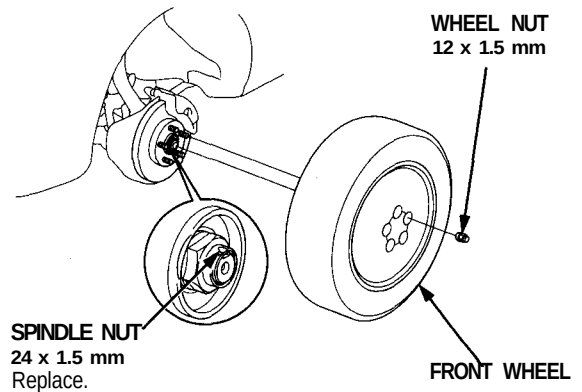




Driveshafts

Removal

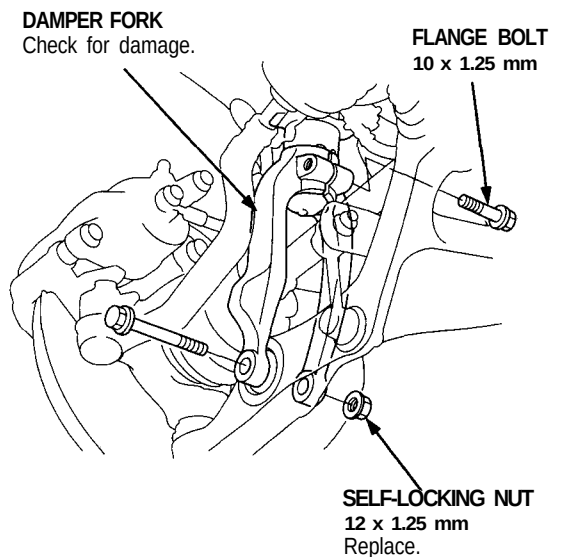
1. Loosen the wheel nuts slightly.
2. Raise the front of the vehicle, and support it with safety stands in the proper locations (see [section 1](#)).
3. Remove the wheel nuts and front wheels.



4. Drain the differential oil (see [section 15](#)).

NOTE: It is not necessary to drain the differential oil when the left driveshaft is removed.

5. Raise the locking tab on the spindle nut, then remove the nut.
6. Remove the self-locking nut and flange bolts from the damper fork.



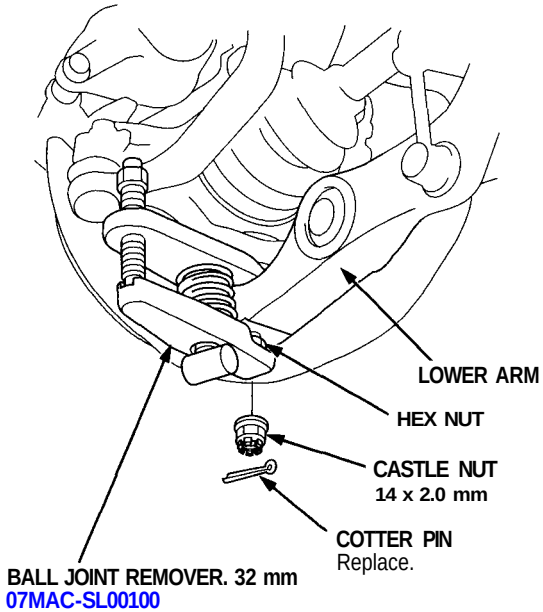
7. Remove the damper fork.

(cont'd)

Driveshafts

Removal (cont'd)

8. Remove the cotter pin from the lower arm ball joint castle nut, and remove the nut.

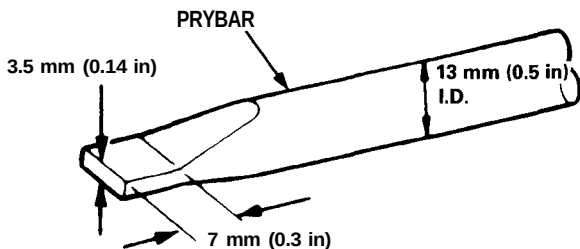


9. Install a 14 mm hex nut on the ball joint. Make sure the hex nut is flush with the ball joint pin end, or the threaded section of the ball joint pin might be damaged by the ball joint remover.
10. Use the ball joint remover, as shown on page 18-11, to separate the ball joint and lower arm.

CAUTION: Be careful not to damage the ball joint boot.

NOTE: If necessary, apply penetrating type lubricant to loosen the ball joint.

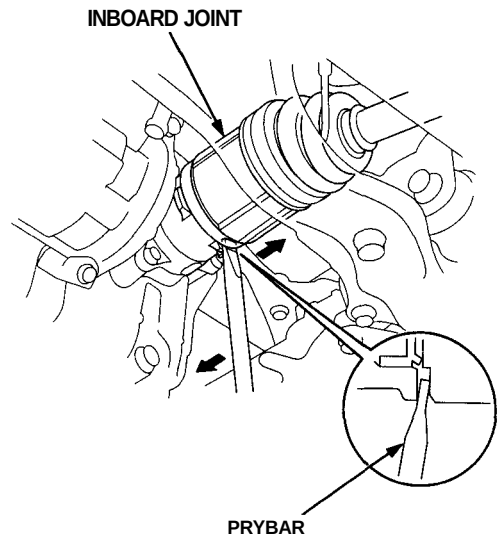
11. Pry out the driveshaft assembly with a prybar, as shown, to force the set ring at the driveshaft end past the groove.



12. Pull the inboard joint, and remove the driveshaft from the differential case as an assembly.

CAUTION:

- Do not pull on the driveshaft; the inboard joint may come apart.
- Use care when prying out the assembly, and draw it straight out to avoid damaging the differential oil seal.



13. Pull the knuckle outward, and remove the driveshaft outboard joint from the front wheel hub using a plastic hammer.

