REAR WHEEL ALIGNMENT (4WD)

2707Y–01

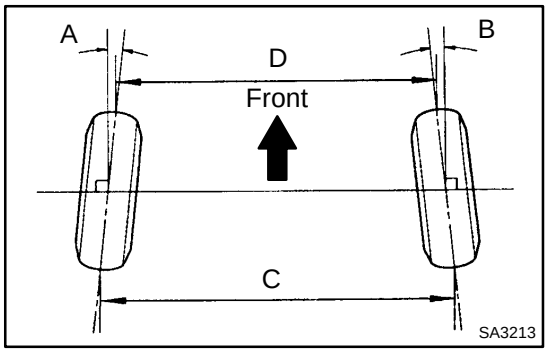
ADJUSTMENT

1. INSPECT TIRE (See page 28–1)

2. MEASURE VEHICLE HEIGHT (See page 26–6)

NOTICE:

Before inspecting the wheel alignment, adjust the vehicle height to the specified value.



3. INSPECT TOE–IN

Toe–in (total)	A + B: 0°12' ± 12' (0.20° ± 0.20°) C – D: 2.0 ± 2.0 mm (0.08 ± 0.08 in.)

If the toe–in is not within the specified value, inspect and replace the suspension parts as necessary.

4. INSPECT CAMBER

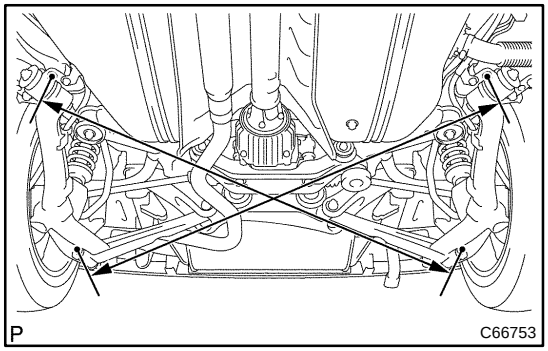
(a) Install the camber–caster–kingpin gauge or position vehicle on wheel alignment tester.

(b) Inspect the camber.

Camber:

Camber	–0°44' ± 45' (–0.73° ± 0.75°)
Right–left error	45' (0.75°) or less

If the measured value is not within the specified value, inspect the suspension parts for damage and/or wear and replace them if necessary because camber is not adjustable.



5. ADJUST CAMBER AND TOE–IN

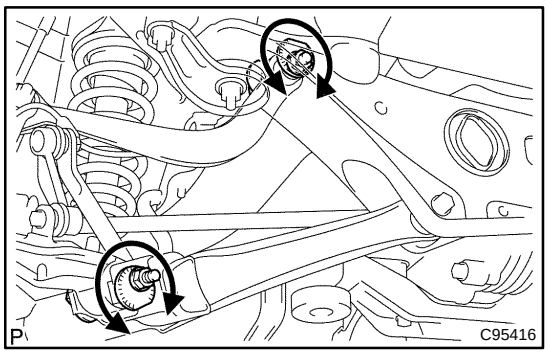
(a) Measure the distance from the LH lower suspension arm bracket set bolt to the RH axle carrier rear side set bolt as shown in the illustration.

(b) Measure the distance from the RH lower suspension arm bracket set bolt to the LH axle carrier rear side set bolt as shown in the illustration.

(c) Employ the same manner to the LH–RH.

Length difference: 6.0 mm (0.236 in.) or less

If the difference exceeds the specified value, adjust it by turning the adjusting cams.



(d) Loosen the upper and lower suspension arm adjusting cam set nuts.

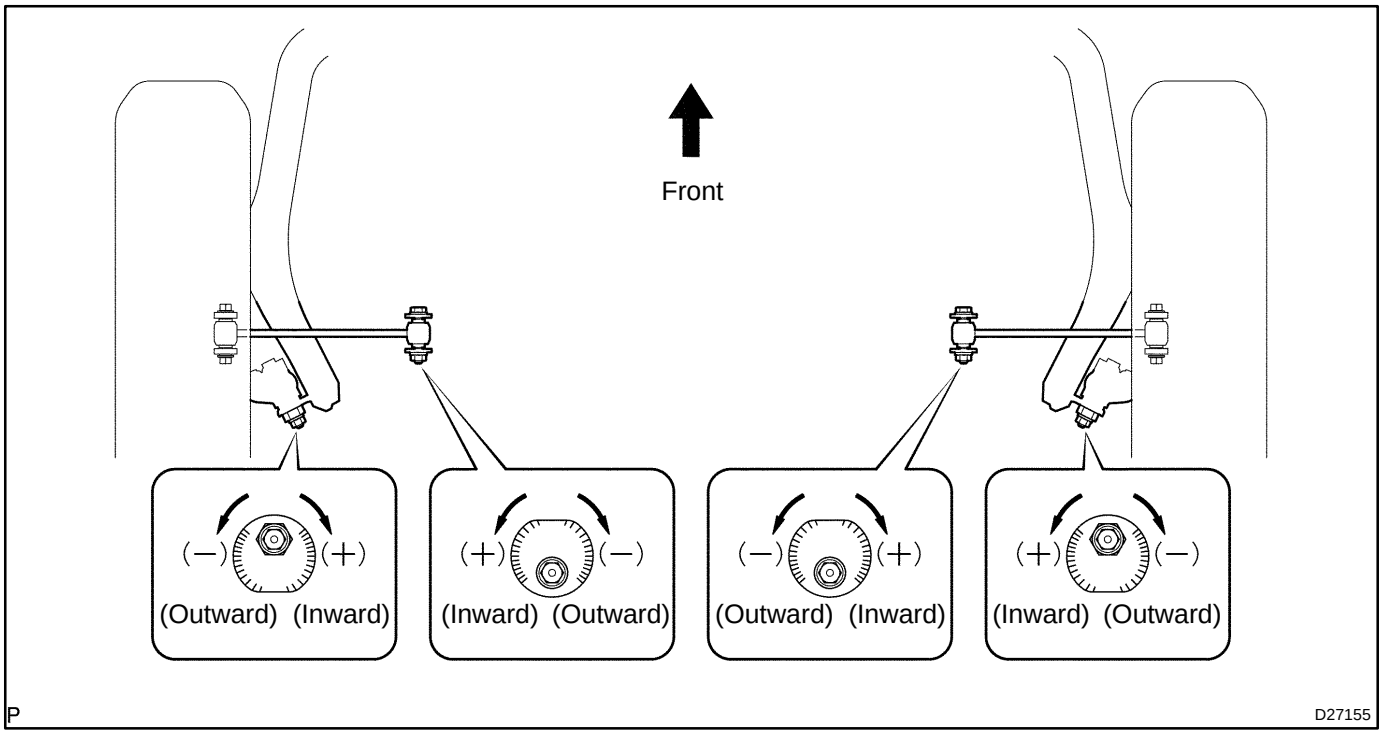
(e) Adjust the camber and toe–in by turning the adjusting cams.

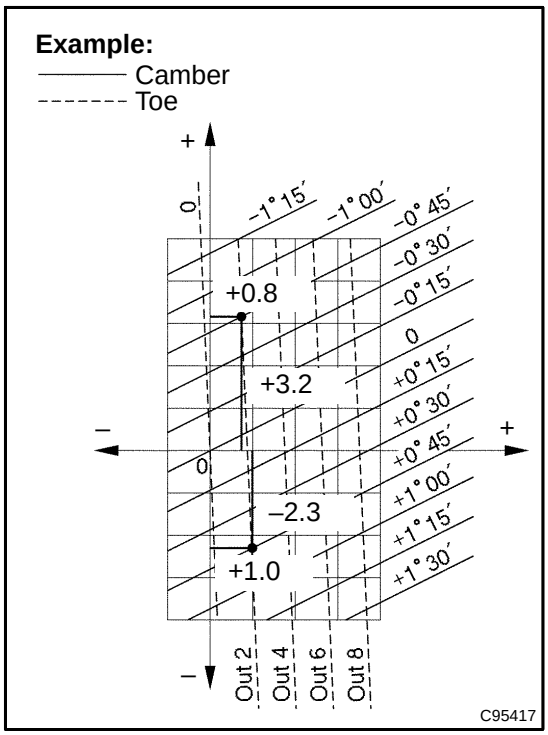
HINT:

Try to adjust the camber and toe– in to the center of the specified values.

(f) Tighten the upper and lower suspension arm adjusting cam set nuts.

Torque: 74 N·m (755 kgf·cm, 55 ft·lbf)





(g) How to read adjusting chart (using examples).

(1) Measure the present alignment.

Example:

Camber (RH): +0°01’ (+0.02°)

Camber (LH): –1°29’ (–1.48°)

Toe–in (total): IN 6.0 mm (0.236 in.)

(2) Mark the difference between the standard value (A) and the measured value (B) on the adjustment chart.

Standard value:

Camber: –0°44’ (–0.73°)

Toe–in (total): IN 2.0 mm (0.079 in.)

Formula: A – B = C

Camber: (RH): –0°44’ – (+0°01’) = –0°45’

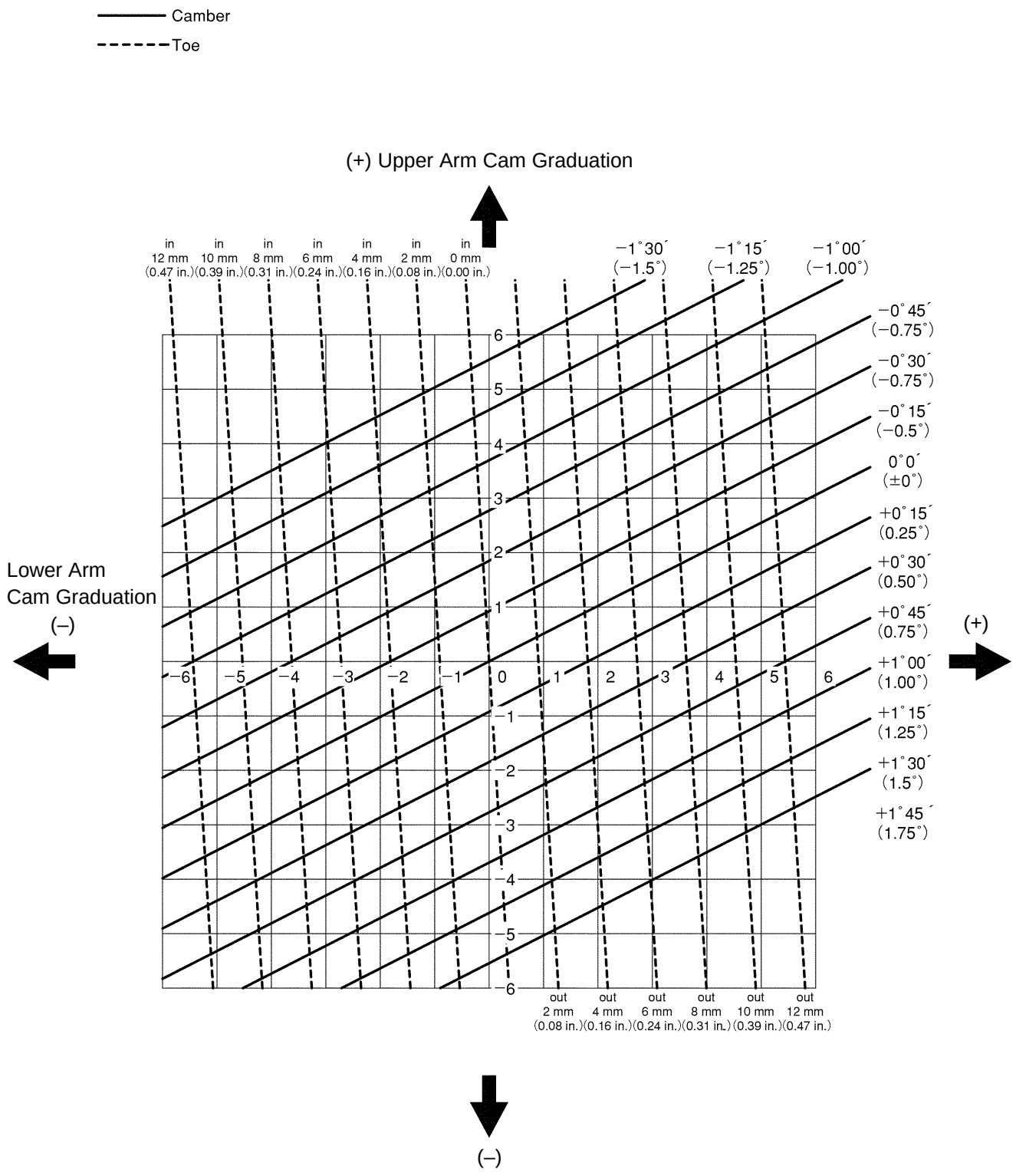
Camber: (LH): –0°44’ – (–1°29’) = 0°45’

Toe–in (total): IN 2.0 – IN 6.0 = OUT 4.0

Toe–in (each side): OUT 2.0

(3) As shown in the example chart, read the distance from the marked point to center of the chart, and adjust the upper and/or lower arm adjusting cams accordingly.

Amount to turn adjusting cams (by graduation):
Upper arm cam (RH): + (Inward) 3.2
Lower arm cam (RH): + (Inward) 0.8
Upper arm cam (LH): – (Outward) 2.3
Lower arm cam (LH): + (Inward) 1.0


Camber
Toe
(+) Upper Arm Cam Graduation
in 12 mm (0.47 in.)
in 10 mm (0.39 in.)
in 8 mm (0.31 in.)
in 6 mm (0.24 in.)
in 4 mm (0.16 in.)
in 2 mm (0.08 in.)
in 0 mm (0.00 in.)
−1°30′ (−1.5°)
−1°15′ (−1.25°)
−1°00′ (−1.00°)
−0°45′ (−0.75°)
−0°30′ (−0.75°)
−0°15′ (−0.5°)
0°0′ (±0°)
+0°15′ (0.25°)
+0°30′ (0.50°)
+0°45′ (0.75°)
+1°00′ (1.00°)
+1°15′ (1.25°)
+1°30′ (1.5°)
+1°45′ (1.75°)
Lower Arm Cam Graduation
(–)
(+)
−6 −5 −4 −3 −2 −1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
6 5 4 3 2 1 −1 −2 −3 −4 −5 −6
out 2 mm (0.08 in.)
out 4 mm (0.16 in.)
out 6 mm (0.24 in.)
out 8 mm (0.31 in.)
out 10 mm (0.39 in.)
out 12 mm (0.47 in.)
(–)

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