

- 1) Visually check for any signs of leakage of engine oil, transmission gear oil, differential gear oil, etc.
- 2) Visually check for any sign of coolant leakage.
- 3) Visually check for any sign of brake fluid leakage.
- 4) Check the suspension mounting and steering mounting for any loose or unconnected parts.

D: WATER LEAKAGE

CHECK POINT

1. Water leakage by pouring water

- 1) Before performing the water leakage test, remove anything that may obstruct the operation or which must be kept dry.
- 2) Close all of the windows completely, and then close all of the doors tightly. Close the hood and trunk lid before starting the test.
- 3) Connect a hose to a tap, and spray water on the vehicle. The rate of water discharge must be approx. 20 to 25 liters (5.3 to 6.6 US gal, 4.4 to 5.5 Imp gal) per minute. When spraying water on areas adjacent to the floor and wheel house, increase the pressure.

When directing water on areas other than the floor portion and wheel house, decrease the pressure. But the force of water must be made strong occasionally by pressing the end of the hose.

NOTE:

Be sure to keep the hose at least 10 cm (3.9 in) from the vehicle.

- 4) Check the following areas:
 - (1) Front window and body framework mating portion
 - (2) Door mating portions
 - (3) Glass mating portions
 - (4) Rear quarter window mating portions
 - (5) Rear window and body framework mating portion
 - (6) Around roof drips

NOTE:

If any dampness in the compartments is discovered after the water has been applied, carefully check all areas that may have possibly contributed to the leak.

E: EXTERNAL APPEARANCE AND EQUIPMENT

CHECK POINTS

1. *Paint*
2. *Scratches or damage to glass*
3. *Rust formation*
4. *Contamination of interior parts*
5. *Installation of equipment*

- 1) Check the paint after removing the paint protective agent and washing the vehicle.

NOTE:

Before removing the protective agent, be sure to wash the vehicle, because the painted surface may be scratched if the surface is rubbed with sand or other hard particles which may be attached to the protective agent.

- 2) Check the whole vehicle body for stains, flaking, damage caused by transportation, rust, dirt, cracks, or blistering.

NOTE:

- It is better to determine an inspection pattern in order to avoid missing an area, since the total area is not small.
- It is desirable not to make corrections to the body paint unless absolutely needed. However, if any corrections are required to remove scratches or rust, the area to be corrected must be limited as much as possible. Re-painting and spray painting must be avoided whenever possible.

- 3) Carefully check each window glass for scratches. Slight damage may be removed by polishing with cerium oxide. (Half-fill a cup with cerium oxide, and add warm water to it. Then agitate the content until it turns to wax. Apply this wax to a soft cloth, and polish the glass.)

- 4) Check each portion of the vehicle body and underside components for the formation of rust. If rust is discovered, remove it with #80 — #180 emery paper, and treat the surface with rust preventive. After this treatment is completed, flush the portion thoroughly, and prepare the surface for repair painting.

- 5) Check each portion of the body and all of the chrome parts for deformation or distortion. Also check each lamp lens for cracks.