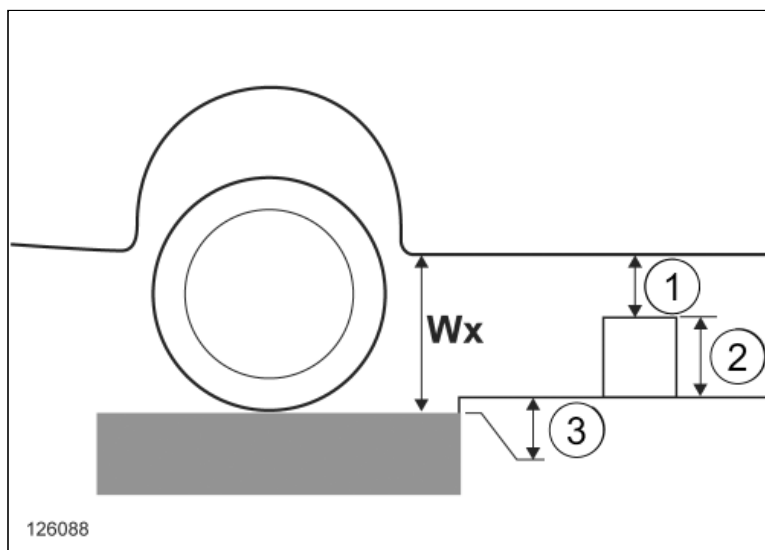




Measure the heights(1) , (2) , (3) .

Example: (1) = 8 cm, (2) = 10 cm, (3) = 4 cm,

Calculate the height Wx:

$Wx = \text{height}(1) + \text{height}(2) + (3)$,

Wx= 22 cm.

3- VEHICLE IN RUNNING ORDER POSITION



VODM (Vehicle in working order) position:



tank full,



empty vehicle (without luggage, etc.).

Note:



The position of the vehicle varies according to:



the weight of the engine,



the springs and shock absorbers,



the tyres,



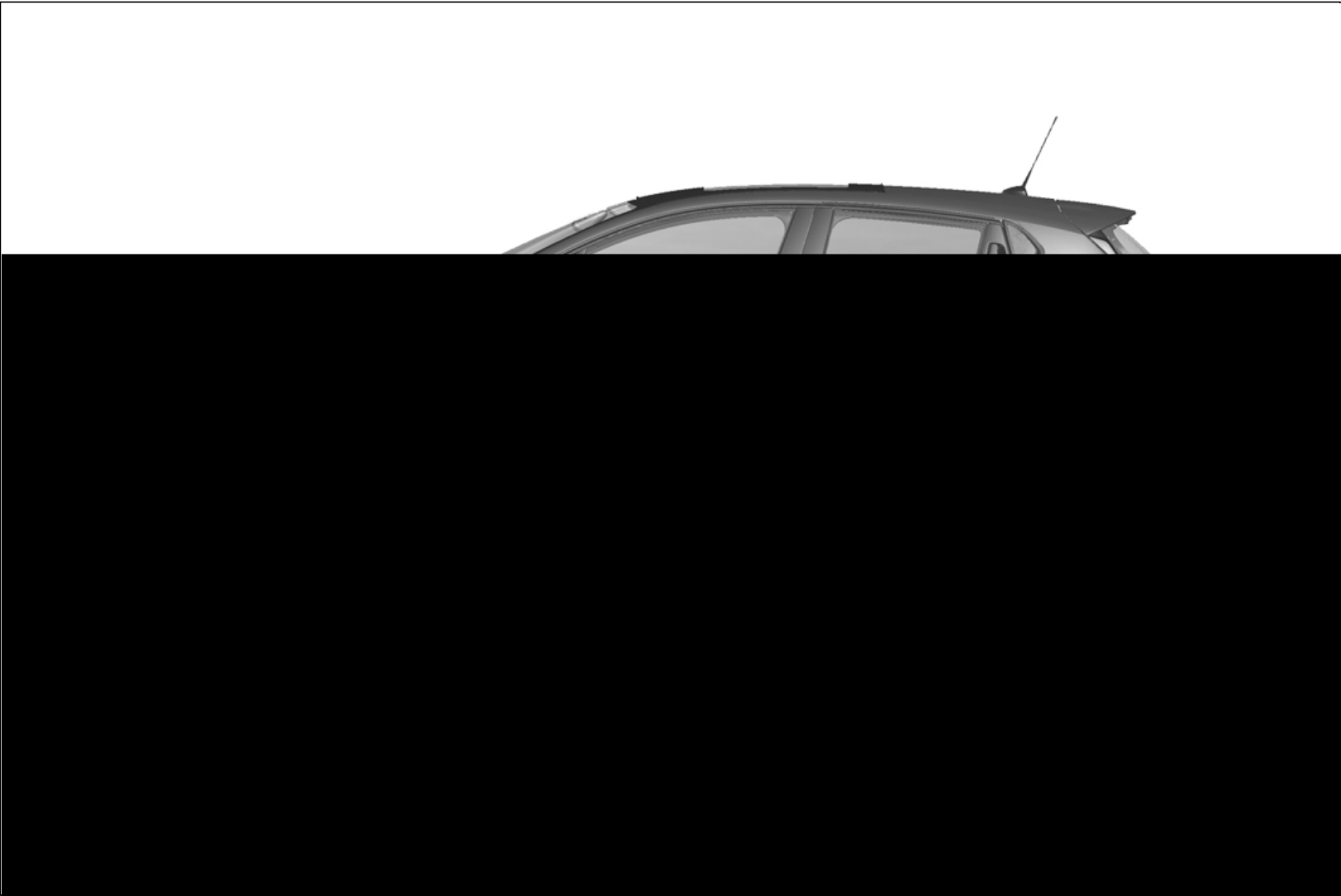
the amount of fuel in the tank.



Repair-13x02x11-02x13-1-32-1.xml



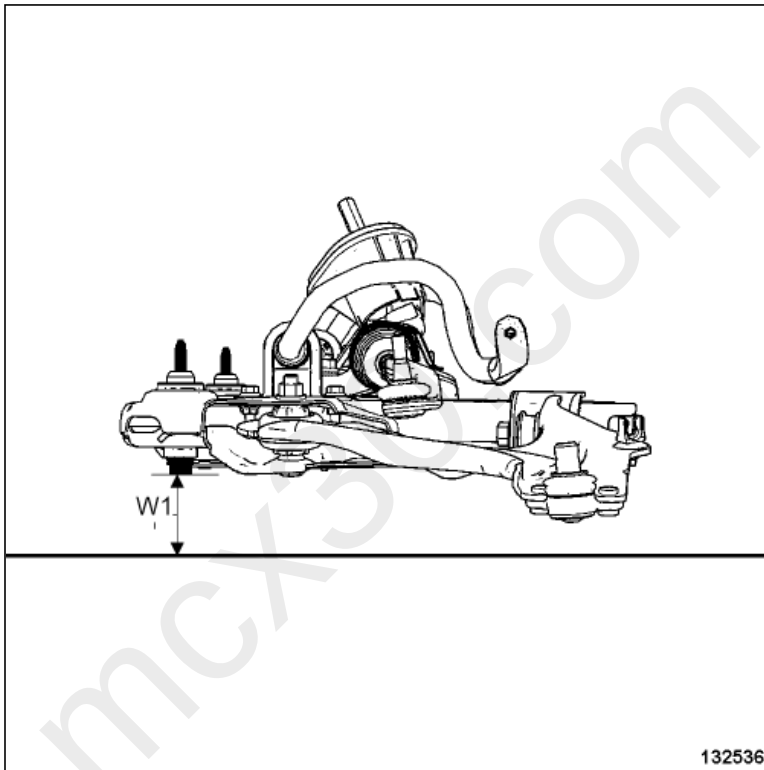
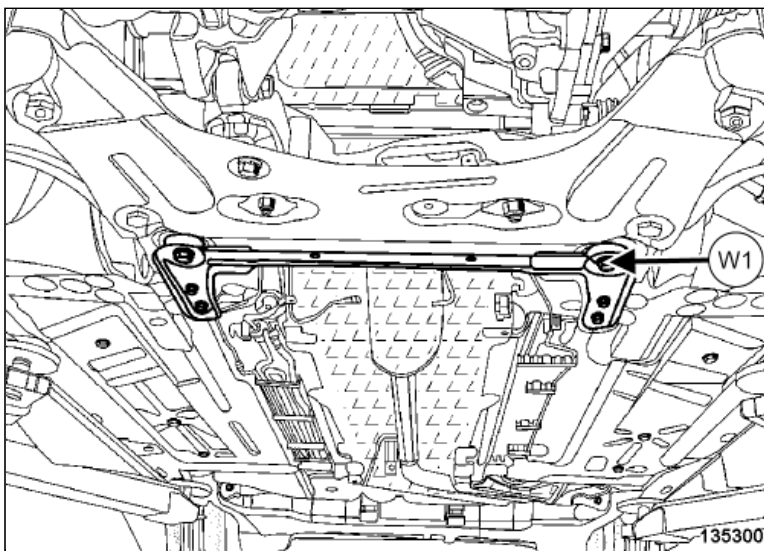
1. MEASURING POINTS



Radius under load:

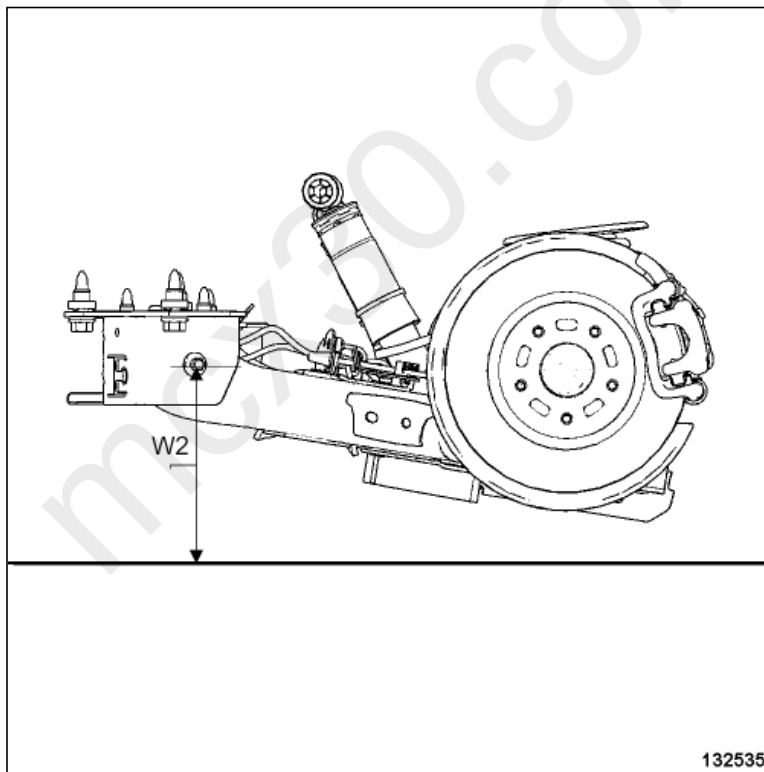
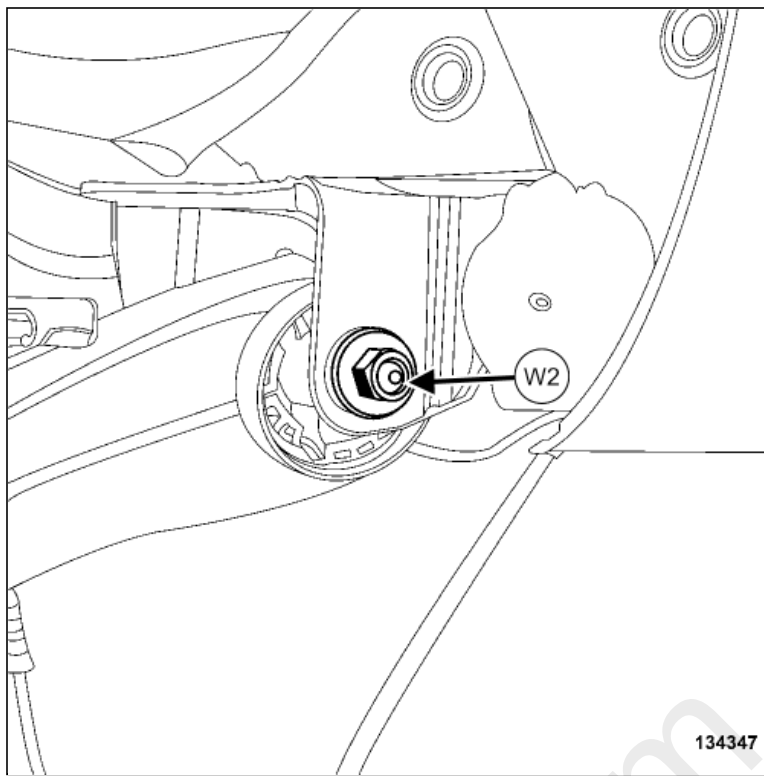
-
- (R1) : Distance between the ground and the front wheel axis
- (R2) : Distance between the ground and the rear wheel axis

1- FRONT HEIGHT (W1)



(W1) : Height between the ground and the rear cross member bolt head

2- REAR HEIGHT



(w2) : Height between the ground and the shaft of the rubber bush on the bearing

2. MEASURING PROCEDURE



Note:

For measurements(w1) and (w2) , take into account the height difference between the plates and the lift.

Measure the heights:

- R1,
- R2,
- W1: right-hand and left-hand,
- W2 right-hand and left-hand.



Note:

The value of W_x to be entered into the geometry bench is the average of the $W1$ heights, right-hand and left-hand and of the $W2$ heights, right-hand and left-hand.

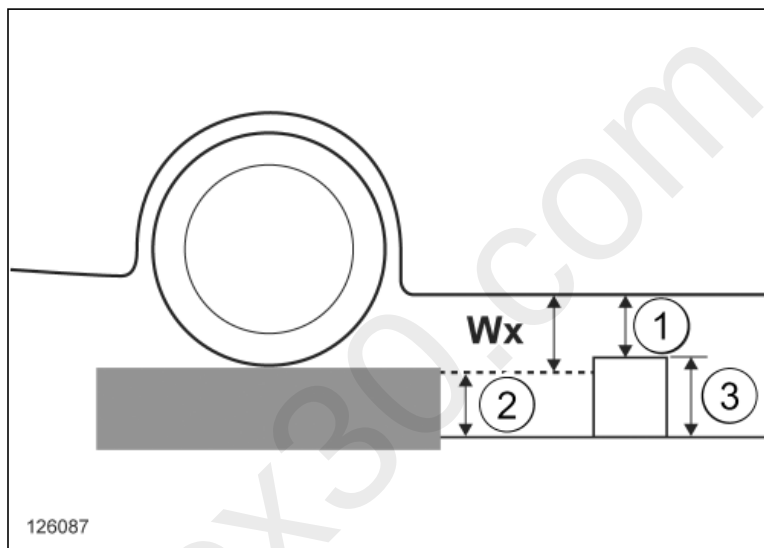
Specific case:



Note:

If the measuring points are located in empty space (between the rails of the lift), use a bar.

1- PLATE HIGHER THAN THE LIFT:



Measure the heights(1) , (2) , (3) .

Example: (1) = 13 cm, (2) = 8 cm, (3) = 10 cm.

Calculate the height W_x :

$$W_x = \text{height}(1) + \text{height}(3) - \text{height}(2) ,$$

$$W_x = 15 \text{ cm} .$$

2- PLATE LOWER THAN THE LIFT: