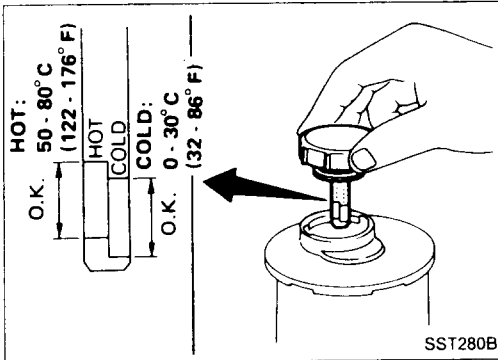


ON-VEHICLE INSPECTION

Checking and Adjusting Drive Belts

Refer to section MA for Drive Belt Inspection.



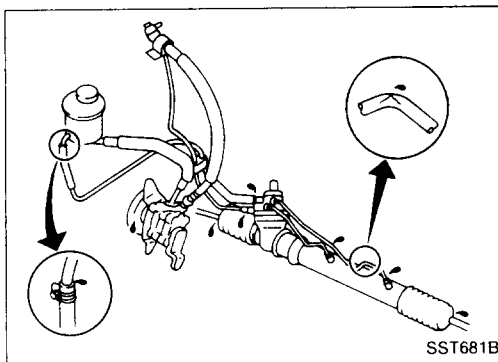
Checking Fluid Level

Check fluid level.

Fluid level should be checked using "HOT" range on dipstick at fluid temperatures of 50 to 80°C (122 to 176°F) or using "COLD" range on dipstick at fluid temperatures of 0 to 30°C (32 to 86°F).

CAUTION:

- Do not overfill.
- Recommended fluid is Automatic Transmission Fluid "DEXRON™" type.



Checking Fluid Leakage

Check the lines for improper attachment and for leaks, cracks, damage, loose connections, chafing or deterioration.

1. Run engine between idle speed and 1,000 rpm.

Make sure temperature of fluid in oil tank rises to 60 to 80°C (140 to 176°F).

2. Turn steering wheel right-to-left several times.
3. Hold steering wheel at each "lock" position for five seconds and carefully check for fluid leakage.

CAUTION:

Do not hold the steering wheel in a locked position for more than 15 seconds.

4. If fluid leakage at connectors is noticed, loosen flare nut and then retighten.

Do not overtighten connector as this can damage O-ring, washer and connector.

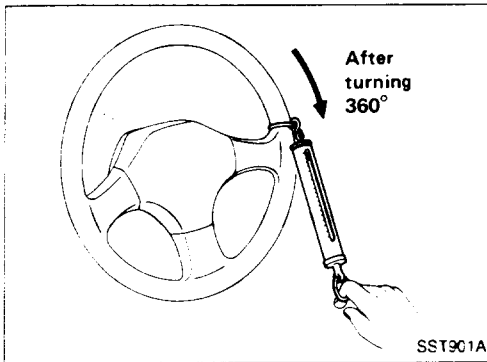
Bleeding Hydraulic System

1. Raise front end of vehicle until wheels are clear of the ground.
2. Add fluid into oil tank to specified level. Meanwhile quickly turn steering wheel fully to right and left and lightly touch steering stoppers.
Repeat steering wheel operation until fluid level no longer decreases.
3. Start engine.
Repeat step 2 above.

Bleeding Hydraulic System (Cont'd)

- Incomplete air bleeding will cause the following to occur. When this happens, bleed air again.
 - a. Generation of air bubbles in reservoir tank
 - b. Generation of clicking noise in oil pump
 - c. Excessive buzzing in oil pump

While the vehicle is stationary or while moving the steering wheel slowly, fluid noise may occur in the valve or oil pump. This noise is inherent in this steering system, and it will not affect performance or durability of the system.



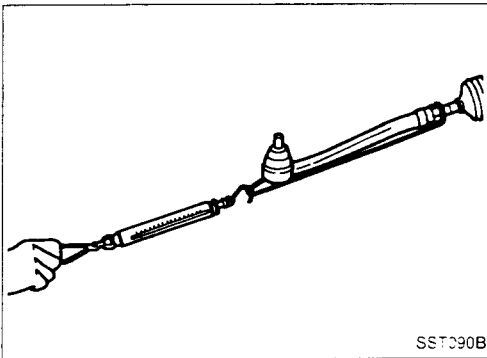
Checking Steering Wheel Turning Force

1. Park vehicle on a level, dry surface and set parking brake.
2. Start engine.
3. Bring power steering fluid up to adequate operating temperature. [Make sure temperature of fluid is approximately 60 to 80°C (140 to 176°F).]

Tires need to be inflated to normal pressure.

4. Check steering wheel turning force when steering wheel has been turned 360° from the neutral position.

**Steering wheel turning force:
39 N (4 kg, 9 lb) or less**



5. If steering wheel turning force is out of specifications, check rack sliding force to detect condition of steering gear assembly.
 - a. Disconnect steering column lower joint and knuckle arms from the gear.
 - b. Start and run engine at idle to make sure steering fluid has reached normal operating temperature.
 - c. While pulling tie-rod slowly in the ± 11.5 mm (± 0.453 in) range from the neutral position, make sure rack sliding force is within specification.

Average rack sliding force:

Less than 226 N (23 kg, 51 lb)

- d. Check sliding force outside above range.

Maximum rack sliding force:

Not more than 39 N (4 kg, 9 lb) beyond above value

6. If rack sliding force is not within specification, overhaul steering gear assembly.

