Title: Drive Shafts/Transaxle End-Float

Reason: To advise Dealer personnel of procedure for checking end-float.

Parts Required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A054 D 0187Z</td>
<td>Shim (.005 in.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z054 D 0188Z</td>
<td>Shim (.015 in.)</td>
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</table>

Action:

1. Raise the rear of the car and support with suitable stands.

2. Check the drive shaft end-float by grasping the wheel (at top and bottom) and rocking, this action pushing and pulling the drive shafts. With the aid of a second operator, ensure there is NO EXCESSIVE free movement in the universal joints. Drive shaft end-float at the transaxle is .002/.007 in. (.050/.178 mm.).

3. IF excessive end-float is evident in the drive shafts, remove the tension pin securing the inboard shaft to the gearbox output shaft. Pull the wheel and suspension assembly up and outwards, thus pulling off the drive shaft.

4. Insert shims of the required thickness, noting that these are fitted BETWEEN the spacer ring and the yoke end of the inboard drive shaft. Re-connect the drive shafts and insert a new tension pin. Re-check the end-float.

5. Lower the car from the stands.

6. A ‘sticker’, for insertion into the Service Voucher Book, is in course of preparation, which will advise that checking the drive shaft end-float should be carried out at both the 5,000 q miles (8,000 km.) and 10,000 miles (16,000 km.) services.

7. Recommended Labour Schedule time for adjusting end-float: One side 20 mins. Both sides 35 mins.

NOTE: When checking camber angles, use ONLY equipment which has its pointer touching the wheel rim. Do NOT use equipment touching the tyres, as this has been found to be unreliable (i.e. radial tyres have soft tyre walls, pressure variances, etc.).