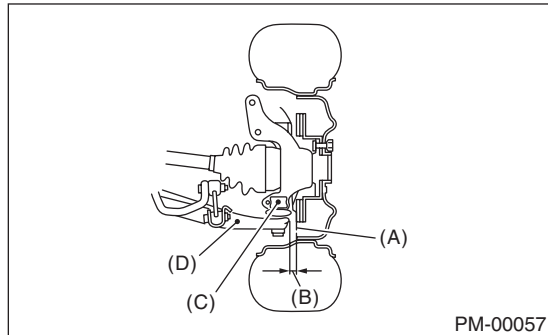


17. Suspension

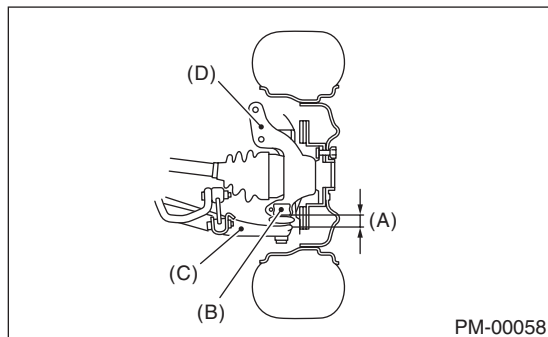
A: INSPECTION

1. SUSPENSION BALL JOINT

- 1) Jack up the vehicle until front tires are off ground.
- 2) Grasp the bottom of tire and move it in and out in axial direction. If relative movement (B) is observed between the brake disc cover (A) and end of front arm (D), ball joint (C) may be excessively worn.



- 3) Grasp the end of front arm and move it up and down. Relative movement (A) between the housing (D) and front arm (C) boss indicates ball joint (B) may be excessively worn.



- 4) If relative movement is observed in the step 2), 3), remove and inspect the ball joint. If the free play exceeds standard value, replace the ball joint. <Ref. to FS-16, Front Ball Joint.>

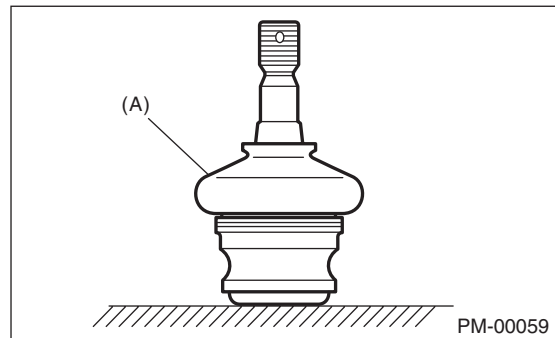
5) Damage of dust cover

Visually inspect the ball joint dust cover. If it is damaged, remove the front arm. <Ref. to FS-17, Front Arm.> Measure the play of the ball joint. <Ref. to FS-16, Front Ball Joint.>

- (1) If the free play exceeds standard value, replace the ball joint.
- (2) If the dust cover is damaged, replace with a new ball joint.

NOTE:

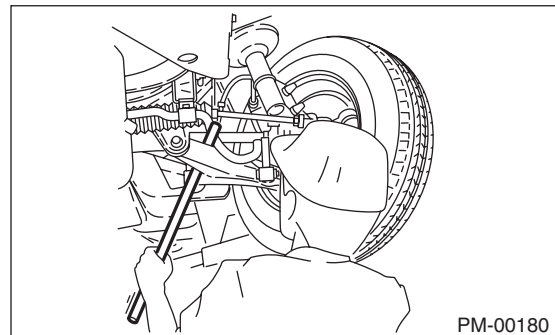
When the front arm ball joint has been removed or replaced, check the toe of front wheel. If the front wheel toe-in is not at specified value, adjust the toe-in. <Ref. to FS-6, Wheel Alignment.>



(A) Dust cover

2. FRONT, REAR SUSPENSION BUSHING

Apply pressure with tire lever etc, and inspect the bushing for excessive wear or damage. Replace the bushings and the arm assembly or link assembly if there is abnormal fatigue or damage.



3. WHEEL ARCH HEIGHT

- 1) Unload the vehicle, so that it is at curb weight.
- 2) Check the wheel arch height of the front and rear suspensions to ensure that they are within tolerance. <Ref. to FS-6, Wheel Alignment.>
- 3) When the wheel arch height is out of standard, visually inspect following components and replace deformed parts.

- Suspension components [Front strut assembly and rear shock absorber assembly]
- Parts connecting suspension and body

- 4) If none of the components is deformed, replace the suspension with wheel arch height out of specification and adjust the wheel arch height. <Ref. to FS-6, Wheel Alignment.> <Ref. to RS-7, Wheel Alignment.>

4. WHEEL ALIGNMENT OF FRONT SUSPENSION

1) Check the alignment of front suspension to ensure that following items conform to standard values.

- Toe-in
- Camber
- Caster
- Steering angle

<Ref. to FS-6, Wheel Alignment.>

2) When the caster angle does not conform to reference obviously, visually inspect the following components and replace deformed parts.

- Suspension components [Strut assembly, cross-member, front arm, etc.]
- Parts connecting suspension and body

3) When the toe-in and camber are outside of the tolerance value, adjust each one so that they conform to the specified value. <Ref. to FS-6, Wheel Alignment.>

4) When the rotating angles of the right and left tires are not within tolerance, adjust them to standard. <Ref. to FS-6, Wheel Alignment.>

5. WHEEL ALIGNMENT OF REAR SUSPENSION

1) Inspect the alignment of the rear suspension and check the following items are within the specified range.

- Toe-in
- Camber
- Thrust angle

<Ref. to RS-7, Wheel Alignment.>

2) When the camber is not within tolerance, visually inspect the following components. If the deformation is found, replace the damaged part.

- Suspension components [Shock absorber, rear upper arm, front lateral link, rear lateral link, rear trailing link, sub frame]
- Parts connecting suspension and body

3) If the toe-in and thrust angle are not within tolerance, adjust them so that they conform to the specified value. <Ref. to FS-6, Wheel Alignment.>

6. OIL LEAKAGE OF STRUT AND SHOCK ABSORBER

Visually inspect the front strut and rear shock absorber for oil leakage. Replace the front strut and rear shock absorber if oil leaks excessively.

7. TIGHTNESS OF BOLTS AND NUTS

Check the bolts and nuts for looseness. Retighten the bolts and nuts to specified torque. If the self-locking nuts and bolts are removed, replace them with new parts.

- Front suspension
<Ref. to FS-2, General Description.>
- Rear suspension
<Ref. to RS-2, General Description.>

8. DAMAGE TO SUSPENSION PARTS

Check the following parts and the fastening portion of the vehicle body for deformation or excessive rusting which impairs the suspension. If necessary, replace the damaged parts with new parts. If minor rust formation, pitting, etc. are noted, remove the rust and take rust prevention measure.

- Front suspension
 - Front arm
 - Crossmember
 - Strut
- Rear suspension
 - Upper arm
 - Front lateral link
 - Rear lateral link
 - Rear trailing link
 - Rear sub frame
 - Shock absorber
- In the area where salt is sprayed to melt snow on a road in winter, check suspension parts for damage caused by rust every 12 months after lapse of 60 months. Take rust prevention measures as required.