

**2-E. Transfer Assembly****All Wheel and Four Wheel Drive Vehicles****1. Leaks fluid from seals or vent after being driven**

- Fluid level overfilled. Check and adjust transfer case fluid level.
- Check for a restricted breather or breather tube, clear and check the fluid level and top off as needed.
- Check seal condition and replace worn, damaged, or defective seals. Check the fluid level and top off as necessary.

**2. Makes excessive noise while driving**

- Check the fluid for the correct type of lubricant. Drain and refill using the recommended type and amount of lubricant.
- Check the fluid level. Top off the fluid using the recommended type and amount of lubricant.
- If the fluid level and type of lubricant meet specifications, check for internal wear or damage. Remove assembly and disassemble to inspect for worn, damaged, or defective components.

**3. Jumps out of gear**

- Stop vehicle and make sure the unit is fully engaged.
- Check for worn, loose or an improperly adjusted linkage. Replace and/or adjust linkage as necessary.
- Check for internal wear or damage. Remove assembly and disassemble to inspect for worn, damaged, or defective components.

**2-F. Driveshaft****Rear Wheel, All Wheel and Four Wheel Drive Vehicles****1. Clunking noise from center of vehicle shifting from forward to reverse**

- Worn universal joint. Remove driveshaft and replace universal joint.

**2. Excessive vibration from center of vehicle when accelerating**

- Worn universal joint. Remove driveshaft and replace universal joint.
- Driveshaft misaligned. Check for collapsed or damaged engine and transmission mounts, and replace as necessary.
- Driveshaft bent or out of balance. Replace damaged components and reinstall.
- Driveshaft out of balance. Remove the driveshaft and have it balanced by a competent professional, or replace the driveshaft assembly.

**NOTE: Most driveshafts are linked together by universal joints; however, some manufacturers use Constant Velocity (CV) joints or rubber flex couplers.**

**2-G. Axles****All Wheel and Four Wheel Drive Vehicles****1. Front or rear wheel makes a clicking noise**

- Check for debris such as a pebble, nail or glass in the tire or tire tread. Carefully remove the debris. Small rocks and pebbles

rarely cause a puncture; however, a sharp object should be removed carefully at a facility capable of performing tire repairs.

- Check for a loose, damaged or worn Constant Velocity (CV) joint and replace if defective.

**2. Front or rear wheel vibrates with increased speed**

- Check for a bent rim and replace, if damaged.
- Check the tires for balance or internal damage and replace if defective.
- Check for a loose, worn or damaged wheel bearing and replace if defective.
- Check for a loose, damaged or worn Constant Velocity (CV) joint and replace if defective.

**Front Wheel Drive Vehicles****3. Front wheel makes a clicking noise**

- Check for debris such as a pebble, nail or glass in the tire or tire tread. Carefully remove the debris. Small rocks and pebbles rarely cause a puncture; however, a sharp object should be removed carefully at a facility capable of performing tire repairs.
- Check for a loose, damaged or worn Constant Velocity (CV) joint and replace if defective.

**4. Rear wheel makes a clicking noise**

- Check for debris such as a pebble, nail or glass in the tire or tire tread. Carefully remove the debris. Small rocks and pebbles rarely cause a puncture; however, a sharp object should be removed carefully at a facility capable of performing tire repairs.

**Rear Wheel Drive Vehicles****5. Front or rear wheel makes a clicking noise**

- Check for debris such as a pebble, nail or glass in the tire or tire tread. Carefully remove the debris. Small rocks and pebbles rarely cause a puncture; however, a sharp object should be removed carefully at a facility capable of performing tire repairs.

**6. Rear wheel shudders or vibrates**

- Check for a bent rear wheel or axle assembly and replace defective components.
- Check for a loose, damaged or worn rear wheel bearing and replace as necessary.

**2-H. Other Drive Train Conditions****1. Burning odor from center of vehicle when accelerating**

- Check for a seizing brake hydraulic component such as a brake caliper. Check the caliper piston for surface damage such as rust, and measure for out-of-round wear and caliper-to-piston clearance. For additional information on brake related odors, refer to section 3-A, condition number 9.
- On vehicles with a manual transmission, check for a slipping clutch. For possible causes and additional information, refer to section 2-C, condition number 1.