



INSTALLATION AND PROCEDURE FOR BLEEDING AIR FROM POWER STEERING SYSTEMS

CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE ATTEMPTING ANY MODIFICATIONS!

Proper bleeding of the power steering pump is the responsibility of the installer. Improper modification or installation will void your warranty and may result in vehicle damage or personal injury. If you have any installation questions, refer to your factory shop manual or call our Tech Service personnel at 216-961-1800 from 7am to 4pm EDT.

INSTALLING POWER STEERING PUMP

We recommend you follow Original Equipment Manufacturers Remove & Replace procedure for your specific Year, Make and Model Vehicle. Follow factory torque specifications and pressure recommendations.

BEFORE BLEEDING

Verify that the power steering hoses do not touch any part of the vehicle and that there are no leaks or loose connections. When filling the power steering pump reservoir, use only new, name brand premium quality power steering pump fluid. Do not use transmission fluid.

BLEEDING PROCEDURE

- 1 - Do not start the engine until the power steering system is fully bled.
- 2 - Raise the front end of the vehicle so that the front wheels are free to turn left and right.
- 3 - Turn the steering wheel fully to the left.
- 4 - Fill the power steering pump reservoir to full cold level. Leave the cap off the reservoir.
- 5 - With an assistant watching the fluid level, turn the steering wheel slowly and smoothly from lock to lock until the fluid level drops in the reservoir. Once the fluid level drops, have your assistant refill the reservoir to full cold level.
- 6 - If the fluid level does not drop in the reservoir after a few lock to lock cycles, there is still air in the system. On systems with an oil cooler, you may need to turn the steering wheel slowly and smoothly from lock to lock 20 to 40 times.
- 7 - After the reservoir fluid level drops and the reservoir is refilled, turn the steering wheel slowly and smoothly from lock to lock and verify that there are no bubbles or fluid level drops.
- 8 - Disable the engine from starting, then crank the engine for a few seconds. If the reservoir fluid drops, there is air trapped in the system. Continue above steps until the fluid in the reservoir remains constant and no air bubbles are seen.
- 9 - Lower the front wheels to the ground, start the engine and verify that the power steering fluid is at the correct level. Add fluid if necessary then reinstall reservoir cap. With the engine running, turn the steering wheel lock to lock and verify that the power steering assist is working properly, that there are no system leaks and that the reservoir is at the proper level.

NOTE

The power steering fluid level should not rise in the reservoir when the engine is turned off. If the fluid level rises, there is still air trapped in the system. Repeat the above bleeding procedure. Bubbles in the reservoir indicate a loose hose connection, a bad O-ring or a bad hose end/flare seat. A properly working power steering system has no air bubbles.