

# General Diagnostic Table

## MANUAL TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL

### 20. General Diagnostic Table

#### A: INSPECTION

##### 1. MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Symptoms	Possible cause	Corrective action
1. Gears are difficult to intermesh.  NOTE: The cause for difficulty in shifting gears can be classified into two types: One is a defective gear shift system and the other is defective transmission. However, if the operation is heavy and engagement of the gears is difficult, a defective clutch disengagement may also be responsible. Check whether the clutch is correctly functioning, before checking the gear shift system and transmission.	(a) Worn, damaged or burred chamfer at internal spline of the sleeve and reverse driven gear  (b) Worn, damaged or burred chamfer of gear spline  (c) Worn or scratched bushings  (d) Incorrect contact or wear between baulk ring and gear cone	Replace.  Replace.  Replace.  Repair or replace.
2. Gear slip-out • Gear slips out when coasting on rough road. • Gear slips out during acceleration.	(a) Defective pitching stopper adjustment  (b) Loose engine mounting bolts  (c) Worn shifter fork or broken shifter check ball spring  (d) Worn or damaged ball bearing  (e) Excessive clearance between splines of synchronizer hub and synchronizer sleeve  (f) Synchronizer hub tooth step wear  (g) Worn 1st driven gear and driven shaft  (h) Worn 2nd driven gear and bushing  (i) Worn 3rd drive gear and needle bearing  (j) Worn 4th drive gear and needle bearing  (k) Worn reverse idler gear and bushing	Replace.  Tighten.  Replace.  Replace.  Replace.  Replace.  Replace.  Replace.  Replace.  Replace.
3. Noise emitted from transmission  NOTE: If a noise is heard when the vehicle is parked with its engine idling and if a noise ceases when the clutch is disengaged, it may be considered that the noise is coming from the transmission.	(a) Insufficient or improper lubrication  (b) Worn or damaged gears and bearings  NOTE: If the trouble is only wear of the gear teeth surfaces, only a high whirring noise will occur at high speeds, but if any part is broken, rhythmical clicking sounds will be heard even at low speeds.	Lubricate with specified oil or replace.  Replace.

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### 2. DIFFERENTIAL

Symptoms	Possible cause	Corrective action
1. Broken differential (case, gear, bearing, etc.)  NOTE: Noise will occur, and eventually the differential will not be able to operate due to broken pieces obstructing the gear revolution.	(a) Insufficient or improper oil  (b) Use of vehicle under severe conditions such as excessive load and improper use of the clutch  (c) Improper adjustment of taper roller bearing  (d) Improper adjustment of the drive pinion and the hypoid driven gear  (e) Excessive backlash of a vehicle under severe operating conditions due to worn differential side gear, washer or differential pinion.  (f) Loose hypoid driven gear clamping bolts	Disassemble the differential and replace broken components. At the same time check other components for any trouble, and replace if necessary.  Readjust the preload and backlash of the bearing, and the contact surface of gear.  Adjust.  Adjust.  Add recommended oil to the specified level. Do not use vehicle under severe operating conditions.  Tighten.
2. Differential and hypoid gear noises  Troubles of the differential and hypoid gear always appear as noise problems. Therefore noise is the first indication of trouble. However, noises from the engine, muffler, tire, exhaust gas, bearing, body, etc. are easily mistaken for the differential noise. Pay special attention to the hypoid gear noise because it is easily confused with other gear noises. There are the following four kinds of noises.  • Gear noise when driving: If noise increases as the vehicle speed increases, it may be due to insufficient gear oil, incorrect gear engagement, damaged gears, etc. • Gear noise when coasting: Damaged gears due to misadjusted bearings and incorrect shim adjustment. • Bearing noise when driving or coasting: Cracked, broken or damaged bearings • Noise mainly when turning: Noise from differential side gear, differential pinion or differential pinion shaft, etc.	(a) Insufficient oil  (b) Improper adjustment of hypoid driven gear and drive pinion  (c) Worn teeth of hypoid driven gear and drive pinion  (d) Loose roller bearing  (e) Distorted hypoid driven gear or differential case  (f) Worn washer and differential pinion shaft	Lubricate.  Check the tooth contact.  Replace as a set. Readjust the bearing preload.  Readjust the backlash of the hypoid driven gear to drive pinion, and check the tooth contact.  Replace.  Replace.

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# CLUTCH SYSTEM

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	Page
1. General Description .....	2
2. Clutch Disc and Cover .....	10
3. Flywheel .....	13
4. Release Bearing and Lever .....	14
5. Operating Cylinder .....	16
6. Master Cylinder .....	18
7. Clutch Pipe and Hose .....	20
8. Clutch Fluid .....	21
9. Clutch Fluid Air Bleeding .....	22
10. Clutch Pedal .....	23
11. Clutch Switch .....	27
12. General Diagnostic Table .....	30