

Wheel Alignment

FRONT SUSPENSION

2. Wheel Alignment

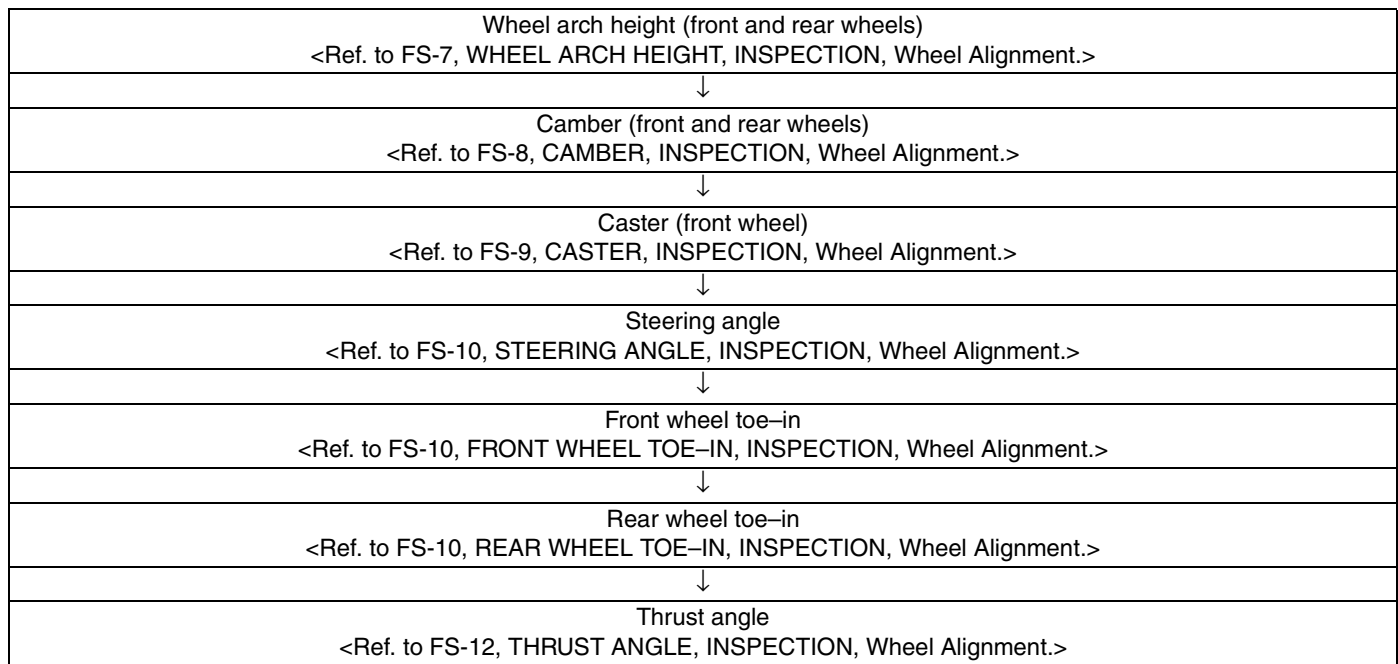
A: INSPECTION

Check the following items before performing the wheel alignment measurement.

Check items before measuring wheel alignment:

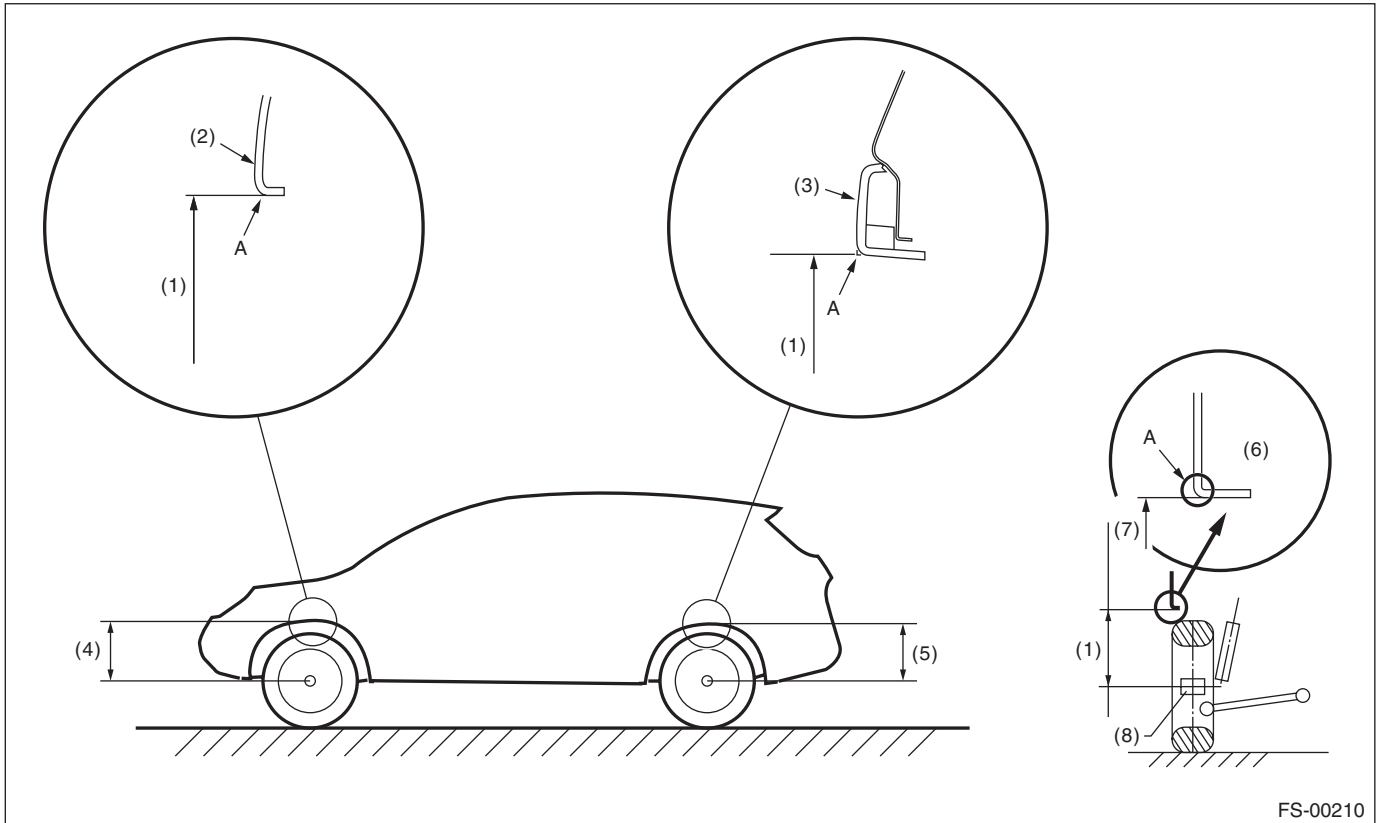
- Tire inflation pressure
- Uneven wear of RH and LH tires, or difference of sizes
- Tire runout
- Excessive play and wear of ball joint
- Excessive play and wear of tie rod end
- Excessive play of wheel bearing
- Right and left wheel base imbalance
- Deformation and excessive play of steering link
- Deformation and excessive play of suspension parts

Check, adjust and measure the wheel alignment in accordance with the procedures indicated in the figure.



1. WHEEL ARCH HEIGHT

- 1) Park the vehicle on a level surface.
- 2) Empty the vehicle so that it is at "curb weight". (Empty the luggage compartment, load the spare tire, jack and service tools, and fill up the fuel tank.)
- 3) Set the steering wheel in a straight-ahead position, and stabilize the suspension by moving the vehicle in a straight line for more than 5 m (16 ft).
- 4) Suspend a thread from the wheel arch (point "A" in the figure below) and affix at a position directly above the center of wheel.
- 5) Measure the distance between the point "A" and the center of wheel.



- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Wheel arch height | (4) Front wheel arch height | (7) Point of measurement |
| (2) Front fender | (5) Rear wheel arch height | (8) Tip end of spindle |
| (3) Rear quarter | (6) Flange bend line | |

Wheel arch height specification mm (in) (Tolerance: $+12\text{ mm}$ -24 mm ($+0.47\text{ in}$ -0.94 in))	
Front	442 (17.4)
Rear	439 (17.3)

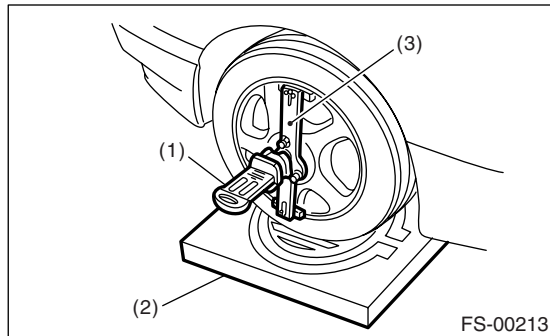
Wheel Alignment

FRONT SUSPENSION

2. CAMBER

• INSPECTION

- 1) Place the front wheel on the turning radius gauge. Make sure the ground contact surfaces of front and rear wheels are at the same height.
- 2) Set the adapter at the center of wheel, and then attach the wheel alignment gauge.



- (1) Alignment gauge
- (2) Turning radius gauge
- (3) Adapter

- 3) Measure the camber angle in accordance with the operation manual for wheel alignment gauge.

Camber (Difference between RH and LH 45' or less)
$0^{\circ}00' \pm 0^{\circ}45'$

• FRONT CAMBER ADJUSTMENT

- 1) When adjusting the camber, adjust it to the following value.

Camber (Difference between RH and LH 45' or less)
$0^{\circ}00' \pm 0^{\circ}30'$

- 2) Loosen the two self-locking nuts located at the lower front section of the strut.

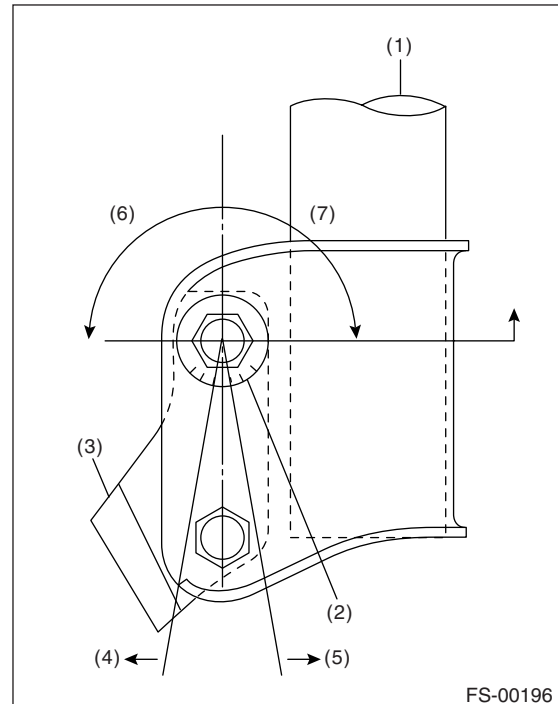
NOTE:

When the adjusting bolt needs to be loosened or tightened, hold its head with a wrench and turn the self-locking nut.

- 3) Turn the camber adjusting bolt so that the camber is set at specification.

NOTE:

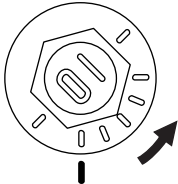
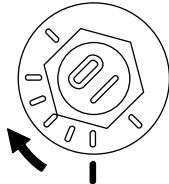
Moving the adjusting bolt by one scale changes the camber by approximately $0^{\circ}15'$.

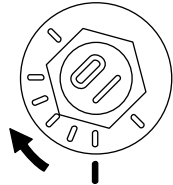
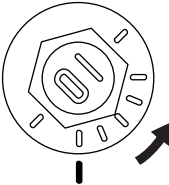


- (1) Strut
- (2) Adjusting bolt
- (3) Housing
- (4) Outer
- (5) Inner
- (6) Camber is increased.
- (7) Camber is decreased.

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FRONT SUSPENSION

To increase camber:	
Rotate the left side counterclockwise.	Rotate the right side clockwise.
 FS-00197	 FS-00198

To decrease camber:	
Rotate the left side clockwise.	Rotate the right side counterclockwise.
 FS-00198	 FS-00197

4) Tighten two new self-locking nuts.

Tightening torque:

175 N·m (17.9 kgf-m, 129 ft-lb)

3. CASTER

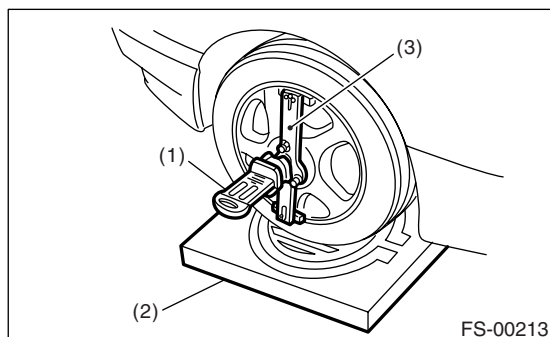
• INSPECTION

1) Place the front wheel on the turning radius gauge. Make sure the ground contact surfaces of front and rear wheels are at the same height.

2) Set the adapter at the center of wheel, and then attach the wheel alignment gauge.

3) Measure the caster angle in accordance with the operation manual for wheel alignment gauge.

Caster
4°04'(Reference)



- (1) Alignment gauge
- (2) Turning radius gauge
- (3) Adapter

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4. STEERING ANGLE

• INSPECTION

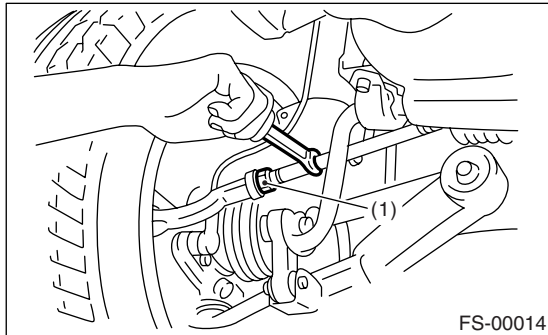
Inner wheel	Outer wheel
$37.0^{\circ} \pm 1.5^{\circ}$	$32.0^{\circ} \pm 1.5^{\circ}$

• ADJUSTMENT

- 1) Turn the tie-rod to adjust the steering angle of both inner and outer wheels.
- 2) Check the toe-in.

NOTE:

Correct the boot if it is twisted.



(1) Lock nut

5. FRONT WHEEL TOE-IN

• INSPECTION

Toe-in:

$0 \pm 3 \text{ mm } (0 \pm 0.12 \text{ in})$

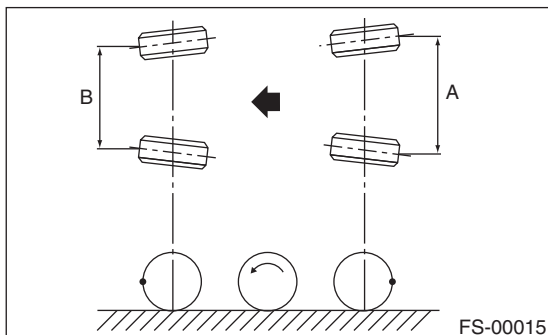
- 1) Set the toe-in gauge in the position at wheel axis center height behind the right and left front tires.
- 2) Place a mark at the center of both left and right tires, and measure distance "A" between the marks.
- 3) Move the vehicle forward to rotate the tires 180° .

NOTE:

Be sure to rotate the tires in the forward direction.

- 4) Measure distance "B" between the left and right marks. Find toe-in using the following equation:

$$A - B = \text{Toe-in}$$



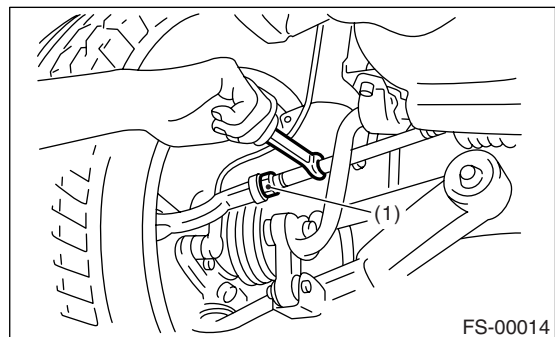
• ADJUSTMENT

When adjusting the toe-in, adjust it to the following value.

Toe-in:

$0 \pm 2 \text{ mm } (0 \pm 0.08 \text{ in})$

- 1) Check that the left and right wheel steering angles are within specification.
 - 2) Loosen the left and right side steering tie-rod lock nuts.
 - 3) Turn the left and right tie-rods by equal amounts until the toe-in is at the specification.
- Both the left and right tie-rods are right-hand threaded. To increase toe-in, turn both tie-rods clockwise by equal amount (viewing from the inside of vehicle).



(1) Lock nut

- 4) Tighten the tie-rod lock nut.

Tightening torque:

$85 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m } (8.7 \text{ kgf}\cdot\text{m}, 62.7 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{lb})$

NOTE:

Check and correct the tie rod boot if twisted.

6. REAR WHEEL TOE-IN

• INSPECTION

Toe-in:

$2 \pm 2 \text{ mm } (0.08 \pm 0.08 \text{ in})$

Refer to FRONT WHEEL TOE-IN for rear toe-in inspection procedures.

<Ref. to FS-10, FRONT WHEEL TOE-IN, INSPECTION, Wheel Alignment.>

• ADJUSTMENT

When adjusting, adjust it to the following value.

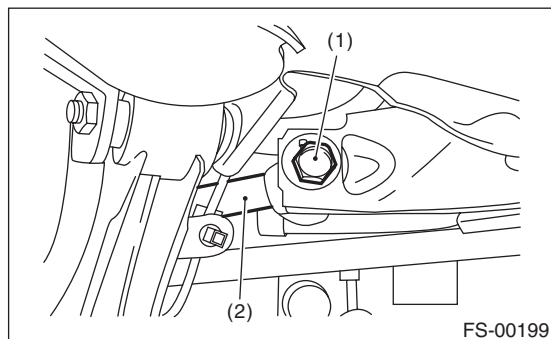
Toe-in:

$2 \pm 1.5 \text{ mm (0.08} \pm 0.06 \text{ in)}$

1) Loosen the self-locking nut on the inner side of the front lateral link.

NOTE:

When loosening or tightening the adjusting bolt, hold the bolt head and turn the self-locking nut.



(1) Adjusting bolt

(2) Front lateral link

2) Turn the adjusting bolt until toe-in is within the specification.

NOTE:

When the left and right wheels are adjusted for toe-in at the same time, moving one mark on the scale changes toe-in by approx. 3 mm (0.12 in).

To increase toe-in:	
Rotate the left side clockwise.	Rotate the right side counterclockwise.
Diagram showing the left side adjusting bolt with a clockwise rotation arrow. The diagram is labeled FS-00018.	Diagram showing the right side adjusting bolt with a counterclockwise rotation arrow. The diagram is labeled FS-00019.

To decrease toe-in:	
Rotate the left side counterclockwise.	Rotate the right side clockwise.
Diagram showing the left side adjusting bolt with a counterclockwise rotation arrow. The diagram is labeled FS-00019.	Diagram showing the right side adjusting bolt with a clockwise rotation arrow. The diagram is labeled FS-00018.

3) Attach and tighten a new self-locking nut.

Tightening torque:

$120 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m (12.2 kgf} \cdot \text{m, 88.5 ft} \cdot \text{lb)}$

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7. THRUST ANGLE

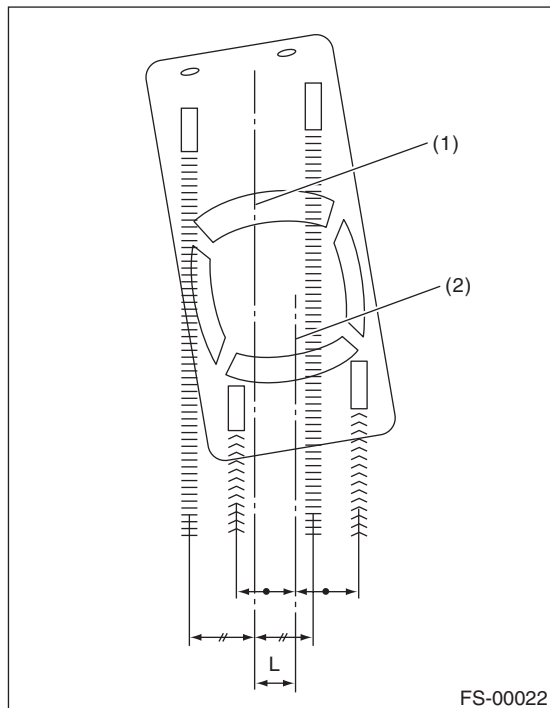
• INSPECTION

- 1) Park the vehicle on a level surface.
- 2) Move the vehicle 3 to 4 meters (10 to 13 feet) straight forward.
- 3) Draw the center of loci for both the front and rear axles.
- 4) Measure distance "L" between the center lines of the axle loci.

Thrust angle:

$0^{\circ} \pm 30'$

Less than 30' when "L" is 24 mm (0.9 in) or less.



- (1) Center line of loci (front axle)
(2) Center line of loci (rear axle)

• ADJUSTMENT

When adjusting, adjust it to the following value.

Thrust angle:

$0^{\circ} \pm 20'$

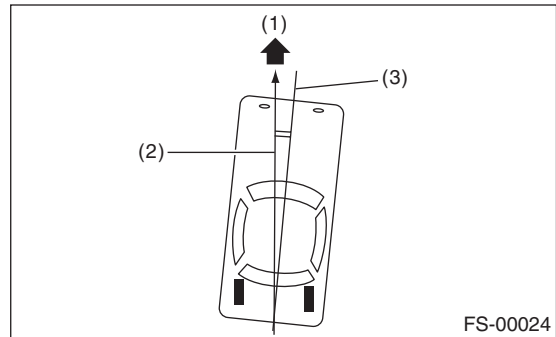
Less than 20' when "L" is 16 mm (0.6 in) or less.

- 1) Make thrust angle adjustments by turning the toe-in adjusting bolts of the rear suspension equally in the same direction.
- 2) When one rear wheel is adjusted in a toe-in direction, adjust the other rear wheel equally in toe-out direction, in order to make the thrust angle adjustment.

- 3) When the left and right adjusting bolts are turned by one graduation, the thrust angle will change approx. 19' ("L" is approx. 16 mm (0.63 in)).

NOTE:

Thrust angle is a mean value of left and right wheel toe angles in relation to the vehicle body center line. Vehicle is driven straight in the thrust angle direction while slanting in the oblique direction depending on the degree of the mean thrust angle.



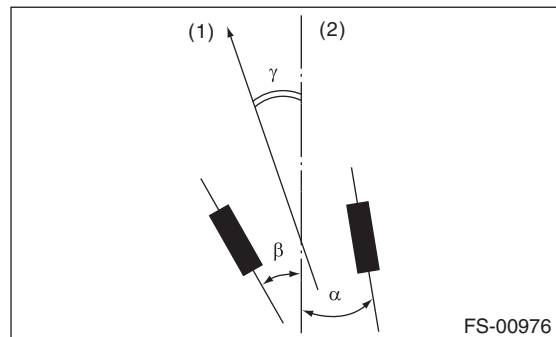
- (1) Front
(2) Thrust angle
(3) Body center line

Thrust angle: $r = (\alpha - \beta)/2$

α : Rear RH wheel toe-in angle

β : Rear LH wheel toe-in angle

Substitute only the positive toe-in values from each wheel into α and β in the equation.



- (1) Front
(2) Body center line