

DIAGNOSIS AND TESTING (Continued)

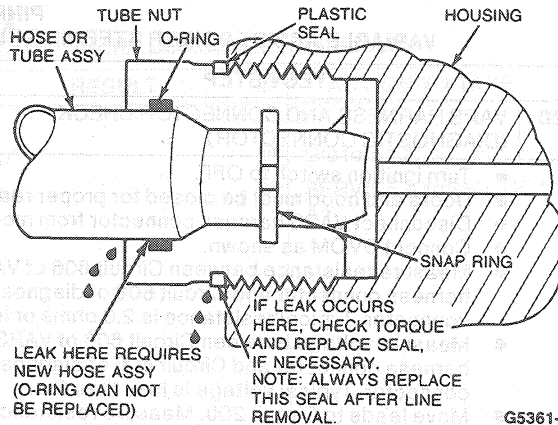
External Leakage

When looking for leaks, use this procedure to pinpoint the exact cause and location to avoid misdiagnosis:

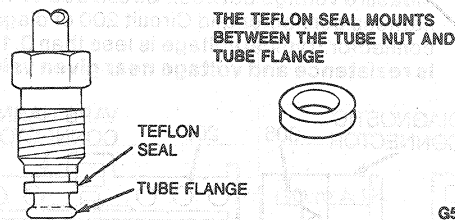
1. Check for overfilled power steering pump reservoir.
2. Wipe suspected area dry.
3. Check for power steering pump overflow and aeration.
4. Check for exact source of oil. Example: Oil may be running down from another area (engine, etc.) and drip may not be leak point.

CAUTION: Do not hold the steering wheel against a stop for more than three to five seconds at a time, as damage to power steering pump may result. Cycle the steering wheel from stop-to-stop 10 times and check for leaks. The bellows may have to be moved back from the housing to see the leak.

5. Some leaks are high-pressure leaks and may require holding steering wheel against stops to seep out.
6. Power steering gear assembly leaks fall into several categories as listed in the Leakage Diagnosis chart. If the leak cannot be serviced by tightening a fitting to the specified torque, replace the gear.



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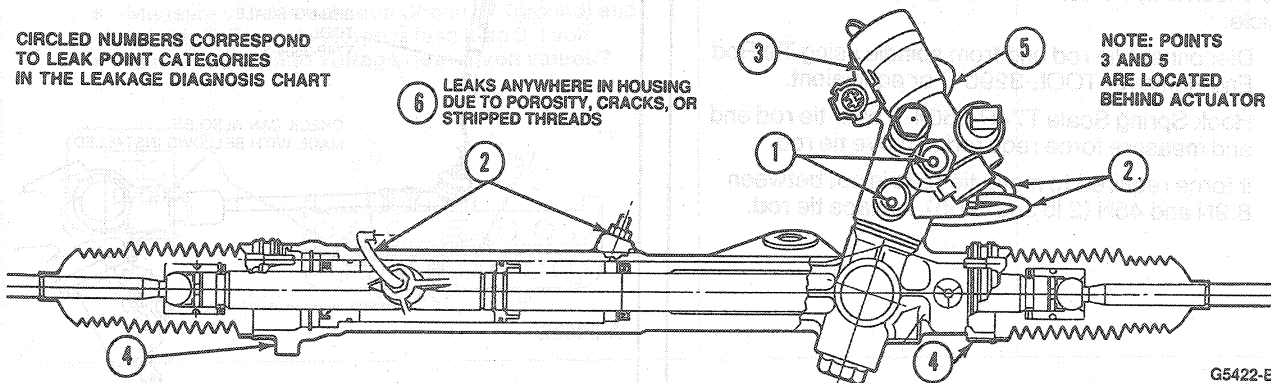
LEAKAGE DIAGNOSIS

Leak Category	Part Required to Service
1. Hose fittings.	a. Loose—Tighten to specification—Do not over-tighten. b. Plastic seals at tube nut—Plastic seals should be replaced each time hose is disconnected.
2. Leak at (right or left) transfer line.	a. Loose—Tighten to specification—Do not over-tighten.
3. Leak at input shaft seal.	a. Replace gear assembly.
4. Leak at either or both bellows.	a. Replace gear assembly
5. Leak at end of input shaft.	a. Replace gear assembly.
6. Housing—porosity, cracked or stripped threads.	a. Replace gear assembly.

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CIRCLED NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO LEAK POINT CATEGORIES IN THE LEAKAGE DIAGNOSIS CHART

6 LEAKS ANYWHERE IN HOUSING DUE TO POROSITY, CRACKS, OR STRIPPED THREADS



NOTE: POINTS 3 AND 5 ARE LOCATED BEHIND ACTUATOR

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