

7. Rear Differential Member

A: REMOVAL

- 1) Set the vehicle on a lift.
- 2) Disconnect the ground cable from the battery.
- 3) Move the select lever or gear shift lever to "N".
- 4) Release the parking brake.
- 5) Loosen the wheel nuts.
- 6) Lift up the vehicle.
- 7) Remove the wheels.
- 8) Remove the rear exhaust pipe and muffler.
 - Non-turbo model
<Ref. to EX(H4SO)-8, REMOVAL, Rear Exhaust Pipe.> <Ref. to EX(H4SO)-10, REMOVAL, Muffler.>
 - Turbo model
<Ref. to EX(H4DOTC)-13, REMOVAL, Rear Exhaust Pipe.> <Ref. to EX(H4DOTC)-14, REMOVAL, Muffler.>
- 9) Remove the front differential member.

NOTE:

When removing the front differential member, work the removal procedure as rear differential.

<Ref. to DI-19, REMOVAL, Rear Differential.>

- 10) Remove the rear differential member.

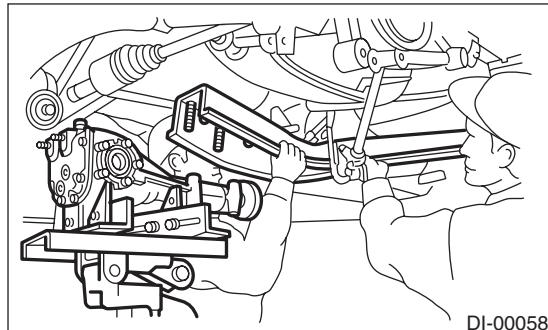
B: INSTALLATION

Install in the reverse order of removal.

- 1) Position the front differential member with the vehicle by passing the member under the parking brake cable and securing it to rear differential.

NOTE:

When installing the front differential member, be careful of the order for installation of the stoppers.

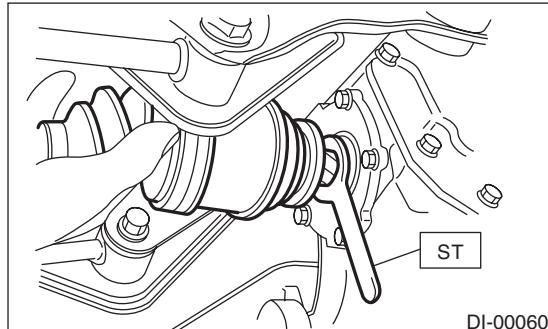


- 2) Insert the DOJ of the rear drive shaft into the rear differential.

NOTE:

Before inserting, replace the side oil seal with a new part.

ST 28099PA090 OIL SEAL PROTECTOR



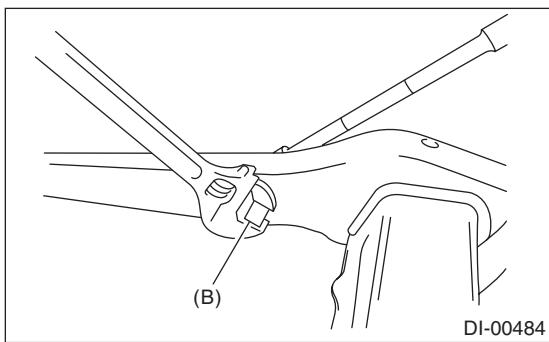
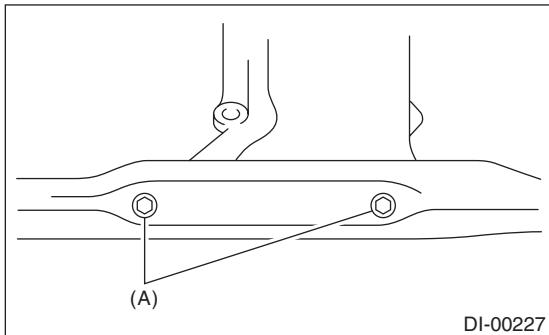
- 3) Hereafter, install in the reverse order of removal.

C: DISASSEMBLY

NOTE:

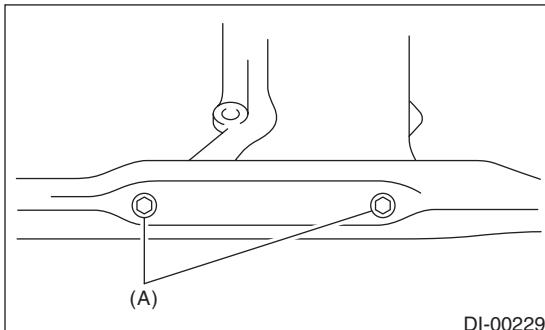
Clean the rear differential member before working.

- 1) Remove the bolts (A) and (B) which secure the front differential member and the differential bracket.



D: ASSEMBLY

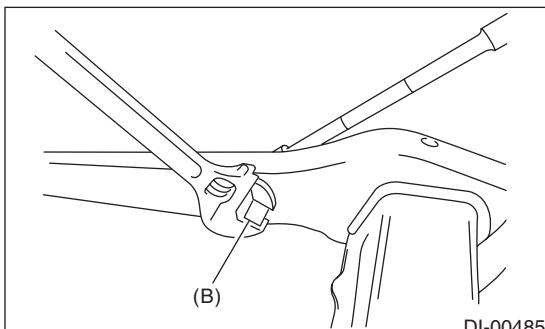
- 1) Temporarily tighten bolts (A) that secure the front differential member and differential bracket.



- 2) Tighten the nut of mounting bolt (B).

Tightening torque:

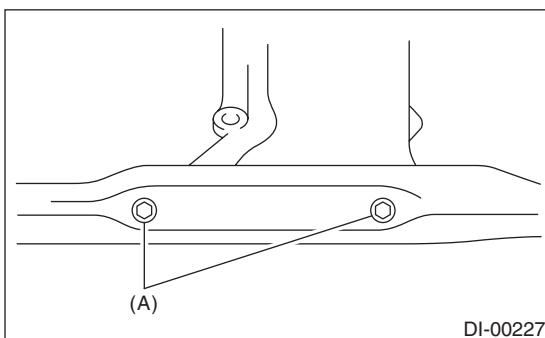
128 N·m (13.1 kgf·m, 94.4 ft-lb)



- 3) Tighten the nut of mounting bolt (A).

Tightening torque:

70 N·m (7.1 kgf·m, 51.6 ft-lb)



E: INSPECTION

- 1) Check the rear differential member for damage, bend or corrosion.

If damage, bend or corrosion is excessive, replace the rear differential member.

- 2) Check bushings of rear differential member for cracking, hardening or damage.

If cracking, hardening or damage is excessive, replace rear differential member.