any deformed or damaged parts.

- Suspension components [Shock absorber, front lateral link, rear lateral link, upper arm, trailing link, sub frame, etc.]
- Parts connecting suspension and body

3) When the toe-in and thrust are outside of the tolerance value, adjust each one so that they conform to the specified value.

6. OIL LEAKAGE OF STRUT AND SHOCK ABSORBER

Visually inspect the front strut and rear shock absorber for oil leakage. If there is a bad oil leak, replace the front strut and rear shock absorber.

7. TIGHTNESS OF BOLTS AND NUTS

Check the bolts and nuts for looseness. Retighten the bolts and nuts to specified torque. If the self-locking nuts and bolts are removed, replace them with new parts.

Front suspension: <Ref. to FS-2, General Description.>

Rear suspension: <Ref. to RS-2, General Description.>

8. DAMAGE TO SUSPENSION PARTS

Check the following parts and the fastening portion of the vehicle body for deformation or excessive rusting which impairs the suspension. If necessary, replace the damaged parts with new parts. If minor rust, pitting, etc. are noted, remove the rust and take rust prevention measure.

- Front suspension
 - Front arm
 - Crossmember
 - Strut

- Rear suspension
 - Sub frame
 - Front lateral link
 - Rear lateral link
 - Upper arm
 - Trailing link
 - Shock absorber

- In the area where salt is sprayed to melt snow on a road in winter, check suspension parts for damage caused by rust every 12 months after lapse of 60 months. Take rust prevention measures as necessary.