

WHEEL ALIGNMENT

FRONT SUSPENSION

2. Wheel Alignment

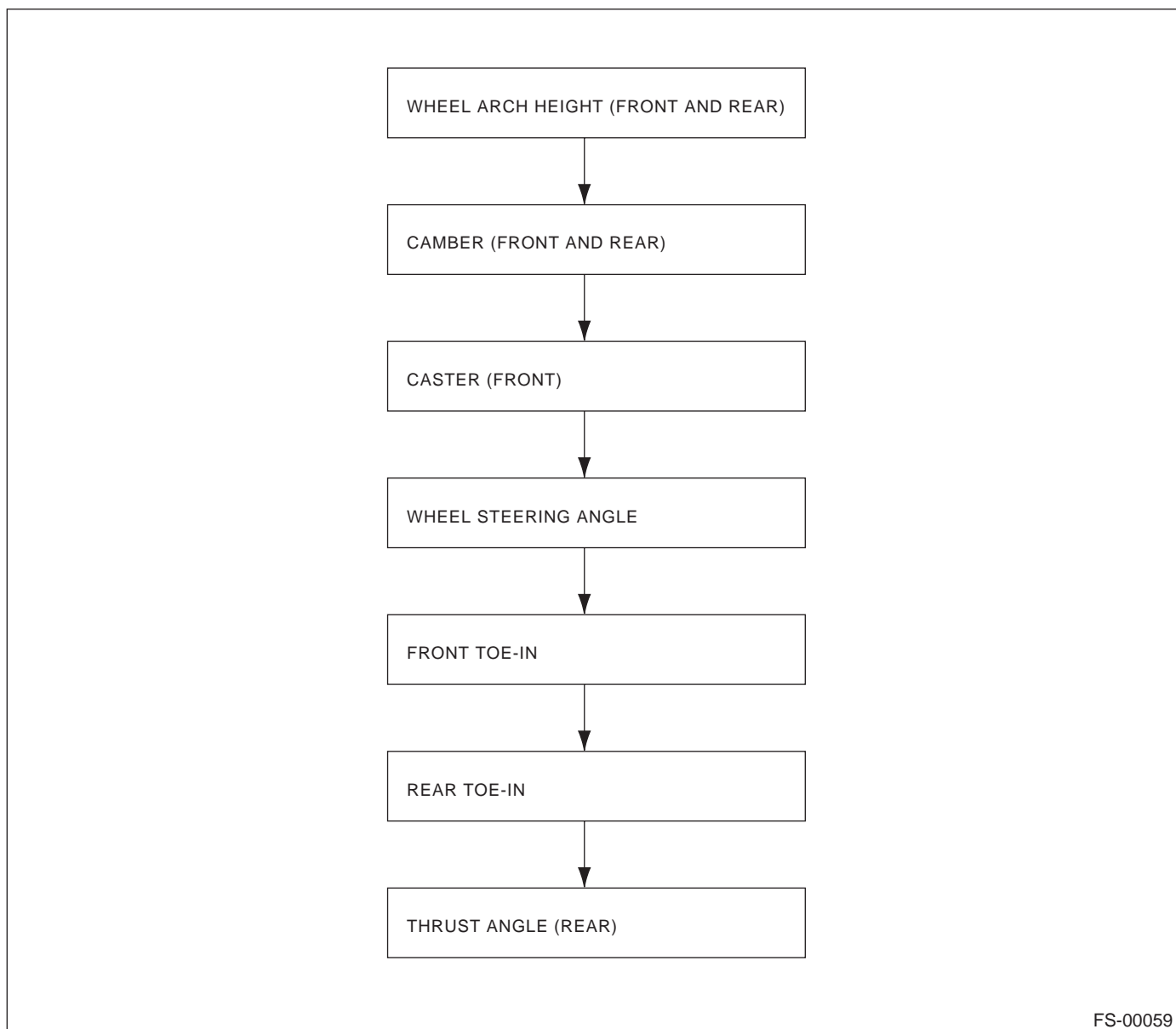
A: INSPECTION

Check the following items before taking wheel alignment measurement.

Check items before taking wheel alignment measurement:

- tire air pressure
- unbalanced right and left tire wear, size difference
- tire run-out
- ball joint excessive play, wear
- tie rod end excessive play, wear
- wheel bearing excessive play
- right and left wheel base imbalance
- steering link part deformed, excessive play
- suspension part deformed, excessive play

Check, adjust and/or measure wheel alignment in accordance with procedures indicated in figure:



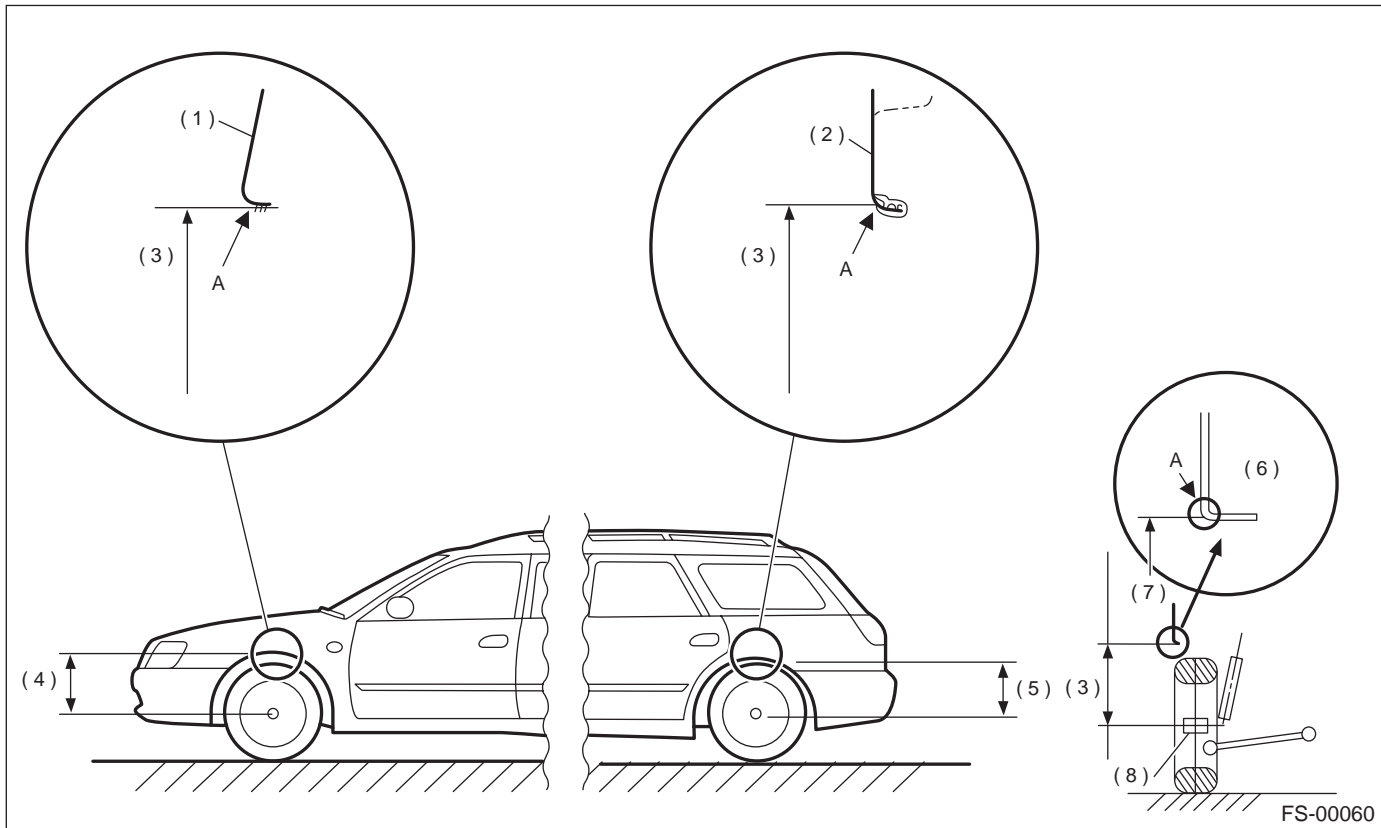
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1. WHEEL ARCH HEIGHT

- 1) Set vehicle on a level surface.
- 2) Set vehicle to "curb weight" conditions. (Empty luggage compartment, install spare tire, jack, service tools, and top up fuel tank.)
- 3) Set steering wheel in a straight line, then move the vehicle straight ahead more than 5 m (16 ft) to settle the suspension.
- 4) Suspend thread from wheel arch (point "A" in figure below) to determine a point directly above center of wheel.
- 5) Measure distance between measuring point "A" and center of wheel.



- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Front fender | (4) Front wheel arch height | (7) Measuring point |
| (2) Outer rear quarter | (5) Rear wheel arch height | (8) End of spindle |
| (3) Wheel arch height | (6) Cross-section of arch | |

Model	Specified wheel arch height
Sedan	388 ⁺¹² / ₋₂₄ mm (15.28 ^{+0.47} / _{-0.94} in)
Wagon	388 ⁺¹² / ₋₂₄ mm (15.28 ^{+0.47} / _{-0.94} in)
OUTBACK	424 ⁺¹² / ₋₂₄ mm (16.69 ^{+0.47} / _{-0.94} in)

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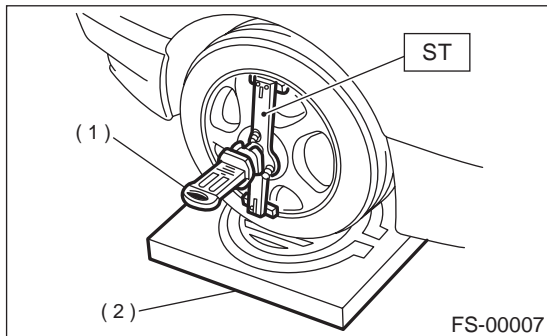
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2. CAMBER

• Inspection

- 1) Place front wheel on turning radius gauge. Make sure ground contacting surfaces of front and rear wheels are set at the same height.
 - 2) Set ST into the center of the wheel, and then install the wheel alignment gauge.
- ST 927380002 ADAPTER



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

- 3) Follow the wheel alignment gauge operation manual to measure the camber angle.

NOTE:

Refer to the "SPECIFICATIONS" for the camber values.

Front: <Ref. to FS-2, SPECIFICATIONS, General Description.>

Rear: <Ref. to RS-2, SPECIFICATIONS, General Description.>

• Front Camber Adjustment

- 1) Loosen two self-locking nuts located at lower front portion of strut.

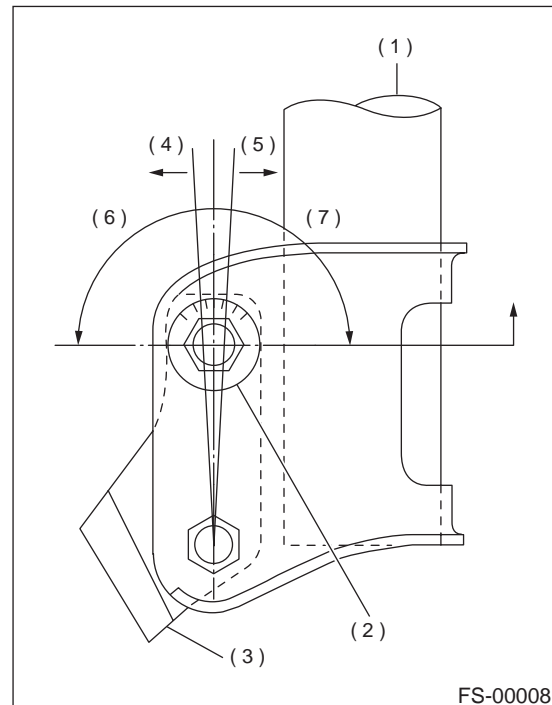
CAUTION:

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

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

NOTE:

Moving the adjusting bolt by one scale graduation changes camber by approximately $0^{\circ}10'$.

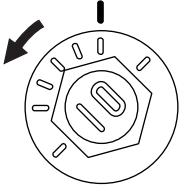
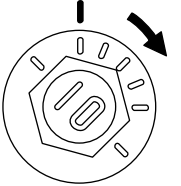
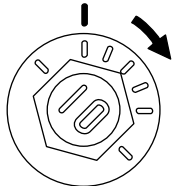
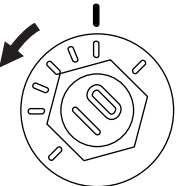


- (1) Strut
- (2) Adjusting bolt
- (3) Housing
- (4) Outer
- (5) Inner
- (6) Camber is increased.
- (7) Camber is decreased.

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	Left side	Right side
Camber is increased.	 <p>Rotate counter-clockwise.</p> <p>FS-00009</p>	 <p>Rotate clockwise.</p> <p>FS-00010</p>
Camber is decreased.	 <p>Rotate clockwise.</p> <p>FS-00010</p>	 <p>Rotate counter-clockwise.</p> <p>FS-00009</p>

3) Tighten the two self-locking nuts.

Tightening torque:

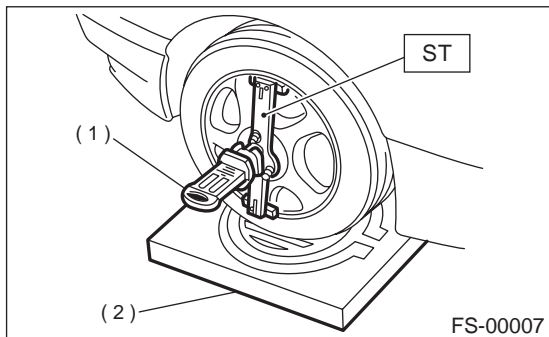
152 N·m (16 kgf·m, 116 ft·lb)

3. CASTER

• Inspection

- 1) Place front wheel on turning radius gauge. Make sure ground contacting surfaces of front and rear wheels are set at the same height.
- 2) Set ST into the center of the wheel, and then install the wheel alignment gauge.

ST 927380002 ADAPTER



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

3) Follow the wheel alignment gauge operation manual to measure the caster angle.

NOTE:

Refer to the "SPECIFICATIONS" for the caster values. <Ref. to FS-2, SPECIFICATIONS, General Description.>

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4. STEERING ANGLE

• Inspection

- 1) Place vehicle on a turning radius gauge.
- 2) While depressing brake pedal, turn steering wheel fully to the left and right. With steering wheel held at each fully turned position, measure both the inner and outer wheel steering angle.

Steering angle:

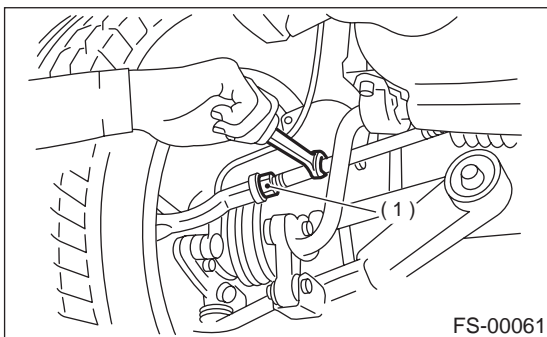
Model	Except OUTBACK	OUTBACK
Inner wheel	$36.3^{\circ} \pm 1.5^{\circ}$	$34.5^{\circ} \pm 1.5^{\circ}$
Outer wheel	$31.6^{\circ} \pm 1.5^{\circ}$	$30.3^{\circ} \pm 1.5^{\circ}$

• Adjustment

Turn tie-rod to adjust steering angle of both inner and outer wheels.

CAUTION:

- Check toe-in.
- Correct boot if it is twisted.



(1) Lock nut

5. FRONT WHEEL TOE-IN

• Inspection

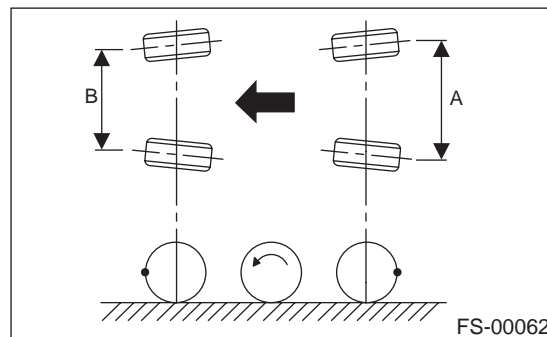
- 1) Using a toe gauge, measure front wheel toe-in.

Toe-in:

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

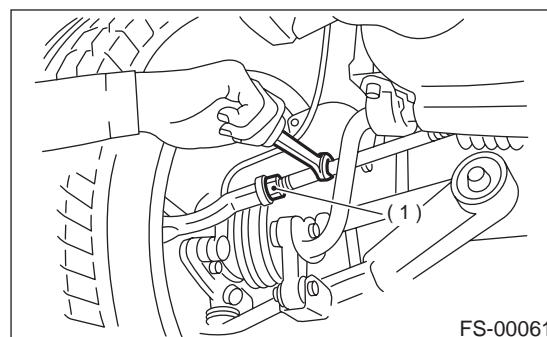
- 2) Mark rear sides of left and right tires at height corresponding to center of spindles and measure distance "A" between marks.
- 3) Move vehicle forward so that marks line up with front sides at height corresponding to center of spindles.
- 4) Measure distance "B" between left and right marks. Toe-in can then be obtained by the following equation:

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



• Adjustment

- 1) Loosen the left and right side steering tie-rods lock nuts.
- 2) Turn the left and right tie rods 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 equal amounts (as viewed from the inside of the vehicle).



(1) Lock nut

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3) Tighten tie-rod lock nut.

Tightening torque:

83 N·m (8.5 kgf·m, 61.5 ft·lb)

CAUTION:

Correct tie-rod boot, if it is twisted.

NOTE:

Check the left and right wheel steering angle is within specifications.

6. REAR WHEEL TOE-IN

• Inspection

1) Using a toe-in gauge, measure rear wheel toe-in.

Toe-in:

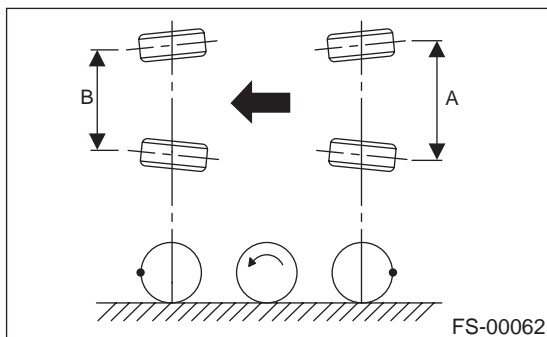
0±3 mm (0±0.12 in)

2) Mark rear sides of left and right tires at height corresponding to center of spindles and measure distance "A" between marks.

3) Move vehicle forward so that marks line up with front sides at height corresponding to center of spindles.

4) Measure distance "B" between left and right marks. Toe-in can then be obtained by the following equation:

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



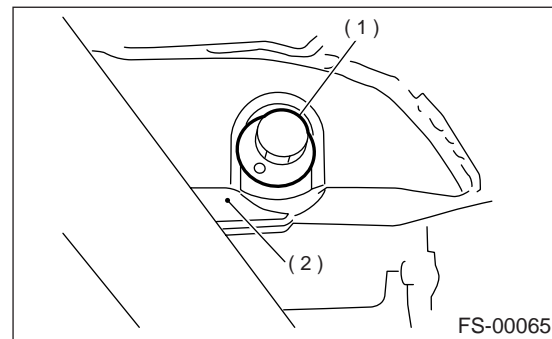
• Adjustment

1) Loosen self-locking nut on inner side of link rear.

CAUTION:

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

• Discard loosened self-locking nut and replace with a new one.



(1) Adjusting bolt

(2) Link rear

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

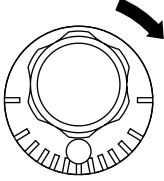
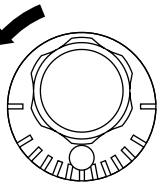
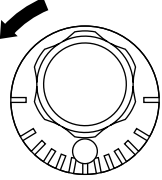
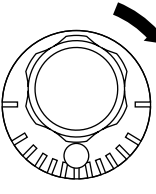
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NOTE:

When left and right wheels are adjusted for toe-in at the same time, the movement of one scale graduation changes toe-in by approximately 3 mm (0.12 in).

	Left side	Right side
Toe-in is increased.	 Rotate clockwise. FS-00066	 Rotate counter-clockwise. FS-00067
Toe-in is decreased.	 Rotate counter-clockwise. FS-00067	 Rotate clockwise. FS-00066

3) Tighten self-locking nut.

Tightening torque:

120 N·m (12.2 kgf·m, 88 ft·lb)

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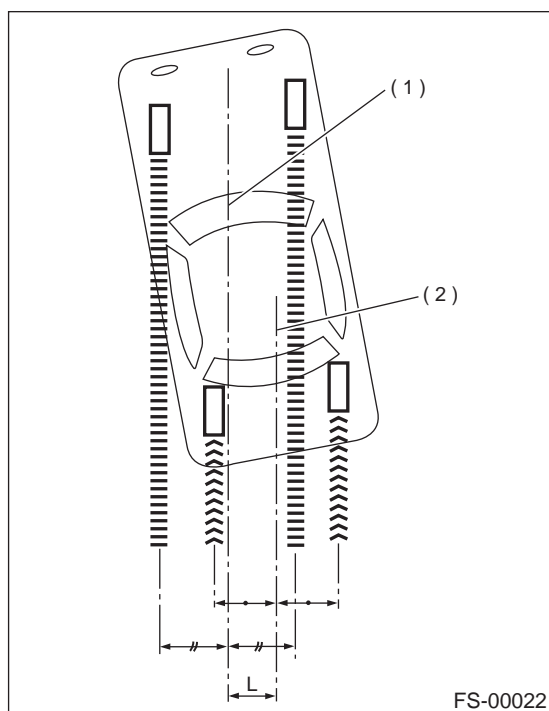
7. THRUST ANGLE

• Inspection

- 1) Position vehicle on a level surface.
- 2) Move vehicle 3 to 4 meters directly forward.
- 3) Determine locus of both front and rear axles.
- 4) Measure distance "L" between center line of loci of the axles.

Thrust angle:

Less than 30' when "L" is equal to or less than 23 mm (0.91 in).



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

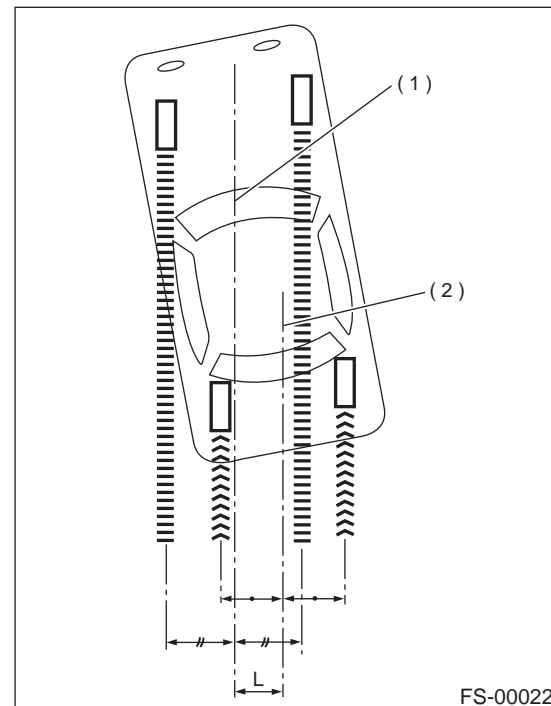
• Adjustment

- 1) Make thrust angle adjustments by turning toe-in adjusting bolts of 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 thrust angle adjustment.

- 3) When left and right adjusting bolts are turned incrementally by one graduation in the same direction, the thrust angle will change approximately 10' ["L" is almost equal to 7.5 mm (0.295 in)].

Thrust angle:

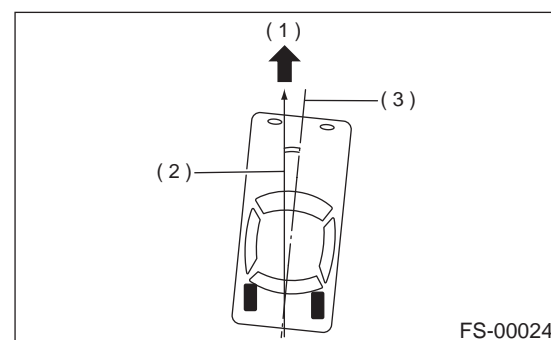
0°±30'



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

NOTE:

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



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

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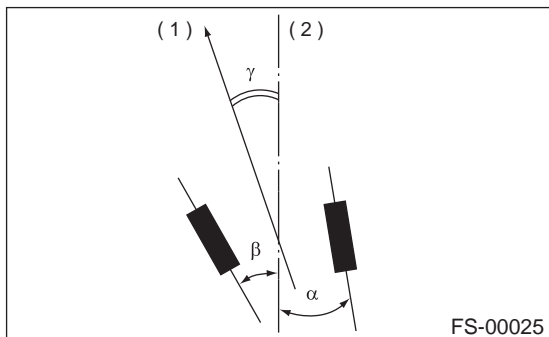
Thrust angle: $r = (\alpha - \beta)/2$

α : Right rear wheel toe-in angle

β : Left rear wheel toe-in angle

NOTE:

Here, use only positive toe-in values from each wheel to substitute for α and β in the equation.



(1) Front

(2) Body center line

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