4. Loosen pin at wheel bases and screws at rear plates, attach tension spring or weights resp. to the front wheels.

5. Move car at the rear to the side until indicators of scanners give the same figure left and right.

6. Adjust measuring distance at the rear wheels with distance rod and read camber and toe-in for each wheel. Enter result into measuring chart.

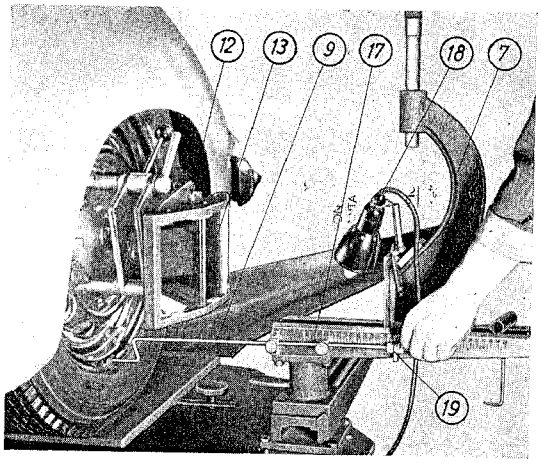

Fig. 15

▲

⑦ Microscope ▶
⑨ Scanner
⑩ Reel for weight
⑪ Distance rod
⑫ Clinometer
⑬ Wheel mirror
⑭ Excentric lever
⑮ Weight
⑯ Yoke
⑰ Scale for scanner
⑱ Scale light
⑲ Indicator for scanner

7. Adjust measuring distance at left front wheel, align wheel to zero, read camber. Enter result.

8. Read toe-in of right front wheel. Enter result. Align wheel to zero, read camber and enter result.

9. Turn wheels to left until left wheel is exactly on 20° (Correct measuring distance). Read camber of left wheel and enter result (Observe clinometer).

10. Read difference angle on right microscope. Enter result (Correct measuring distance).

11. Turn right wheel until vertical line passes through zero, read camber and enter result (Observe clinometer).

12. Turn wheels to right until right wheel is exactly on 20° and read camber right, read difference angle left, set vertical line to zero (20°), read camber and enter all data obtained.

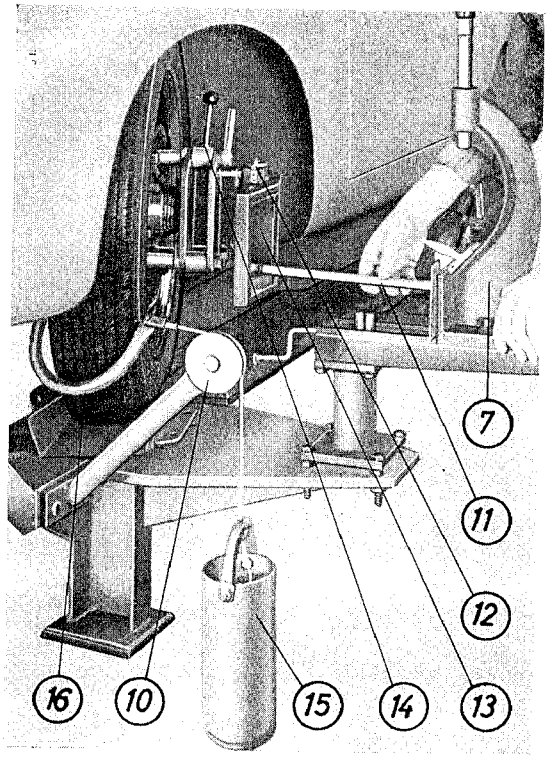

Fig. 16

Measuring Toe-In Variation of Front Wheel During Spring Action

6 Wh

1. Set vertical line to zero on left wheel (with vehicle unloaded), read toe-in right and enter result.

2. Press front part of car downward until stop, set left wheel exactly to zero, read toe-in right and enter result.