

**20.2a** On 1985 through 1991 models, remove the air cleaner cover screws (arrows) and detach the cover (two screws are located on the side, not visible in this photo) . . .

16 Check the inside of the drum for cracks, scoring, deep scratches and hard spots, which will appear as small discolored areas. If imperfections cannot be removed with sandpaper or emery cloth, the drum must be taken to a machine shop for resurfacing.

17 After the inspection process is complete, and if all the components are in good condition, reinstall the brake drums. Install the wheels and lower the vehicle to the ground.

### Parking brake

18 The parking brake is operated by a hand lever and locks the rear brakes. The easiest, and perhaps most obvious, method of periodically checking the operation of the parking brake assembly is to park the vehicle on a steep hill with the parking brake set and the transaxle in Neutral (be sure to stay in the vehicle while performing this check. If the parking brake cannot prevent the vehicle from rolling, it is in need of adjustment (see Chapter 9).

### 19 Fuel system check

**Warning:** *Certain precautions must be taken when inspecting or servicing fuel system components. Work in a well ventilated area and don't allow open flames (cigarettes, appliance pilot lights, etc.) near the work area. Mop up spills immediately and do not store fuel soaked rags where they could ignite. The fuel system is under pressure - nothing should be disconnected until the pressure is relieved (see Chapter 4).*

1 The fuel system is most easily checked with the vehicle raised on a hoist so the components underneath the vehicle are readily visible and accessible.

2 If the smell of gasoline is noticed while driving or after the vehicle has been in the sun, the system should be thoroughly inspected immediately.

3 Remove the gas tank cap and check for damage, corrosion and an unbroken sealing imprint on the gasket. Replace the cap with a



**20.2b** . . . then pull the air filter element out of the housing

new one if necessary.

4 With the vehicle raised, inspect the gas tank and filler neck for punctures, cracks and other damage. The connection between the filler neck and tank is especially critical. Sometimes a rubber filler neck will leak due to loose clamps or deteriorated rubber, problems a home mechanic can usually rectify. **Warning:** *Do not, under any circumstances, try to repair a fuel tank yourself (except rubber components). A welding torch or any open flame can easily cause the fuel vapors to explode if the proper precautions are not taken.*

5 Carefully check all rubber hoses and metal lines leading away from the fuel tank. Check for loose connections, deteriorated hoses, crimped lines and other damage. Follow the lines to the front of the vehicle, carefully inspecting them all the way. Repair or replace damaged sections as necessary.

### 20 Air filter replacement

*Refer to illustrations 20.2a and 20.2b*

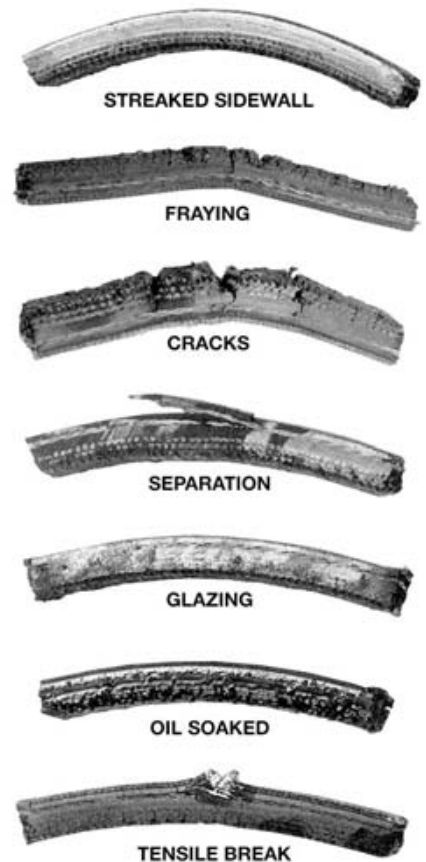
1 At the specified intervals, the air filter should be replaced with a new one. The air filter housing is located on the left (driver's side) of the engine compartment.

2 On 1985 through 1991 models, remove the screws, lift the top cover off and withdraw the air filter (see illustration).

3 On 1992 through 1997 models, loosen the hose clamp and unhook the rear air intake duct from the throttle body. Remove the wing screws or release the clips, then remove the rear of the cover. Withdraw the air filter.

4 On 1998 through 2000 models, disconnect the electrical connector from the intake temperature sensor. Loosen the hose clamp and unhook the air intake duct from the throttle body. Remove the screws, then remove the front air intake duct from the housing. Withdraw the air filter. On 2001 and later models, just release the clips on the air cleaner cover, push the cover and the intake hose back toward the engine to compress the hose and remove the air filter.

5 While the filter housing cover is off, be careful not to drop anything down into the air



**21.3** Here are some of the more common problems associated with drivebelts (check the belts carefully to prevent an untimely breakdown)

duct or air filter assembly.

6 Wipe out the inside of the air filter housing with a clean rag.

7 Place a new air filter in the air filter housing. Make sure it seats properly in the bottom of the housing.

8 On 1985 through 1991 models, install the cover and tighten the screws.

9 On 1992 through 1997, install the cover and clips or tighten the screws. Install the rear air intake duct onto the throttle body and tighten the hose clamp securely.

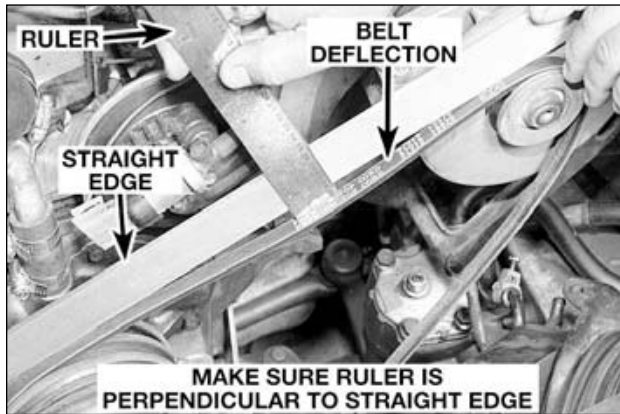
10 On 1998 and later models, install the front air intake duct onto the housing and tighten the screws. Install the air intake duct onto the throttle body and tighten the hose clamp securely. Connect the electrical connector onto the intake temperature sensor.

### 21 Drivebelt check, adjustment and replacement

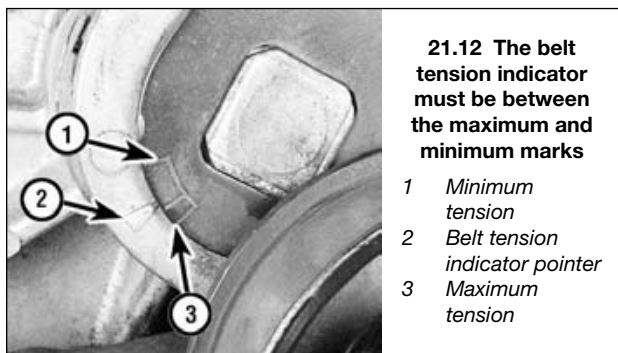
#### 1985 models

*Refer to illustrations 21.3 and 21.4*

1 The drivebelts, or V-belts as they are often called, are located at the front of the engine and play an important role in the overall



21.4 Drivebelt tension can be checked with a straightedge and ruler



21.12 The belt tension indicator must be between the maximum and minimum marks

- 1 Minimum tension
- 2 Belt tension indicator pointer
- 3 Maximum tension

operation of the vehicle and its components. Due to their function and material make-up, the belts are prone to failure after a period of time and should be inspected and adjusted periodically to prevent major engine damage.

2 The number of belts used on a particular vehicle depends on the accessories installed. Drivebelts are used to turn the alternator, power steering pump, water pump and air-conditioning compressor. Depending on the pulley arrangement, more than one of these components may be driven by a single belt.

3 With the engine off, open the hood and locate the various belts at the front of the engine. Using your fingers (and a flashlight, if necessary), move along the belts checking for cracks and separation of the belt plies. Also check for fraying and glazing, which gives the belt a shiny appearance. Both sides of the belt should be inspected (see illustration).

4 The tension of each belt is checked by pushing on the belt at a distance halfway between the pulleys. Push firmly with your thumb and see how much the belt deflects. If the distance between pulley center to pulley center is between 7 and 11 inches, the belt should deflect 1/4 inch. If the belt travels between pulleys 12 to 16 inches apart, the belt should deflect 1/2 inch (see illustration).

5 If it is necessary to adjust the belt tension, either to make the belt tighter or looser, it is done by moving the belt driven accessory on its mounting brackets.

6 For each component there will be an adjusting bolt and a pivot bolt. Both bolts must be loosened slightly to enable you to

move the component.

7 After the two bolts have been loosened, move the component away from engine to tighten the belt or toward the engine to loosen the belt. Hold the accessory in position and check the belt tension. If it is correct, tighten the two bolts until just snug, then recheck the tension. If the tension is correct, tighten the bolts securely.

8 It will often be necessary to use some sort of prybar to move the accessory while the belt is adjusted. If this must be done to gain the proper leverage, be very careful not to damage the component being moved or the part being pried against.

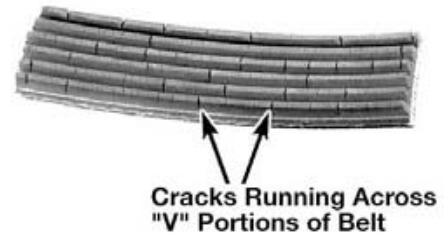
### 1986 and later models

Refer to illustrations 21.10, 21.12, 21.13, and 21.15

9 A single serpentine drivebelt is located at the front of the engine and plays an important role in the overall operation of the engine and its components. Due to its function and material make up, the belt is prone to wear and should be periodically inspected. The serpentine belt drives the alternator, power steering pump, water pump and air conditioning compressor (if equipped).

10 With the engine off, open the hood and use your fingers (and a flashlight, if necessary), to move along the belt checking for cracks and separation of the belt plies. Also check for fraying and glazing, which gives the belt a shiny appearance. Both sides of the belt should be inspected, which means you will have to twist the belt to check the under-

ACCEPTABLE

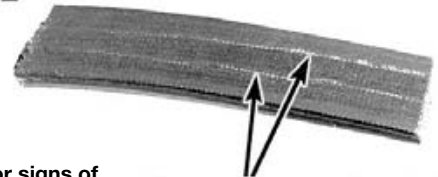


Cracks Running Across "V" Portions of Belt



Missing Two or More Adjacent Ribs 1/2" or longer

UNACCEPTABLE



Cracks Running Parallel to "V" Portions of Belt

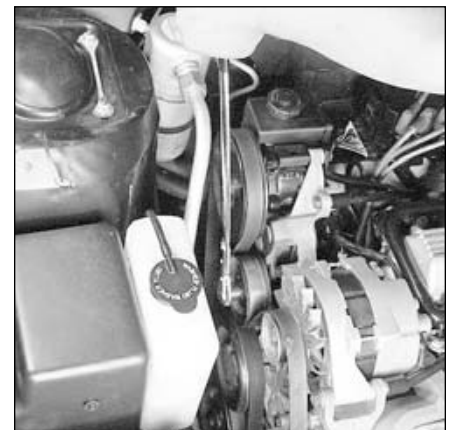
21.10 Check the belt for signs of wear like these - if the belt looks worn, replace it

side (see illustration).

11 Check the ribs on the underside of the belt. They should all be the same depth, with none of the surface uneven.

12 The tension of the belt is checked visually. Locate the belt tensioner at the front of the engine under the power steering pump on the right (passenger) side, then find the tensioner operating marks (see illustration) located on the side of the tensioner. If the indicator mark is outside of the operating range, the belt should be replaced.

13 To replace the belt, rotate the tensioner counterclockwise to release belt tension (see illustration). The tensioner will swing down



21.13 Rotate the tensioner counterclockwise to release tension on the drivebelt