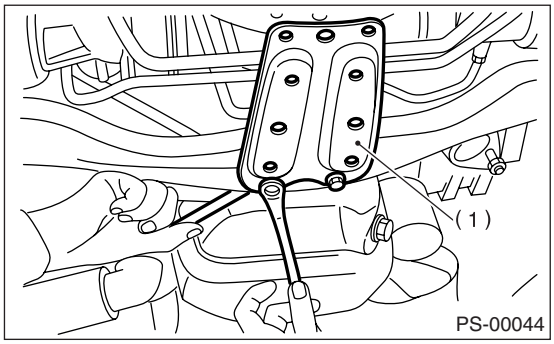
6. Pipe Assembly

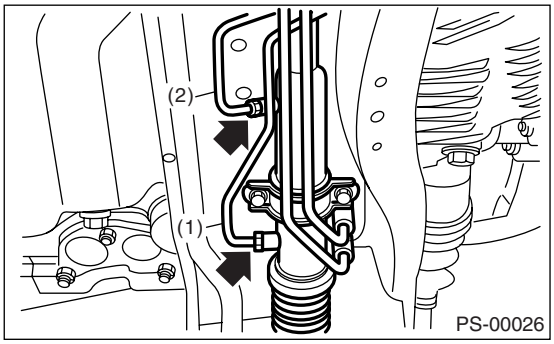
A: REMOVAL

1) Disconnect the ground cable from battery.
2) Lift-up the vehicle, and then remove the jack-up plate.



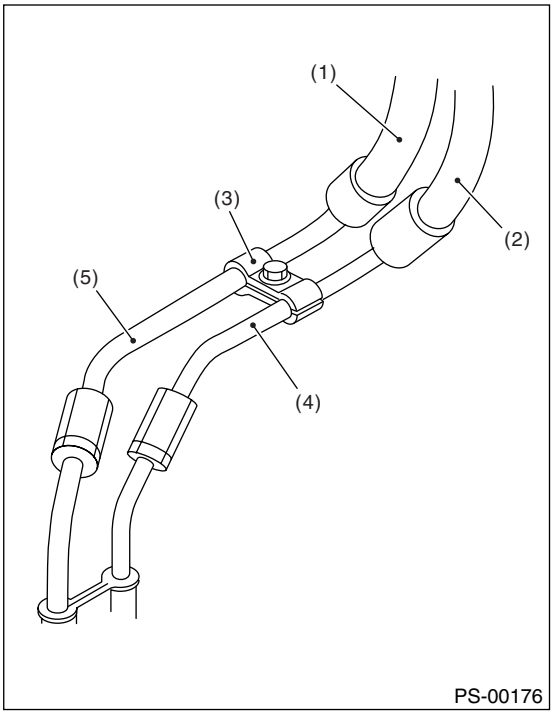
(1) Jack-up plate

3) Remove the one pipe joint at the center of gearbox assembly, and then connect the vinyl hose to pipe and joint. Discharge fluid by turning steering wheel fully clockwise and counterclockwise. Discharge fluid similarly from the other pipe.



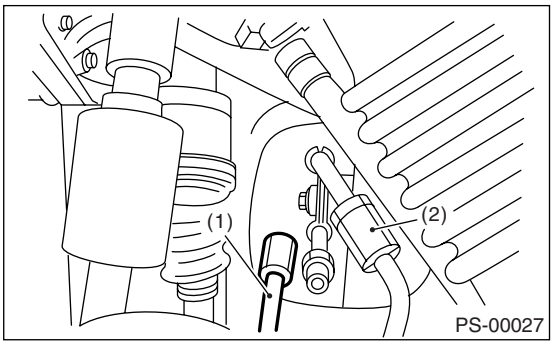
(1) Pipe A
(2) Pipe B

4) Remove the clamp E from pipes C and D.



(1) Return hose
(2) Pressure hose
(3) Clamp E
(4) Pipe C
(5) Pipe D

5) Disconnect the pipe C and D from gearbox.

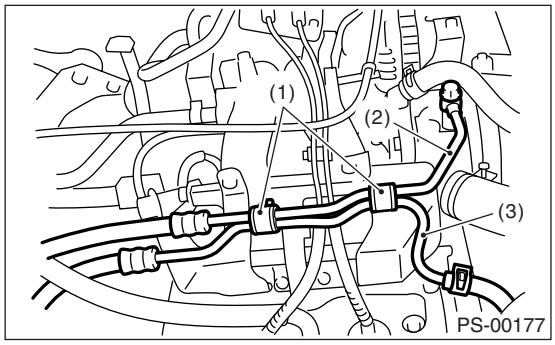


(1) Pipe C
(2) Pipe D

6) Remove the air intake duct. <Ref. to IN(H4SO)-7, REMOVAL, Air Intake Duct.>
7) Remove the bolt A.

8) Disconnect the pipe C from oil pump. Disconnect the pipe D from return hose.

CAUTION:
• Do not allow fluid from the hose end to come into contact with pulley belt.
• To prevent foreign matter from entering the hose and pipe, cover the open ends of them with a clean cloth.

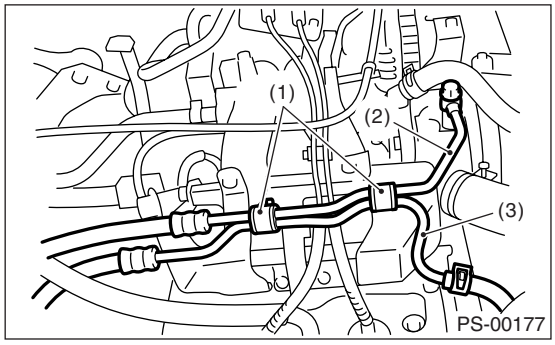


(1) Bolt A
(2) Pipe C
(3) Pipe D

B: INSTALLATION

1) Temporarily tighten the two bolts fixing pipe C and D. (bolt A)

NOTE:
Visually check that the hose between tank and pipe D is free from bending or twisting.



(1) Bolt A
(2) Pipe C
(3) Pipe D

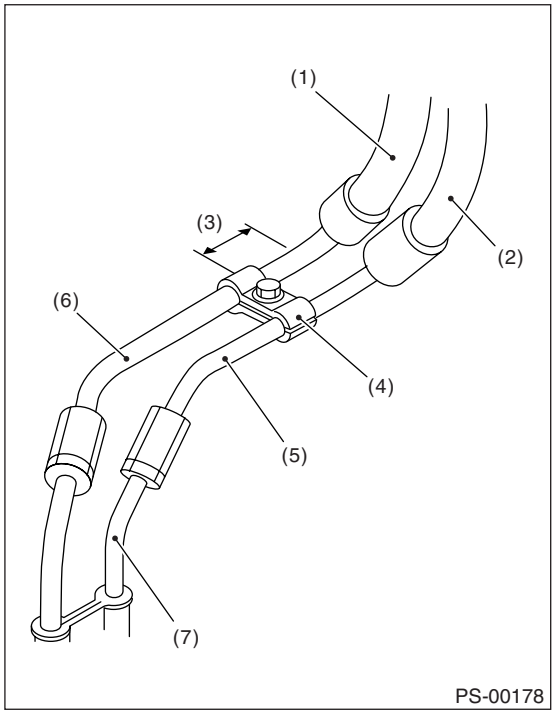
(1) Connect the pipe D to reservoir tank.
(2) Using a new gasket, connect the pipe C to oil pump.

Tightening torque:
39 N·m (4.0 kgf-m, 28.9 ft-lb)

(3) Tighten the two bolts fixing pipe C and D. (bolt A)

Tightening torque:
13 N·m (1.3 kgf-m, 9.4 ft-lb)

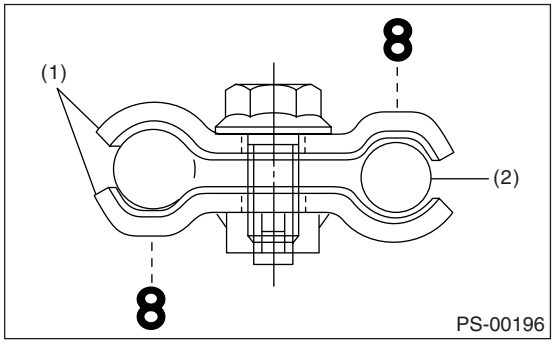
2) Temporarily connect the pipe C and D to gearbox assembly.



(1) Return hose
(2) Pressure hose
(3) Approx. 30 mm (1.18 in)
(4) Clamp E
(5) Pipe C
(6) Pipe D
(7) Pipe (Gearbox assembly side)

3) Temporarily install the clamp E on pipes C and D.

NOTE:
Ensure the letter “8” on each clamp are diagonally opposite each other as shown in the figure.



(1) Clamp E
(2) Pipe C

4) Tighten the clamp E firmly.

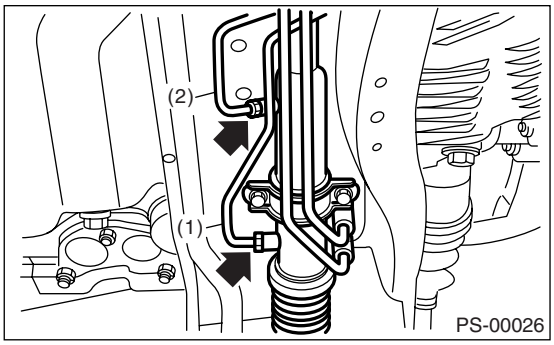
Tightening torque:
7.4 N·m (0.75 kgf-m, 5.4 ft-lb)

5) Tighten the joint nut.

Tightening torque:
15 N·m (1.5 kgf-m, 10.8 ft-lb)

6) Connect the pipes A and B to four pipe joints of gearbox assembly. Connect the upper pipe B first, and lower pipe A second.

Tightening torque:
13 N·m (1.3 kgf-m, 9.4 ft-lb)



(1) Pipe A
(2) Pipe B

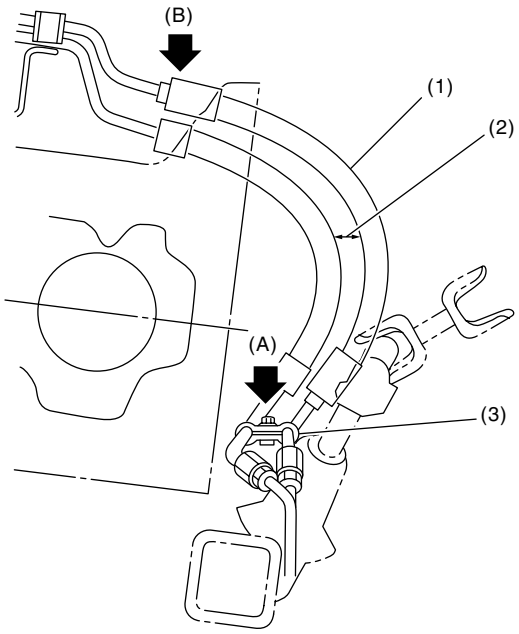
7) Install the jack-up plate.
8) Install the air intake duct, air cleaner upper cover and air intake boot. <Ref. to IN(H4SO)-7, INSTALLATION, Air Intake Duct.>
9) Connect the battery ground cable to battery.
10) Feed the specified fluid.

CAUTION:
Never start the engine before feeding the fluid; otherwise vane pump might be seized up.

11) Finally check clearance between pipes or hoses, as shown above.

Clearance:
10 mm (0.39 in) or more.

If cruise control actuator-to-power steering hose clearance is less than 10 mm (0.39 in), move the portion (A) secured by clamp to other portion, or bend portion (B) to adjust.



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(1) High pressure hose
(2) No interference is allowed between hoses.
(3) Clearance between crossmember and pipe: 3 — 8 mm (0.12 — 0.31 in)

C: INSPECTION

Check all disassembled parts for wear, damage or other abnormalities. Repair or replace faulty parts as required.

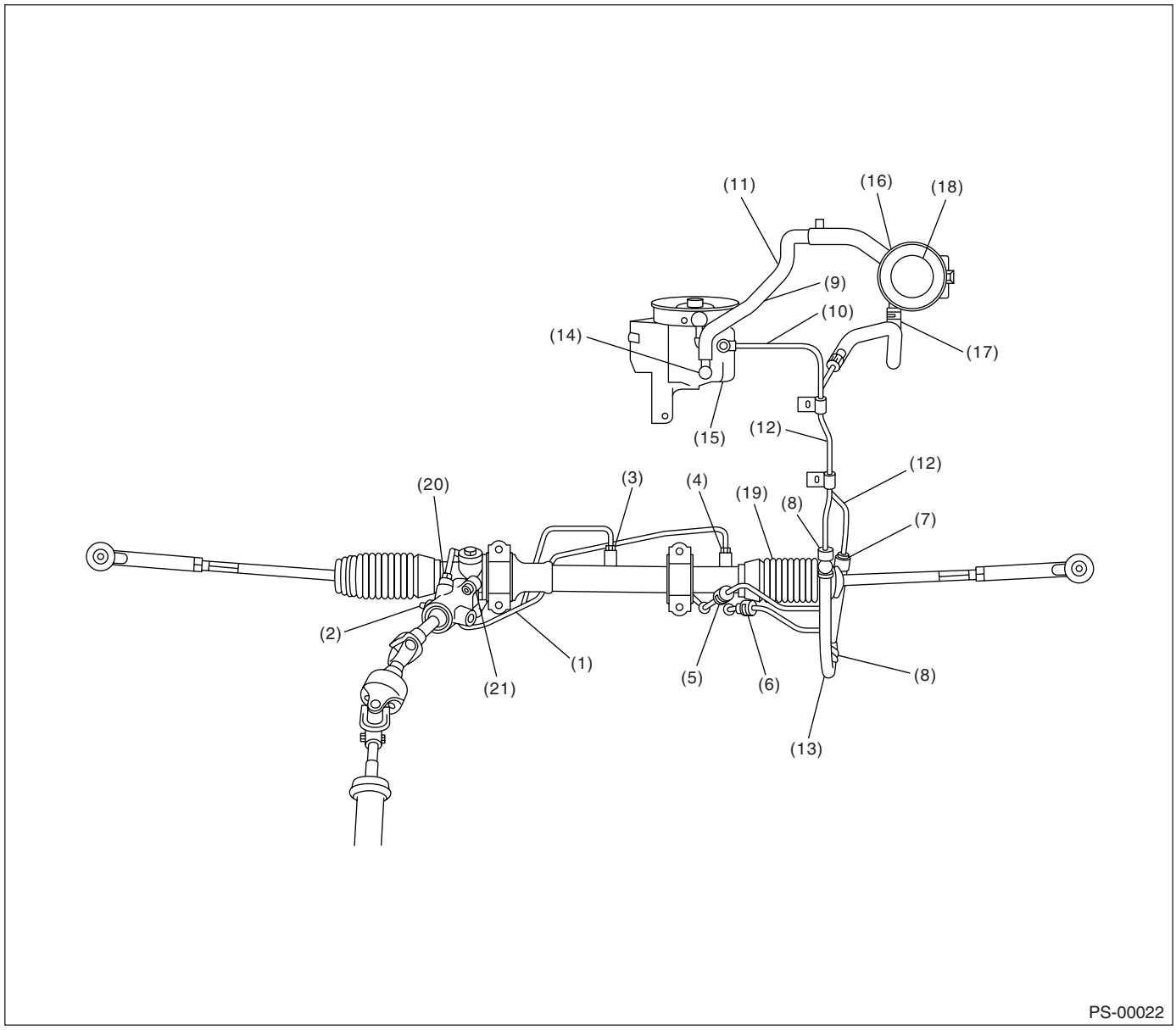
Part name	Inspection	Remedy
Pipe	• O-ring fitting surface for damage • Nut for damage • Pipe for damage	Replace with a new one.
Clamp	• Clamps for weak clamping force	Replace with a new one.
Hose	• Flared surface for damage • Flare nut for damage • Outer surface for cracks • Outer surface for wear • Clip for damage • End coupling or adapter for degradation	Replace with a new one.

CAUTION:
Although the surface layer materials of rubber hoses have excellent weathering resistance, heat resistance and resistance for low temperature brittleness, they are likely to be damaged chemically by brake fluid, battery electrolyte, engine oil and automatic transmission fluid and their service lives are to be very shortened. It is very important to keep the hoses free from before mentioned fluids and to wipe out immediately when the hoses are adhered with the fluids.
Since the resistances for heat or low temperature brittleness are gradually declining according to time accumulation of hot or cold conditions for the hoses and their service lives are shortening accordingly, it is necessary to perform the careful inspection frequently when the vehicle is used in hot weather areas, cold weather area and a driving condition in which many steering operations are required in short time.
Particularly, continuous work of relief valve over 5 seconds causes to reduce service lives of the hoses, the oil pump, the fluid, etc. due to over heat.

Trouble	Possible cause	Corrective action
Pressure hose burst	Excessive holding time of relief status	Replace. Instruct the customers.
	Malfunction of relief valve	Replace the oil pump.
	Poor cold characteristic of fluid	Replace the fluid.
Forced out return hose	Poor connection	Correct.
	Poor holding of clip	Retighten.
	Poor cold characteristic of fluid	Replace the fluid.
Fluid bleeding out of hose slightly	Wrong layout, tensioned	Replace the hose.
	Excessive play of engine due to deterioration of engine mounting rubber	Replace the defective parts.
	Improper stop position of pitching stopper	Replace the defective parts.
Crack on hose	Excessive holding time of relief status	Replace. Instruct customer.
	Excessive tightening torque for return hose clip	Replace. Tighten to specified torque.
	Power steering fluid, brake fluid, engine oil, electrolyte adhere on the hose surface	Replace. Pay attention on service work.
	Too many times use in extremely cold weather	Replace. Instruct the customers.

NOTE:
It is likely that although one judges fluid leakage, there is actually no leakage. This is because the fluid spilt during the last maintenance was not completely wiped off. Be sure to wipe off spilt fluid thoroughly after maintenance.

PIPE ASSEMBLY



Fluid leaking area	Possible cause	Corrective action
Leakage from connecting portions of pipes and hoses, numbered with (1) through (10) in figure	Insufficient tightening of flare nut, catching dirt or the like, damage to flare or flare nut or eye bolt	Loosen and retighten, if ineffective, replace.
	Poor insertion of hose, poor clamping	Retighten or replace the clamp.
	Damaged O-ring or gasket	Replace the O-ring or gasket pipe or hose with new one, if ineffective, replace gearbox assembly also.
Leakage from hose (11), (12) and (13) in figure	Crack or damage in hose	Replace with a new one.
	Crack or damage in hose hardware	Replace with a new one.
Leakage from surrounding of cast iron portion of oil pump (14) and (15) in figure	Damaged O-ring	Replace the oil pump.
	Damaged gasket	Replace the oil pump.
Leakage from reservoir tank (16) and (17) in figure	Crack in reservoir tank	Replace the reservoir tank.
Leakage from filler neck (18)	Damaged cap packing	Replace the cap.
	Crack in root of filler neck	Replace the reservoir tank.
	High fluid level	Adjust the fluid level.
Leakage from surrounding of power cylinder of gearbox (19) in figure	Damaged oil seal	Replace the oil seal.
Leakage from control valve of gear-box (20) and (21) in figure	Damaged packing or oil seal	Replace the problem parts.
	Damage in control valve	Replace the control valve.