POWER STEERING SYSTEM VACUUM BLEED

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- 1. Verify that hoses are routed properly. Contact with the frame or engine may cause system noises.
- 2. Verify all hose connections are tight.
- 3. Remove the pump reservoir cap.
- 4. Fill the reservoir to the **FULL COLD** level.
- 5. Tightly insert rubber vacuum plug onto the pump reservoir.
- 6. Attach the vacuum pump to the rubber vacuum plug.
- 7. Apply a vacuum of 60-68kPa (18-20 in Hg) maximum for a minimum of 3 minutes.
- 8. Slowly release the vacuum.
- 9. Remove the vacuum pump and rubber plug.
- 10. Repeat steps #4 through #9 until fluid no longer drops.
- 11. Fill reservoir to the FULL COLD level*. Reinstall the pump reservoir cap.
- 12. Start the engine. Allow engine to idle.
- 13. Turn off engine. Verify the fluid level.
- 14. Start the engine. Allow the engine to idle.
- 15. Turn the wheel, lock to lock, three times.

CAUTION: Do **NOT** hold steering wheel at the lock to lock positions.

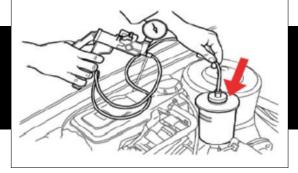
16. Switch engine off. Verify fluid level. Check for any signs of air in the system.

If air is still present, repeat the procedure as necessary.

* When adding or changing the fluid, be sure to use only the manufacturer's suggested fluid.

Vacuuming bleeding is a critical procedure for power steering systems with a remote reservoir.











THE IDEAL POWER STEERING INSTALLATION GUIDE

Reduce Returns with these Simple Steps



VACUUM BLEED

Remove air to ensure proper function and to prime the steering pump.

This procedure is critical for power steering systems with a remote reservoir.



Refer to the Power Steering System Vacuum Bleeding & Flush Procedure documents for complete instructions. This is a quick reference guide only. For more detailed information on system operation and servicing, always refer to your technical service manual or approved information system.





Flush

Bleeding

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