

Bleeding Single Gear System

Bleeding of the steering gear in a single gear system is only necessary if the gear is mounted in a way that will trap air in the sector shaft bore. This procedure should be followed whenever the gear has been disassembled or replaced.

TOOLS REQUIRED:

1/8" Allen wrench



WARNING

FOR OTHER EQUIPMENT, TOOLS OR SAFETY PROCEDURES ALWAYS FOLLOW THE VEHICLE MANUFACTURER'S PROCEDURES FOR LIFTING AND BLOCKING.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES:

Vehicle Manufacturer's Service Manual

R. H. Sheppard Co. - Maintenance & Troubleshooting Video (Optional)

PROCEDURE:

1. Park the vehicle on a clean, dry, solid surface-preferably concrete. Set the parking brake and block the wheels. Place the transmission in neutral.
2. Tilt the hood or cab using the procedure in the Vehicle Manufacturer's Service Manual.
3. Make sure the fluid level in the reservoir is at the full mark of the dipstick.
4. If this is a replacement steering gear, follow the "Plunger Adjustment Procedures" in this section of the manual.
5. Start the vehicle and allow the engine to idle.
6. Steer the vehicle from full left to full right several times. The pitman arm must make full travel.



7. Locate the bleeder screw in the plug located on the sector shaft bore (Figure 34).

IMPORTANT:

Do not turn the steering wheel with the bleeder open.

8. Using the allen wrench, open the bleeder screw until non-aerated fluid flows from the bleed screw.
9. Tighten the bleed screw.
10. Repeat steps 5-8 until no aeration is found in the bleed oil.
11. If this is a replacement steering gear, follow the "Plunger Adjustment Procedures" in this section of the manual.
12. Check the fluid level in the power steering reservoir and fill if necessary.
13. Shut the vehicle off.
14. Lower the hood or cab following procedures in the Vehicle Manufacturer's Service Manual.
15. Remove wheel blocks