

2007 Saturn Outlook XE

2007 GENERAL INFORMATION Vibration Diagnosis and Correction - Outlook

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SPECIFICATIONS

TIRE AND WHEEL RUNOUT SPECIFICATIONS

Tire and Wheel Runout Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Tire and Wheel Assembly - Lateral and Radial		
• Off-Vehicle	1.27 mm	0.050 in
• On-Vehicle	1.52 mm	0.060 in
Wheel, Aluminum		
• Lateral	0.762 mm	0.030 in
• Radial	0.762 mm	0.030 in
Wheel, Steel		
• Lateral	1.143 mm	0.045 in
• Radial	1.015 mm	0.040 in
Wheel Hub/Axle Flange - Guideline	0.132 mm	0.0052 in
Wheel Stud - Guideline	0.25 mm	0.010 in

PROPELLER SHAFT RUNOUT SPECIFICATIONS

Propeller Shaft Runout Specifications

Application	Front Runout		Center Runout		Rear Runout		Stub Shaft Runout	
	Metric	English	Metric	English	Metric	English	Metric	English
1 Piece Propeller Shaft - Guideline	1.17 mm	0.046 in	1.27 mm	0.050 in	1.40 mm	0.055 in	-	-
1 Piece Aluminum Graphite Propeller	1.17 mm	0.046 in	-	-	1.40 mm	0.055 in	-	-

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Shaft - Guideline								
2 Piece System Front Propeller Shaft with Slip Yoke - Guideline	0.76 mm	0.030 in	0.76 mm	0.030 in	0.71 mm	0.028 in	-	-
2 Piece System Front Propeller Shaft with Stub Shaft - Guideline	0.76 mm	0.030 in	0.76 mm	0.030 in	-	-	0.13 mm	0.005 in
2 Piece System Rear Propeller Shaft with Slip Yoke - Guideline	0.71 mm	0.028 in	0.76 mm	0.030 in	0.89 mm	0.035 in	-	-
2 Piece System Rear Propeller Shaft with Stub Shaft - Guideline	-	-	0.76 mm	0.030 in	0.89 mm	0.035 in	0.13 mm	0.005 in

These guidelines apply only to propeller systems with 2 or 3 U-joints.

DRIVELINE RUNOUT SPECIFICATIONS

Driveline Runout Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Differential Pinion Input Shaft or Flange Pilot	0.05 mm	0.002 in
Torque Tube Input Flange	0.20 mm	0.008 in
Transmission or Transfer Case Output Flange	0.20 mm	0.008 in

These guidelines apply only to propeller shaft systems with a constant velocity (CV) joint, rubber coupling or bolt-on U-joint yoke.

DIAGNOSTIC INFORMATION AND PROCEDURES

DIAGNOSTIC STARTING POINT - VIBRATION DIAGNOSIS AND CORRECTION

The information contained in this Vibration Diagnosis and Correction section is designed to cover various vehicle designs and configurations. Not all content will apply to all vehicles.

IMPORTANT: The following steps must be completed before using the analysis tables or the symptom tables.

1. Perform the **Vibration Analysis - Road Testing** table before using the other Vibration Analysis tables or the Symptom tables in order to effectively diagnose the customer's concern.

The use of Vibration Analysis - Road Testing will first provide duplication of virtually any vibration concern and then identify the correct procedure for diagnosing the area of concern which has been duplicated.

2. Review the following Vibration Diagnostic Process.
3. Review the general descriptions to familiarize yourself with vibration theory and terminology, the **J 38792-A**, Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2 and the **J 38792-VS**, Vibrate Software. See **Special Tools**. Reviewing this information will help you determine whether the condition described by the customer is a potential operating characteristic or not.

Refer to the following:

- **Vibration Theory and Terminology**
- **Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) Description and Operation**
- **Vibrate Software Description and Operation**
- **Reed Tachometer Description**

Vibration Diagnostic Process

IMPORTANT: Using the following steps of the vibration diagnostic process will help you to effectively narrow-down and pin-point the search for the specific source of a vibration concern and to arrive at an accurate repair.

1. Gather specific information on the customer's vibration concern.

2. Perform the road testing steps in sequence as identified in Vibration Analysis - Road Testing in order to duplicate the customer's concern and evaluate the symptoms of the concern under changing conditions. Observe what the vibration feels like and what it sounds like. Observe when the symptoms first appear, when they change and when they cease.
3. Determine if the customer's vibration concern is truly an abnormal condition or something that is potentially an operating characteristic of the vehicle.
4. Systematically eliminate or "rule-out" possible vehicle systems.
5. Focus diagnostic efforts on the remaining vehicle system and systematically eliminate or "rule-out" possible components of that system.
6. Make a repair on the remaining component or components, which have not been eliminated systematically and must therefore be the cause of the vibration.
7. Verify that the customer's concern has been eliminated or at least brought to an acceptable level.
8. Again perform the road testing steps in sequence as identified in Vibration Analysis - Road Testing in order to verify that the vehicle did not have more than one vibration occurring.

Preliminary Visual/Physical Inspection

- Inspect for aftermarket equipment and modifications which could affect the operation of the vehicle rotating component systems.
- Inspect the easily accessible or visible components of the vehicle rotating component systems for obvious damage or conditions which could cause the symptom.
- Inspect the tire inflation pressures for the proper pressure.

Diagnostic Aids

Improper component routing or isolation or components which are worn or faulty may be the cause of intermittent conditions that are difficult to duplicate. If the vibration concern could not be duplicated by following the steps of the Vibration Diagnostic Process, refer to **Vibration Diagnostic Aids**.

VIBRATION ANALYSIS - ROAD TESTING**Test Description**

The numbers below refer to the step numbers on the diagnostic table.

5: Obtaining rotational speed for the components rotating at tire/wheel speed is critical to systematically eliminating specific vehicle component groups. These component rotational speeds can be generated by using the **J 38792-VS** Vibrate Software or through calculating

them manually. See **Special Tools**.

14:

IMPORTANT: Be certain to **OBSERVE** for disturbances that match the customer's description **FIRST**, then look at the J 38792-A frequency which corresponds with that disturbance. See **Special Tools**.

17: Accelerate to a speed high enough above the speed of the disturbance to allow for the time needed to shift into **NEUTRAL** and for the engine to decrease in RPM to idle speed, before coasting down through the disturbance range.

18: This test will either eliminate or confirm the engine as a contributing cause of the customer concern.

Vibration Analysis - Road Testing

Step	Action	Yes	No
CAUTION: Refer to Road Test Caution .			
1	Did you review the Diagnostic Starting Point - Vibration Diagnosis?	Go to Step 2	Go to Diagnostic Starting Point - Vibration Diagnosis and Correction
2	Did the customer concern indicate that the vibration occurs ONLY while the vehicle is standing still?	Go to Step 6	Go to Step 3
3	Visually inspect the tire and wheel assemblies, steering components and suspension components for any possible faults. Are the tire and wheel assemblies, steering components and suspension components in good working condition?	Go to Step 5	Go to Step 4
	IMPORTANT: Do NOT operate the vehicle until the faults are corrected. Correct the faults with the tire and wheel		

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4	<p>assemblies, steering components, and/or the suspension components before proceeding. Did you correct the faults with the tire and wheel assemblies, steering components, and/or the suspension components?</p>	Go to Step 5	Go to Step 3
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain the drive axle final drive ratio. 2. If the J 38792-VS , Vibrate Software, IS available, obtain the transmission gear ratios. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 3. If the J 38792-VS is NOT available, take note of the tire size on each axle, then calculate the tire rotational speed for each size tire used and calculate the propeller shaft rotational speed, if equipped. See <u>Special Tools</u>. Refer to <u>Component Rotational Speed Calculation</u>. <p>Did you obtain the powertrain ratios for use with the J 38792-VS or calculate the component rotational speeds, if J 38792-VS is NOT available? See <u>Special Tools</u>.</p>	Go to Step 6	-
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install a scan tool. 2. With the scan tool, bring up the Powertrain Control Module data list and select Engine Speed. <p>Is the scan tool operating properly?</p>	Go to Step 7	Go to <u>Diagnostic System Check - Vehicle</u>
	<p>Using the J 38792-A , Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2 is the preferred method for gathering necessary vibration frequency data. See <u>Special Tools</u>.</p> <p>If the J 38792-A is not available, the necessary vibration frequency data will have to be obtained based on symptoms</p>		

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7	<p>observed during testing. Review <u>Symptoms - Vibration Diagnosis and Correction</u> to become familiar with the possible frequency ranges. Review Symptoms - Vibration Diagnosis and Correction, as necessary throughout the remainder of diagnostics.</p> <p>Is the J 38792-A available for use? See <u>Special Tools</u>.</p>	Go to Step 8	Go to Step 9
8	<p>Install the J 38792-A . See <u>Special Tools</u>. Is the J 38792-A operating properly? See <u>Special Tools</u>.</p>	Go to Step 9	Go to <u>Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) Description and Operation</u>
9	<p>Did the customer concern indicate that the vibration occurs ONLY while the vehicle is standing still?</p>	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine</u>	Go to Step 10
10	<p>Did the customer concern indicate that the vibration occurs ONLY during heavy acceleration at launch?</p>	Go to Step 11	Go to Step 14
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install the J 38792-A sensor, if available, to the pinion area of the drive axle. See <u>Special Tools</u>. Route the sensor lead wire clear of rotating parts and loosely secure the wire clear of moving parts. If it is not possible to install the J 38792-A sensor, if available, to the drive axle, install the sensor to an exposed portion of the floor panel or seat track in the area that the customer noted is most respondent to the vibration. 2. Select a smooth, level road. 3. With the vehicle at a stand-still, apply the regular brake and place the transmission in the lowest forward gear. 		

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11	<p>IMPORTANT: Do not accelerate to the point of causing the drive wheels to squeal, slip or hop - this would obscure the results of the test.</p> <p>4. Release the regular brakes and accelerate aggressively to 32 km/h (20 mph).</p> <p>5. Observe the vehicle for disturbances that match the customer's description and note the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vibration frequency reading, if detected by the J 38792-A . See Special Tools. • The feel and/or sound of the disturbance <p>6. If a reading could not be obtained by the J 38792-A , move the J 38792-A sensor, if available, to another part that is respondent to the vibration and repeat steps 3-5. See Special Tools.</p> <p>Were you able to duplicate the customer's concern?</p>	Go to Step 12	Go to Step 14
12	Is the vehicle primary driveline configuration rear wheel drive?	Go to Step 13	Go to Step 14
13	Is the vehicle equipped with a solid drive axle?	Go to Vibration Analysis - Driveline	Go to Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input
	1. Install the J 38792-A sensor, if available, to the component identified by the customer as most respondent to the vibration. See Special Tools . If no component was identified, install the J 38792-A sensor, if available, to the steering column. You may have to move the sensor to other locations		

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<p align="center">14</p>	<p>later.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Select a smooth, level road and slowly accelerate the vehicle up to highway speed. 3. Observe the vehicle for disturbances that match the customer's description and note the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vehicle speed • The engine RPM • The transmission gear range and the specific gear • The vibration frequency reading, if detected by the J 38792-A . See <u>Special Tools</u>. • The feel and/or sound of the disturbance 4. If the vibration seems to excite a particular component of the vehicle more than the steering column, then move the J 38792-A sensor, if available, onto that component and repeat steps 2 and 3. See <u>Special Tools</u>. <p>Were you able to duplicate the customer's concern?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 17</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 15</p>
<p align="center">15</p>	<p>Is the vehicle equipped with selectable four-wheel or all-wheel drive?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 16</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 17</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the J 38792-A sensor still installed in the same position, activate/engage all-wheel drive. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 2. Select a smooth, level road and slowly accelerate the vehicle up to highway speed. 3. Observe the vehicle for disturbances that match the customer's description 		

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<p align="center">16</p>	<p>and note the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vehicle speed • The engine RPM • The transmission gear range and the specific gear • The vibration frequency reading, if detected by the J 38792-A . See <u>Special Tools</u>. • The feel and/or sound of the disturbance <p>4. If the vibration seems to excite a particular component of the vehicle more than the steering column, then move the J 38792-A sensor, if available, onto that component and repeat steps 2 and 3. See <u>Special Tools</u>.</p> <p>Were you able to duplicate the customer's concern?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 17</p>	<p align="center">Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u></p>
<p align="center">17</p>	<p>1. Accelerate the vehicle to a speed higher than the speed at which the disturbance occurs.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: If the vehicle is equipped with a continuously variable type automatic transmission, let the vehicle coast to a stop before shifting back into gear.</p> <p>2. Shift the vehicle into NEUTRAL and allow the vehicle to coast down through the disturbance range.</p> <p>Does the disturbance still occur while coasting-down in NEUTRAL?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 19</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 18</p>
	<p>1. Select a smooth, level road and slowly accelerate the vehicle up to the</p>		

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<p align="center">18</p>	<p>speed at which the disturbance occurs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Decelerate and safely downshift by one gear range. 3. Operate the vehicle at the same VEHICLE SPEED at which the disturbance occurs. <p>Does the same disturbance still occur while going the same vehicle speed in a lower gear range?</p>	<p>Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u></p>	<p>Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine</u></p>
<p align="center">19</p>	<p>If the J 38792-A is not available, refer to <u>Symptoms - Vibration Diagnosis and Correction.</u></p> <p>Did the J 38792-A detect a dominant frequency? See <u>Special Tools.</u></p>	<p>Go to <u>Step 20</u></p>	<p>Go to <u>Symptoms - Vibration Diagnosis and Correction</u></p>
<p align="center">20</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the J 38792-VS IS available, use the drive axle final drive ratio, the specific transmission gear ratio and the engine RPM to make a comparison to the dominant frequency reading recorded. See <u>Special Tools.</u> 2. If the J 38792-VS is NOT available, compare the dominant frequency reading recorded to the component rotational data which you calculated previously. See <u>Special Tools.</u> <p>Does the frequency data clearly fall within the tire/wheel parameters ONLY?</p>	<p>Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Tire and Wheel</u></p>	<p>Go to <u>Step 21</u></p>
<p align="center">21</p>	<p>Does the frequency data clearly fall within the propeller shaft parameters ONLY?</p>	<p>Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Driveline</u></p>	<p>Go to <u>Step 22</u></p>
<p align="center">22</p>	<p>Is the vehicle equipped with a solid drive axle?</p>	<p>Go to <u>Symptoms - Vibration Diagnosis and</u></p>	<p>Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle</u></p>

CorrectionInput**COMPONENT ROTATIONAL SPEED CALCULATION****Tools Required**

J 38792-A Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2. See **Special Tools**.

Tire Rotational Speed**Determining Tire Revolutions Per Second at 8 km/h (5 mph) - Using EVA**

Tire and wheel assembly rotational speed can be obtained through using the **J 38792-A**. See **Special Tools**. Perform the following steps using the **J 38792-A** to obtain the rotational speed at 8 km/h (5 mph). Use the Enter key to advance and the Exit key to backup.

1. On the Main Menu screen, select Auto Mode.
2. On the Suspected Source screen, select Vehicle Speed.
3. On the Tire Info Source screen, select Manual Entry.
4. On the Tire Width screen, enter the specific width of the tires.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, enter 275.

5. On the Aspect Ratio screen, enter the specific aspect ratio of the tires.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, enter 0.55.

6. On the Rim Diameter screen, enter the specific rim diameter size.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, enter 20.0.

7. On the Driveshaft Configuration screen, enter FWD, even if the vehicle is a rear wheel drive.
8. The next screen will display the tire size just entered for confirmation.

For example: 275 0.55 20.0 - Front Wheel Drive. If the tire size displayed is correct, press Enter.

9. On the Vehicle Speed Units screen, press Enter, disregard mph or km/h.
10. Press the Exit key several times slowly while watching the backwards progression of the screens. Stop at the Tire Info Source screen.

11. On the Tire Info Source screen, select RPS at 5 mph.
12. The next screen will display the revolutions per second (RPS) at 8 km/h (5 mph) for that specific tire size.

For example: The P275/55R20 will display 0.90 RPS.

Calculating Tire Revolutions Per Second at 8 km/h (5 mph) - Without EVA

If the **J 38792-A** is not available, the tire and wheel assembly rotational speed can be calculated approximately by performing the following steps. See **Special Tools**.

1. Convert the rim diameter size from inches to centimeters.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, the rim diameter of 20 in X 2.54 converts to 50.80 cm.

2. Calculate the radius of the rim by dividing the rim diameter by 2.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, the rim diameter of 20 in converted to 50.80 cm divided by 2 = rim radius 25.40 cm.

3. Calculate the approximate tire sidewall height by multiplying the specific tire tread width by the aspect ratio, then reduce 7 percent from the amount by multiplying by 93 percent to approximate load on the tire reducing the sidewall height.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, tread width 275 mm X aspect ratio as a decimal 0.55 = 151 mm X 0.93 = approximate sidewall height 140.43 mm.

4. Convert the calculated approximate tire sidewall height from millimeters to centimeters.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, approximate sidewall height 140.43 mm converts to 14.04 cm.

5. Calculate the approximate tire and wheel assembly radius by adding the rim radius and approximate sidewall height, both in cm.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, rim radius 25.40 cm + 14.04 cm = approximate tire and wheel assembly radius 39.44 cm.

6. Calculate the approximate circumference of the tire and wheel assembly by multiplying 2 X pi or 6.283185 X the approximate tire and wheel assembly radius.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, $6.283185 \times$ approximate tire and wheel assembly radius 39.44 cm = approximate tire and wheel assembly circumference 247.809 cm.

7. Calculate the approximate revolutions per kilometer by dividing the number of cm in 1 km, 100,000 cm by the approximate tire and wheel assembly circumference.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, 100,000 cm divided by approximate tire and wheel assembly circumference 247.809 cm = approximate revolutions per kilometer 403.537.

8. Calculate the approximate revolutions per second (RPS) or Hz, by dividing the approximate revolutions per kilometer by the number of seconds to travel 1 km at a speed of 8 km per hour, 450 seconds.

For example: For a P275/55R20 tire, approximate revolutions per kilometer 403.537 divided by the number of seconds to travel 1 km at a speed of 8 km per hour, 450 seconds = approximate RPS or Hz 0.897 rounded to 0.90.

Calculating Tire Revolutions Per Second or Hz at Concern Speed

A size P235/75R15 tire rotates ONE complete revolution per second (RPS) or 1 Hz, at a vehicle speed of 8 km/h (5 mph). This means that at 16 km/h (10 mph), the same tire will make 2 complete revolutions in one second, 2 Hz and so on.

1. Determine the rotational speed of the tires in revolutions per second (RPS) or Hertz (Hz), at 8 km/h (5 mph), based on the size of the tires. Refer to the preceding Tire Rotational Speed information.

For example: According to the Tire Rotational Speed information, a P275/55R20 tire makes 0.90 revolutions per second or Hz at a vehicle speed of 8 km/h (5 mph). This means that for every increment of 8 km/h (5 mph) in vehicle speed, the tire rotation increases by 0.90 revolutions per second or Hz.

2. Determine the number of increments of 8 km/h (5 mph) that are present, based on the vehicle speed km/h (mph) at which the disturbance occurs.

For example: Assume that a disturbance occurs at a vehicle speed of 96 km/h (60 mph). A speed of 96 km/h (60 mph) has 12 INCREMENTS of 8 km/h (5 mph):

$96 \text{ km/h (60 mph) divided by } 8 \text{ km/h (5 mph) } = 12 \text{ increments}$

3. Determine the rotational speed of the tires in revolutions per second or Hz, at the specific vehicle speed km/h (mph) at which the disturbance occurs.

For example: To determine the tire rotational speed at 96 km/h (60 mph), multiply the number of increments of 8 km/h (5 mph) by the revolutions per second or Hz, for one increment:

$$12 \text{ (increments)} \times 0.90 \text{ Hz} = 10.80 \text{ Hz, rounded to } 11 \text{ Hz}$$

IMPORTANT: If the **J 38792-A** is not available, compare the calculated rotational speed to the frequency range associated with the symptoms of the vibration concern. See **Special Tools**. Refer to [Symptoms - Vibration Diagnosis and Correction](#).

4. Compare the rotational speed of the tires at the specific vehicle speed at which the disturbance occurs, to the dominant frequency recorded on the **J 38792-A** during testing. See **Special Tools**. If the frequencies match, then a first-order disturbance related to the rotation of the tire/wheel assemblies is present.

If the frequencies do not match, then the disturbance may be related to a higher order of tire/wheel assembly rotation.

5. To compute higher order tire/wheel assembly rotation related disturbances, multiply the rotational speed of the tires at the specific vehicle speed at which the disturbance occurs, by the order number:

$$11 \text{ Hz} \times 2, \text{ for second order} = 22 \text{ Hz second-order tire/wheel assembly rotation related}$$

$$11 \text{ Hz} \times 3, \text{ for third order} = 33 \text{ Hz third-order tire/wheel assembly rotation related}$$

If any of these computations match the frequency of the disturbance, a disturbance of that particular order, relating to the rotation of the tire/wheel assemblies and/or driveline components, also rotating at the same speed, is present.

Calculating Propeller Shaft Revolutions Per Second or Hz at Concern Speed

1. Determine the first order rotational speed of the propeller shaft system in revolutions per second or Hz, based on the first-order rotational speed of the tire/wheel assemblies and the drive axle or axles final drive ratio or ratios.

$$11 \text{ Hz} \times 3.42 \text{ drive axle final drive ratio} = 37.62 \text{ Hz, rounded to } 38 \text{ Hz, first-order propeller shaft rotation related}$$

2. Compare the rotational speed of the propeller shafts at the specific vehicle speed at which

the disturbance occurs, to the dominant frequency recorded on the **J 38792-A** during testing. See **Special Tools**. If the frequencies match, then a first-order disturbance related to the rotation of the propeller shaft is present.

If the frequencies do not match, then the disturbance may be related to the second-order of propeller shaft rotation.

3. To compute a second order propeller shaft rotation related disturbance, multiply the first order rotational speed of the propeller shaft at the specific vehicle speed at which the disturbance occurs, by the order number of 2:

38 Hz X 2, for second order = 76 Hz second-order propeller shaft rotation related

If the computation matches the frequency of the disturbance, a disturbance relating to the second-order rotation of the propeller shaft is present.

Component Rotational Speed Worksheet

Utilize the following worksheet as an aid in calculating the first, second and third order of tire/wheel assembly rotational speed and the first and second order of propeller shaft rotational speed related disturbances that may be present in the vehicle.

If after completing the Tire/Wheel Rotation Worksheet, the frequencies calculated do NOT match the dominant frequency of the disturbance recorded during testing, either recheck the data or attempt to rematch the figures allowing for 1 1/2-8 km/h (1-5 mph) of speedometer error.

If the possible tire/wheel assembly and/or propeller shaft rotational speed related frequencies still do not match the dominant frequency of the disturbance, the disturbance is most likely torque/load sensitive.

If after completing the Tire/Wheel Rotation Worksheet, one of the frequencies calculated DOES match the dominant frequency of the disturbance, the disturbance is related to the rotation of that component group - tire/wheel assembly or propeller shaft related.

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TIRE/WHEEL AND PROPSHAFT ROTATION					
Vehicle Information					
Complaint Speed: _____	km/h (mph)	Year: _____	Model: _____		
Symptom: _____		VIN: _____			
Frequency: _____		Engine: _____	Trans: _____		
Engine Speed: _____	rpm	Tire Size: _____	Axle Ratio: _____		
Gear: _____		TPC Spec: _____			
Tire/Wheel Speed					
Vibration Occurs at:	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	km/h \div 8(km/h) mph \div 5(mph)	=	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	Increments of 8 km/h (5mph)
8 km/h (5mph) increments	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	x	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	=	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>
					Tire/Wheel Speed, RPS (Hz) 1st order
1st order	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	x 2	=	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	2nd order
1st order	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	x 3	=	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	3rd order
Propeller Shaft Speed					
1st order tire	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	x	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	=	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>
			(axle ratio)		Propeller Shaft Speed 1st order
1st order propshaft	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	x 2	=	<input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	2nd order
<small>*RPS= revolutions per second; equates to cycles per second (Hz).</small>					

Fig. 1: Identifying Tire/Wheel Rotation Worksheet
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

VIBRATION ANALYSIS - TIRE AND WHEEL

Test Description

The numbers below refer to the step numbers in the diagnostic table:

4: A build-up of foreign material on a tire and wheel assembly and/or a damaged, abnormally or excessively worn tire and wheel assembly could cause a vibration disturbance.

6: Tire and wheel assemblies that exhibit excessive runout when measured while mounted on the vehicle, may or may not be contributing to or causing a vibration disturbance. On-vehicle runout, if present, could contribute to or cause a vibration disturbance, but the cause

of the on-vehicle runout may not be the tire and wheel assemblies.

7: Tire and wheel assemblies that exhibit excessive runout when measured off of the vehicle could cause a vibration disturbance.

9: Tire and wheel assemblies that exhibit marginal runout-within acceptable limits, but close to the maximum-when measured off of the vehicle could still be contributing to a vibration disturbance, if its mating hub/axle flange also exhibits marginal runout. When the tire and wheel assembly and the hub axle flange are mounted to each other, the combined stack-up of their marginal amounts of runout could combine to produce an excessive amount of runout, which could cause a vibration disturbance.

14: Brake rotors and/or brake drums, if equipped, that exhibit excessive imbalance could contribute to or possibly cause a vibration disturbance.

15: A hub/axle flange and/or wheel studs that exhibit excessive runout could cause a vibration disturbance.

16: When the tire and wheel assembly and the hub axle flange are mounted to each other, the combined stack-up of their marginal amounts of runout could combine to produce an excessive amount of runout, which could cause a vibration disturbance. Match-mounting or vectoring the tire and wheel assembly to the hub/axle flange will modify the amount of combined runout.

18: Force variation may be present in a tire and wheel assembly that exhibited acceptable balance and runout. Force variation, if present, could contribute to or cause a vibration disturbance.

20: Vibration disturbances could be affected by or possibly caused by, components that are susceptible to steering input and/or torque-load input.

22: On-vehicle balancing or finish-balancing can be used to reduce small amounts of imbalance which may be present as a result of the combined stack-up of the tire and wheel assembly with other components which may exhibit marginal balance.

Vibration Analysis - Tire and Wheel

Step	Action	Yes	No
1	Has the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table been completed?	Go to Step 2	Go to Vibration Analysis - Road Testing
2	Based on the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table, is the concern first-order tire and wheel assembly related?	Go to Step 4	Go to Step 3
3	Based on the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table, is the concern second-order		Go to Vibration

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	or higher-order tire and wheel assembly related?	Go to Step 18	<u>Analysis - Road Testing</u>
4	<p>Visually inspect the tire and wheel assemblies for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debris build-up, such as packed mud, undercoating, ice/snow buildup, road tar, etc. • Damage, abnormal or excessive wear <p>Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Inspection</u>. Do any of the tire and wheel assemblies exhibit any of the conditions listed?</p>		
		Go to Step 5	Go to Step 6
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the debris from the tire and wheel assemblies. 2. Replace the damaged, abnormally or excessively worn wheels or tires as necessary. <p>Did you complete the repair or replacement?</p>		-
		Go to Step 23	
6	<p>Measure the on-vehicle runout of the tire and wheel assemblies. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Runout Measurement - On-Vehicle</u>. Does the runout measurement indicate a runout concern?</p>	Go to Step 7	Go to Step 12
7	<p>Measure the off-vehicle runout of the tire and wheel assemblies. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Runout Measurement - Off Vehicle</u>. Does the runout measurement indicate a runout concern?</p>	Go to Step 19	Go to Step 8
8	Is the vehicle equipped with run-flat tires?	Go to Step 12	Go to Step 9
9	Are any of the tire and wheel assembly runout measurements marginal; within acceptable limits, but close to the		

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	maximum?	Go to Step 10	Go to Step 15
10	<p>IMPORTANT: Ensure that each tire and wheel assembly that is match-mounted is properly balanced before reinstalling to the vehicle.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Match-mount the tire-to-wheel for each tire and wheel assembly with marginal runout. Refer to <u>Tire-to-Wheel Match-Mounting (Vectoring)</u>. 2. Measure the runout of each match-mounted tire and wheel assembly. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Runout Measurement - Off Vehicle</u>. <p>Were you able to significantly reduce the amount of tire and wheel assembly runout?</p>	Go to Step 11	Go to Step 19
11	<p>Re-measure the on-vehicle runout of the tire and wheel assemblies. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Runout Measurement - On-Vehicle</u>.</p> <p>Does the measurement indicate a runout concern?</p>	Go to Step 15	Go to Step 23
12	<p>Inspect the balance of the tire and wheel assemblies. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing - Off Vehicle</u>.</p> <p>Are any or the tire and wheel assemblies out of balance?</p>	Go to Step 13	Go to Step 14
13	<p>Balance the tire and wheel assemblies as necessary. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing - Off Vehicle</u>.</p> <p>Were you able to achieve balance?</p>	Go to Step 23	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect the brake rotors and brake drums, if equipped, for damage. 2. Inspect the balance of the brake rotors and brake drums, if equipped. Refer to <u>Brake Rotor/Drum</u> 		

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14	<p><u>Balance Inspection.</u></p> <p>3. Replace brake rotors and/or brake drums, if equipped, that are damaged and/or out of balance.</p>		
Did you find and correct a condition?		Go to Step 23	Go to Step 17
15	<p>1. Measure the runout of the hub/axle flanges and the wheel studs, if equipped.</p> <p>2. Inspect the wheel bolts, if equipped, for straightness and damage.</p> <p>3. Refer to <u>Hub/Axle Flange and Wheel Stud Runout Inspection.</u></p> <p>4. If the inspection procedure indicates a runout concern, replace the appropriate components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheel studs, if equipped • Wheel bolts, if equipped • Wheel bearing/hub assembly 		
Did you find and correct a condition?		Go to Step 23	Go to Step 16
16	<p>1. Match-mount the tire and wheel assemblies-to-hub/axle flanges. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly-to-Hub/Axle Flange Match-Mounting.</u></p> <p>2. Re-measure the on-vehicle runout of tire and wheel assemblies. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Runout Measurement - On-Vehicle.</u></p> <p>Were you able to significantly reduce the amount of on-vehicle tire and wheel assembly runout?</p>		
Were you able to significantly reduce the amount of on-vehicle tire and wheel assembly runout?		Go to Step 23	Go to Step 2
17	Inspect for radial and lateral force variation. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Isolation Test.</u>		

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	Were you able to isolate one or more of the tire and wheel assemblies as the cause of the disturbance?	Go to Step 19	Go to Step 20
18	Inspect for radial and lateral force variation. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Isolation Test</u> .		
	Were you able to isolate one or more of the tire and wheel assemblies as the cause of the disturbance?	Go to Step 19	Go to Step 21
19	Replace any tires and/or wheels that were isolated as the cause of the disturbance, as necessary.		-
	Did you complete the replacement?	Go to Step 23	
20	Perform the Vibration Analysis - Hub/Axle Input table. Refer to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u> .		
	Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 23	Go to Step 22
21	Perform the Vibration Analysis - Hub/Axle Input table. Refer to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u> .		
	Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 23	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
22	Finish-balance the tire and wheel assemblies on-vehicle. Refer to <u>Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing - On-Vehicle</u> .		-
	Did you complete the on-vehicle finish balancing?	Go to Step 23	
23	1. Install or connect any components that were removed or disconnected during diagnosis.		
	2. Perform the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table. Refer to <u>Vibration Analysis - Road Testing</u> .		
	Is the vibration still present?	Go to Step 2	System OK

VIBRATION ANALYSIS - DRIVELINE

Vibration Analysis - Driveline

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Step	Action	Yes	No
1	Has the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table been completed?	Go to Step 2	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Road Testing</u>
2	Did you duplicate a vibration concern that occurs only during heavy acceleration at launch?	Go to Step 3	Go to Step 4
3	Is the vehicle equipped with a solid drive axle and at least 1 U-joint in the propeller shaft system?	Go to Step 26	Go to Step 4
4	Did you record frequency data from the J 38792-A , Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2, during the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing procedure? See <u>Special Tools</u> .	Go to Step 5	Go to Step 10
5	Based on the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table, is the concern first order, sixth order or a slightly higher multiple of first order driveline related?	Go to Step 6	Go to Step 8
6	Is the vehicle equipped with a rear mounted transaxle assembly?	Go to Step 7	Go to Step 11
7	Inspect the drive axle for proper operation. Refer to the appropriate Drive Axle diagnosis information. Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 32	Go to Step 2
8	Based on the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table, is the concern second order driveline related?	Go to Step 9	Go to Step 10
9	Does the vehicle driveline contain any U-joints?	Go to Step 26	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
10	Based on the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table, is the concern a noise that is not felt?	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Road Testing</u>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect the following components for wear and/or damage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect the propeller shafts for dents, damage, missing 		

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11	<p>weights, and/or undercoating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect the U-joint or joints, if equipped, for excessive wear, looseness, and/or damage. • Inspect the prop shaft constant velocity (CV) joint or joints, if equipped, for excessive wear, looseness, and/or damage. • Inspect the prop shaft coupler assembly or assemblies, if equipped, for excessive wear, looseness, and/or damage. • Inspect the prop shaft support bearing, if equipped, for damaged rubber components, worn bearings, looseness, and/or a deformed or cracked bracket. • Inspect the drive axle mounts, if equipped, for excessive wear, looseness, and/or damage. <p>2. Replace any of the components found to be worn or damaged.</p>		
	Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 32	Go to Step 12
12	<p>Attempt to duplicate the vibration in the stall. Refer to <u>Vibration in Service-Stall Test (Non-Torque Sensitive)</u>.</p> <p>Were you able to duplicate the vibration?</p>	Go to Step 16	Go to Step 13
13	<p>Perform the <u>Vibration in Service-Stall Test (Torque Sensitive)</u>.</p> <p>Were you able to duplicate the vibration?</p>	Go to Step 14	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
14	Is the vehicle front wheel drive with an all wheel drive system?	Go to Step 15	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the propeller shaft. 2. Perform the <u>Vibration in Service-</u> 		

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	<u>Stall Test (Torque Sensitive).</u>	Go to Transfer Case diagnosis information	Go to Drive Axle diagnosis information
	Is the vibration still present?		
16	Was the vibration most evident under the transmission or the transfer case, if equipped?	Go to Step 17	Go to Step 20
17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the driveline joint at the transmission or transfer case is a U-joint, measure the prop shaft runout at the end closest to the transmission or transfer case. Refer to <u>Propeller Shaft Runout Measurement.</u> 2. If the driveline joint at the transmission or transfer case is a CV joint, measure the runout of the transmission or transfer case output flange. Refer to <u>Transfer Case Output Flange Runout Measurement.</u> 3. If the driveline joint at the transmission or transfer case is a coupler assembly, inspect the coupler assembly for excessive wear, looseness, missing or broken fasteners, and/or damage. Measure the runout of the transmission or transfer case output flange. Refer to <u>Transfer Case Output Flange Runout Measurement.</u> 4. Replace components as necessary. 		
	Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 19	Go to Step 18
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect the powertrain mounts for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose and/or missing fasteners • Improper alignment • Cracked, dry-rotted, and/or 		

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18	<p>oil-soaked insulators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twisted, broken, torn, and/or collapsed insulators • Bent, twisted, and/or deformed brackets <p>2. Replace the powertrain mounts as necessary.</p> <p>Did you find and correct a condition?</p>	Go to Step 19	Go to Step 20
19	<p>Perform the <u>Vibration in Service-Stall Test (Non-Torque Sensitive)</u>.</p> <p>Is the vibration still present?</p>	Go to Step 20	Go to Step 32
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect the prop shaft U-joint or joints, if equipped, for excessive wear, looseness, and/or damage. 2. Inspect the prop shaft CV joint or joints, if equipped, for excessive wear, looseness, and/or damage. 3. Inspect the prop shaft coupler assembly for excessive wear, looseness, broken or missing fasteners, and/or damage 4. Inspect the prop shaft support bearing assembly, if equipped, for damaged rubber components, worn bearings, and/or a deformed or cracked bracket. 5. If the driveline joint at the drive axle is a U-joint, measure the runout of the complete prop shaft or shafts. Refer to <u>Propeller Shaft Runout Measurement</u>. 6. If the driveline incorporates a torque tube attached to the drive axle and the joint at the torque tube is a CV joint, coupler assembly or bolt-on U-joint yoke, measure the 		

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	<p>runout of the torque tube input flange. Refer to Torque Tube Input Flange Runout Measurement.</p> <p>7. Replace components as necessary.</p>		
	Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 21	Go to Step 22
21	<p>Perform the <u>Vibration in Service-Stall Test (Non-Torque Sensitive)</u>.</p> <p>Is the vibration still present?</p>	Go to Step 22	Go to Step 32
22	<p>1. Measure the runout of the drive axle pinion input flange or shaft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the driveline joint at the drive axle is a U-joint and if the U-joint yoke is Not a bolt-on type, refer to <u>Pinion Flange Runout Measurement</u> . • If the driveline joint at the drive axle is a U-joint and if the U-joint yoke IS a bolt-on type, refer to <u>Differential Pinion Input Shaft Runout Measurement</u> . • If the driveline incorporates a torque tube attached to the drive axle, refer to <u>Differential Pinion Input Shaft Runout Measurement</u> . • If the driveline joint at the drive axle is a coupler assembly or a CV joint, refer to <u>Differential Pinion Input Shaft Runout Measurement</u> . <p>2. For a direct-mount drive axle, inspect the mounts and/or bushings</p>		

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	<p>for excessive wear, looseness, and/or damage.</p> <p>3. Replace excessively worn or damaged components as necessary.</p>		
	Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 23	Go to Step 24
23	<p>Perform the <u>Vibration in Service-Stall Test (Non-Torque Sensitive)</u>.</p> <p>Is the vibration still present?</p>	Go to Step 24	Go to Step 32
24	<p>Re-index the prop shaft. Perform the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise and support the vehicle. 2. Mark the position of the prop shaft to both the transmission or transfer case output shaft flange and the drive axle input flange. 3. Remove the prop shaft. 4. Rotate the prop shaft 180 degrees to both of the flanges. 5. Reinstall the prop shaft. 6. Attempt to duplicate the vibration in the stall. Refer to the <u>Vibration in Service-Stall Test (Non-Torque Sensitive)</u>. 		
	Was the vibration reduced or eliminated?	Go to Step 32	Go to Step 25
25	<p>Return the prop shaft to it's original position and balance the prop shaft. Refer to <u>Driveline System Balance Adjustment (Using EVA)</u> or <u>Driveline System Balance Adjustment (Without EVA)</u>.</p> <p>Were you able to balance the driveline system?</p>	Go to Step 32	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
	Inspect the following components for wear and/or damage:		

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26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect the prop shafts for dents, damage, missing weights, and/or undercoating. • Inspect the U-joint or joints for excessive wear, looseness, and/or damage. • Inspect the prop shaft support bearing, if equipped, for damaged rubber components, worn bearings, looseness, and/or a deformed or cracked bracket. • Replace components as necessary. <p>Did you find and correct a condition?</p>		
27	Is the drive axle a direct-mount?	Go to Step 32	Go to Step 27
28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measure the vehicle trim height. 2. Adjust the vehicle trim height if necessary. <p>Refer to the vehicle trim height inspection procedures. Did you find and correct a condition?</p>		
29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measure the prop shaft angles. Refer to <u>Driveline Working Angles Measurement</u>. 2. If necessary, adjust the prop shaft angles. Refer to <u>Driveline Working Angles Adjustment</u>. <p>Did you find and correct a condition?</p>		
30	Does this prop shaft system have only 1 U-joint?	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>	Go to Step 31
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect the prop shafts for proper phasing. Refer to <u>Propeller Shaft Phasing Inspection</u>. 2. If necessary, correct the prop shaft 		

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31	phasing. Refer to <u>Propeller Shaft Phasing Correction.</u>		
	Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 32	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
32	1. Install or connect any components that were removed or disconnected during diagnosis. 2. Perform the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table. Refer to <u>Vibration Analysis - Road Testing.</u>		
	Is the vibration still present?	Go to Step 5	System OK

VIBRATION ANALYSIS - HUB AND/OR AXLE INPUT

Test Description

The numbers below refer to the step numbers on the diagnostic table:

- 2:** This test will determine the effect of turning input on the vibration.
- 6:** This test will determine the effect of an initial heavy torque load on the vibration.
- 7:** Damaged or worn wheel drive shafts may cause a noise or vibration that may be transferred into the passenger compartment.
- 8:** Damaged or worn wheel bearings may cause a noise or vibration that may be transferred into the passenger compartment.
- 9:** Damaged or worn suspension components may cause a noise or vibration that may be transferred into the passenger compartment.
- 10:** Damaged or worn powertrain mounts and/or exhaust mounts may cause a noise or vibration that may be transferred into the passenger compartment.
- 11:** Incorrect trim height may cause binding and/or interference between components that may produce a vibration.

Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input

Step	Action	Yes	No
CAUTION: Refer to <u>ROAD TEST CAUTION</u> .			
	Has the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing		Go to Vibration

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1	table been completed?	Go to Step 2	<u>Analysis - Road Testing</u>
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operate the vehicle at the speed of the vibration concern. 2. While maintaining the concern speed, drive the vehicle through slow, sweeping turns - first in one direction, then in the other direction. 3. Observe the vehicle for changes in the vibration disturbance. 4. Select a smooth, level surface, such as an empty parking lot or a remote road. 5. While maintaining the vehicle at the concern speed if possible, drive the vehicle through sharp turns; 360 degrees - first in one direction, then in the other direction. 6. Observe the vehicle for changes in the vibration disturbance. <p>Did the characteristics of the vibration change significantly-become worse or go away-during these steps?</p>	Go to Step 3	Go to Step 6
3	Did you hear a clicking noise and/or feel a shudder during these steps?	Go to Step 7	Go to Step 4
4	Did you hear a growling noise during these steps?	Go to Step 8	Go to Step 5
5	Did you hear a popping noise during these steps?	Go to Step 9	Go to Step 13
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the vehicle at a stand-still, apply the regular brake and place the transmission in the lowest forward gear. <p>IMPORTANT: Do not accelerate to the point of causing the drive wheels to squeal, slip or hop,</p>		

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<p align="center">6</p>	<p>this would obscure the results of the test.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Release the regular brakes and accelerate aggressively to 32 km/h (20 mph). Observe the vehicle for changes in the vibration disturbance. <p>Did you feel a shudder or shaking during these steps?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 7</p>	<p align="center">Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u></p>
<p align="center">7</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the wheel drive shafts, if equipped, for damage, abnormal and/or excessive wear. If the inspection indicated that a wheel drive shaft is damaged, abnormally and/or excessively worn, replace the shaft. <p>Did you find and correct a condition?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 13</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 9</p>
<p align="center">8</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the wheel bearings for wear and/or damage. Refer to <u>FRONT WHEEL BEARING AND HUB REPLACEMENT</u> or <u>REAR WHEEL BEARING AND HUB REPLACEMENT (FWD)</u> . Replace any of the wheel bearings found to be worn and/or damaged. <p>Did you find and correct a condition?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 13</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 12</p>
<p align="center">9</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the following suspension components for wear, damage, looseness and/or possible contact with other vehicle components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Struts/shock absorbers • Springs • Bushings 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulators <p>2. Replace any of the suspension components found to be worn, damaged, loose and/or contacting other vehicle components.</p>		
	<p>Did you find and correct a condition?</p>	<p>Go to Step 13</p>	<p>Go to Step 10</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>1. Inspect the powertrain mounts-engine, transmission, transfer case and direct-mount differential, if equipped-and any powertrain braces for the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose and/or missing fasteners • Improper alignment • Cracked, dry-rotted, and/or oil-soaked insulators • Twisted, broken, torn, and/or collapsed insulators • Bent, twisted, and/or deformed brackets <p>2. Replace powertrain mounts as necessary.</p> <p>3. Inspect the exhaust system components for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose and/or missing fasteners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Heat Shields ■ Joints and/or couplings: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Nuts, bolts, studs, clamps, straps</p> ■ Bracket and/or insulator mounting • Inadequate clearance to body and/or chassis components <p>Inspect with the exhaust system</p>		

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	<p>both COLD and HOT; in NEUTRAL, FORWARD and REVERSE gears</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper alignment • Disconnected and/or missing insulators • Cracked, dry-rotted, and/or oil-soaked insulators • Stretched, twisted, broken, torn, and/or collapsed insulators • Bent, twisted, cracked, and/or deformed brackets <p>4. Repair, replace, and/or realign exhaust system components as necessary.</p>		
	Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 13	Go to Step 11
11	Inspect the vehicle trim height and adjust as necessary. Refer to <u>TRIM HEIGHT INSPECTION</u> procedure.		
	Did you find and correct a condition?	Go to Step 13	Go to Step 12
12	Is the vehicle primary driveline configuration rear wheel drive equipped with a direct-mount drive axle or front wheel drive and equipped with all-wheel drive?	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Driveline</u>	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install or connect any components that were removed or disconnected during diagnosis. 2. Perform the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table. Refer to <u>Vibration Analysis - Road Testing</u>. 		
	Is the vibration still present?	Go to Step 2	System OK

Test Description

The numbers below refer to the step numbers on the diagnostic table.

2: If powertrain related DTCs are present, there may be a powertrain performance condition present which could be a contributing cause to the customer's concern.

5: Making comparisons of the customer's vehicle with an equally equipped, same model year and type, KNOWN GOOD vehicle will help determine if certain disturbances may be characteristic of a vehicle design.

Vibration Analysis - Engine

Step	Action	Yes	No
CAUTION: Refer to WORK STALL TEST CAUTION .			
1	Has the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table been completed?	Go to Step 2	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Road Testing</u>
2	Using a scan tool, determine if any DTCs are set. Were any DTCs set?	Go to <u>Diagnostic Starting Point - Vibration Diagnosis and Correction</u>	Go to Step 3
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Block the front wheels. 2. Apply BOTH the service brakes and the park brake. 3. With the scan tool and the J 38792-A , Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2, if available, still installed, start the engine. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 4. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL or PARK. 5. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance is most noticeable. 6. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency 		

<p>3</p>	<p>reading if obtained on the J 38792-A , if available. See <u>Special Tools</u>.</p> <p>7. Place the transmission in DRIVE.</p> <p>8. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance is most noticeable.</p> <p>9. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the J 38792-A , if available. See <u>Special Tools</u>.</p> <p>10. If no frequency data was obtained or if the J 38792-A , is not available, place the transmission into REVERSE, then repeat steps 8 and 9. See <u>Special Tools</u>. Reverse-loading of the powertrain may increase or change the characteristics of the vibration.</p> <p>Were you able to duplicate the customer's concern?</p>	<p>Go to Step 4</p>	<p>Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u></p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Did the J 38792-A detect a dominant frequency or was a significant vibration present? See <u>Special Tools</u>.</p>	<p>Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine/Accessory Isolation</u></p>	<p>Go to Step 5</p>
	<p>Compare the test results of the customer's vehicle to the results of the same tests run, at the same engine RPM, on an equally-equipped, same model year and type, KNOWN GOOD vehicle. Refer to <u>Vehicle-to-Vehicle Diagnostic Comparison</u>.</p>		

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1. Install a scan tool into the known good vehicle.
2. Install the **J 38792-A** , if available, into the known good vehicle; place the sensor in exactly the same location as it was placed in the customer's vehicle. See **Special Tools**.
3. Block the front wheels.
4. Apply BOTH the service brakes and the park brake.
5. Start the engine.
6. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL or PARK.
7. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance was most noticeable in the customer's vehicle.
8. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the **J 38792-A** , if available. See **Special Tools**.
9. Place the transmission in DRIVE.
10. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance was most noticeable in the customer's vehicle.
11. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the **J 38792-A** , if available. See

	<p><u>Special Tools.</u></p> <p>12. If no frequency data was obtained or if the J 38792-A , is not available, place the transmission into REVERSE, then repeat steps 10 and 11. See <u>Special Tools.</u> Reverse-loading of the powertrain may increase or change the characteristics of the vibration.</p>		
	Did both of the vehicles exhibit the same characteristics?	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine/Accessory Isolation</u>

ENGINE ORDER CLASSIFICATION

Engine First Order Classification

1. Convert the engine speed in revolutions per minute (RPM), recorded during duplication of the disturbance into Hertz, revolutions per second (RPS), by dividing the RPM by 60 seconds. Refer to the following example:

$$1,200 \text{ RPM divided by } 60 = 20 \text{ Hz (or RPS)}$$

2. Compare the dominant frequency in Hz, recorded during duplication of the disturbance with the engine speed just converted into Hz, to determine if they are related.
3. If the dominant frequency in Hz, recorded during duplication of the disturbance and the engine speed, converted into Hz, ARE related, then an engine FIRST ORDER related disturbance is present. Engine first order disturbances are usually related to an imbalanced component. Refer to **Engine Order Related Disturbances.**
4. If the dominant frequency in Hz, recorded during duplication of the disturbance and the engine speed, converted into Hz, are NOT related, then determine if the disturbance is related to the engine's firing frequency. Proceed to Engine Firing Frequency Classification.

Engine Firing Frequency Classification

Engine firing frequency is a term used to describe the number of firing pulses (one firing pulse = one cylinder firing) that occur during ONE complete revolution of the crankshaft, multiplied by the number of crankshaft revolutions per second, Hz.

1. Calculate the engine firing frequency.
 - To determine the firing frequency of a 4-stroke engine during ONE complete revolution of the crankshaft, multiply the engine speed, converted into Hz, by HALF of the total number of cylinders in the engine.
 - For example: The engine speed, converted into Hz, was 20 Hz; if the vehicle was equipped with a V8 engine, 4 of the 8 cylinders would actually fire during ONE complete revolution of the crankshaft.
 - Multiply the converted engine speed (20 Hz) by 4 cylinders firing.
$$20 \text{ Hz} \times 4 = 80 \text{ Hz}$$
 - The engine firing frequency for a V8 engine at the original engine speed of 1,200 RPM, recorded during duplication of the disturbance, would be 80 Hz.
 - In like manner, a 6-cylinder engine would have a firing frequency of 60 Hz at the same engine speed of 1,200 RPM.
$$20 \text{ Hz} \times 3 = 60 \text{ Hz}$$
2. Compare the dominant frequency in Hz, recorded during duplication of the disturbance with the engine firing frequency in Hz, just calculated, to determine if they are related.
3. If the dominant frequency in Hz, recorded during duplication of the disturbance and the engine firing frequency in Hz, just calculated ARE related, then an engine FIRING FREQUENCY related disturbance is present. Engine firing frequency disturbances are usually related to improper isolation of a component. Refer to **Engine Order Related Disturbances**.
4. If the dominant frequency in Hz, recorded during duplication of the disturbance and the engine firing frequency in Hz, just calculated are NOT related, then determine if the disturbance is related to another engine order classification. Proceed to Other Engine Order Classification.

Other Engine Order Classification

1. Multiply the engine speed, converted into Hz, recorded during duplication of the disturbance by different possible order-numbers, other than 1 (first order) or the number used to determine the firing frequency of the engine.
2. Compare the dominant frequency in Hz, recorded during duplication of the disturbance with the other possible engine orders just calculated, to determine if they are related.
3. If the dominant frequency in Hz, recorded during duplication of the disturbance and one of the other engine order frequencies in Hz, just calculated ARE related, then an engine related

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1st Order	Likely Component Imbalance	Likely Component Imbalance	Likely Component Imbalance	Likely Component Imbalance	Likely Component Imbalance	Likely Component Imbalance
1 1/2 Order Torque Sensitive	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Abnormal - Likely Bank to Bank EGR/Fuel Variance	Abnormal - Likely Bank to Bank EGR/Fuel Variance
					Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related
2nd Order Non Torque Sensitive	Characteristic of Engine Arrangement - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Characteristic of Engine Arrangement - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related	Characteristic of Engine Arrangement - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related
2nd Order Torque Sensitive	Characteristic - ENGINE FIRING FREQUENCY - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related	Characteristic - ENGINE FIRING FREQUENCY - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related
	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related				
2 1/2 Order Torque Sensitive	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Characteristic - ENGINE FIRING FREQUENCY - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related

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			Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related			
3rd Order Torque Sensitive	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Characteristic - ENGINE FIRING FREQUENCY - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related	Characteristic - ENGINE FIRING FREQUENCY - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related	Character - ENGI FIRIN FREQUE - Possit Powertr Isolati Relate
				Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possib Engine D. Accessc Relate
4th Order Torque Sensitive	Characteristic - Minimal Amount - of Engine Arrangement - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related	Characteristic - Minimal Amount - of Engine Arrangement - Possible Powertrain Isolation Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possib Engine D. Accessc Relate
	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related	Possible Engine Driven Accessory Related				

VIBRATION ANALYSIS - ENGINE/ACCESSORY ISOLATION

Test Description

The numbers below refer to the step numbers on the diagnostic table.

5: A loose, damaged, misaligned or defective powertrain insulator and/or bracket may create a transfer path into the passenger compartment.

6: A loose, damaged, misaligned or defective exhaust system insulator and/or bracket may create a transfer path into the passenger compartment.

7: Incorrectly seated and/or aligned powertrain components and/or exhaust system components may create a transfer path into the passenger compartment. When loosening powertrain mounts in order to re-bed the powertrain observe the following: Do not loosen the mount bracket-to-engine bolts/nuts, do not loosen the mount bracket-to-vehicle frame bolts/nuts if mount brackets are used. Loosen the mount-to-mount bracket bolts/nuts if mount brackets are used or loosen the mount-to-slotted holes in vehicle frame bolts/nuts if a direct-mount design is used.

8: Non-rotating engine driven accessory component systems can no longer produce a unique disturbance.

9: Non-rotating engine driven accessory components can no longer produce a unique disturbance. If a disturbance is still present, but the characteristics have been altered, it is possible that these component systems are acting as a transfer path for engine firing frequency or a first order engine disturbance. If a disturbance is still present, but the characteristics have NOT been altered, it is NOT likely that these component systems are acting as a transfer path for engine firing frequency or a first order engine disturbance.

10: If the mark placed on the face of an engine driven accessory pulley seems to stand still while running this test, then that accessory system is either responding to an existing frequency, such as engine firing pulses or creating a disturbance.

11: A loose, damaged, misaligned or defective engine driven accessory system insulator and/or bracket may create a transfer path into the passenger compartment.

12: Removing the engine driven accessory and bracket or brackets from the engine allows a thorough inspection to determine if any conditions are present that may create a transfer path into the passenger compartment.

Vibration Analysis - Engine/Accessory Isolation

Step	Action	Yes	No
CAUTION: Refer to <u>WORK STALL TEST CAUTION</u> .			
1	Were you sent here from the Vibration Analysis - Engine table?	Go to Step 2	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine</u>
2	Is the J 38792-A , Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2, available? See <u>Special Tools</u> .	Go to Step 3	Go to Step 5
	1. Using the engine RPM and frequency data recorded for the customer's vehicle, determine the order of		

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<p align="center">3</p>	<p>engine rotation to which the disturbance is related.</p> <p>2. Determine the possible causes of the disturbance as it relates to a specific order of engine rotation.</p> <p>Refer to <u>Engine Order Classification</u>. Does the Engine Order Classification table indicate that the disturbance is of the same order as the engine firing frequency?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 5</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 4</p>
<p align="center">4</p>	<p>Does the Engine Order Classification table indicate that the disturbance is likely related to engine driven accessories?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 8</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 5</p>
<p align="center">5</p>	<p>Inspect the powertrain mounts-engine, transmission, transfer case and direct-mount drive axle, if equipped-and any powertrain braces for the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose and/or missing fasteners • Improper alignment • Cracked, dry-rotted, and/or oil-soaked insulators • Twisted, broken, torn, and/or collapsed insulators • Bent, twisted, and/or deformed brackets <p>Realign or replace powertrain mounts as indicated by the inspection. Did you find and correct a condition?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 13</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 6</p>
	<p>Inspect the exhaust system components for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose and/or missing fasteners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heat Shields 		

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<p align="center">6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Joints and/or couplings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuts, bolts, studs, clamps, straps ○ Bracket and/or insulator mounting ● Inadequate clearance to body and/or chassis components <p>Inspect with the exhaust system both COLD and HOT; in NEUTRAL, FORWARD and REVERSE gears</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improper alignment ● Disconnected and/or missing insulators ● Cracked, dry-rotted, and/or oil-soaked insulators ● Stretched, twisted, broken, torn, and/or collapsed insulators ● Bent, twisted, cracked, and/or deformed brackets <p>Repair, replace, and/or realign exhaust system components as indicated by the inspection.</p> <p>Did you find and correct a condition?</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 13</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 7</p>
	<p>Perform the Powertrain Mount Balance Procedure if available or perform the following procedure to re-bed the powertrain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loosen, but do not remove, all powertrain mounts and exhaust system hangers. 2. Ensure that the exhaust flexible coupling, if equipped, moves freely. 		

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<p>7</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Start the engine. 4. Settle the powertrain by shifting the transmission from DRIVE to REVERSE. 5. Place the transmission into NEUTRAL. 6. Turn OFF the ignition. 7. Tighten all of the loosened fasteners with the powertrain in a relaxed position. <p>Did you complete the operation?</p>	<p>Go to Step 13</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>NOTE: Do not run the engine for longer than 60 seconds with the accessory drive belt or belts removed or overheating and/or damage may result.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the engine accessory drive belt or belts. 2. Block the front wheels. 3. Apply BOTH the service brakes and the park brake. 4. With the scan tool still installed, start the engine. 5. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL or PARK. 6. Increase the engine RPM to the level recorded during duplication of the disturbance. 7. Allow the engine to idle, then place the transmission in DRIVE. 8. Increase the engine RPM to the level recorded during duplication of the disturbance. 9. Turn OFF the ignition. 		

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	<p>10. Install the engine accessory drive belt or belts.</p> <p>Was the disturbance significantly reduced or eliminated?</p>	Go to Step 10	Go to Step 9
9	<p>Were the characteristics of the disturbance altered but still present?</p>	Go to Step 11	Go to Step 15
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mark the face of the suspected accessory pulleys, including any related idler pulleys, near the outer edge with a paint mark. 2. Install the J 38792-25 , Inductive Pickup Timing Light to the J 38792-A . See <u>Special Tools</u>. <p>For information on the use of the EVA features, refer to <u>Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) Description and Operation</u>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Block the front wheels. 4. Apply BOTH the service brakes and the park brake. 5. With the scan tool and the J 38792-A , still installed, start the engine. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 6. Select the Smart Strobe feature on the J 38792-A . See <u>Special Tools</u>. 7. Enter the recorded frequency of the disturbance as the initial frequency for strobe operation. 8. Have an assistant place the transmission in NEUTRAL or PARK. 9. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level recorded during duplication of the disturbance, then maintain that 		

10

speed.

10. Using the **J 38792-25** , check each of the suspected accessory pulleys to determine if any of them is related to the frequency of the disturbance. See **Special Tools**.

Check each of the accessory systems, both engaged and under maximum load and disengaged or under minimum load.

11. Allow the engine to idle, then place the transmission in DRIVE.
12. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level recorded during duplication of the disturbance, then maintain that speed closely.
13. Using the **J 38792-25** , check each of the suspected accessory pulleys to determine if any of them is related to the frequency of the disturbance. See **Special Tools**.

Check each of the accessory systems, both engaged and under maximum load and disengaged or under minimum load.

14. Turn OFF the ignition.

Did you identify an engine driven accessory system as being related to the frequency of the disturbance?

Go to **Step 11**

Go to **Vibration Diagnostic Aids**

Inspect the components of the engine driven accessory system for the following:

- Loose and/or missing fasteners
 - Heat Shields, if equipped

<p>11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Joints and/or couplings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuts, bolts, studs, clamps, straps ○ Bracket and/or insulator mounting ● Inadequate clearance to body and/or chassis components <p>Inspect with the accessory system both under a LOAD and NOT loaded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improper alignment ● Bent or damaged pulleys ● Disconnected and/or missing insulators ● Cracked, dry-rotted, and/or oil-soaked component insulators ● Stretched, twisted, broken, torn, and/or collapsed component insulators ● Bent, twisted, cracked and/or deformed component brackets <p>Repair, replace, and/or realign the engine driven accessory system components as indicated by the inspection.</p> <p>Did you find and correct a condition?</p>	<p>Go to Step 13</p>	<p>Go to Step 12</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the engine driven accessory and bracket or brackets from the engine. 2. Thoroughly inspect the accessory bracket or brackets, bolts/nuts/studs and the accessory itself for signs of the following: 		

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<p align="center">12</p>	<p>Bent, twisted, cracked and/or deformed conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Replace any of the components found to exhibit any of these conditions. 4. Reinstall the components to the engine. <p>Did you find and correct a condition?</p>		
<p align="center">13</p>	<p>Check the vehicle to determine if the disturbance is now significantly reduced or eliminated. Perform the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install a scan tool into the customer's vehicle. 2. Install the J 38792-A , if available, into the customer's vehicle; place the sensor in exactly the same location as it was originally placed in the vehicle. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 3. Block the front wheels. 4. Apply BOTH the service brakes and the park brake. 5. Start the engine. 6. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL or PARK. 7. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance was most noticeable. 8. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the J 38792-A , if available. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 9. Place the transmission in DRIVE. 	<p align="center">Go to Step 13</p>	<p align="center">Go to Step 17</p>

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	<p>10. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance was most noticeable.</p> <p>11. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the J 38792-A , if available. See <u>Special Tools</u>.</p> <p>12. If the disturbance has been significantly reduced or eliminated, confirm the results by placing the transmission into REVERSE, then repeat steps 10 and 11. Reverse-loading of the powertrain may increase or change the characteristics of the vibration.</p>		
	Has the disturbance been significantly reduced or eliminated?	Go to Step 18	Go to Step 14
14	Have you investigated powertrain isolation as a possible cause of the disturbance?	Go to Step 15	Go to Step 5
15	Have you investigated engine driven accessories as a possible cause of the disturbance?	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine Balance</u>	Go to Step 16
16	Is the J 38792-A available? See <u>Special Tools</u> .	Go to Step 8	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
17	Replace the engine driven accessory component causing the disturbance. Did you complete the replacement?	Go to Step 18	-
18	<p>1. Install or connect any components that were removed or disconnected during diagnosis.</p> <p>2. Perform the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table. Refer to <u>Vibration Analysis - Road Testing</u>.</p>		

Is the disturbance still present?	Go to Step 2	System OK
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VIBRATION ANALYSIS - ENGINE BALANCE

Test Description

The numbers below refer to the step numbers on the diagnostic table.

4: If sufficient clearance exists to separate the transmission torque converter from the engine flywheel/flexplate, then further tests can be used to isolate the transmission from the engine.

5: An engine flywheel/flexplate that has excessive lateral runout, when combined with the mass of the transmission torque converter, can produce a disturbance.

6: An engine flywheel/flexplate that is loose at the engine crankshaft or that is cracked or damaged, when combined with the mass of the transmission torque converter, can produce a disturbance.

7: This step is designed to isolate the transmission from the engine to determine if the disturbance is related to the engine ONLY.

9: Re-indexing the transmission torque converter to the engine flywheel/flexplate alters the balance relationship between the torque converter and the rear of the engine.

11: Placing the **J 38792-A** sensor onto the underside of the engine oil pan along the FRONT and the REAR edge allows for a determination to be made, which will help to narrow down the cause of the disturbance. See **Special Tools**.

13: An engine flywheel that has excessive lateral runout, when combined with the extra mass of the clutch pressure plate and clutch driven plate, can produce a disturbance.

14: The clutch pressure plate and the engine flywheel are marked for proper indexing of the heavy-spot of one to the light-spot of the other. Improper indexing of the pressure plate to the flywheel can produce a disturbance.

15: An engine flywheel that is loose at the engine crankshaft or that is cracked, damaged and/or missing balance weights; and/or a clutch pressure plate and clutch driven plate that has loose springs, cracks, warpage, damage and/or missing balance weights - can produce a disturbance when their mass is combined.

16: An engine flywheel that is loose at the engine crankshaft or that is cracked, damaged and/or missing balance weights; and/or a clutch pressure plate and clutch driven plate that has loose springs, cracks, warpage, damage and/or missing balance weights - can produce a disturbance when their mass is combined.

17: Re-indexing the pressure plate to the engine flywheel alters the balance relationship between the pressure plate/flywheel assembly and the rear of the engine.

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18: An engine flywheel/flexplate that is damaged, misaligned, and/or imbalanced, can produce a disturbance.

19: An engine crankshaft balancer that is damaged, misaligned, and/or imbalanced, can produce a disturbance.

Vibration Analysis - Engine Balance

Step	Action	Yes	No
CAUTION: Refer to <u>WORK STALL TEST CAUTION</u> .			
1	Were you sent here from the Vibration Analysis - Engine/Accessory Isolation table?	Go to Step 2	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine/Accessory Isolation</u>
2	Is the J 38792-A , Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2, available? See <u>Special Tools</u> .	Go to Step 3	Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u>
3	Is the vehicle equipped with a manual transmission?	Go to Step 11	Go to Step 4
4	1. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to <u>Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle</u> . 2. Remove the flywheel/flexplate-to-torque converter bolts access cover, if equipped. 3. Determine if sufficient clearance exists to separate the transmission torque converter away from the engine flywheel/flexplate and safely secure the torque converter from accidentally engaging with the flywheel/flexplate. Is there sufficient clearance to separate and safely secure the transmission torque converter away from the engine flywheel/flexplate?	Go to Step 5	Go to Step 11

<p>5</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the flywheel/flexplate-to-torque converter access cover still removed and with the vehicle still raised, mark the position of the transmission torque converter in relation to the engine flywheel/flexplate. 2. Disconnect the torque converter and move it away from the flywheel/flexplate. 3. Secure the transmission torque converter away from the engine flywheel/flexplate to avoid accidental engagement with the flywheel/flexplate. 4. Lower the vehicle, start the engine and allow the engine to idle. 5. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to <u>Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle</u> . 6. Visually inspect the flywheel/flexplate for excessive lateral runout. 7. Lower the vehicle. 8. Turn OFF the ignition. <p>Did the flywheel/flexplate exhibit excessive lateral runout?</p>	<p>Go to Step 8</p>	<p>Go to Step 6</p>
<p>6</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to <u>Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle</u> . 2. Inspect the flywheel/flexplate for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looseness at the engine crankshaft • Cracks and/or damage 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing balance weights <p>Did the flywheel/flexplate exhibit any of the conditions listed?</p>	Go to Step 8	Go to Step 7
7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the transmission torque converter still secured away from the engine flywheel/flexplate to avoid accidental engagement with the flywheel/flexplate, lower the vehicle. 2. Block the front wheels. 3. Apply BOTH the service brakes and the park brake. 4. With the scan tool and the J 38792-A still installed, start the engine. See Special Tools. 5. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL or PARK. 6. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance is most noticeable. 7. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the J 38792-A . See Special Tools. 8. Turn OFF the ignition. <p>Has the disturbance been significantly reduced or eliminated?</p>		
8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the flywheel/flexplate is loose at the engine crankshaft, tighten the flywheel/flexplate mounting bolts in sequence and to specification. 2. If the flywheel/flexplate is cracked, damaged, and/or has 		-

	<p>missing balance weights, replace the damaged flywheel/flexplate.</p> <p>Did you complete the tightening or replacement?</p>	<p>Go to Step 20</p>	
<p>9</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to <u>Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle</u> . 2. Re-index the transmission torque converter to the engine flywheel/flexplate, 120 degrees from its original position. 3. Reconnect the transmission torque converter to the engine flywheel/flexplate. 4. Lower the vehicle. 5. Block the front wheels. 6. Apply BOTH the service brakes and the park brake. 7. With the scan tool and the J 38792-A still installed, start the engine. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 8. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL or PARK. 9. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance is most noticeable. 10. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the J 38792-A . See <u>Special Tools</u>. 11. If the disturbance is still noticeable, re-index the torque converter again to obtain the least amount of disturbance. 		

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	Has the disturbance been significantly reduced or eliminated?	Go to Step 20	Go to Step 10
10	Replace the out-of-balance transmission torque converter. Did you complete the replacement?	Go to Step 20	-
11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to <u>Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle</u> . 2. Position the J 38792-A sensor onto the underside of the engine oil pan, along the FRONT edge. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 3. Lower the vehicle. 4. Block the front wheels. 5. Apply BOTH the service brakes and the park brake. 6. With the scan tool and the J 38792-A , still installed, start the engine. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 7. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL or PARK. 8. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance is most noticeable. 9. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the J 38792-A from the underside of the engine oil pan. See <u>Special Tools</u>. 10. Repeat steps 1 through 9, placing the J 38792-A sensor onto the underside of the engine oil pan, along the REAR edge. See <u>Special Tools</u>. <p>Is the disturbance greater along the</p>		

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	FRONT of the engine?	Go to Step 19	Go to Step 12
12	Is the vehicle equipped with an automatic transmission?	Go to Step 18	Go to Step 13
13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to <u>Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle</u> . 2. Remove the flywheel inspection cover. 3. Start the engine. Allow the engine to idle. 4. Visually inspect the engine flywheel clutch surface for excessive lateral runout. <p>Does the engine flywheel clutch surface exhibit excessive lateral runout?</p>	Go to Step 18	Go to Step 14
14	<p>Inspect the clutch pressure plate to engine flywheel mounting for proper factory indexing.</p> <p>Is the clutch pressure plate properly indexed to the engine flywheel?</p>	Go to Step 16	Go to Step 15
15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the clutch pressure plate and clutch driven plate from the engine flywheel. 2. Inspect the engine flywheel for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looseness at the engine crankshaft • Cracks, warpage and/or damage • Missing balance weights 3. Inspect the clutch pressure plate and clutch driven plate for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose and/or damaged clutch driven plate damper 		

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	<p>springs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose and/or damaged clutch pressure plate diaphragm springs • Cracks, warpage and/or damage • Missing balance weights 		
	Do any of the above conditions exist?	Go to Step 18	Go to Step 17
16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the clutch pressure plate and clutch driven plate from the engine flywheel. 2. Inspect the engine flywheel for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looseness at the engine crankshaft • Cracks, warpage and/or damage • Missing balance weights 3. Inspect the clutch pressure plate and clutch driven plate for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose and/or damaged clutch driven plate damper springs • Loose and/or damaged clutch pressure plate diaphragm springs • Cracks, warpage and/or damage • Missing balance weights 		
	Do any of the above conditions exist?	Go to Step 18	Go to Vibration Diagnostic Aids
17	Re-index the pressure plate to the engine flywheel.		-
	Did you complete the re-indexing?	Go to Step 20	

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18	Replace the engine flywheel/flexplate. Did you complete the replacement?	Go to Step 20	-
19	Replace the engine crankshaft balancer. Did you complete the replacement?	Go to Step 20	-
20	<p>Check the vehicle to determine if the disturbance is now significantly reduced or eliminated. Perform the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install or connect any components that were removed or disconnected during diagnosis. 2. Install a scan tool into the customer's vehicle. 3. Install the J 38792-A , if available, into the customer's vehicle; place the sensor in exactly the same location as it was originally placed in the vehicle. See Special Tools. 4. Block the front wheels. 5. Apply BOTH the service brakes and the park brake. 6. Start the engine. 7. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL or PARK. 8. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance was most noticeable. 9. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the J 38792-A , if available. See Special Tools. 10. Place the transmission in DRIVE. 		

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	<p>11. Slowly increase the engine RPM to the level at which the disturbance was most noticeable.</p> <p>12. Record the engine RPM obtained on the scan tool and the most dominant frequency reading if obtained on the J 38792-A , if available. See Special Tools.</p> <p>13. If the disturbance has been significantly reduced or eliminated, confirm the results by placing the transmission into REVERSE, then repeat steps 11 and 12. Reverse-loading of the powertrain may increase or change the characteristics of the vibration.</p>		
	<p>Has the disturbance been significantly reduced or eliminated?</p>	<p>Go to Step 21</p>	<p>Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u></p>
<p align="center">21</p>	<p>Perform the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing table. Refer to <u>Vibration Analysis - Road Testing</u>. Is the disturbance still present?</p>	<p>Go to <u>Vibration Diagnostic Aids</u></p>	<p align="center">System OK</p>

VIBRATION DIAGNOSTIC AIDS

IMPORTANT: If you have not reviewed the Diagnostic Starting Point - Vibration Diagnosis and completed the Vibration Analysis tables as indicated, refer to Diagnostic Starting Point - Vibration Diagnosis and Correction BEFORE proceeding.

The diagnostic information contained in this Diagnostic Aids section will help you determine the correct course of action to take for the following 4 main conditions. Refer to the appropriate condition from this list:

- **Vibration Diagnostic Aids - Vibration Intermittent or Not Duplicated**
- **Vibration Diagnostic Aids - Vibration Duplicated, Component Not Identified**

- **Vibration Diagnostic Aids - Vibration Duplicated, Difficult to Isolate/Balance Component**
- **Vibration Diagnostic Aids - Vibration Duplicated, Appears to Be Potential Operating Characteristic**

VIBRATION DIAGNOSTIC AIDS - VIBRATION INTERMITTENT OR NOT DUPLICATED

IMPORTANT: If you have not completed the Vibration Analysis tables as indicated and reviewed Vibration Diagnostic Aids, refer to Vibration Diagnostic Aids BEFORE proceeding.

If you have not been able to duplicate the vibration concern or have only been able to duplicate the concern intermittently, review the following information.

Most vibration concerns that cannot be duplicated are due to either specific conditions that are not present during the duplicating attempts or due to not following the procedures designed to duplicate concerns properly and in the sequence indicated.

Specific Conditions Can Affect the Condition

Consider the following conditions which may not have been present while attempts were made to duplicate the vibration concern. Attempt to obtain more specific information from the customer as to the EXACT conditions that are present when they experience the vibration which they are concerned about. Attempt to duplicate the vibration concern again while recreating the EXACT conditions necessary, except those which pose a safety concern or are outside the boundaries of normal operating conditions, such as loading the vehicle beyond its designed weight ratings, etc.

Most attempts to duplicate a vibration concern are made after the vehicle has been driven to the repair facility and perhaps even sat inside the building for a time; the vehicle may be too warm to detect the concern during duplication efforts. The opposite could also occur; perhaps the vehicle has sat out in the cold for a time and fails to reach full operating temperatures during attempts to duplicate the concern.

Temperature, Ground-Out, Accessory Load

Flat Spots on Tires

Tires which have sat and been cool for a time can develop flat spots.

Irregular Wear on Tire Treads

Tires which have sat and been cool for a time will be stiffer and any irregular wear conditions

will be more noticeable than they will be once the tires have warmed and softened.

Exhaust System Growth

Exhaust systems may exhibit a ground-out condition when cool which goes away once the system is hot. The opposite may be true that the exhaust system is fine when cool but a ground-out condition occurs once the system reaches operating temperatures. Exhaust systems can grow by 2 1/2-5 cm (1-2 in) when hot.

Engine-Driven Accessory Noises

IMPORTANT: When a stethoscope equipped with a probe is used to assist in identifying possible vibrating components, the results must be compared to the sound quality of the same accessory, in a equally-equipped, same model year and type, KNOWN GOOD vehicle and under the same conditions. Refer to Vehicle-to-Vehicle Diagnostic Comparison.

A stethoscope equipped with a probe can be used as an additional means to assist in identifying accessories which may be causing or contributing to a vibration concern.

- Belt Whipping

An engine accessory drive belt or belts could exhibit a whipping condition if a belt is deteriorating and deposits are building up on the underside of the belt.

- Loose Mounting Brackets or Component Ground-Out

Engine-driven accessories such as a generator, a power steering pump or an air conditioning compressor could exhibit noise conditions due to either loose mounting brackets or due to related components of the system in a ground-out condition during certain operation of that accessory system.

- Cold or Hot

Accessories could exhibit noise conditions when cool which go away once they are fully warmed-up or the opposite may be true.

- Load on an Accessory Component

Accessories could exhibit a noise condition while under a heavy load - perhaps when combined with a cool or fully warmed-up condition.

- **Bent or Misaligned Pulleys**

Bent or mis-aligned pulleys in one or more engine-driven accessory systems could contribute to a noise or vibration condition.

- **Fluid Level in Accessory Systems**

Accessories could exhibit a noise condition due to an abnormal amount of fluid contained in the system of which the accessory is a part. For example:

- An improper power steering fluid level could produce noises in the power steering system.
- An improper air conditioning refrigerant level or an excessive amount of refrigerant oil could produce noises or possibly vibrations in the air conditioning system.

- **Incorrect Fluid Type in Accessory Systems**

Accessories could exhibit a noise condition due to the incorrect type of fluid contained in the system of which the accessory is a part.

Vehicle Payload

The vibration concern may only occur when the vehicle is carrying heavy payloads or towing a trailer; the vehicle may have been empty during duplication efforts.

Heavy Payload

The vehicle may have been empty during attempts to duplicate the vibration concern, but the customer may actually experience the vibration concern while the vehicle is carrying a large payload.

Trailer Towing

The customer may experience the vibration concern only while towing a trailer.

Roadway Selection

The selection of roadways used to perform the vibration duplication procedures is likely to be in the near vicinity of the repair facility and may not provide a road surface that is similar enough to the surface on which the customer usually drives the vehicle.

The customer may only experience the vibration on a particular roadway. Perhaps the roadway is overly crowned or is very bumpy or rough.

VIBRATION DIAGNOSTIC AIDS - VIBRATION DUPLICATED, COMPONENT NOT IDENTIFIED

IMPORTANT: If you have not completed the Vibration Analysis tables as indicated and reviewed Vibration Diagnostic Aids, refer to Vibration Diagnostic Aids BEFORE proceeding.

Aftermarket Add-On Accessories

Aftermarket accessories which have been added to the vehicle can actually transmit and magnify INHERENT component rotational frequencies, if the accessories were not installed correctly.

An accessory should be installed in such a way that it is isolated from becoming a possible transfer path into the rest of the vehicle. For example, if a set of running boards has been installed improperly and they are sensitive to a particular frequency of a rotating component, the running boards could begin to respond to the frequency and actually create a disturbance once the amplitude of the frequency reaches a high enough point, probably at a higher vehicle speed.

If the same set of running boards were installed properly-isolated properly-the transfer path would be removed and the disturbance would no longer be present.

VIBRATION DIAGNOSTIC AIDS - VIBRATION DUPLICATED, DIFFICULT TO ISOLATE/BALANCE COMPONENT

IMPORTANT: If you have not completed the Vibration Analysis tables as indicated and reviewed Vibration Diagnostic Aids, refer to Vibration Diagnostic Aids BEFORE proceeding.

If you have duplicated the vibration concern but have had difficulty in balancing a component or isolating a component, refer to the following information.

Most vibration concerns are corrected or eliminated through correcting excessive runout of a component, correcting balance of a component or isolating a component which has come into abnormal contact with another object/component.

Components which can generate a lot of energy and are experiencing excessive runout, imbalance or ground-out can produce a vibration with a strong enough amplitude that the vibration can transmit to components which are closely related. This type of a condition is usually related to and sensitive to torque-load. The most likely system that could exhibit this type of a condition is the driveline.

Driveline Torque-Load Conditions

An drive axle that has internal conditions such as excessive runout of components, misalignment of components, imbalance, etc., can produce vibration concerns which may be transmitted into the propeller shaft or shafts. This sort of a vibration occurrence can increase or decrease in severity based primarily upon torque-load, but can also be affected by cold or hot conditions.

The propeller shaft and other related components may or may not pass inspections for wear or damage, runout, alignment, etc., depending upon whether there is only one vibration source or more than one.

Difficult to System Balance the Driveline

If after following the Vibration Analysis - Driveline table you were instructed to system balance the driveline and you experienced difficulty in doing so while CAREFULLY following the procedures indicated-the EVA strobe readings seem to keep changing-then the axle differential to which the propeller shaft is attached should be suspected to have internal problems which are being transmitted to the propeller shaft. Refer to the appropriate drive axle diagnosis information, for internal axle diagnostics.

VIBRATION DIAGNOSTIC AIDS - VIBRATION DUPLICATED, APPEARS TO BE POTENTIAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC

IMPORTANT: If you have not completed the Vibration Analysis tables as indicated and reviewed Vibration Diagnostic Aids, refer to Vibration Diagnostic Aids BEFORE proceeding.

Check Service Bulletins

If BOTH of the following statements are TRUE, then check service bulletins for the condition identified. If the condition has already been identified and investigated prior to this vehicle and has been determined to be something that is not truly an operating characteristic or that perhaps is not design-intent, there will likely be adjustments or corrections identified which will address the condition.

- You CAREFULLY followed the steps indicated through reviewing the Diagnostic Starting Point - Vibration Diagnosis and completing the Vibration Analysis tables identified and you have duplicated the vibration concern.
- You have come to the conclusion through comparison with a very equally-equipped, same model year and type, KNOWN GOOD vehicle that the customer's concern is a condition that appears to be a potential operating characteristic of the vehicle.

SYMPTOMS - VIBRATION DIAGNOSIS AND CORRECTION

IMPORTANT: Perform the following steps in sequence BEFORE using these symptom tables.

1. Begin the diagnosis of a vibration concern by reviewing **Diagnostic Starting Point - Vibration Diagnosis and Correction** to become familiar with the diagnostic process used to properly diagnose vibration concerns.
2. Perform the **Vibration Analysis - Road Testing** table before using these symptom tables in order to duplicate and effectively diagnose the customer's concern.

Symptom Tables

Refer to a Vibration Analysis table as indicated in the following symptom tables, based on the most dominant characteristic of the customer's vibration concern, felt or heard, that is evident during the appropriate condition of the occurrence.

Vibration Symptoms that are Felt

Category	Description	Typical Frequency Range	Condition of Occurrence	Area of Focus
Shake	Can sometimes be seen or felt in the steering wheel, seat or console. Related terminology: shimmy, wobble, waddle, shudder, hop	5-20 Hz	Vehicle Speed Sensitive Still occurs during coast down in NEUTRAL	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Tire and Wheel</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by torque/load	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Driveline</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by steering input	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u>
			Engine Speed Sensitive	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive	

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Roughness	Similar to the feeling of holding a jigsaw.	20-50 Hz	Still occurs during coast down in NEUTRAL	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Tire and Wheel</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by torque/load	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Driveline</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by steering input	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u>
			Engine Speed Sensitive	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine</u>
Buzz	Similar to the feeling of holding an electric razor. May be felt in the hands through the steering wheel, in the feet through the floor or in the seat of the pants.	50-100 Hz	Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by torque/load	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Driveline</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by steering input	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u>
			Engine Speed Sensitive	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine</u>
Tingling	May produce a "pins and needles" sensation or may put hands or feet "to sleep". Highest vibration frequency range that can still be felt.	Greater than 100 Hz	Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by torque/load	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Driveline</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by steering input	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u>
			Engine Speed Sensitive	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine</u>

Vibration Symptoms that are Heard

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Category	Description	Typical Frequency Range	Condition of Occurrence	Area of Focus
Boom	<p>Usually heard as an interior noise similar to the noise of a bowling ball rolling down an alley, deep thunder or a bass drum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related terminology - droning, growling, moaning, roaring, rumbling, humming • May not be accompanied by a perceptible vibration (roughness) 	20-60 Hz	Vehicle Speed Sensitive Still occurs during coast down in NEUTRAL	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Tire and Wheel</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by torque/load	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Driveline</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by steering input	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u>
Moan or Drone	<p>Similar to the sound of a bumblebee or blowing air across the top of a bottle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related terminology - humming, buzzing, resonance • May be accompanied by a perceptible vibration (buzz) 	60-120 Hz	Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by torque/load	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Driveline</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by steering input	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u>
			Engine Speed Sensitive	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine</u>
			Vehicle Speed	

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Howl	Similar to the sound of the wind howling.	120-300 Hz	Sensitive Affected by torque/load	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Driveline</u>
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by steering input	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Hub and/or Axle Input</u>
			Engine Speed Sensitive	Go to <u>Vibration Analysis - Engine</u>
Whine	Similar to the sound of mosquitoes, turbine engines or vacuum cleaners.	300-500 Hz	Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by torque/load - 2WD mode	Go to Transmission diagnostic information
			Vehicle Speed Sensitive Affected by torque/load - 4WD mode	Go to Transfer Case diagnostic information

VEHICLE-TO-VEHICLE DIAGNOSTIC COMPARISON

Comparing the customer's vehicle to a KNOWN GOOD vehicle that is essentially identical will help determine if the customer's concern may be characteristic of a vehicle design. To arrive at a valid conclusion, the comparison must be performed under the same conditions, using the same criteria, on a vehicle that has the same option content as the customer's vehicle.

The comparison vehicle must match the customer's vehicle in the following areas:

- Model Year
- Make
- Model
- Body style
- Powertrain configuration
- Driveline configuration
- Final drive ratio
- Tire/wheel size and type

- Suspension package
- Trailing package
- GVW rating
- Performance options
- Luxury options

TIRE AND WHEEL INSPECTION

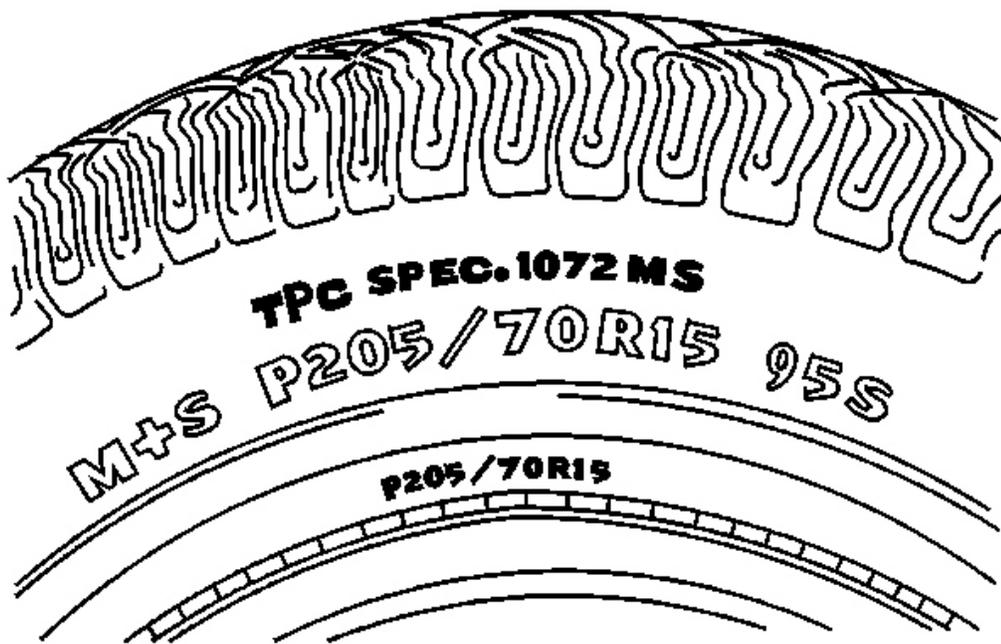


Fig. 2: Identifying Tire Performance Criteria (TPC) Rating Markings
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

The tires on all new production models have a tire performance criteria (TPC) rating number molded on the sidewall. The TPC rating will appear as a 4-digit number preceded by the letters TPC SPEC on the tire wall near the tire size. A replacement tire should have the same TPC rating.

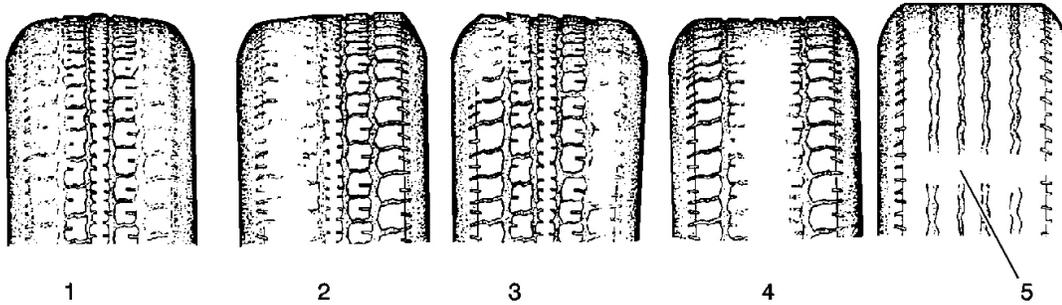


Fig. 3: Identifying Types Of Tire Wear
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Callouts For Fig. 3

Callout	Component Name
1	Hard Cornering/Underinflation
2	Incorrect Alignment/Lack of Rotation
3	Incorrect Alignment/Non-uniform Tire
4	Heavy Acceleration/Over inflation
5	Wear Indicator

Inspect the tire and wheel assemblies for the following conditions:

- Unusual wear such as cupping, flat spots, and/or heel-and-toe wear

These conditions can cause tire growl, tire howl, slapping noises, and/or vibrations throughout the vehicle.

- Proper inflation to specifications for the vehicle
- Bulges in the sidewalls

Do not confuse bulges, which are an abnormal condition, with normal ply splices which are commonly seen as indentations in the sidewall.

- Bent rim flanges

TIRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLY RUNOUT MEASUREMENT - ON-VEHICLE

1. Raise and support the vehicle.

2. Closely inspect each tire for proper and even bead seating.
3. If any of the tire beads were not properly or evenly seated, reseal the tire bead, then proceed to step 4. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation** .

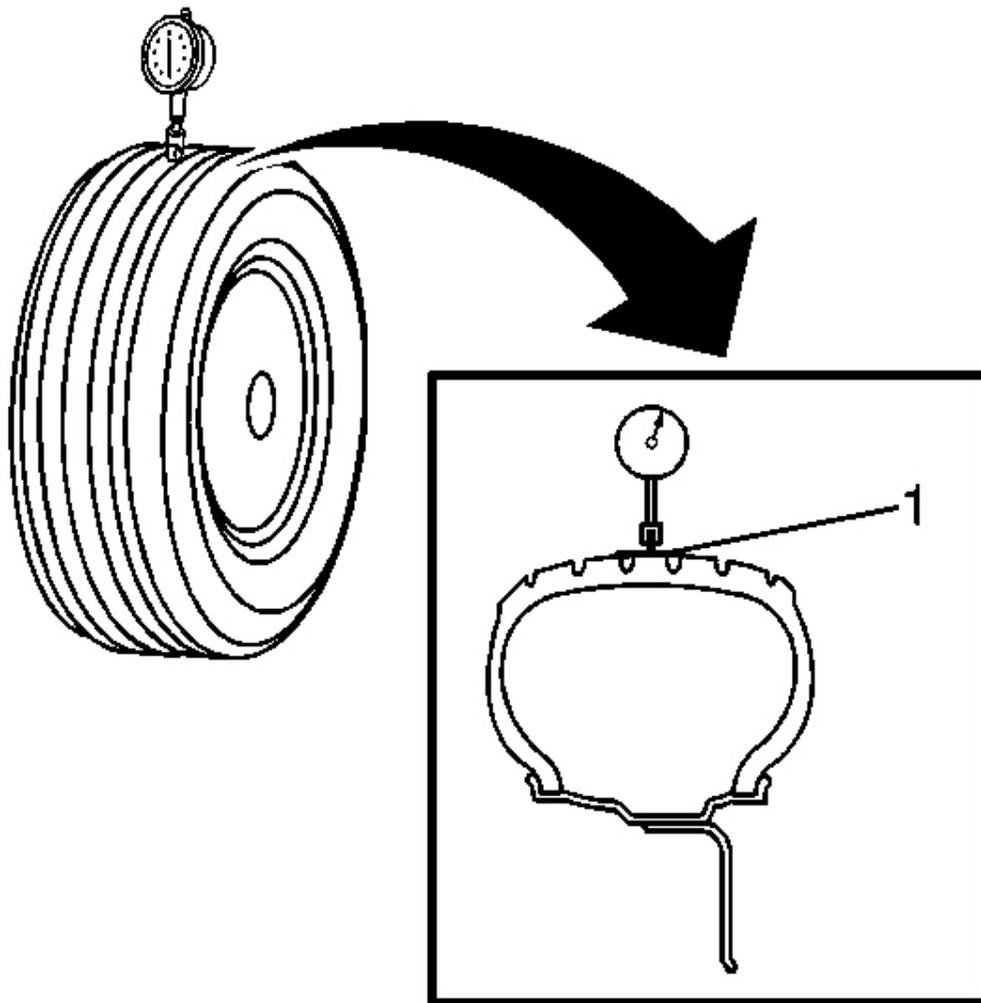


Fig. 4: Measuring Tire & Wheel Assembly Radial Runout
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

4. Wrap the circumference of each tire with tape (1) in the center tread area.

Wrapping the tread with tape allows for a smooth and accurate reading of radial runout to be obtained.

5. Position the dial indicator on the taped portion of the tire tread such that the dial indicator is perpendicular to the tire tread surface.
6. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one complete revolution in order to find the low spot.
7. Set the dial indicator to zero at the low spot.
8. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one more complete revolution and measure the total amount of radial runout.

Specification: Maximum tire and wheel assembly radial runout - measured on-vehicle: 1.52 mm (0.060 in)

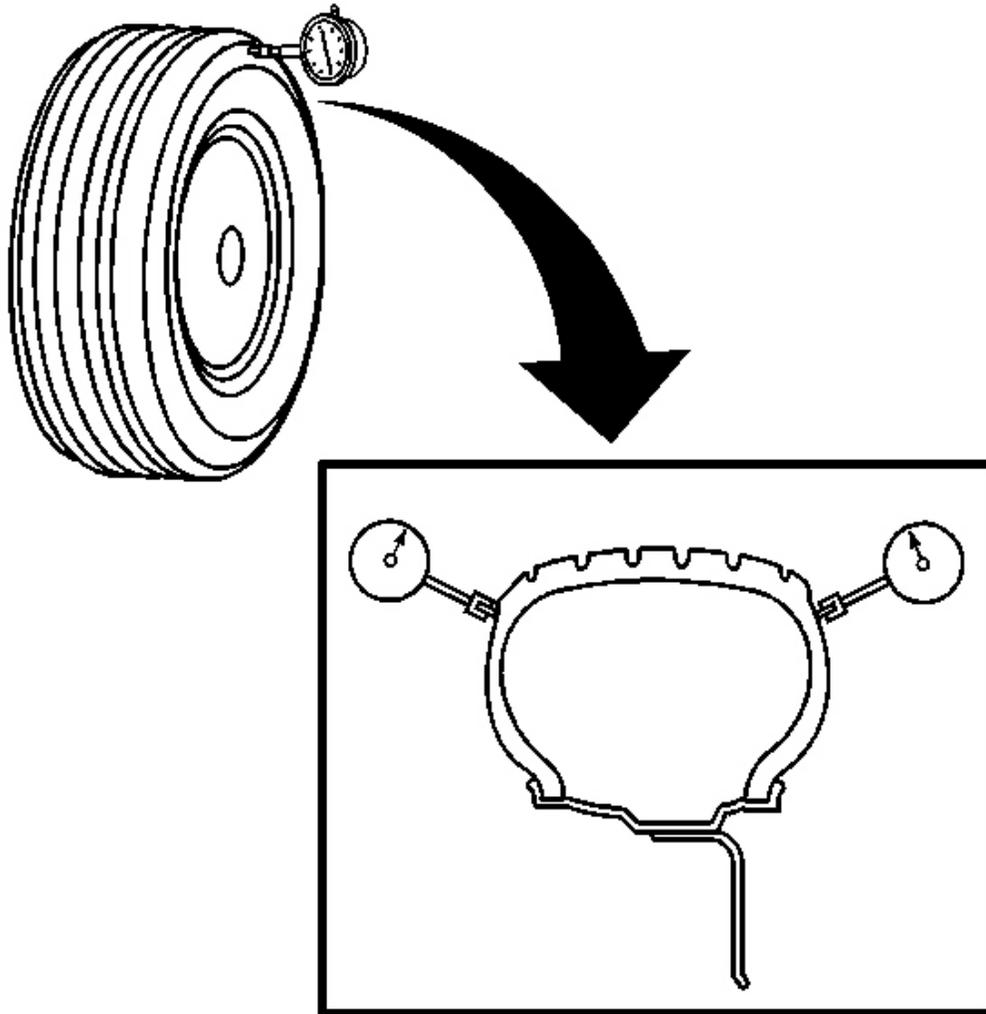


Fig. 5: Measuring Tire & Wheel Assembly Lateral Runout
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

9. Position the dial indicator on a smooth portion of the tire sidewall, as close to the tread as possible, such that the dial indicator is perpendicular to the tire sidewall surface.
10. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one complete revolution in order to find the low spot. Ignore any jumps or dips due to sidewall splices.
11. Set the dial indicator to zero at the low spot.
12. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one more complete revolution and measure the

total amount of lateral runout. Ignore any jumps or dips due to sidewall splices and attain an average runout measurement.

Specification: Maximum tire and wheel assembly lateral runout - measured on-vehicle:
1.52 mm (0.060 in)

13. Repeat steps 4 through 12 until all of the tire and wheel assembly radial and lateral runout measurements have been taken.
14. Lower the vehicle.

TIRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLY RUNOUT MEASUREMENT - OFF VEHICLE

1. Raise and support the vehicle.
2. Mark the location of the wheels to the wheel studs and mark the specific vehicle position on each tire and wheel - LF, LR, RF, RR.
3. Remove the tire and wheel assemblies from the vehicle.
4. Closely inspect each tire for proper and even bead seating.
5. If any of the tire beads were not properly or evenly seated, reseal the tire bead, then proceed to step 6. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation** .
6. Mount a tire and wheel assembly on a spin-type wheel balancer.

Locate the tire and wheel assembly on the balancer with a cone through the back side of the center pilot hole.

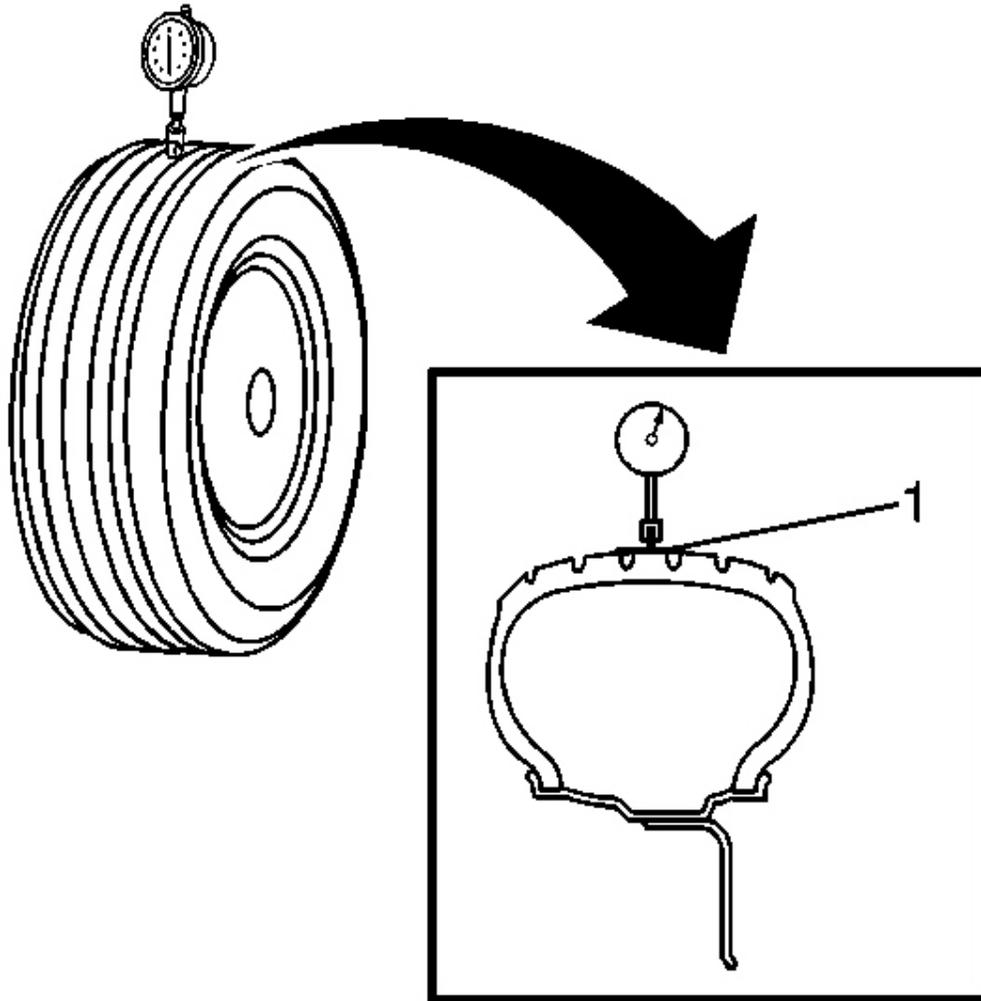


Fig. 6: Measuring Tire & Wheel Assembly Radial Runout
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

7. Wrap the outer circumference of each tire with tape (1) in the center tread area.

Wrapping the tread with tape allows for a smooth and accurate reading of radial runout to be obtained.

8. Position the dial indicator on the taped portion of the tire tread such that the dial indicator is perpendicular to the tire tread surface.

9. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one complete revolution in order to find the low spot.
10. Set the dial indicator to zero at the low spot.
11. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one more complete revolution and measure the total amount of radial runout.

Specification: Maximum tire and wheel assembly radial runout - measured off-vehicle:
1.27 mm (0.050 in)

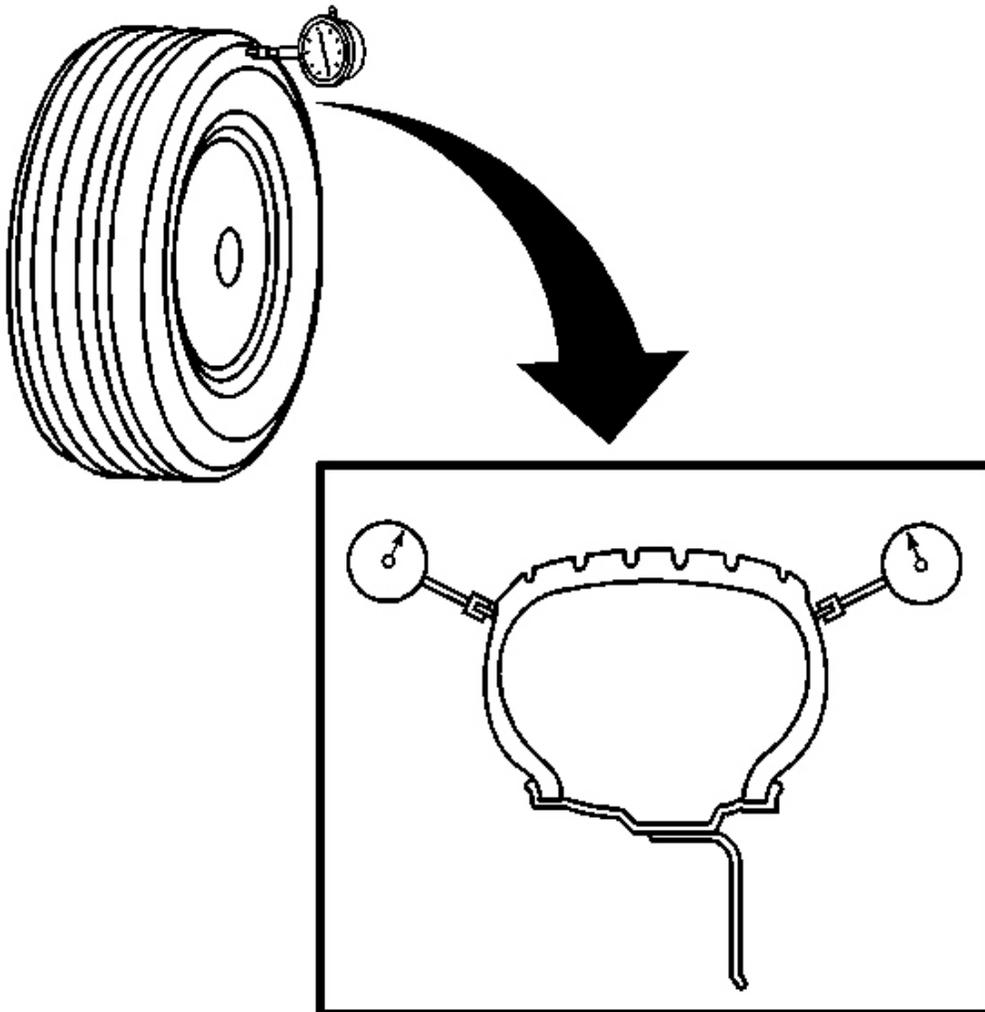


Fig. 7: Measuring Tire & Wheel Assembly Lateral Runout
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

12. Position the dial indicator on a smooth portion of the tire sidewall, as close to the tread as possible, such that the dial indicator is perpendicular to the tire sidewall surface.
13. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one complete revolution in order to find the low spot. Ignore any jumps or dips due to sidewall splices.
14. Set the dial indicator to zero at the low spot.
15. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one more complete revolution and measure the total amount of lateral runout. Ignore any jumps or dips due to sidewall splices and attain an average runout measurement.

Specification: Maximum tire and wheel assembly lateral runout - measured off-vehicle:
1.27 mm (0.050 in)

16. Repeat steps 6 through 15 until all of the tire and wheel assembly radial and lateral runout measurements have been taken.
17. If ANY of the tire and wheel assembly runout measurements were NOT within specifications, proceed to step 19.
18. If ALL of the tire and wheel assembly runout measurements WERE within specifications, then the off-vehicle tire and wheel assembly runout is considered acceptable.

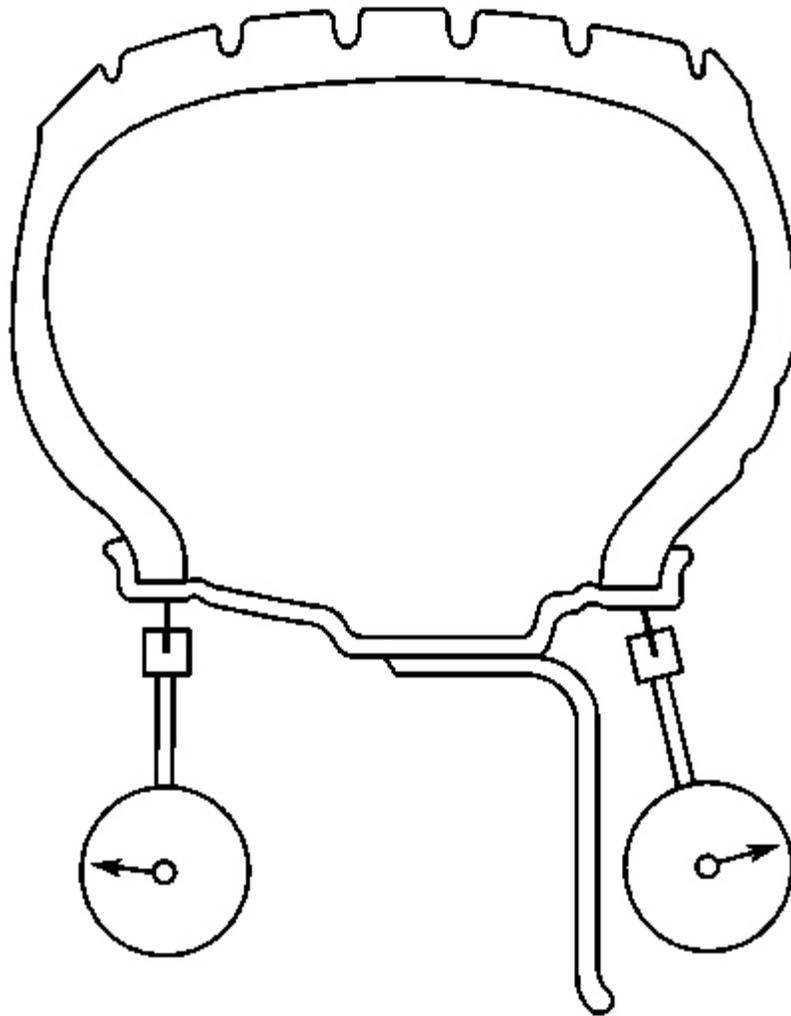


Fig. 8: Measuring Wheel Radial Runout (Off-Vehicle, Tire Mounted)
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

19. Position the dial indicator on the horizontal outer surface of the wheel rim flange - with the tire still mounted - such that the dial indicator is perpendicular to the rim flange surface.

Wheel runout should be measured on both the inboard and outboard rim flanges, unless wheel design will not permit. Ignore any jumps or dips due to paint drips, chips or welds.

20. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one complete revolution in order to find the low spot.
21. Set the dial indicator to zero at the low spot.
22. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one more complete revolution and measure the total amount of wheel radial runout.

Specification:

- Maximum aluminum wheel radial runout - measured off-vehicle, tire mounted: 0.762 mm (0.030 in)
- Maximum steel wheel radial runout - measured off-vehicle, tire mounted: 1.015 mm (0.040 in)

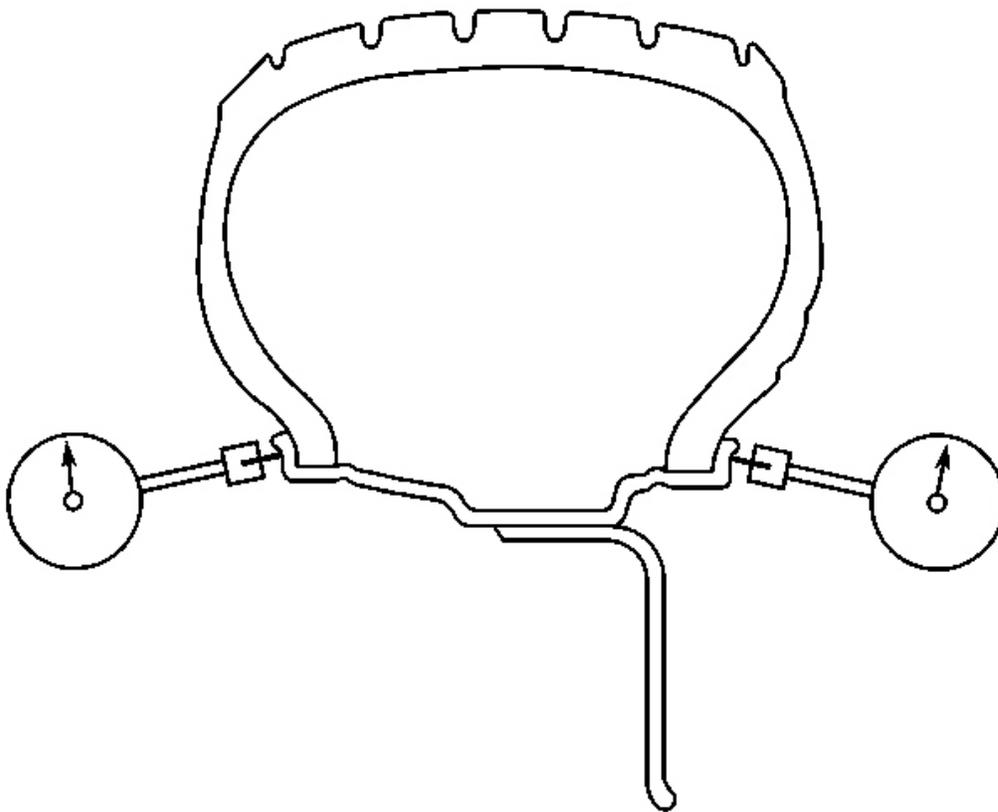


Fig. 9: Measuring Wheel Lateral Runout (Off-Vehicle, Tire Mounted)
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

23. Position the dial indicator on the vertical outer surface of the wheel rim flange - with the tire still mounted - such that the dial indicator is perpendicular to the rim flange surface.

Wheel runout should be measured on both the inboard and outboard rim flanges, unless wheel design will not permit. Ignore any jumps or dips due to paint drips, chips or welds.

24. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one complete revolution in order to find the low spot.
25. Set the dial indicator to zero at the low spot.
26. Slowly rotate the tire and wheel assembly one more complete revolution and measure the total amount of wheel lateral runout.

Specification:

- Maximum aluminum wheel lateral runout - measured off-vehicle, tire mounted: 0.762 mm (0.030 in)
 - Maximum steel wheel lateral runout - measured off-vehicle, tire mounted: 1.143 mm (0.045 in)
27. Repeat steps 19 through 26 until all of the wheel radial and lateral runout measurements have been taken on each of the - tire and wheel - assemblies with assembly runout measurements which were NOT within specifications.
 28. If any of the wheel runout measurements were NOT within specifications, proceed to Measuring Wheel Runout - Tire Dismounted.
 29. For any of the wheel runout measurements which WERE within specifications, while the - tire and wheel - assembly runout measurements were NOT within specifications, replace the tire, then balance the assembly. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing - Off Vehicle**.
 30. After replacement of any tires, always remeasure the runout of the affected tire and wheel assembly or assemblies.
 31. Using the matchmarks made prior to removal, install the tire and wheel assemblies to the vehicle.
 32. Lower the vehicle.

Wheel Runout Measurement - Tire Dismounted

1. On the tire and wheel assembly or assemblies with wheel runout measurements - tire mounted - which were NOT within specifications, mark each tire and wheel in relation to each other.

2. Dismount the tire from the wheel. Refer to **TIRE MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING** procedures.
3. Mount the wheel on a spin-type wheel balancer.
4. Locate the wheel on the balancer with a cone through the back side of the center pilot hole.

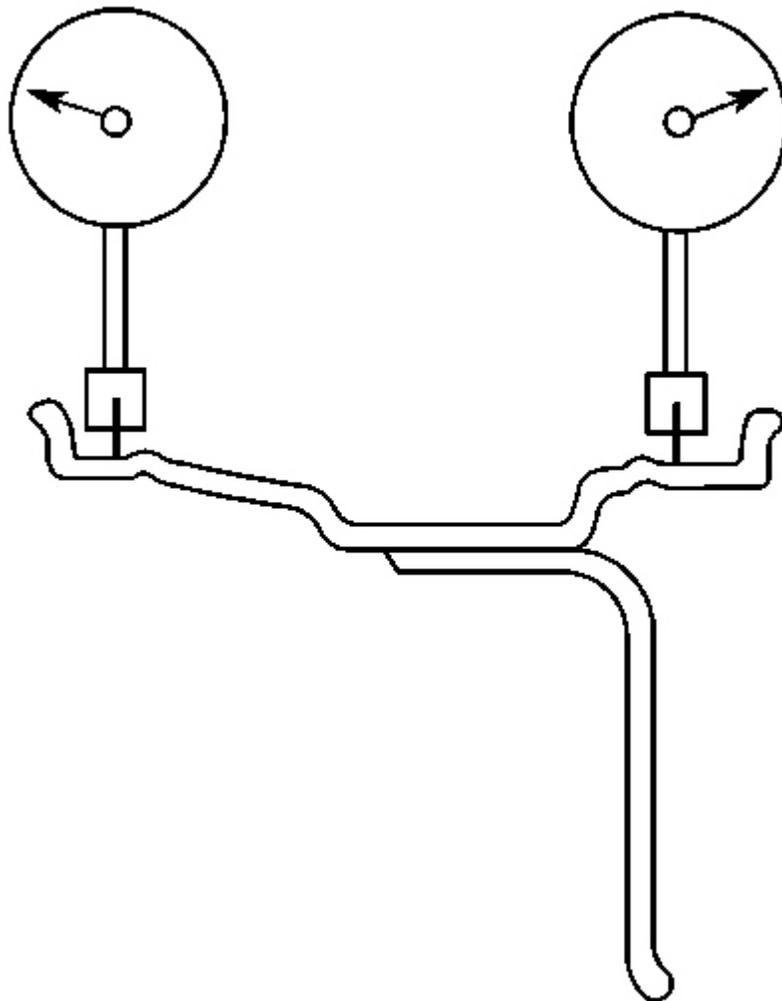


Fig. 10: Measuring Wheel Radial Runout (Off-Vehicle, Tire Dismounted)
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

5. Position the dial indicator on the horizontal inner surface of the wheel rim flange - with the

tire dismounted - such that the dial indicator is perpendicular to the rim flange surface.

Wheel runout should be measured on both the inboard and outboard rim flanges. Ignore any jumps or dips due to paint drips, chips or welds.

6. Slowly rotate the wheel one complete revolution in order to find the low spot.
7. Set the dial indicator to zero at the low spot.
8. Slowly rotate the wheel one more complete revolution and measure the total amount of wheel radial runout.

Specification:

- Maximum aluminum wheel radial runout - measured off-vehicle, tire dismounted:
0.762 mm (0.030 in)
- Maximum steel wheel radial runout - measured off-vehicle, tire dismounted: 1.015 mm
(0.040 in)

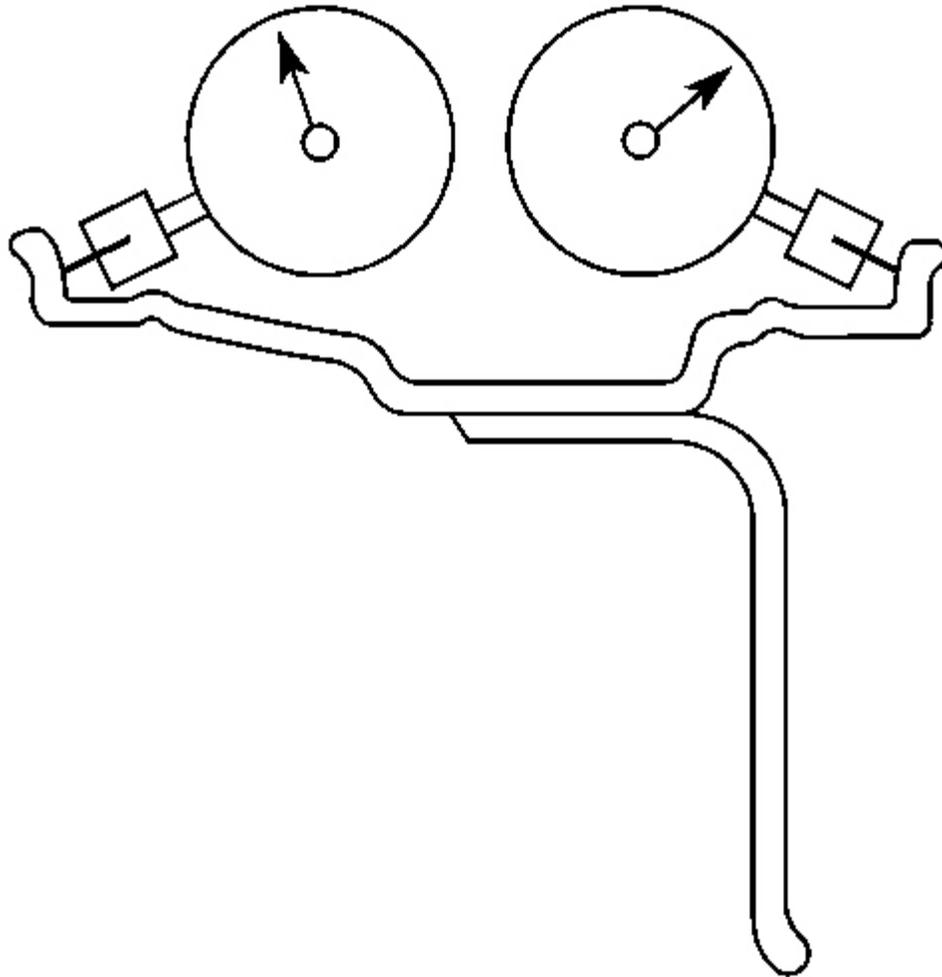


Fig. 11: Measuring Wheel Lateral Runout (Off-Vehicle, Tire Dismounted)
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

9. Position the dial indicator on the vertical inner surface of the wheel rim flange - with the tire dismounted - such that the dial indicator is perpendicular to the rim flange surface.

Wheel runout should be measured on both the inboard and outboard rim flanges. Ignore any jumps or dips due to paint drips, chips or welds.

10. Slowly rotate the wheel one complete revolution in order to find the low spot.

11. Set the dial indicator to zero at the low spot.
12. Slowly rotate the wheel one more complete revolution and measure the total amount of wheel lateral runout.

Specification:

- Maximum aluminum wheel lateral runout - measured off-vehicle, tire dismounted: 0.762 mm (0.030 in)
 - Maximum steel wheel lateral runout - measured off-vehicle, tire dismounted: 1.143 mm (0.045 in)
13. Repeat steps 2 through 12 until all of the wheel radial and lateral runout measurements - tire dismounted - have been taken on each wheel with runout measurements - tire mounted - which were NOT within specifications.
 14. If any of the wheel runout measurements - tire dismounted - were NOT within specifications, replace the wheel.

Always measure the runout of any replacement wheels.

15. For any of the wheel runout measurements which WERE within specifications, while the - tire and wheel - assembly runout measurements were NOT within specifications, replace the tire, then balance the assembly. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing - Off Vehicle**.
16. Using the matchmarks made prior to dismounting the tire or tires, mount the tire or tires to the wheel or wheels, then balance the assembly or assemblies. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing - Off Vehicle**.

Always measure the runout of any of the tire and wheel assemblies which have had the tires dismounted and mounted.

17. Using the matchmarks made prior to removal, install the tire and wheel assemblies to the vehicle.
18. Lower the vehicle.

BRAKE ROTOR/DRUM BALANCE INSPECTION

1. Support the vehicle drive axle on a suitable hoist. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle** .
2. Remove the tire and wheel assemblies from the drive axle. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation** .

CAUTION: Refer to WORK STALL TEST CAUTION .

3. Reinstall the wheel nuts in order to retain the brake rotors.
4. Run the vehicle at the concern speed while inspecting for the presence of the vibration.

NOTE: Do not depress the brake pedal with the brake rotors and/or the brake drums removed or with the brake calipers repositioned away from the brake rotors or damage to the brake system may result.

5. If the vibration is still present, remove the rotors from the drive axle, then run the vehicle back to the concern speed.
6. If the vibration is eliminated when the brake rotors are removed from the drive axle, repeat the test with one rotor installed at a time. Replace the rotor that is causing or contributing to the vibration concern.

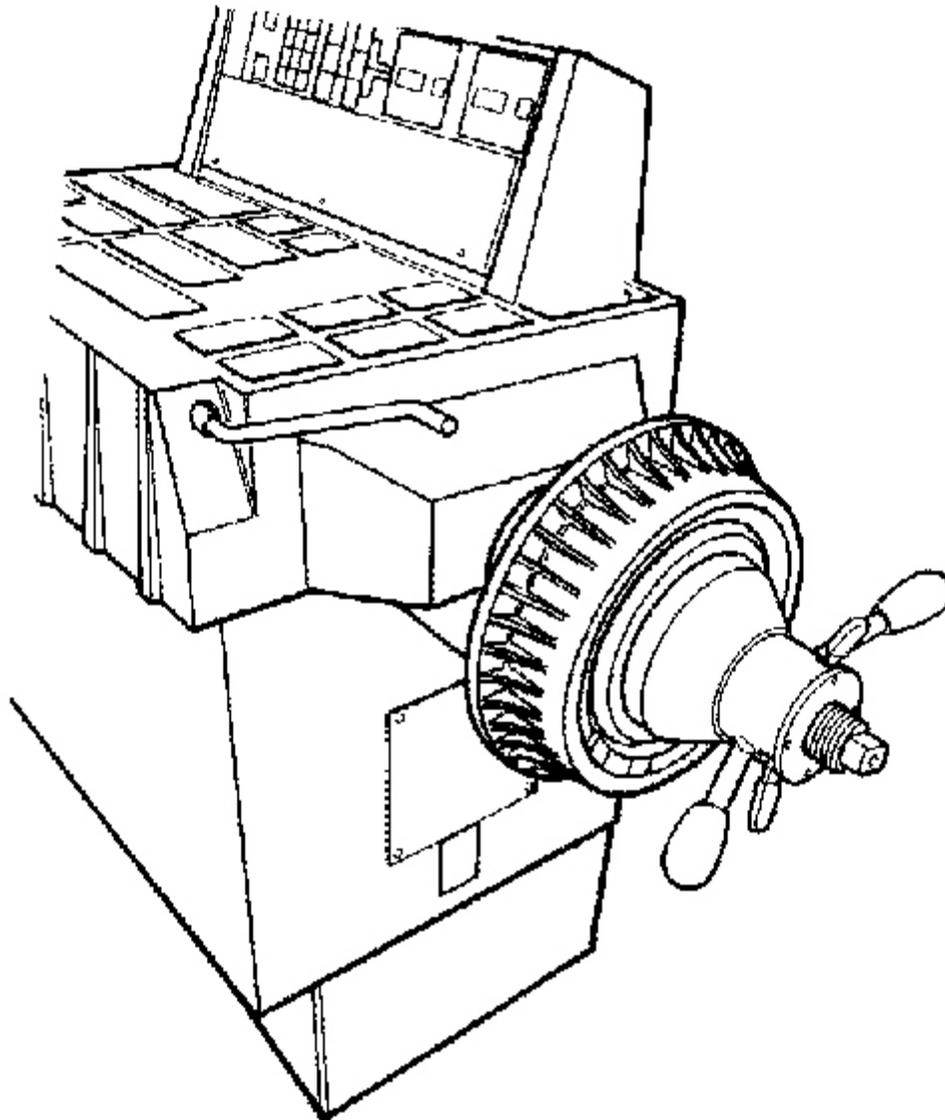


Fig. 12: View Of Brake Drum
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

7. If a brake rotor was replaced as a result of following the previous steps or if necessary to confirm the results obtained during the previous steps, and/or to check the non-drive axle components, perform the following:

1. Mount the brake rotor/drum on a balancer in the same manner as a tire and wheel assembly.

IMPORTANT: Check brake rotors/drums for static imbalance only; ignore the dynamic imbalance readings.

2. Inspect the rotor/drum for static imbalance.

There is not a set tolerance for brake rotor/drum static imbalance. However, any brake rotor/drum measured in this same manner which is over 21 g (3/4 oz.) may have the potential to cause or contribute to a vibration. Rotors/drums suspected of causing or contributing to a vibration should be replaced. Any rotor/drum that is replaced should be checked for imbalance in the same manner.

HUB/AXLE FLANGE AND WHEEL STUD RUNOUT INSPECTION

Tools Required

J 8001 Dial Indicator Set or equivalent

Inspection Procedure

1. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle** .
2. Mark the location of the wheels to the wheel studs and mark the specific vehicle position on each tire and wheel - LF, LR, RF, RR.
3. Remove the tire and wheel assemblies from the vehicle. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation** .
4. Remove the brake rotors and/or brake drums from the vehicle. Clean the mounting surfaces of the brake rotors, the brake drums, if equipped and the hub/axle flanges of any loose debris, rust and corrosion.

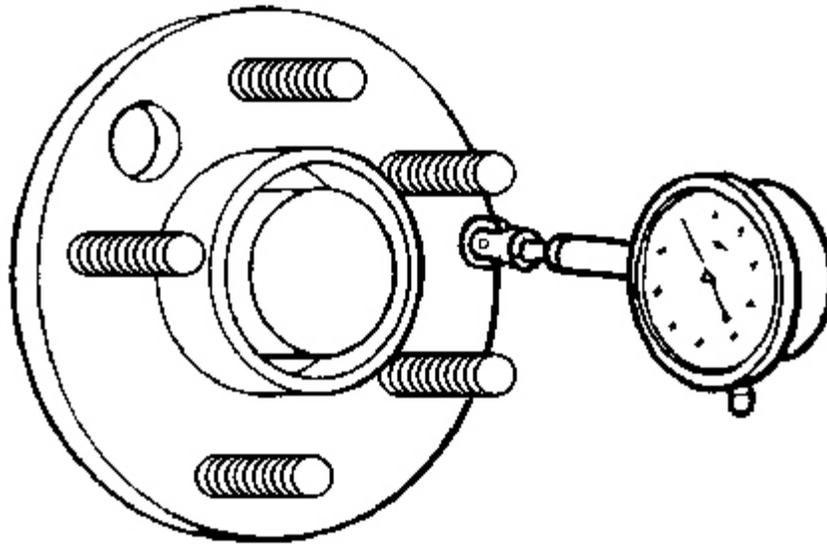


Fig. 13: Measuring Wheel Hub/Axle Flange Runout
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

5. Position the **J 8001** or equivalent, on the machined surface of the wheel hub/axle flange outside of the wheel studs.
6. Rotate the hub one complete revolution in order to find the low spot.
7. Set the **J 8001** or equivalent, to zero at the low spot.
8. Rotate the hub one more complete revolution and measure the total amount of wheel hub/axle flange runout.

Specification - Guideline: Wheel hub/axle flange runout tolerance guideline: 0.132 mm (0.005 in)

9. If the runout of the wheel hub/axle flange IS within specification and the vehicle is equipped with wheel studs, proceed to step 13.
10. If the runout of the wheel hub/axle flange IS within specification and the vehicle is equipped with wheel bolts, proceed to step 19.
11. If the runout of the wheel hub/axle flange is marginal, the wheel hub may or may not be the source of the disturbance.

12. If the runout of the wheel hub/axle flange is excessive, replace the wheel hub/axle flange. Measure the runout of the new wheel hub/axle flange.

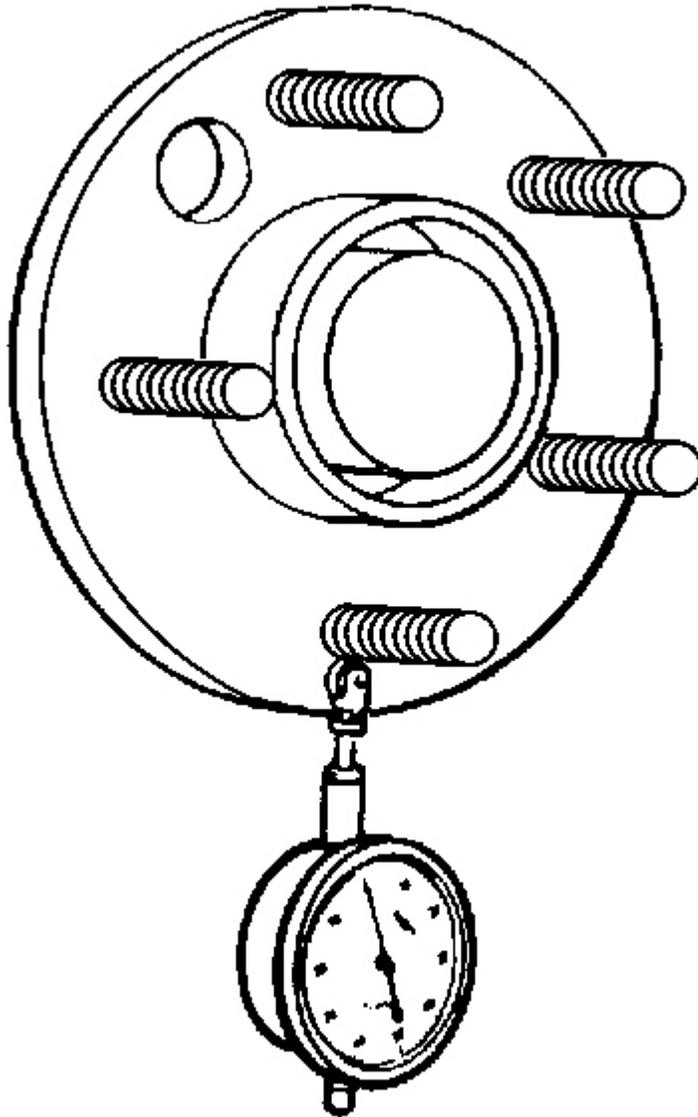


Fig. 14: Measuring Wheel Stud Runout
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

13. Position the **J 8001** or equivalent, in order to contact the wheel mounting studs.

Measure the stud runout as close to the flange as possible.

14. Turn the hub one complete revolution to register on each of the wheel studs.
15. Zero the **J 8001** or equivalent, on the lowest stud.
16. Rotate the hub one more complete revolution and measure the total amount of wheel stud - stud circle - runout.

Specification - Guideline: Wheel stud runout tolerance guideline: 0.254 mm (0.010 in)

17. If the runout of the wheel studs - stud circle - is marginal, the wheel studs may or may not be contributing to the disturbance.
18. If the runout of the wheel studs - stud circle - is excessive, replace the wheel studs as necessary. Measure the runout of the new wheel studs.
19. Inspect the threads and the tapered seat portion on each of the wheel bolts for damage.
20. Wheel bolts exhibiting damaged threads and/or damaged tapered seats require replacement.
21. Place the threaded portion of each wheel bolt along a straight edge to inspect for straightness.
22. Wheel bolts that are not straight require replacement.

TIRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLY ISOLATION TEST

Force Variation

Force variation refers to a radial or lateral movement of the tire and wheel assembly which acts much like runout, however, force variation has to do with variations in the construction of the tire. These variations in tire construction may actually cause vibration in a vehicle, even though the tire and wheel assembly runout and balance may be within specifications.

Radial Force Variation

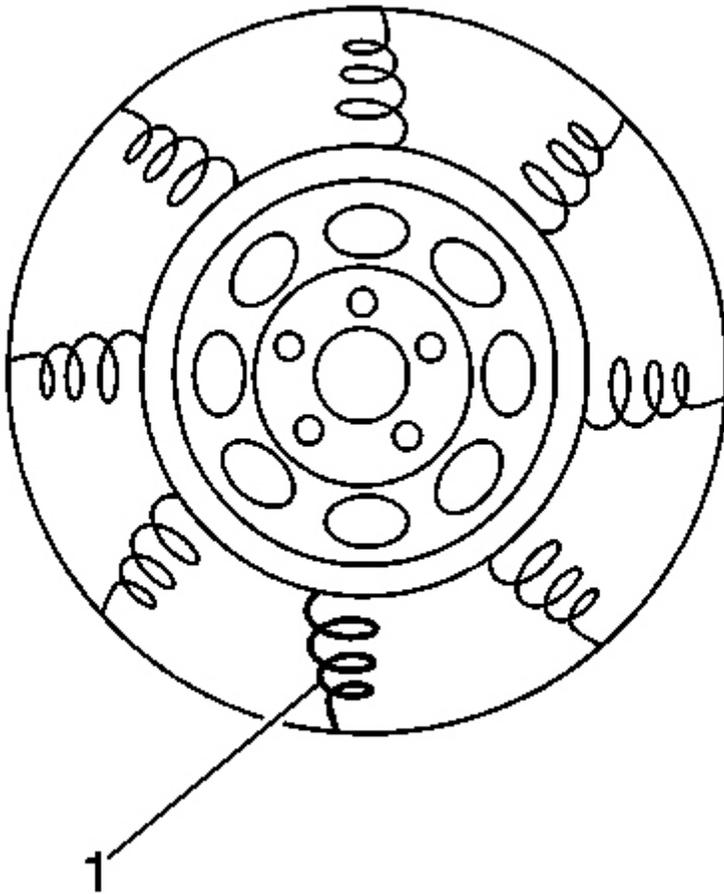


Fig. 15: Identifying Radial Force Variation
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Radial force variation refers to the difference in the stiffness of a tire sidewall as the tire rotates and contacts the road. Tire sidewalls have some stiffness due to splices in the different plies of the tire, but these stiffness differences do not cause a problem unless the force variation is excessive. Stiff spots (1) in a tire sidewall can deflect a tire and wheel assembly upward as the assembly contacts the road.

Lateral Force Runout

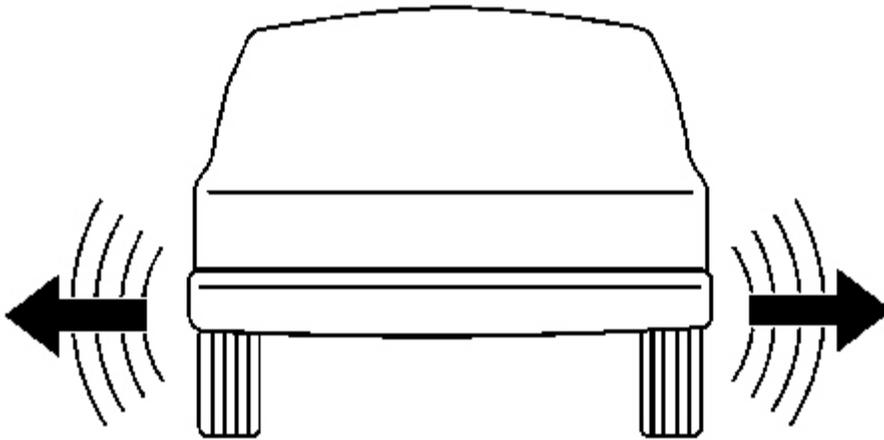


Fig. 16: Identifying Tire Wobble/Waddle
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Lateral force variation refers to the difference in the stiffness or conformity of the belts within a tire as the tire rotates and contacts the road. Tire belts may have some stiffness or conformity differences, but these differences do not cause a problem unless the force variation is excessive. These variations in the belts of the tire can deflect the vehicle sideways or laterally. A shifted belt inside a tire may cause lateral force variation.

In most cases where excessive lateral force variation exists, the vehicle will display a wobble or waddle at low speeds, 8-40 km/h (5-25 mph), on a smooth road surface.

Isolation Test Procedure

Perform the following test in order to determine if force variation is present in the vehicle.

1. Substitute a set of **KNOWN GOOD**, pre-tested tire and wheel assemblies of the same size and type for the suspected original assemblies. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation**.
2. Road test the vehicle to determine if the vibration is still present. Refer to **Vibration Analysis - Road Testing**.
3. If the vibration is still present while using the known good set of tire and wheel assemblies, then force variation is not the cause of the vibration.

4. If the vibration is eliminated when using the known good set of tire and wheel assemblies, install one of the original tire and wheel assemblies using the matchmarks made prior to removal. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation** . Road test the vehicle to determine if the vibration has returned. Refer to **Vibration Analysis - Road Testing**.
5. Continue the process of installing the original tire and wheel assemblies one at a time, then road testing the vehicle, until the tire and wheel assembly or assemblies which is causing the vibration has been identified.
6. Replace the tire or tires on the vibration-causing tire and wheel assembly or assemblies, then balance the assembly or assemblies. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing - Off Vehicle**.

VIBRATION IN SERVICE-STALL TEST (NON-TORQUE SENSITIVE)

Tools Required

J 38792-A Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2. See **Special Tools**.

Test Procedure

NOTE: Do not fill the propeller shaft with foam, oil or any other substance in order to correct a vibration. Filling the propeller shaft is only effective in reducing an unrelated condition called Torsional Rattle. Filling the propeller shaft should only be done in strict adherence to the procedure outlined in corporate bulletins that address Torsional Rattle. Failure to follow the correct procedure will induce a vibration and/or affect the structural integrity of the propeller shaft. The propeller shaft will then have to be replaced.

1. Turn the ignition ON but do not start the engine.
2. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL.
3. Raise and support the vehicle. Support the drive axle or axles at curb height. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle** .
4. Remove the tire and wheel assemblies from the vehicle. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation** .
5. Remove the brake rotors or drums, if equipped, from the drive axle or axles.
6. Inspect the propeller shaft or shafts. All propeller shafts should be free of undercoating before continuing.

NOTE: Do not depress the brake pedal with the brake rotors and/or the brake drums removed or with the brake calipers repositioned away from the brake rotors or damage to the brake system may result.

7. Have an assistant start the engine.
8. Place the transmission in the highest forward gear.
9. Accelerate and decelerate the vehicle through the speed range at which the vibration was first noted during the Vibration Analysis-Road Testing procedure.
10. Record whether the vibration was present and at what speed.
11. If the vibration is present, determine which end of the propeller shaft is vibrating the most. Hold the vibration sensor of the **J 38792-A** Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2, up to the pinion nose and the transmission or transfer case tailshaft housing. See **Special Tools**.
12. If the vehicle is equipped with a multiple-piece propeller shaft, hold the vibration sensor of the **J 38792-A** up to the propeller shaft support bearing assembly or assemblies to inspect for vibration. See **Special Tools**.
13. If the transmission or transfer case output shaft housing is vibrating, hold the vibration sensor of the **J 38792-A** up to the transmission crossmember under the transmission mount. See **Special Tools**. If there is no vibration on the crossmember, then the transmission mount is working properly.
14. Record which end of the propeller shaft is vibrating the most and how severe the vibration is. The inspection will be a reference by which to judge future progress.

VIBRATION IN SERVICE-STALL TEST (TORQUE SENSITIVE)

Tools Required

J 38792-A Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2. See **Special Tools**.

Test Procedure

NOTE: Do not fill the propeller shaft with foam, oil or any other substance in order to correct a vibration. Filling the propeller shaft is only effective in reducing an unrelated condition called Torsional Rattle. Filling the propeller shaft should only be done in strict adherence to the procedure outlined in corporate bulletins that address Torsional Rattle. Failure to follow the correct procedure will induce a vibration and/or affect the structural integrity of the propeller shaft. The propeller shaft will then have to be replaced.

1. Turn the ignition ON but do not start the engine.
2. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL.
3. Raise and support the vehicle. Support the drive axle or axles at curb height. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle** .
4. Remove the tire and wheel assemblies from the vehicle. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation** .
5. Remove the brake rotors or drums, if equipped, from the drive axle or axles.
6. Hold the vibration sensor of the **J 38792-A** Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2, against the pinion nose. See **Special Tools**.

NOTE: Do not depress the brake pedal with the brake rotors and/or the brake drums removed or with the brake calipers repositioned away from the brake rotors or damage to the brake system may result.

7. Have an assistant start the vehicle.
8. Place the transmission in the highest forward gear.
9. Accelerate and decelerate the vehicle through the speed range at which the vibration was first noted during the Vibration Analysis - Road Testing procedure.
10. If a vibration is present, note the **J 38792-A** reading during acceleration or deceleration. See **Special Tools**.
11. Note as to whether or not the pinion nose vibrates under load during acceleration or deceleration.
12. If the vibration is not reproduced, reinstall the brake rotors and/or drums and the wheel/tire assemblies to put an additional load on the system. Perform steps 7-11 and check the components again.
13. If the vibration is still not reproduced with rotors and/or drums reinstalled, lightly apply the brakes to further load the system while maintaining the vibration concern speed.
14. If the pinion nose vibrates under acceleration or deceleration and other driveline components have been eliminated as a cause, the vibration may be an internal axle problem.

TRANSFER CASE OUTPUT FLANGE RUNOUT MEASUREMENT

Tools Required

J 7872 Magnetic Base Dial Indicator Set or equivalent

Procedure

IMPORTANT: This measurement procedure is intended to measure transmission or transfer case output flange runout for systems with a constant velocity (CV) joint, rubber coupling or bolt-on U-joint yoke at the transmission or transfer case.

1. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL.
2. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle .
3. If equipped with a CV joint, measure the transmission or transfer case output flange radial runout on the machined surface of the prop shaft front CV joint housing, as close to the flange as possible:
 1. Clean the surface of the prop shaft front CV joint housing just rear of the transmission or transfer case output flange.
 2. Mount a dial indicator set, **J 7872** or equivalent and position the dial indicator to contact the prop shaft front CV joint housing as close to the transfer case output flange as possible.
4. If equipped with a rubber coupling or bolt-on U-joint yoke, measure the transfer case output flange radial runout on the machined surface of the flange pilot area:
 1. Mark the position of the prop shaft to the transmission or transfer case output flange.
 2. Separate the propshaft from the transmission or transfer case output flange.
 3. Clean the surface of the flange pilot area.
 4. Mount a dial indicator set, **J 7872** or equivalent and position the dial indicator to contact the pilot area as close to the end of the pilot as possible.
5. Rotate the transmission or transfer case output flange by hand to locate the low spot.
6. Set the dial indicator to zero on the low spot.
7. Rotate the flange or shaft by hand and record the amount of radial runout.
8. Compare the runout of the flange or shaft to the runout tolerance specifications guideline.
9. If the transmission or transfer case output flange runout exceeds the specification, the flange or shaft requires replacement.

PROPELLER SHAFT RUNOUT MEASUREMENT

Tools Required

- **J 7872** Magnetic Base Dial Indicator Set or equivalent
- **J 8001** Dial Indicator Set or equivalent

IMPORTANT:

- This measurement procedure is intended to measure propeller shaft runout for prop shaft systems with 2 or 3 U-joints only. This is not for prop systems with only 1 U-joint or with only constant velocity (CV) joints, and/or coupler assemblies.
- When measuring runout of propeller shafts, do not include fluctuations on the dial indicator due to welds or surface irregularities.
- Always inspect the runout of any replacement propeller shaft.

Measurement Procedure

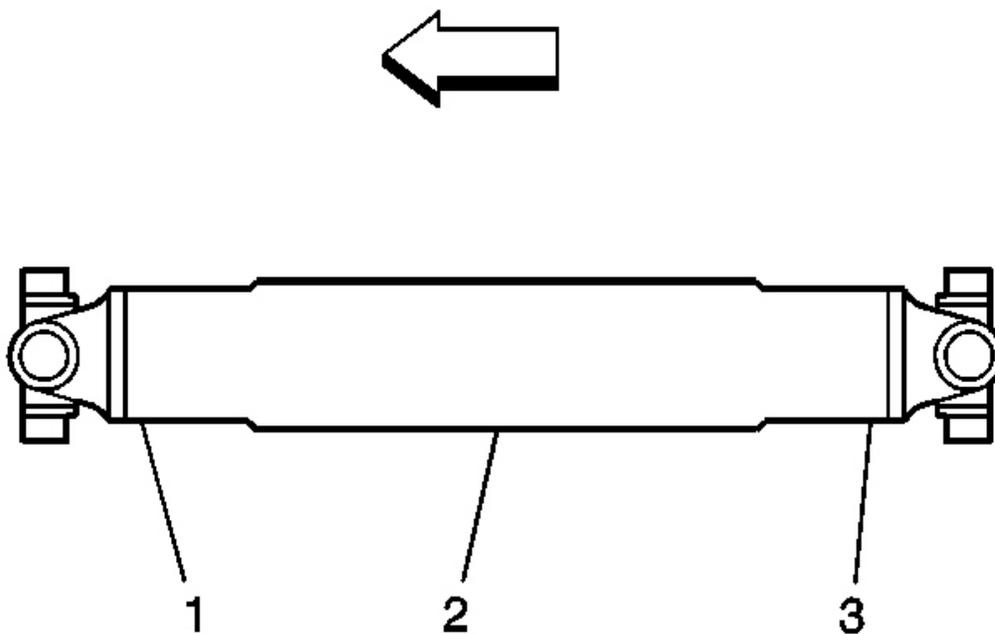


Fig. 17: Identifying Propeller Shaft Runout Measurement Points
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

1. Raise and support the vehicle. On vehicles with solid axles, ensure that the drive axle is supported at ride height - vehicle body supported by suspension components. Ensure the

wheels are free to rotate. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle** .

2. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL.
3. Clean the circumference of the propeller shaft or shafts of any debris and/or undercoating along the front (1), center (2) and rear (3) positions.
4. Inspect the propeller shaft or shafts for dents, damage, and/or missing weights. Any propeller shaft that is dented or damaged requires replacement.

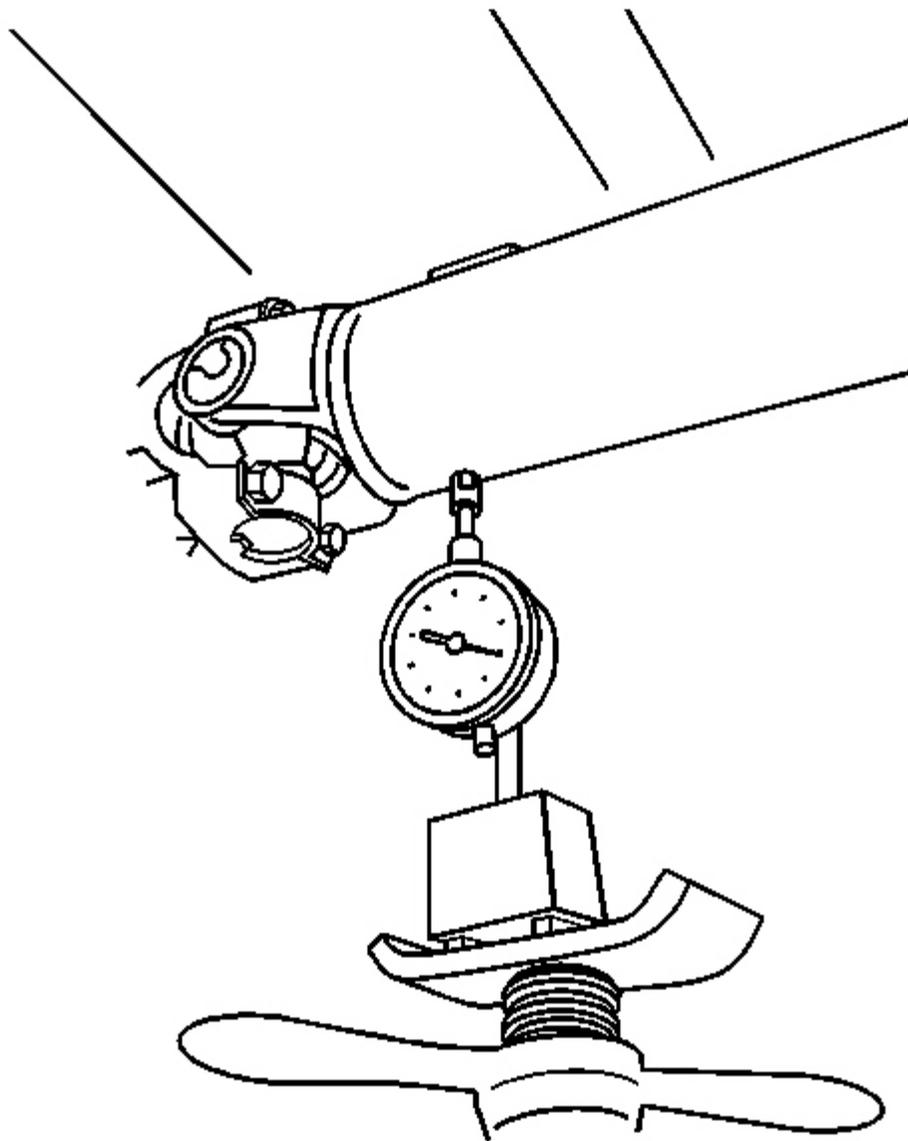


Fig. 18: Measuring Runout Of Propeller Shaft
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

5. For 1-piece and 2-piece prop systems, mount the **J 7872** or equivalent or the **J 8001** or equivalent, to the vehicle underbody or to a service stand positioned just clear of the U-joint yoke weld on the prop shaft.

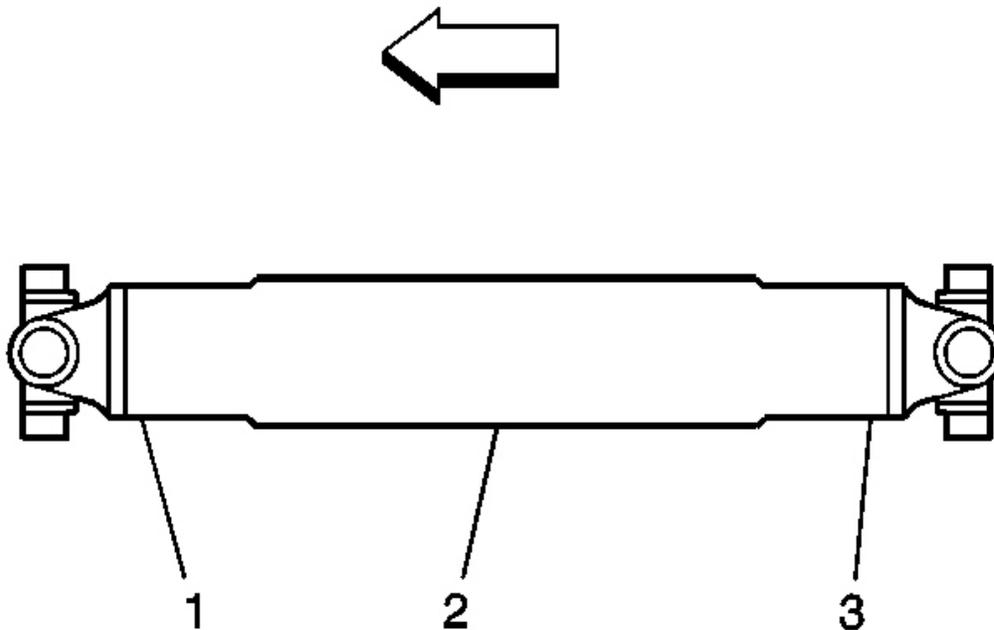


Fig. 19: Identifying Propeller Shaft Runout Measurement Points
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

6. Rotate the drive axle pinion flange, torque tube input flange, transmission output or transfer case output flange by hand while taking runout measurements of the prop shaft or shafts. The prop shaft will rotate more easily in one direction than in the other. If necessary, the tire and wheel assemblies and even the brake caliper assemblies can be positioned and supported aside or the brake drums can be removed from the drive axle to provide easier rotation of the prop shaft or shafts.
7. For all prop systems, measure and record the runout at each U-joint welded yoke location (1, 3) and at the center (2) of each prop shaft.
8. For 1-piece prop systems, proceed to step 10.

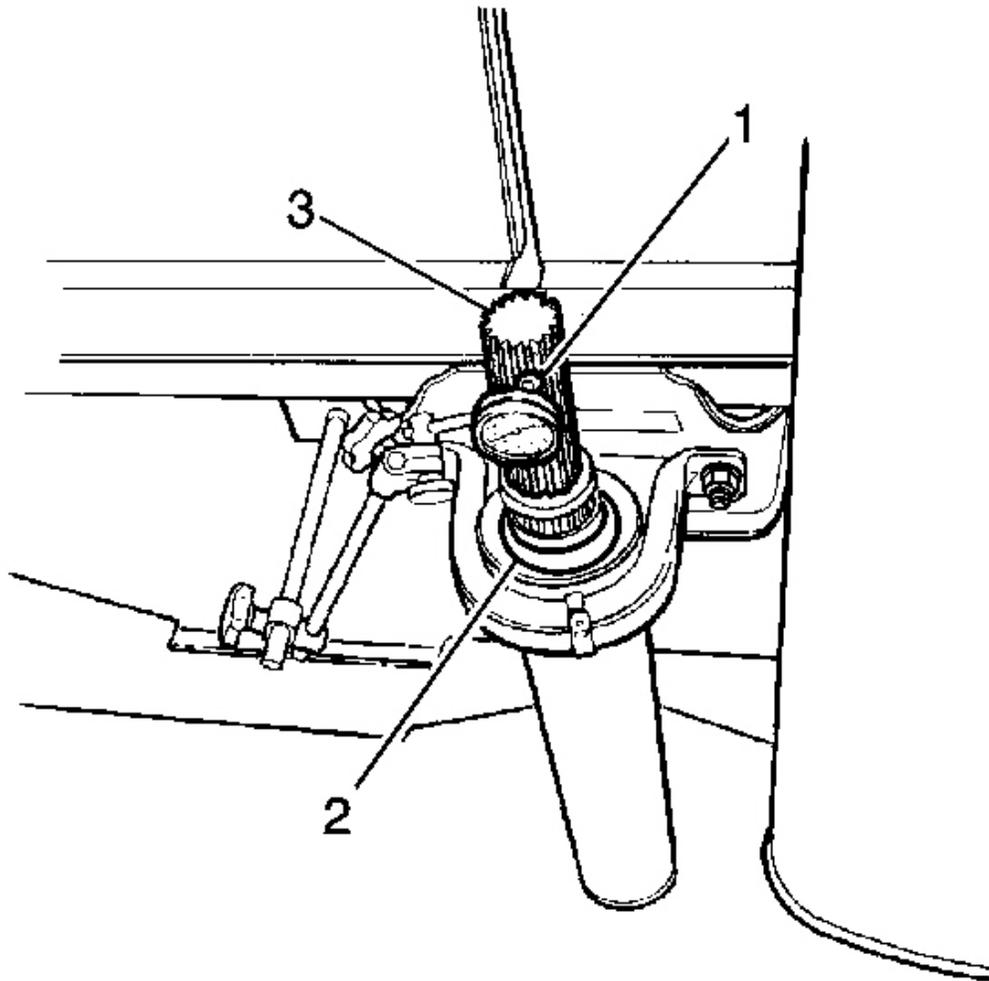


Fig. 20: Identifying Dial Indicator & Stub Shaft Splines
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

9. For 2-piece prop systems, perform the following inspections and measurement of the stub shaft:
 1. Mark the mating position for each end of the prop shaft containing the slip yoke, then remove the shaft.
 2. Inspect the prop shaft support bearing assembly (3) for damaged rubber components, worn bearing or bearings or a damaged/cracked bracket which could be affecting the runout of the propeller shafts.

3. If the support bearing assembly exhibited any of these conditions, it requires replacement before proceeding.
 4. Inspect the support bearing assembly (3) for loose or missing shims/washers if equipped. Reinstall correctly or replace any shims/washers as necessary to ensure proper alignment of the support bearing assembly.
 5. Position the **J 7872** or equivalent (1) or the **J 8001** or equivalent (1), approximately 13 mm (1/2 in) from the end of the stub shaft (3).
 6. Record the runout measurement at the stub shaft splines.
10. Compare the prop shaft runout measurements recorded to the runout tolerance specifications.
11. If the prop system has a U-joint at the transmission or transfer case output flange and if the prop shaft runout measurements exceed runout tolerance specifications for that prop shaft at that location or at the stub shaft if part of the front shaft, perform the following:
1. Inspect the deflection of the transmission or transfer case output shaft for indications of a worn or damaged bushing which could be affecting the runout of the prop shaft.

A leaking transmission or transfer case output shaft seal may be an indication of an output shaft bushing concern.
 2. If the transmission or transfer case output shaft bushing is found to be worn or damaged, the bushing must be replaced before proceeding.
 3. If the transmission or transfer case output shaft bushing was replaced; re-measure and record the runout of the prop shaft at the same locations measured previously.
 4. Compare the prop shaft runout re-measurements recorded to the runout tolerance specifications.
 5. If the prop shaft runout re-measurements still exceed runout tolerances at the same location or at the stub shaft, if part of the front shaft, the prop shaft requires replacement before proceeding. Check the runout of the replacement prop shaft.
 6. If the transmission or transfer case output shaft bushing was not found to be worn or damaged, the prop shaft requires replacement before proceeding. Check the runout of the replacement prop shaft.
12. If the prop system has a U-joint at the drive axle pinion or torque tube input flange and if the prop shaft runout measurements exceed runout tolerance specifications for that prop shaft at that location or at the stub shaft if part of the rear shaft, perform the following:
1. Mark the mating position for each end of the prop shaft, then remove the shaft from the pinion input or torque tube input flange.
 2. Rotate the shaft 180 degrees from its original position.

3. Reinstall the shaft to the pinion or torque tube input flange.
4. Re-measure and record the runout of the shaft at the same locations measured previously.
5. Compare the shaft runout re-measurements recorded to the runout tolerance specifications.
6. If any of the runout re-measurements still exceed runout tolerances, perform the following:
 1. Inspect the pinion or torque tube input flange runout to determine if it is affecting the runout of the prop shaft. Refer to the appropriate procedure: **Torque Tube Input Flange Runout Measurement**, **Pinion Flange Runout Measurement** or **Differential Pinion Input Shaft Runout Measurement** .
 2. If the pinion or torque tube input flange runout exceeds runout tolerances, the flange must be re-indexed or replaced to bring the runout within tolerances before proceeding.
 3. If the pinion or torque tube input flange was re-indexed or replaced, return the prop shaft to its original relationship when reinstalling the shaft to the flange.
 4. If the first measurement of pinion or torque tube input flange runout was within tolerances, the prop shaft requires replacement. Check the runout of the replacement prop shaft.
 5. If the pinion or torque tube input flange was re-indexed or replaced, re-measure and record the runout of the shaft at the same locations measured previously.
 6. Compare the shaft runout re-measurements recorded to the runout tolerance specifications.
 7. If any of the runout re-measurements still exceed the runout tolerances, remove and rotate the shaft 180 degrees from its original position to the pinion or torque tube input flange that has been re-indexed or replaced.
 8. Reinstall the shaft then re-measure and record the runout of the shaft at the same locations measured previously.
 9. Compare the shaft runout re-measurements recorded to the runout tolerance specifications.
 10. If any of the shaft runout re-measurements still exceed the runout tolerances, the shaft requires replacement. Check the runout of the replacement prop shaft.
13. For 2-piece prop systems; if the prop shaft runout measurements at the welded yoke mating to the slip yoke exceed runout tolerance specifications for that prop shaft at that location, perform the following:
 1. If the stub shaft is keyed to ensure proper alignment of the slip yoke, then the prop

shaft requires replacement.

2. If the stub shaft is not keyed, mark the mating position for each end of the prop shaft, then remove the slip yoke from the stub shaft.
3. Rotate the shaft 180 degrees from it's original position.
4. Reinstall the slip yoke to the stub shaft.
5. Re-measure and record the runout of the shaft at the welded yoke to slip yoke location.
6. Compare the shaft runout re-measurements recorded to the runout tolerance specifications.
7. If the prop shaft runout re-measurements still exceed runout tolerances at the welded yoke mating to slip yoke location, the prop shaft requires replacement. Check the runout of the replacement prop shaft.

TORQUE TUBE INPUT FLANGE RUNOUT MEASUREMENT

Tools Required

J 7872 Magnetic Base Dial Indicator Set or equivalent

IMPORTANT: This measurement procedure is intended to measure torque tube runout for systems with a constant velocity (CV) joint, rubber coupling or bolt-on U-joint yoke at the torque tube.

Measurement Procedure

1. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL.
2. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle** .
3. If equipped with a CV joint, measure the torque tube input flange radial runout on the machined surface of the prop shaft rear CV joint housing, as close to the flange as possible:
 1. Clean the surface of the prop shaft rear CV joint housing just ahead of the torque tube input flange.
 2. Mount a dial indicator set, **J 7872** or equivalent and position the dial indicator to contact the prop shaft rear CV joint housing as close to the torque tube input flange as possible.
4. If equipped with a rubber coupling or bolt-on U-joint yoke, measure the torque tube input flange radial runout on the machined surface of the flange pilot area:
 1. Mark the position of the prop shaft to the torque tube input flange.
 2. Separate the propshaft from the torque tube input flange.
 3. Clean the surface of the flange pilot area.

4. Mount a dial indicator set, **J 7872** or equivalent and position the dial indicator to contact the pilot area as close to the end of the pilot as possible.
5. Rotate the torque tube input flange by hand to locate the low spot.
6. Set the dial indicator to zero on the low spot.
7. Rotate the flange by hand and record the amount of radial runout.
8. Compare the runout of the flange to the runout tolerance specifications guideline.
9. If the torque tube input flange runout exceeds the specification, the flange requires replacement.

PINION FLANGE RUNOUT MEASUREMENT

Tools Required

- **J 8001** Dial Indicator Set or equivalent
- **J 23409** Dial Indicator Extension or equivalent. See **Special Tools**.
- **J 35819** Flange Runout Gage. See **Special Tools**.

IMPORTANT: This measurement procedure is intended to measure drive axle pinion flanges with 1-piece U-joint yokes only, not bolt-on yokes.

If equipped with a system balanced flange, use the following procedure, System Balanced Flange. If equipped with a non-system balanced flange, use the second procedure, Non-System Balanced Flange.

System Balanced Flange

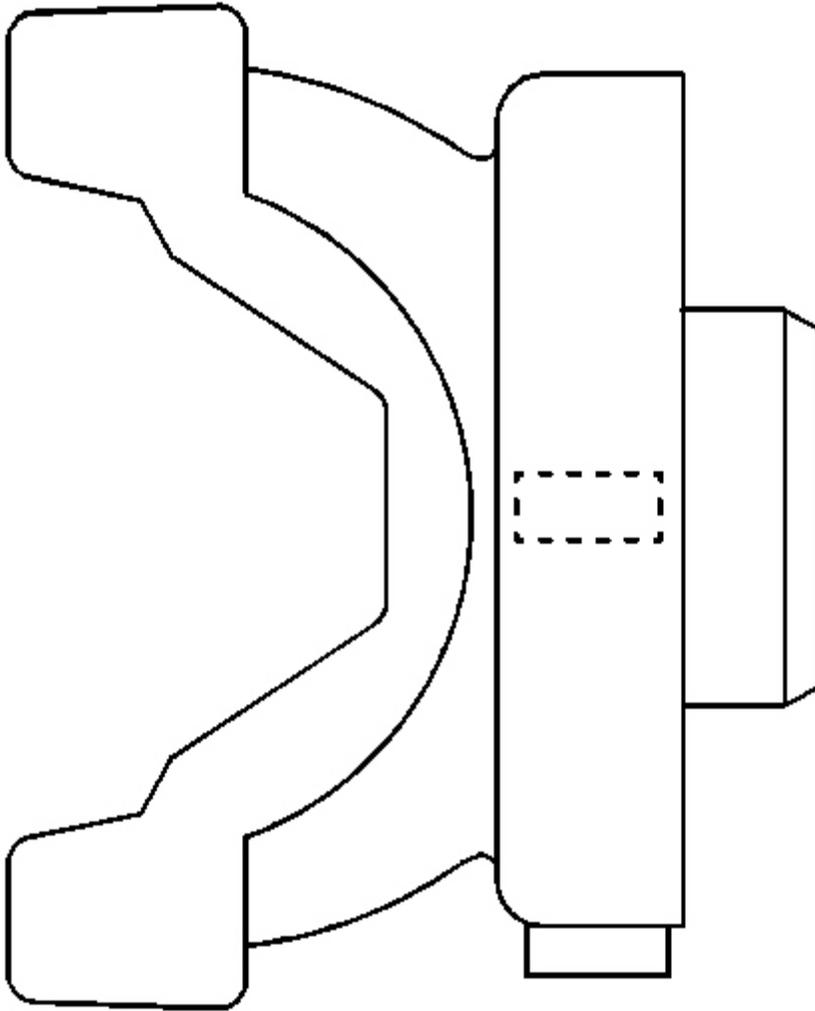


Fig. 21: Identifying Pinion Flange Balance Weight
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

System balanced drive axles utilize a deflector design on the pinion flange, that is able to hold system balance weights on its outside diameter.

1. Raise and support the vehicle, with the wheels free to rotate. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle** .
2. Remove the propeller shaft from the pinion flange.

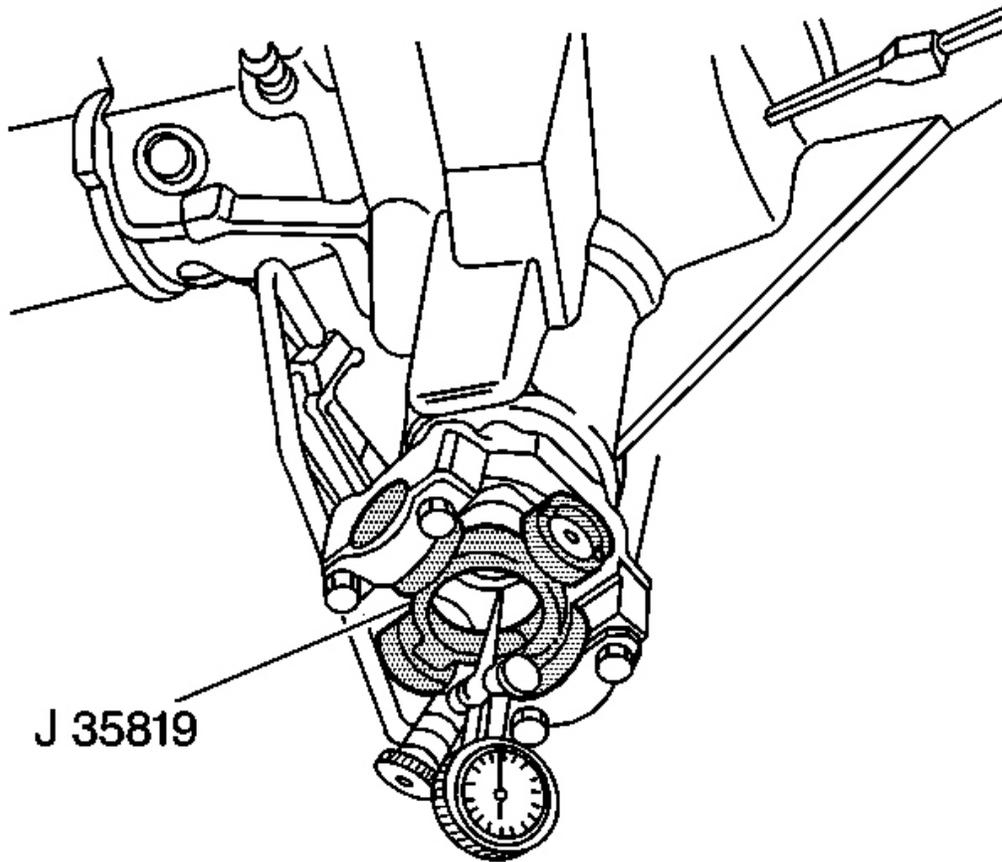


Fig. 22: Identifying J 35819

Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

3. Install the **J 35819** to the pinion flange. See **Special Tools**.
4. Assemble and install the **J 8001** and the **J 23409** to the drive axle and to the **J 35819** . See **Special Tools**.

IMPORTANT: The dial indicator will display inverted readings. You are measuring the inside diameter of the flange, not the outside diameter. The highest reading on the dial indicator is the low spot; the lowest reading is the high spot.

5. Rotate the pinion flange 360 degrees and zero the dial indicator on the low spot.

6. Rotate the pinion flange again and record the total runout.

IMPORTANT: All runout measurement tolerances provided are to be used as guidelines. The measurement tolerances provided and their effect on vibration correction may vary for each vehicle.

7. If the system balanced pinion flange runout measurement is between 0.00-0.38 mm (0.00-0.015 in), the pinion flange is considered within acceptable runout limits.
8. If the system balanced pinion flange runout measurement exceeds 0.00-0.38 mm (0.00-0.015 in), the pinion flange must be re-indexed 180 degrees or replaced.

If the drive axle utilizes a crush-type sleeve to achieve pinion bearing preload, the pinion flange can only be removed and installed 1 time before the crush-type sleeve must be replaced. Sleeve replacement requires removal and installation of the ring and pinion gear set. If there is evidence that the pinion has been removed and installed previously, replace the sleeve.

9. If the pinion flange has been re-indexed, re-measure the pinion flange runout.
10. If the runout re-measurement of the re-indexed pinion flange still exceeds the tolerance guidelines, the pinion flange requires replacement.

IMPORTANT: Inspect the runout of any replacement pinion flange.

11. If the pinion flange was replaced, check the runout of the replacement pinion flange.

IMPORTANT: If the pinion flange was re-indexed or replaced, the driveline MUST be system balanced.

12. If the pinion flange was re-indexed or replaced, system balance the driveline. Refer to **Driveline System Balance Adjustment (Using EVA)** or **Driveline System Balance Adjustment (Without EVA)**.

Non-System Balanced Flange

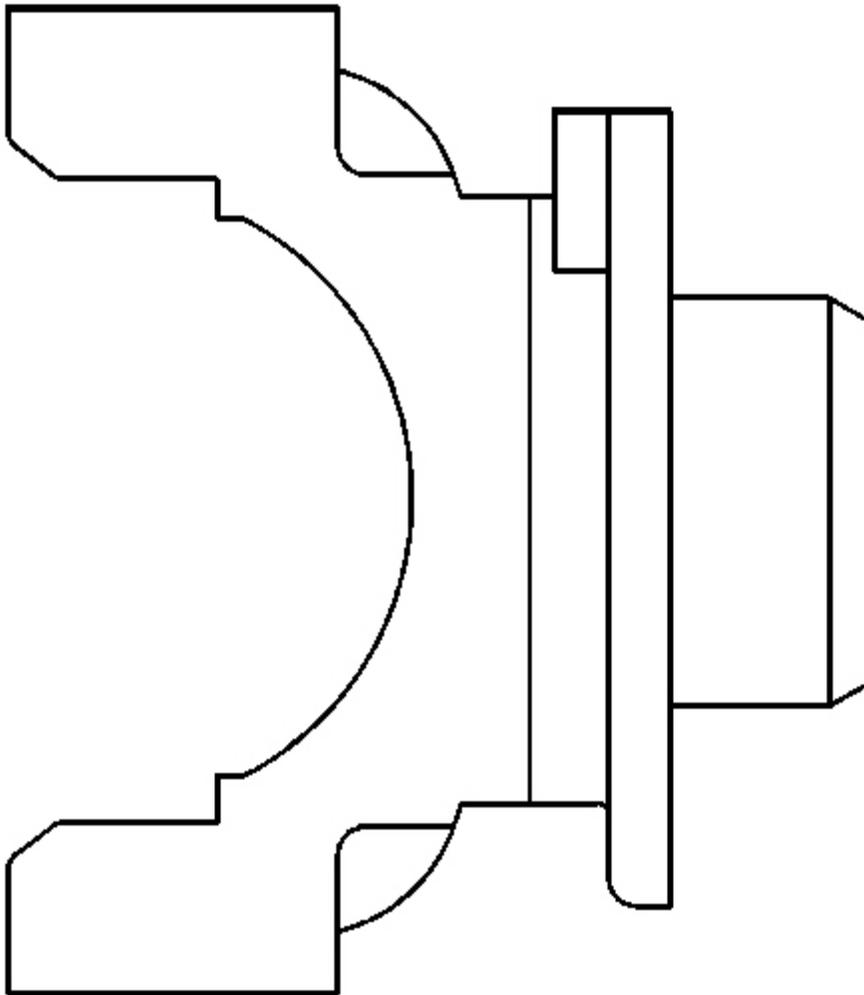


Fig. 23: Identifying Pinion Flange (Dust Slinger Design)
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Drive axles that are non-system balanced use a pinion flange dust slinger design, that is able to hold a runout compensation weight on the face of the dust slinger.

1. Raise and support the vehicle, with the wheels free to rotate. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle** .
2. Remove the propeller shaft from the pinion flange.

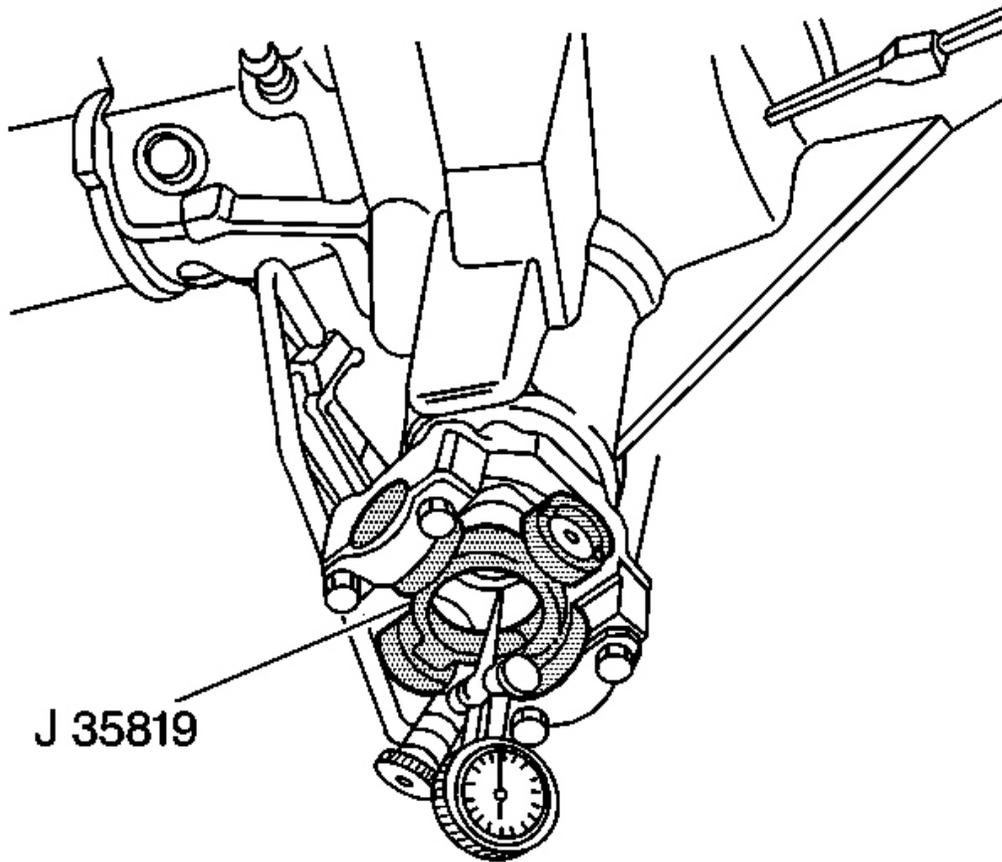


Fig. 24: Identifying J 35819

Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

3. Install the **J 35819** to the pinion flange. See **Special Tools**.
4. Assemble and install the **J 8001** and the **J 23409** to the drive axle and to the **J 35819** . See **Special Tools**.

IMPORTANT: The dial indicator will display inverted readings. You are measuring the inside diameter of the flange, not the outside diameter. The highest reading on the dial indicator is the low spot; the lowest reading is the high spot.

5. Rotate the pinion flange 360 degrees and zero the dial indicator on the low spot.

6. Rotate the pinion flange again and record the total runout.

IMPORTANT: All runout measurement tolerances provided are to be used as guidelines. The measurement tolerances provided and their effect on vibration correction may vary for each vehicle.

7. If the pinion flange runout is 0.15 mm (0.006 in) or less, there should not be a runout compensation weight. If there is a compensation weight, remove the weight.
8. If the pinion flange runout is greater than 0.15 mm (0.006 in) but less than 0.28 mm (0.011 in) and the runout compensation weight is at or near the low spot, no further action is necessary. If the runout compensation weight is not at or near the low spot, remove the weight.
9. If the pinion flange runout is greater than 0.28 mm (0.011 in) but not greater than 0.38 mm (0.015 in) and the runout compensation weight is at or near the low spot, no further action is necessary. If the runout compensation weight is not at or near the low spot, remove the weight and re-index the pinion flange until the runout is 0.25 mm (0.010 in) or less.

If the drive axle utilizes a crush-type sleeve to achieve pinion bearing preload, the pinion flange can only be removed and installed 1 time before the crush-type sleeve must be replaced. Sleeve replacement requires removal and installation of the ring and pinion gear set. If there is evidence that the pinion has been removed and installed previously, replace the sleeve.

10. If after re-indexing the pinion flange, it is not possible to achieve runout of 0.25 mm (0.010 in) or less, the pinion flange requires replacement.

IMPORTANT: Inspect the runout of any replacement pinion flange.

11. If the pinion flange was replaced, check the runout of the replacement pinion flange.

DIFFERENTIAL PINION INPUT SHAFT RUNOUT MEASUREMENT

Tools Required

J 7872 Magnetic Base Dial Indicator Set or equivalent

IMPORTANT: This measurement procedure is intended to measure drive axle pinion input shaft runout for systems with a constant velocity (CV) joint, rubber coupling or bolt-on U-joint yoke at the drive axle

Measurement Procedure

1. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL.
2. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle** .
3. If equipped with a CV joint, measure the drive axle pinion input shaft radial runout on the splined surface of the prop shaft rear CV joint housing, as close to the flange as possible:
 1. Clean the surface of the prop shaft rear CV joint housing just ahead of the torque tube input flange.
 2. Mount a dial indicator set, **J 7872** or equivalent and position the dial indicator to contact the prop shaft rear CV joint housing as close to the drive axle input flange as possible.
4. If equipped with a rubber coupling or bolt-on U-joint yoke, measure the differential pinion input shaft radial runout on the machined surface of the flange pilot area:
 1. Mark the position of the prop shaft to the drive axle input flange.
 2. Separate the propshaft from the drive axle input flange.
 3. Clean the surface of the flange pilot area.
 4. Mount a dial indicator set, **J 7872** or equivalent and position the dial indicator to contact the pilot area as close to the drive axle input flange as possible.
5. If equipped with a torque tube, measure the radial runout on the machined surface of the splined shaft:
 1. Remove the torque tube assembly from the vehicle.
 2. Clean the surface of the splined shaft.
 3. Mount a dial indicator set, **J 7872** or equivalent and position the dial indicator to contact the machined area as close to the end of the shaft as possible.
6. Rotate the drive axle input shaft by hand to locate the low spot.
7. Set the dial indicator to zero on the low spot.
8. Rotate the shaft by hand and record the amount of radial runout.
9. Compare the runout of the shaft to the runout tolerance specifications guidelines.
10. If the drive axle input shaft runout exceeds the specification, the flange requires replacement.

DRIVELINE WORKING ANGLES MEASUREMENT**Tools Required**

- **J 23498-A** Driveshaft Inclinator or equivalent. See **Special Tools**.

- **J 23498-20** Driveshaft Inclinator Adapter or equivalent. See Special Tools.

IMPORTANT: This measurement procedure is intended to measure U-joints working angles only, not constant velocity (CV) joint or coupler assembly working angles.

IMPORTANT: This procedure is intended to be used for vehicles where the following conditions are met:

- Vehicle trim heights are within specification guidelines.
- The vehicle exhibits no signs of aftermarket modifications that may affect driveline working angles.
- The vehicle exhibits no signs of accident damage which may affect the position of the drive axle or axles, the propeller shaft support bearing, if equipped or the transmission or transfer case, if equipped.

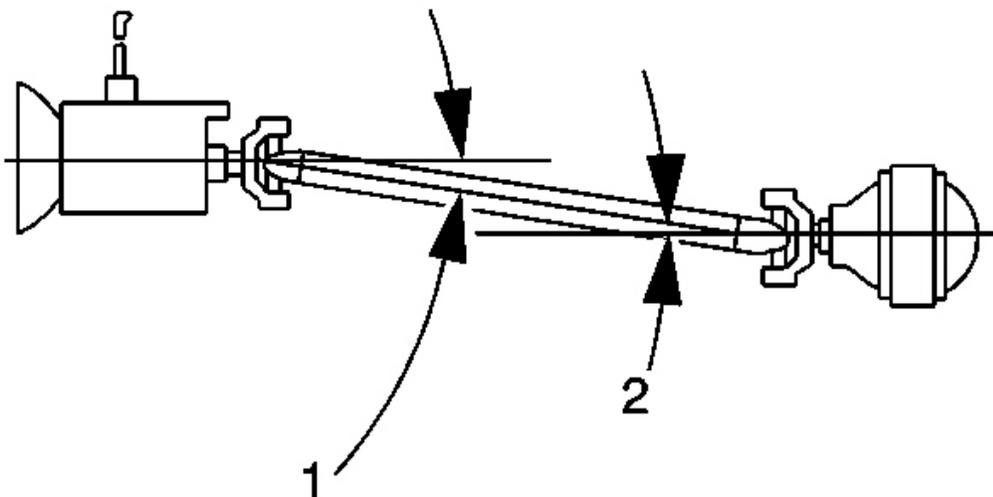


Fig. 25: Identifying Working Angles (One-Piece Propeller Shaft)
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

The working angle of a U-joint is formed by the difference between the angles of any 2 shafts that

intersect. Propeller shaft systems that have 1 U-joint have 1 working angle; systems with 2 U-joints have 2 working angles and so on. In a typical 1-piece prop system with 2 U-joints, the working angles are front (1) and rear (2):

- The front working angle (1) is formed by the intersection of the transmission or transfer case output shaft and the prop shaft.
- The rear working angle (2) is formed by the intersection of the prop shaft and the drive axle pinion.

IMPORTANT: When measuring and evaluating U-joint working angles, observe the following:

- No U-joint working angle should be equal to zero. An angle of 0 degrees will cause premature U-joint wear due to a lack of rotation of the needle bearings in the U-joint.
- No U-joint working angle should exceed 4 degrees.
- Prop systems containing only 1 U-joint: The U-joint working angle should be within the range specified in this procedure.
- Prop systems containing 2 or 3 U-joints: The 2 U-joint angles each formed with the prop shaft that contains 2 welded yokes are designed to cancel each other during operation. These 2 working or cancelling U-joint angles should be equal to each other within the range specified in this procedure provide effective cancellation of the U-joints.
- Prop systems containing 3 U-joints: The U-joint angle formed by the prop shaft that contains only 1 welded yoke is an odd or non-cancelled angle. This working angle should be within the range specified in this procedure.
- Always orientate the **J 23498-A** so that it faces the same side of the vehicle for each measurement taken. See **Special Tools**.

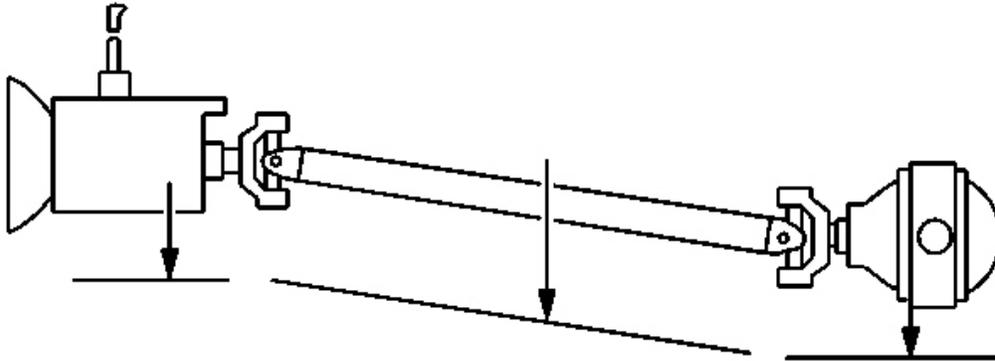


Fig. 26: Identifying Propeller Shaft Measurement Recording Points
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

- Be sure to accurately record the measurements taken on a diagram, similar to the one shown.

Measurement Procedure

IMPORTANT: If it is necessary to use the J 23498-20 or equivalent adapter, first verify the accuracy of the J 23498-20 or equivalent by inspecting the angle of an accessible joint using the J 23498-A or equivalent, then inspecting the same joint angle using the J 23498-20 or equivalent. See Special Tools.

1. For vehicles with solid axles, ensure that the vehicle has a full tank of fuel or the equivalent amount of weight in the correct location to simulate a full tank. The weight of 3.8 L (1 gal) of gasoline is approximately 2.8 kg (6.2 lb).
2. Raise and support the vehicle. On vehicles with solid axles, ensure that the drive axle is supported at ride height-vehicle body supported by suspension components. Suspension travel will not affect driveline angles on vehicles with direct-mounted drive axles. Ensure the wheels are free to rotate. Refer to Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle.
3. For vehicles with 2-piece prop shaft systems, inspect the lateral alignment of the propeller shafts before proceeding:
 1. From underneath the propeller shafts, look down the length of the shafts from front to rear. Inspect the alignment of the shafts to each other.
 2. From underneath the shafts, if the propeller shafts are not aligned to each other in a

straight line, then the lateral alignment of the prop shafts needs to be adjusted before proceeding.

The propeller shaft support bearing assembly can be relocated slightly to one side in order to improve the alignment of the shafts. Ensure that you do not create a ground-out condition against the exhaust or any other component.

4. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL.
5. Clean any corrosion or foreign material from the U-joint bearing caps.
6. Remove any of the U-joint bearing cap snap rings that may interfere with the correct placement of the **J 23498-A** or equivalent. See **Special Tools**.

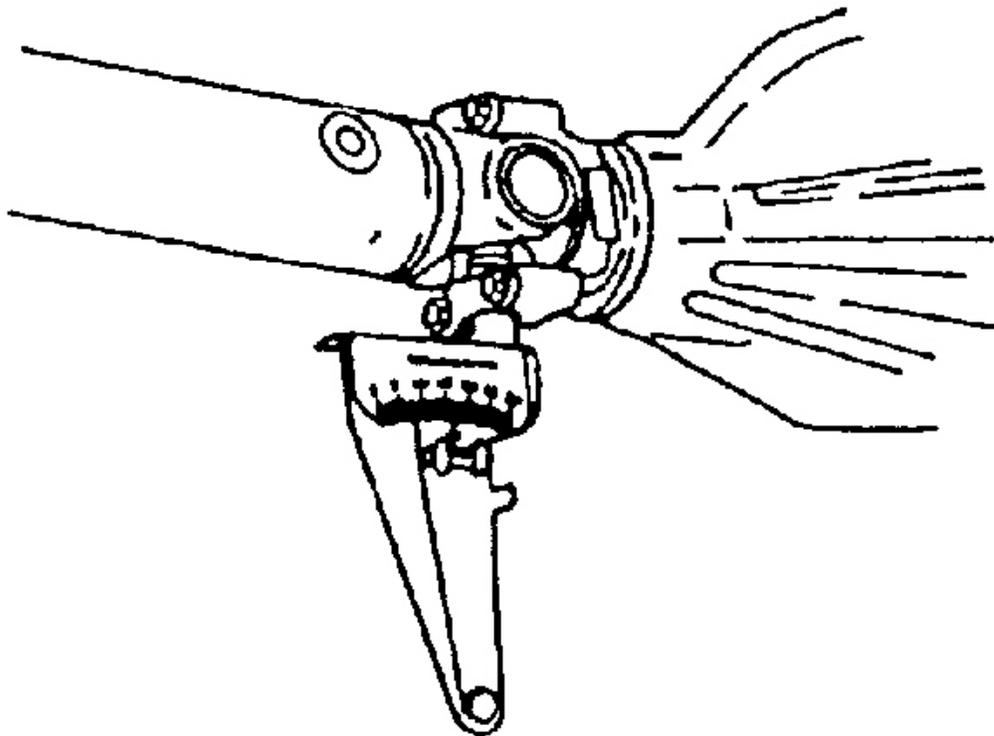


Fig. 27: Measuring Angle Of Drive Axle Pinion
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

7. For all prop systems perform the first measurement:

1. Rotate the prop shaft to align the rear-most yoke flanges vertically.
 2. Install the **J 23498-A** or equivalent to the lower U-joint bearing cap of the rear-most yoke. See **Special Tools**. This yoke may be part of a prop shaft, torque tube input shaft or a drive axle pinion shaft. Measure and record the angle of the shaft.
8. For prop systems with 2 or 3 U-joints, perform this additional measurement:

Without rotating the prop, install the **J 23498-A** or equivalent to the lower U-joint bearing cap of the forward-most, vertically-aligned yoke. See **Special Tools**. This yoke may be part of a prop shaft, transmission output shaft or a transfer case output shaft. Measure and record the angle of the shaft.

9. For all prop systems perform the second measurement:
1. Rotate the prop shaft 1/4 turn to vertically align the flanges of the forward yoke that mates to the rear-most yoke.
 2. Install the **J 23498-A** or equivalent to the lower U-joint bearing cap of the forward mating yoke. See **Special Tools**. This yoke may be part of a prop shaft, transmission output shaft or a transfer case output shaft. Measure and record the angle of the shaft.
10. For prop systems with 3 U-joints, perform this additional measurement:

Without rotating the prop, install the **J 23498-A** or equivalent to the lower U-joint bearing cap of the forward-most, vertically-aligned yoke. See **Special Tools**. This yoke may be part of a transmission output shaft or a transfer case output shaft. Measure and record the angle of the shaft.

11. Remove the **J 23498-A** or equivalent. See **Special Tools**.
12. Install any U-joint bearing cap snap rings that were removed prior to installing the **J 23498-A** or equivalent. See **Special Tools**.
13. Calculate the U-joint working angle at each intersection of two shafts.

Subtract the larger number from the smaller to obtain the working angle. For example: If the drive axle pinion has an angle of 16 degrees and the connecting propeller shaft has an angle of 13 degrees, then the working angle of that intersection is 3 degrees.

14. For prop systems with 1 U-joint; compare the working angle to the following specification guideline:

Specification Guideline: Prop systems containing only 1 U-joint: The U-joint working angle should be between 1/2 and 3/4 degrees.

15. For prop systems with 2 or 3 U-joints; compare the difference between the working angles of the cancelling U-joints to the following specification guidelines:

Specification Guideline: Allowable range of difference between cancelling U-joint working angles: 0.25 to 1.0 degrees

16. For prop systems with 3 U-joints; compare the working angle of the odd or non-cancelled U-joint to the following specification guideline:

Specification Guideline: Prop systems containing 3 U-joints: The odd or non-cancelled U-joint working angle should be between 1/10 and 1/2 degrees.

17. Any working angle that is not within the specification guidelines requires adjustment.

PROPELLER SHAFT PHASING INSPECTION

Tools Required

J 23498-A Driveshaft Inclinator or equivalent. See **Special Tools**.

IMPORTANT: This inspection procedure is intended to inspect propeller shaft systems with 2 or 3 U-joints only.

Correct phasing of a propeller shaft refers to the relative alignment of the U-joint yoke flanges to each other to provide proper cancellation of the U-joints. The yokes should be directly aligned to within the range specified in this procedure.

Inspection Procedure

1. Raise and support the vehicle. On vehicles with solid axles, ensure that the drive axle is supported at ride height-vehicle body supported by suspension components. Ensure the wheels are free to rotate. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle**.
2. Place the transmission in NEUTRAL.
3. Clean any corrosion or foreign material from the U-joint bearing caps.
4. Remove any of the U-joint bearing cap snap rings that may interfere with the correct placement of the **J 23498-A** or equivalent. See **Special Tools**.

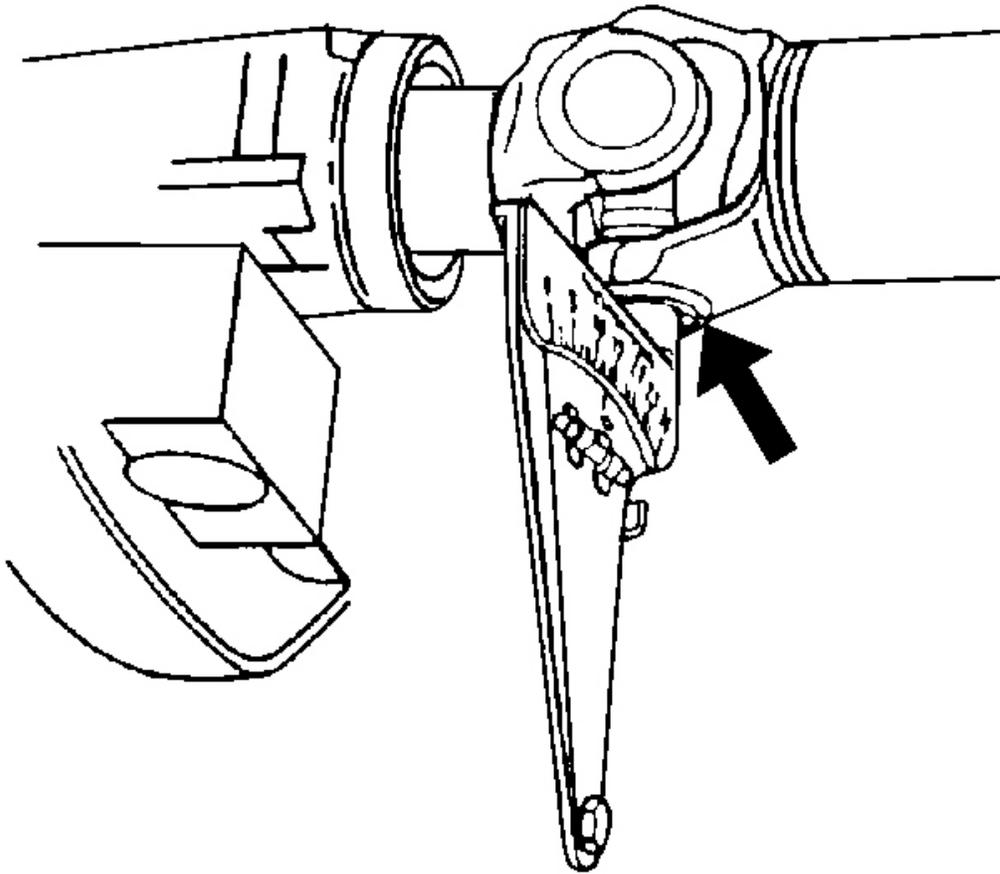


Fig. 28: Inspecting Rear Propeller Shaft For Proper Phasing
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

5. Inspect the prop shaft for proper phasing.
 1. Rotate the prop shaft or shafts to align the shaft yoke flanges vertically.
 2. Install the **J 23498-A** or equivalent to the lower U-joint bearing cap of the rear U-joint of the shaft. See **Special Tools**. The **J 23498-A** or equivalent should be aligned perpendicular to the propeller shaft. See **Special Tools**.
 3. Set the indicator line on the **J 23498-A** or equivalent to 15, the horizontal reference. See **Special Tools**.
 4. Rotate the propeller shaft slightly to center the bubble to the indicator. The U-joint is now vertical.

5. Without disturbing the setting on the **J 23498-A** or equivalent, remove the **J 23498-A** or equivalent from the rear U-joint bearing cap. See **Special Tools**.
6. Install the **J 23498-A** or equivalent to the lower U-joint bearing cap of the front U-joint of the same shaft. See **Special Tools**.
7. Observe and record the reading of the front U-joint with the **J 23498-A** or equivalent still set to 15, the horizontal reference. See **Special Tools**.
6. For prop systems with 3 U-joints, rotate the shafts 1/4 turn and repeat steps 5.1-5.7 for the other prop shaft.
7. If the difference between the front and rear U-joints of a welded yoke propeller shaft is 3 degrees or less, the propeller shaft is properly phased.
8. If the difference between the front and rear U-joints of a welded-yoke propeller shaft is greater than 3 degrees, the propeller shaft is either constructed improperly or damaged from twisting. Refer to **Propeller Shaft Phasing Correction**.
9. If the difference between the welded yoke and slip yoke of a propeller shaft is 1.5 degrees or less, the prop shaft is properly phased.
10. If the difference between the welded yoke and slip yoke of a propeller shaft is greater than 1.5 degrees, the propeller shaft is either constructed improperly or damaged from twisting. Refer to **Propeller Shaft Phasing Correction**.

REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

TIRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLY BALANCING - OFF VEHICLE

CAUTION: Failure to adhere to the following precautions before tire balancing can result in personal injury or damage to components:

- Clean away any dirt or deposits from the inside of the wheels.
- Remove any stones from the tread.
- Wear eye protection.
- Use coated weights on aluminum wheels.

Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancer Calibration

Tire and wheel balancers can drift out of calibration over time or can become inaccurate as a result of heavy use. There will likely not be any visual evidence that a calibration problem exists. If a balancer is not calibrated within specifications and a tire and wheel assembly is balanced on

that machine, the assembly may actually be imbalanced.

Tire and wheel assembly balancer calibration should be checked approximately every 2 weeks, if the machine is used frequently, and/or whenever the balance readings are questionable.

Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancer Calibration Test

IMPORTANT: If the balancer fails any of the steps in this calibration test, the balancer should be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. If the balancer cannot be calibrated, contact the manufacturer for assistance.

Check the calibration of the tire and wheel assembly balancer according to the manufacturer's recommendations or perform the following test.

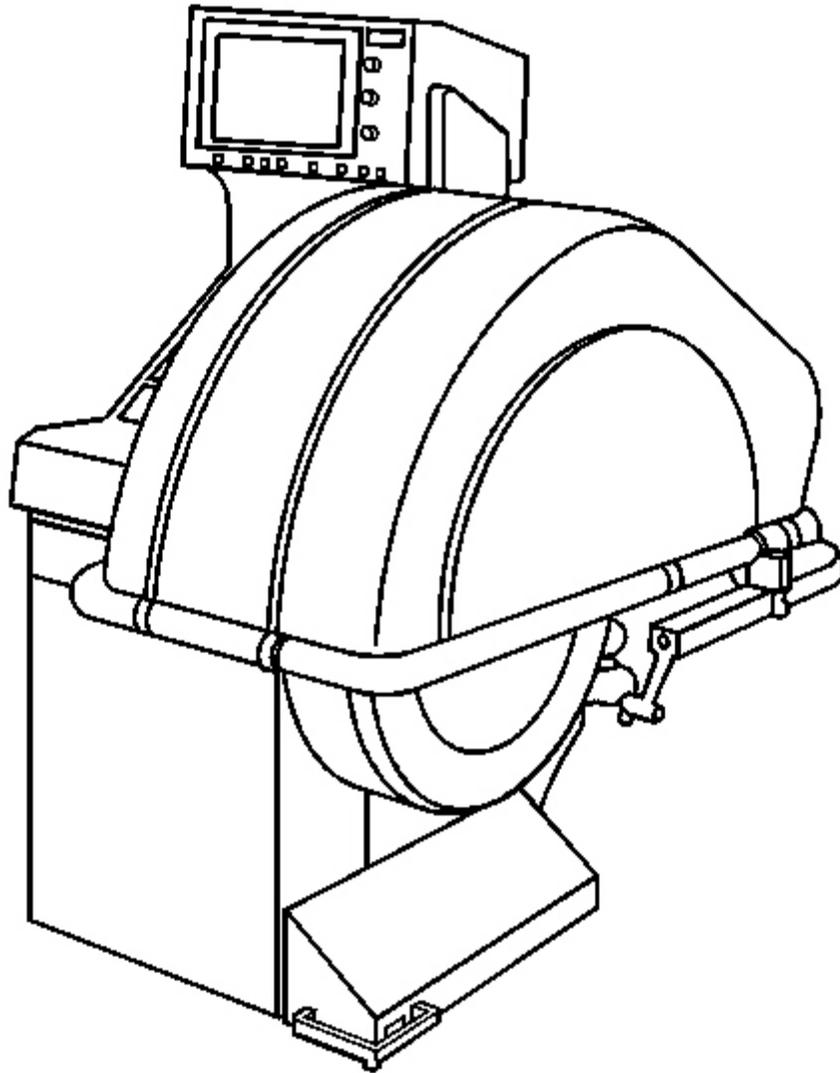


Fig. 29: View Of Tire & Wheel Assembly Balancer
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

1. Spin the balancer without a wheel or any of the adapters on the shaft.
2. Inspect the balancer readings.

Specification: Zero within 7 g (1/4 oz.)

3. If the balancer is within the specification range, balance a tire and wheel assembly - that is within radial and lateral runout tolerances - to ZERO, using the same balancer.
4. After the tire and wheel assembly has been balanced, add an 85 g (3 oz.) test weight to the wheel at any location.
5. Spin the tire and wheel assembly again. Note the readings.
 - In the static and dynamic modes, the balancer should call for 85 g (3 oz.) of weight, 180 degrees opposite the test weight.
 - In the dynamic mode, the weight should be called for on the flange of the wheel opposite the test weight.
6. With the assembly imbalanced to 85 g (3 oz.), cycle the balancer 5 times.
7. Inspect the balancer readings:

Specification: Maximum variation: 7 g (1/4 oz.)

8. Index the tire and wheel assembly on the balancer shaft, 90 degrees from the previous location.
9. Cycle the balancer with the assembly at the new location.
10. Inspect the balancer readings:

Specification: Maximum variation: 7 g (1/4 oz.)
11. Repeat steps 8 through 10 until the tire and wheel assembly has been cycled and checked at each of the 4 locations on the balancer shaft.

Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing Guidelines

IMPORTANT: Tire and wheel assemblies which exhibit excessive runout can produce vibrations even if the assemblies are balanced. It is strongly recommended that the tire and wheel assembly runout be measured and corrected if necessary BEFORE the assemblies are balanced.

If the runout of the tire and wheel assemblies has not yet been measured, refer to **Tire and Wheel Assembly Runout Measurement - Off Vehicle** before proceeding.

There are 2 types of tire and wheel balance:

Static Balance

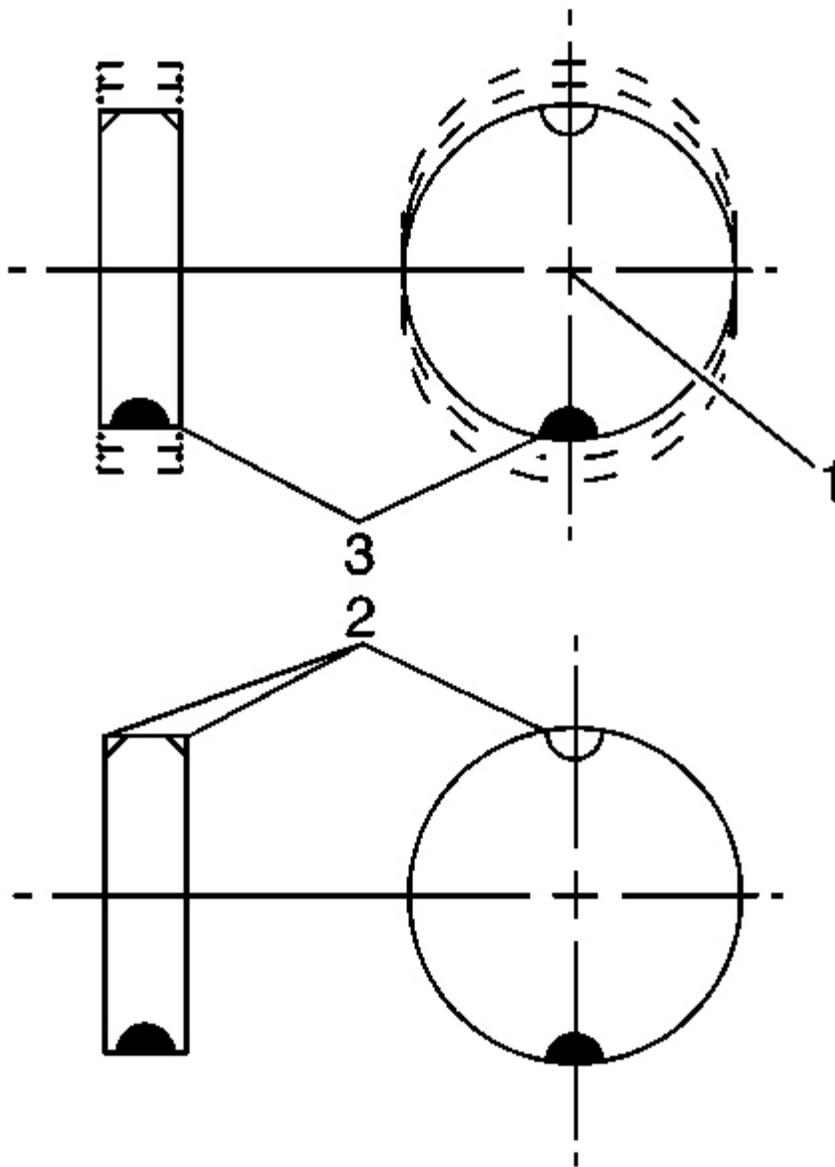


Fig. 30: View Of Static Balance
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Static balance is the equal distribution of weight around the wheel circumference. The wheel balance weights (2) are positioned on the wheel in order to offset the effects of a heavy spot (3). Wheels that have static imbalance can produce a bouncing action called tramp.

centerline. The wheel balance weights (2) are positioned on the wheel in order to offset the effects of a heavy spot (3). Wheels that have dynamic imbalance have a tendency to move from side to side and can cause an action called shimmy.

Most off-vehicle balancers are capable of checking both types of balance simultaneously.

As a general rule, most vehicles are more sensitive to static imbalance than to dynamic imbalance; however, vehicles equipped with low profile, wide tread path, high performance tires and wheels are susceptible to small amounts of dynamic imbalance. As little as 14-21 g (1/2-3/4 oz.) imbalance is capable of inducing a vibration in some vehicle models.

Balancing Procedure

IMPORTANT: When balancing tire and wheel assemblies, use a known good, recently calibrated, off-vehicle, two-plane dynamic balancer set to the finest balance mode available.

1. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle .
2. Mark the location of the wheels to the wheel studs and mark the specific vehicle position on each tire and wheel - LF, LR, RF, RR.
3. Remove the tire and wheel assemblies one at a time and mount on a spin-type wheel balancer. Refer to Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation .
4. Carefully follow the wheel balancer manufacturer's instructions for proper mounting techniques to be used on different types of wheels.

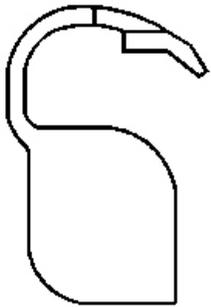
Regard aftermarket wheels, especially those incorporating universal lug patterns, as potential sources of runout and mounting concerns.

5. Be sure to use the correct type of wheel balance weights for the type of wheel rim being balanced. Be sure to use the correct type of coated wheel balance weights on aluminum wheels. Refer to Wheel Weight Usage.
6. Balance all four tire and wheel assemblies as close to zero as possible.
7. Using the matchmarks made prior to removal, install the tire and wheel assemblies to the vehicle. Refer to Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation .
8. Lower the vehicle.

Wheel Weight Usage

Tire and wheel assemblies can be balanced using either the static or dynamic method.

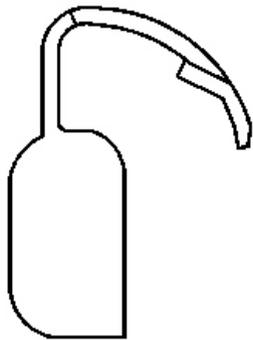
Clip-on Weights



1



4



2



3

Fig. 32: Identifying Clip-On Wheel Weight Types
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

IMPORTANT: When balancing factory aluminum wheels with clip-on wheel balance weights, be sure to use special polyester-coated weights. These coated weights reduce the potential for corrosion and damage to aluminum wheels.

These coated weights reduce the potential for corrosion and damage to aluminum wheels.

- MC (1) and AW (2) series weights are approved for use on aluminum wheels.
- P (3) series weights are approved for use on steel wheels only.
- T (4) series coated weights are approved for use on both steel and aluminum wheels.

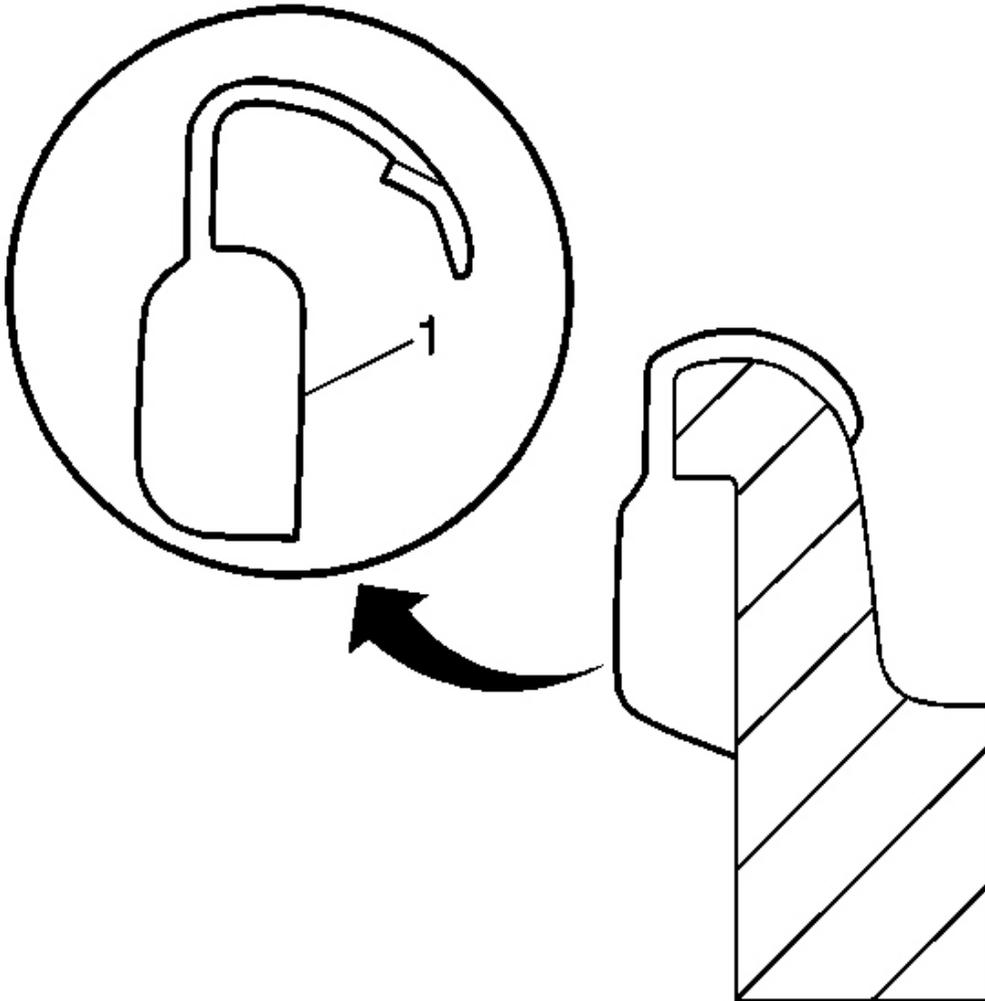


Fig. 33: View Of Attaching Clip-On Wheel Weight
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

IMPORTANT: Use a nylon or plastic-tipped hammer when installing coated clip-on wheel balance weights to minimize the possibility of damage to the polyester coating.

The contour and style of the wheel rim flange will determine which type of clip-on wheel weight (1) should be used. The weight should follow the contour of the rim flange. The weight clip should firmly grip the rim flange.

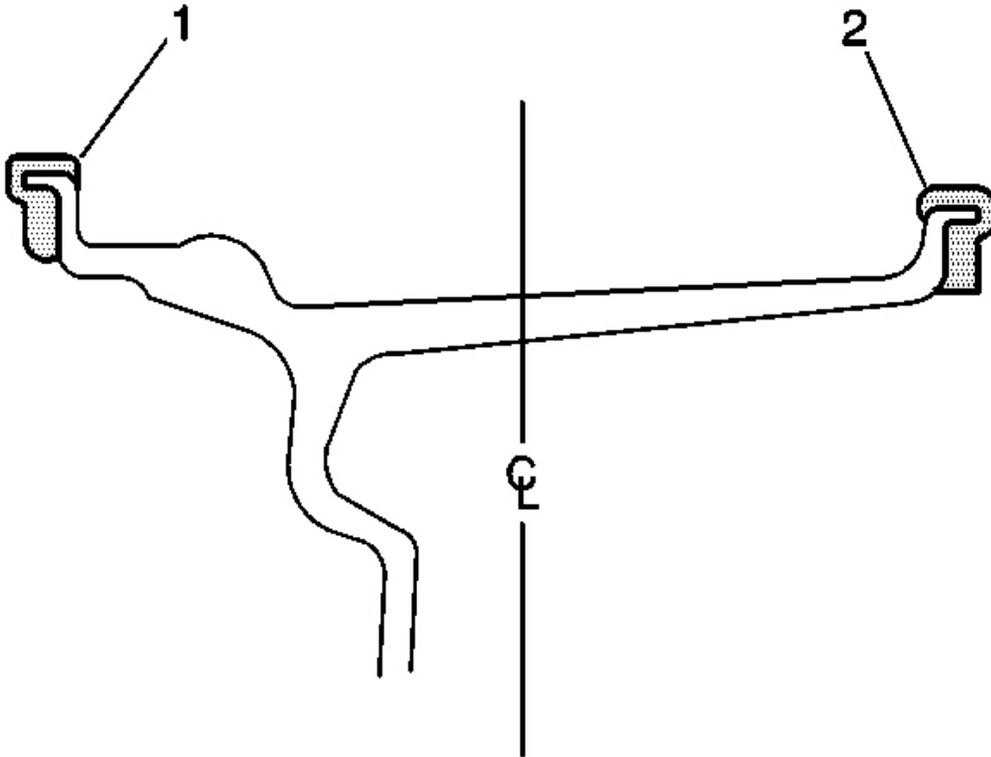
Wheel Weight Placement - Clip-on Weights

Fig. 34: View Of Wheel Weight Placement - Static Balancing
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

When static balancing, locate the wheel balance weights on the inboard flange (2) if only 28 g (1 oz.) or less is called for. If more than 28 g (1 oz.) is called for, split the weights as equally as possible between the inboard (2) and outboard (1) flanges.

When dynamic balancing, locate the wheel balance weights on the inboard (2) and outboard (1) rim flanges at the positions specified by the wheel balancer.

Adhesive Weights

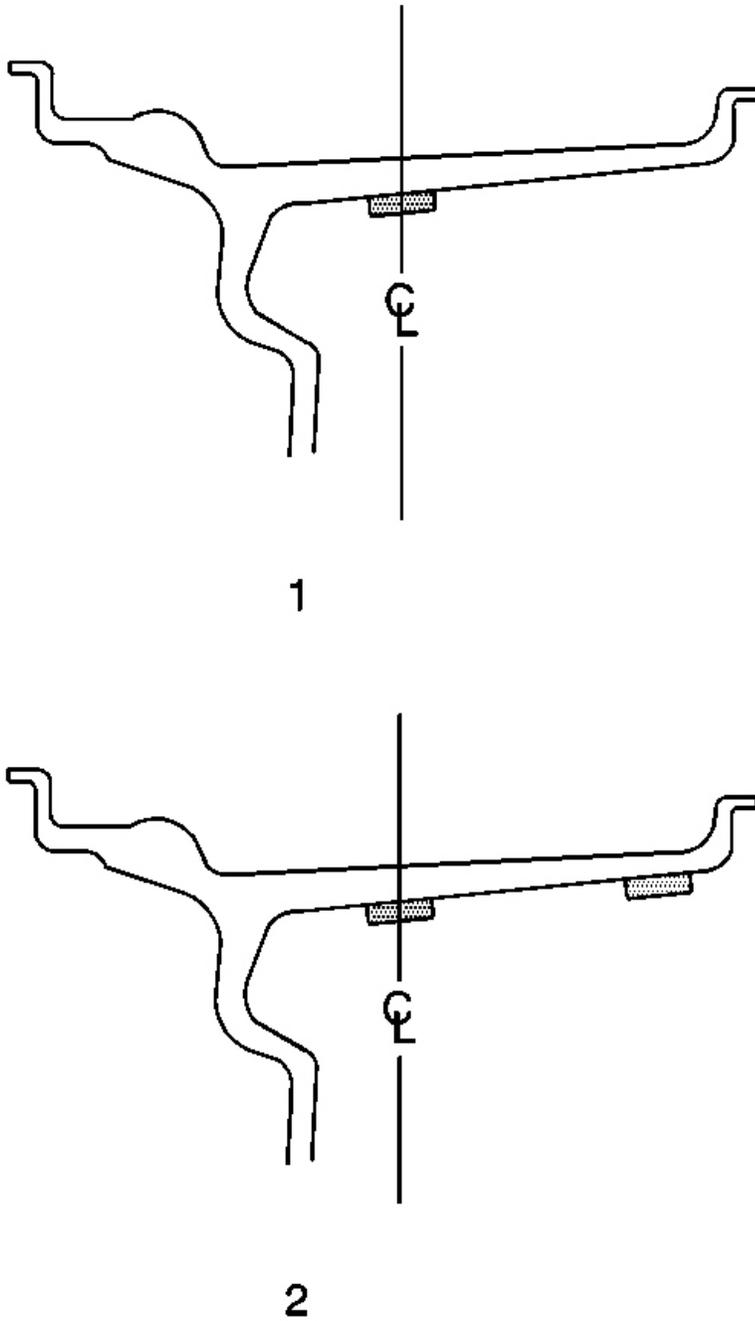


Fig. 35: Identifying Adhesive Weight Wheel Placement
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

IMPORTANT: When installing adhesive balance weights on flangeless wheels, do NOT install the weight on the outboard surface of the rim.

Adhesive wheel balance weights may be used on factory aluminum wheels. Perform the following procedure to install adhesive wheel balance weights.

1. Determine the correct areas for placement of the wheel weights on the wheel.
 - When static balancing, locate the wheel balance weights along the wheel centerline (1) on the inner wheel surface if only 28 g (1 oz.) or less is called for. If more than 28 g (1 oz.) is called for, split the weights as equally as possible between the wheel centerline and the inboard edge of the inner wheel surface (2).
 - When dynamic balancing, locate the wheel balance weights along the wheel centerline and the inboard edge of the inner wheel surface (2) at the positions specified by the wheel balancer.
2. Ensure that there is sufficient clearance between the wheel weights and brake system components.

IMPORTANT: Do not use abrasives to clean any surface of the wheel.

3. Using a clean cloth or paper towel with a general purpose cleaner, thoroughly clean the designated balance weight attachment areas of any corrosion, overspray, dirt or any other foreign material.
4. To ensure there is no remaining residue, wipe the balance weight attachment areas again, using a clean cloth or paper towel with a mixture of half isopropyl alcohol and half water.
5. Dry the attachment areas with hot air until the wheel surface is warm to the touch.
6. Warm the adhesive backing on the wheel balance weights to room temperature.
7. Remove the protective covering from the adhesive backing on the back of the balance weights. DO NOT touch the adhesive surface.
8. Apply the wheel balance weights to the wheel, press into place with hand pressure.
9. Secure the wheel balance weights to the wheel with a 90 N (21 lb) force applied with a roller.

TIRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLY BALANCING - ON-VEHICLE

Tools Required

J 38792-A Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2. See **Special Tools**.

If after following the tire and wheel vibration diagnostic process, some amount of tire and wheel vibration is still evident, an on-vehicle high-speed spin balancer may be used to perform an on-vehicle balance in an attempt to finish balance the tire and wheel assemblies, wheel hubs, brake rotors, brake drums, if equipped and wheel trim, if equipped, simultaneously. On-vehicle balancing can also compensate for minor amounts of residual runout encountered as a result of mounting the tire and wheel assembly on the vehicle, as opposed to the balance which was achieved on the off-vehicle balancer.

In order to perform an on-vehicle balancing procedure, carefully follow the on-vehicle balancer manufacturer's specific operating instructions and carefully consider the following information before proceeding:

Balancing Procedure

- Vehicles equipped with low profile, wide tread path, high performance tires and wheels are susceptible to small amounts of dynamic imbalance.
- When performing an on-vehicle balance, great care must be taken when placing the wheel balance weights on the wheels. If the wheel balance weights are not placed accurately, they can actually induce dynamic imbalance and thus increase the severity of the vibration.
- Inspect the vehicle wheel bearings to ensure that they are in good condition.
- Thoroughly inspect all on-vehicle balancing equipment and ensure that it is fully within the manufacturer's recommended specifications.
- Do not remove the off-vehicle balance weights. The purpose of on-vehicle balance is to fine tune the assembly balance already achieved off-vehicle, not to start over.
- Leave all wheel trim installed whenever possible.
- If the on-vehicle balancer calls for more than 56 g (2 oz.) of additional weight, split the weight between the inboard and outboard flanges of the wheel, so as not to upset the dynamic balance of the assembly achieved in the off-vehicle balance. For wheel balance weight information, refer to **Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing - Off Vehicle**.
- If available, tape-off an area on top of the fenders and the quarter panels, then place the vibration sensor of the **J 38792-A** on the fender or quarter panel above the specific tire and wheel assembly while it is being on-vehicle balanced. See **Special Tools**.

The **J 38792-A** will provide a visual indication of the amplitude of the vibration and the effect that the on-vehicle balance has on it.

TIRE-TO-WHEEL MATCH-MOUNTING (VECTORING)

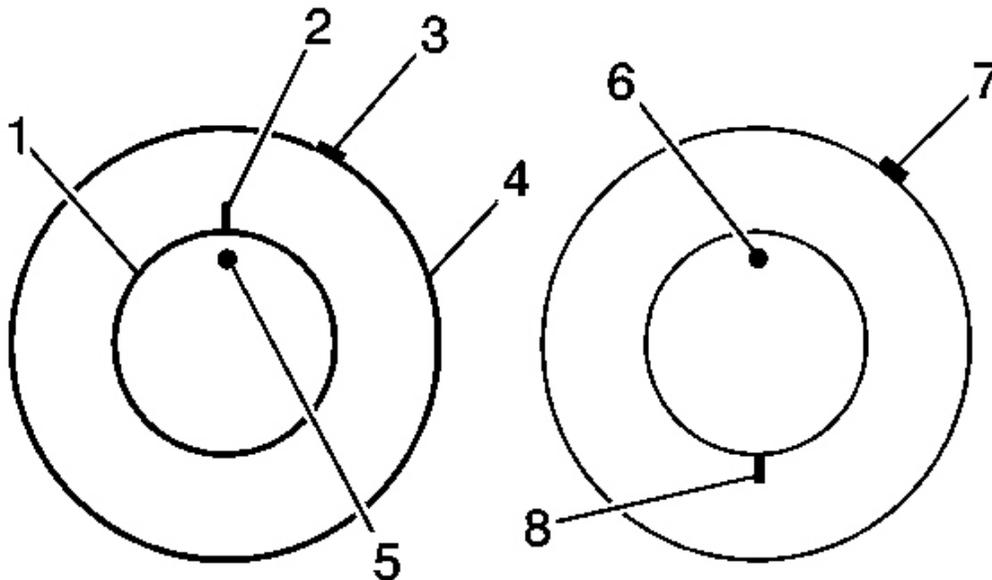


Fig. 36: View Of Tire-To-Wheel Match-Mounting
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

IMPORTANT: After remounting a tire to a wheel or after replacing a tire and/or a wheel, remeasure the tire and wheel assembly runout in order to verify that the amount of runout has been reduced and brought to within tolerances. Ensure that the tire and wheel assembly is properly balanced before reinstalling to the vehicle.

1. Mark the location of the high spot (3) on the tire as determined during the off-vehicle tire and wheel assembly runout measurement.
2. Place a reference mark (2) on the tire sidewall at the location of the valve stem (5).
 - Always refer to the valve stem as the 12 o'clock position.
 - Refer to the location of the high spot (3) by its clock position on the wheel, relative to the valve stem.
3. Mount the tire and wheel assembly on a tire machine and break down the bead. Do not dismount the tire from the wheel at this time.
4. Rotate the tire 180 degrees on the rim so that the valve stem reference mark (8) is now at the 6 o'clock position in relation to the valve stem (6). You may need to lubricate the bead

in order to easily rotate the tire on the wheel.

5. Reinflate the tire and seat the bead properly.
6. Mount the assembly on the tire balancer and remeasure the runout. Mark the new location of the assembly runout high spot on the tire.
7. If the assembly runout has been reduced and is within tolerance, no further steps are necessary. Balance the tire and wheel assembly, then install the assembly to the vehicle. Refer to the following:

- **Tire and Wheel Assembly Balancing - Off Vehicle**
- **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation**

8. If the clock location of the high spot remained at or near the original clock location of the high spot (7) and the assembly runout has NOT been reduced, the wheel is the major contributor to the assembly runout concern.

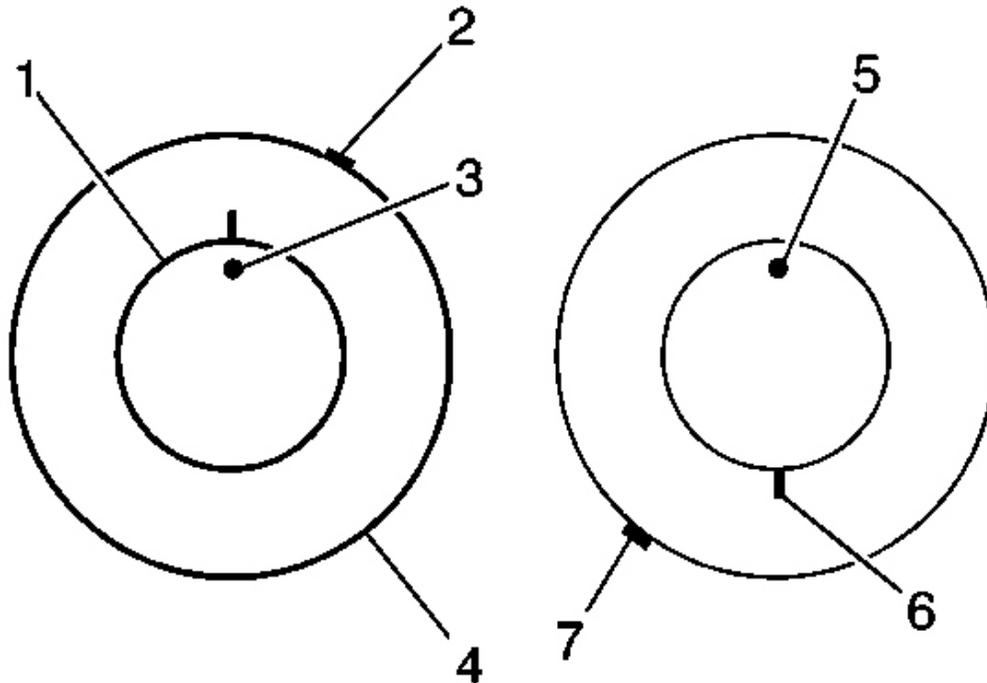


Fig. 37: View Of Match-Mounting Tire-To-Wheel
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

9. If the clock location of the high spot has moved, however the assembly runout has NOT been reduced, perform the following steps:
 1. If the clock location of the high spot (7) is now at or near a position 180 degrees from the original clock location of the high spot, the tire is the major contributor to the assembly runout concern.
 2. If the clock location of the high spot is now in-between the 2 extremes, then both the tire and the wheel are both contributing to the assembly runout concern. Rotate the tire an additional 90 degrees in both the clockwise and the counterclockwise directions to obtain the lowest amount of assembly runout.

TIRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLY-TO-HUB/AXLE FLANGE MATCH-MOUNTING

IMPORTANT: After remounting a tire and wheel assembly to a hub/axle flange, remeasure the tire and wheel assembly on-vehicle runout in order to verify that the amount of runout has been reduced and brought to within tolerances.

1. Mark the location of the high spot on the tire and wheel assembly as determined during the on-vehicle tire and wheel assembly runout measurement.
2. Place a reference mark on the wheel stud that is located closest to the wheel valve stem.
 - Always refer to the reference mark on the wheel stud as the 12 o'clock position.
 - Refer to the location of the high spot by its clock position on the tire and wheel assembly, relative to the marked wheel stud.
3. Remove the tire and wheel assembly from the hub/axle flange. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation** .
4. Rotate the tire and wheel assembly as close to 180 degrees as possible on the hub/axle flange, so that the wheel valve stem is now approximately at the 6 o'clock position in relation to the marked wheel stud.
5. Reinstall the wheel lug nuts to secure the tire and wheel assembly in the new position. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation** .
6. Remeasure the tire and wheel assembly on-vehicle runout. Mark the new location of the assembly on-vehicle runout high spot on the tire. Refer to **Tire and Wheel Assembly Runout Measurement - On-Vehicle**.
7. If the assembly on-vehicle runout has been reduced and is within tolerance, no further steps are necessary.
8. If the assembly runout has NOT been reduced, perform the following steps:
 1. If the clock location of the high spot remained at or near the original clock location of

the high spot, the hub/axle flange and/or the brake rotor/drum mounting flange is the major contributor to the assembly on-vehicle runout concern.

2. If the clock location of the high spot is now at or near a position 180 degrees from the original clock location of the high spot, the tire and wheel assembly is the major contributor to the assembly on-vehicle runout concern.
3. If the clock location of the high spot is now in-between the 2 extremes, then both the tire and wheel assembly and the hub/axle flange are contributing to the assembly on-vehicle runout concern. Rotate the tire and wheel assembly as close to an additional 90 degrees as possible in both the clockwise and the counterclockwise directions to obtain the lowest amount of assembly on-vehicle runout.

DRIVELINE SYSTEM BALANCE ADJUSTMENT (USING EVA)

This procedure is designed to fine-tune the balance of a propeller shaft while it is mounted in the vehicle. Small amounts of residual imbalance which could be present in other related driveline system components could be compensated for as a result of performing this procedure. The end result of properly fine-tuning a propeller shaft balance may be either a significant reduction or an elimination of a vibration disturbance that is related to the first-order rotation of a propeller shaft.

Fine-tuning the balance of a propeller shaft can aid in achieving a more balanced total driveline system.

IMPORTANT: The runout of the propeller shaft to be balanced and the runout of the components that the propeller shaft mates to must be within tolerances before an attempt should be made to perform this procedure.

If **J 38792-A** Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2 is available, use the following procedure, Adjustment Procedure Using EVA. See **Special Tools**. If the EVA 2 is not available, use the second procedure, Adjustment Procedure Without EVA.

Tools Required

- **J 38792-A** Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) 2. See **Special Tools**.
- **J 38792-20** 20-Foot Timing Light Power Cord Extension. See **Special Tools**.
- **J 38792-25** Inductive Pickup Timing Light or equivalent. See **Special Tools**.
- **J 38792-27** 6-Foot EVA Power Cord Extension. See **Special Tools**.

Adjustment Procedure Using EVA

NOTE: Do not depress the brake pedal with the brake rotors and/or the brake drums removed or with the brake calipers repositioned away from the brake rotors or damage to the brake system may result.

1. Raise and support the vehicle; ensure that the drive axle or axles are supported at ride height - vehicle body supported by suspension components.
2. With the tire and wheel assemblies and the brake rotors and/or brake drums removed from the drive axle or axles, start the engine and turn OFF all engine accessories.
3. Place the transmission in forward gear.
4. Run the vehicle at the speed which causes the most vibration in the propeller shaft; observe which end of the propeller shaft exhibits the greatest amount of vibration disturbance.
5. Turn the engine OFF to slow and stop the rotation of the propeller shaft.

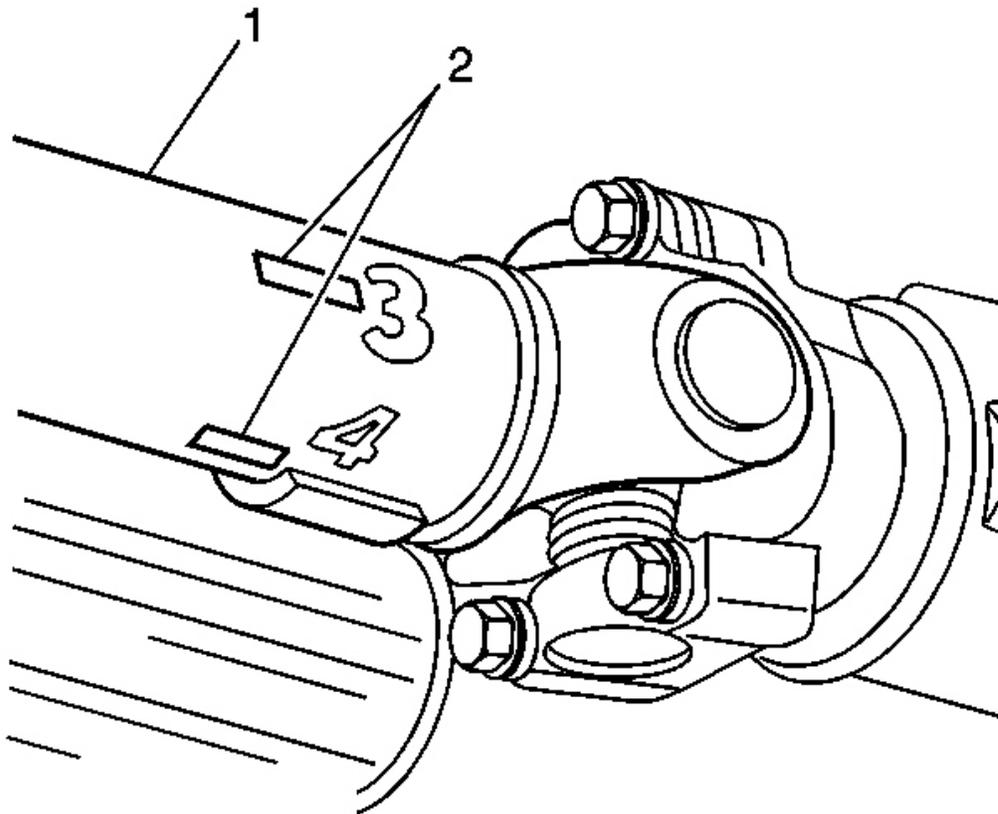


Fig. 38: View Of Marking Circumference Of Propeller Shaft At Four Points 90

Degrees Apart**Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.**

6. Mark the circumference of the propeller shaft (1) to be balanced at four points 90 degrees apart (2), nearest the end that exhibited the greatest amount of vibration. Number the marks 1 through 4.
7. Install the **J 38792-A** , the **J 38792-27** , the **J 38792-25** or equivalent and the **J 38792-20** to the vehicle. See **Special Tools**.
8. Connect the clip of the **J 38792-25** or equivalent, onto the trigger wire of the **J 38792-A** . See **Special Tools**.
9. Mount the **J 38792-A** vibration sensor to the bottom of the driveline component nearest to the end of the propeller shaft that exhibited the greatest amount of vibration. See **Special Tools**.

Ensure that the side of the sensor marked UP faces upward and that the sensor is positioned as close to horizontal as possible.

10. Plug the vibration sensor cord into Input A of the **J 38792-A** . See **Special Tools**. Input B is not used with the strobe function.
11. Run the vehicle at the speed which causes the most vibration in the propeller shaft; observe the frequency readings displayed on the **J 38792-A** . See **Special Tools**.

IMPORTANT: Do NOT continue with fine-tuning the balance of a propeller shaft if the dominant frequency displayed is not related to the first-order rotational speed of the propeller shaft.

12. Verify that the dominant frequency displayed on the **J 38792-A** matches the recorded frequency of the vibration concern. See **Special Tools**.
13. Record the amplitude reading of the dominant frequency displayed.
14. Using the strobe function of the **J 38792-A** , select the correct filter range to use for the balance adjustment, so that the dominant frequency would be near the middle of the filter range. See **Special Tools**. Use the full range filter only as a last resort if one of the specific range filters will not cover the frequency adequately.
15. The **J 38792-A** display will show the dominant frequency, the amplitude and the selected filter range. See **Special Tools**.
16. Aim the **J 38792-25** or equivalent, at the marks placed on the propeller shaft. See **Special Tools**. When activated, the strobe effect will appear to freeze the marks placed on the rotating propeller shaft. Record which of the numbered marks appears to be at the bottom of

the propeller shaft or the 6 o'clock position. This position identifies the light spot of the propeller shaft.

17. Turn the engine OFF to slow and stop the rotation of the propeller shaft.
18. Install a band-type hose clamp as a weight, with the head of the clamp directly on the light spot.
19. Run the vehicle at the speed which causes the most vibration in the propeller shaft.
20. Using the **J 38792-25** or equivalent, observe the positioning of the marks placed on the propeller shaft. See **Special Tools**.
21. If the marks on the propeller shaft now appear to move erratically, compare the current amplitude of the vibration frequency to the original amplitude recorded previously.

If the amplitude has decreased from the amplitude recorded, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern.

22. If the clamp head over the original light spot, is now near the top of the propeller shaft, within 180 degrees - near or below the 12 o'clock position - of the original position at the bottom of the propeller shaft - 6 o'clock position - the position of the weight needs adjusting. Perform the following steps:
 1. Move the position of the clamp head toward the 6 o'clock position.
 2. Using the **J 38792-25** or equivalent, recheck the positioning of the propeller shaft marks. See **Special Tools**.
 3. If necessary, continue to move the position of the clamp head toward the 6 o'clock position and recheck progress until an improvement in balance is achieved.

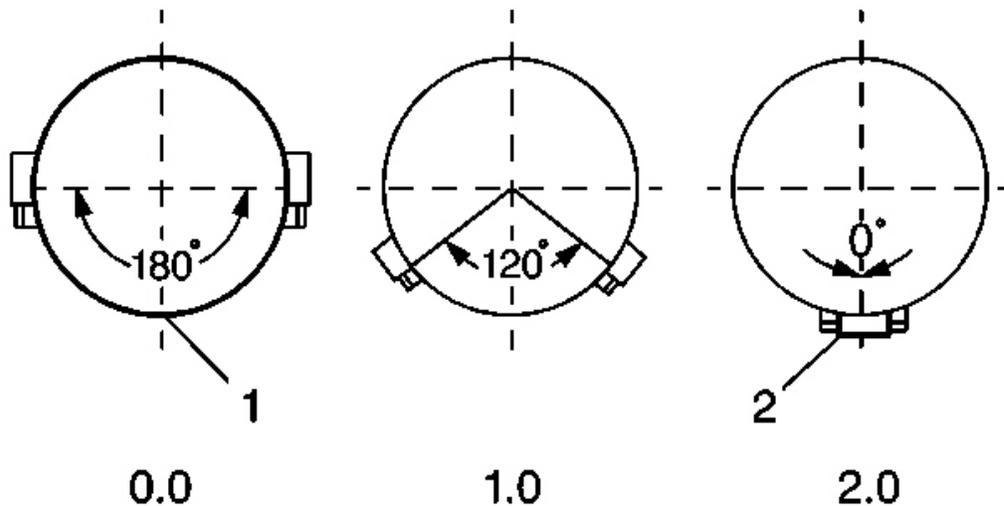


Fig. 39: View Of Positioning Clamps On Propeller Shaft
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

23. If the clamp head over the original light spot, is still positioned at the bottom of the propeller shaft - 6 o'clock position - additional weight is required. Perform the following steps:
1. Add a second clamp to the propeller shaft, next to the first clamp and with the clamp heads aligned.
 2. Using the **J 38792-25** or equivalent, recheck the positioning of the propeller shaft marks. See **Special Tools**.
 3. If the clamp heads over the original light spot, are now 90 to 180 degrees - at or above the 9 o'clock or the 3 o'clock positions - from the original position at the bottom of the propeller shaft - 6 o'clock position - less total weight is required. Proceed to step 23.4.
 4. Move the position of the clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot between 1 and 120 degrees apart from each other to reduce the total amount of weight in relation to the light spot.
 5. Using the **J 38792-25** or equivalent, recheck the positioning of the propeller shaft marks. See **Special Tools**.
 6. If necessary, continue to move the position of the clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot to a maximum of 120 degrees apart from each other, until the greatest improvement to balance is achieved.

7. If improvement has been made to the balance of the propeller shaft, but the balance is still not satisfactory, still more total weight may be required. Perform the following steps:
 1. Add a third clamp to the propeller shaft, next to the first and second clamps and with the clamp head directly on the light spot.
 2. Move the position of the first and second clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot between 1 and 120 degrees apart from each other to arrive at a total amount of weight greater than two weights, but less than three weights in relation to the light spot.
 3. Using the **J 38792-25** or equivalent, recheck the positioning of the propeller shaft marks. See **Special Tools**.
 4. If necessary, continue to move the position of the first and second clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot to a maximum of 120 degrees apart from each other, until the greatest improvement to balance is achieved.
8. If a third clamp was used on the propeller shaft and sufficient balance could still not be achieved, the propeller shaft requires replacement.
24. If the clamp head over the original light spot is now 90 to 180 degrees - at or above the 9 o'clock or the 3 o'clock positions - from the original position at the bottom of the propeller shaft - 6 o'clock position - less total weight is required. Perform the following steps:
 1. Add a second clamp to the propeller shaft, next to the first clamp and with the clamp heads aligned.
 2. Move the position of the clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot between 120 and 180 degrees apart from each other to reduce the total amount of weight in relation to the light spot.
 3. Using the **J 38792-25** or equivalent, recheck the positioning of the propeller shaft marks. See **Special Tools**.
 4. If necessary, continue to move the position of the clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot to a maximum of 180 degrees apart from each other, but not less than 120 degrees apart, until the greatest improvement to balance is achieved.
25. If the marks on the propeller shaft now appear to move erratically, compare the current amplitude of the vibration frequency to the original amplitude recorded previously.

If the amplitude has decreased from the amplitude recorded, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern.

NOTE: Do not depress the brake pedal with the brake rotors and/or the brake drums removed or with the brake calipers repositioned away from the brake rotors or damage to the brake system may result.

1. Raise and support the vehicle; ensure that the drive axle or axles are supported at ride height - vehicle body supported by suspension components.
2. With the tire and wheel assemblies and the brake rotors and/or brake drums removed from the drive axle or axles, start the engine and turn OFF all engine accessories.
3. Place the transmission in forward gear.
4. Run the vehicle at the speed which causes the most vibration in the propeller shaft; observe which end of the propeller shaft exhibits the greatest amount of vibration disturbance.
5. Carefully hold a piece of chalk up to the end of the propeller shaft in order to just make contact as the shaft rotates.
6. Turn the engine OFF to slow and stop the rotation of the propeller shaft.
7. Observe the location of the chalk mark on the propeller shaft.
 - If the chalk mark circles the entire propeller shaft after the first attempt, remove the mark from the shaft and repeat steps 2 through 7; touch the chalk more gently to the propeller shaft.
 - If the chalk mark circles the entire propeller shaft after the second attempt, runout of the propeller shaft may not be the cause of the disturbance. Proceed to step 16.
 - If the chalk mark is only on a small portion of the propeller shaft, the mark identifies the heavy spot of the propeller shaft. The heavy spot of the propeller shaft will deflect downward during rotation. Place a small mark on the shaft 180 degrees, directly opposite the heavy spot and identify the mark as the light spot. Proceed to step 8.
8. Install a band-type hose clamp to the propeller shaft as a weight, with the head of the clamp directly on the light spot or 180 degrees, directly opposite the heavy spot.
9. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. The head of the clamp can be moved very slightly, if necessary to refine the balance achieved.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, proceed to step 10.
10. Add a second clamp to the propeller shaft, next to the first clamp and with the clamp heads aligned.
11. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.

- If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. The head of the clamps can be moved very slightly an equal distance apart on either side of the light spot or moved slightly while still aligned, if necessary to refine the balance achieved.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, proceed to step 12.
12. Move the position of the clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot between 1 and 120 degrees apart from each other to reduce the total amount of weight in relation to the light spot.
 13. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. If necessary, continue to move the position of the clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot to a maximum of 120 degrees apart from each other, until the greatest amount of reduction in the vibration disturbance is achieved.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, proceed to step 14.
 14. Add a third clamp to the propeller shaft, next to the first and second clamps and with the head of the clamp directly on the light spot.
 15. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. If necessary, continue to move the position of the first and second clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot to a maximum of 120 degrees apart from each other, until the greatest amount of reduction in the vibration disturbance is achieved.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased after a third clamp was used on the propeller shaft, the propeller shaft likely requires replacement.
 16. If the heavy spot of the propeller shaft could not be identified, install a band-type hose clamp to the propeller shaft as a weight, with the head of the clamp directly in-line with an existing factory-installed weight.
 17. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to

determine the effect on the vibration concern. The head of the clamp can be moved very slightly, if necessary to refine the balance achieved.

- If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, proceed to step 18.

18. Move the head of the clamp 180 degrees, directly opposite the factory-installed weight.

19. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.

- If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. The head of the clamp can be moved very slightly, if necessary to refine the balance achieved.
- If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, the propeller shaft may require replacement.

DRIVELINE SYSTEM BALANCE ADJUSTMENT (WITHOUT EVA)

This procedure is designed to fine-tune the balance of a propeller shaft while it is mounted in the vehicle. Small amounts of residual imbalance which could be present in other related driveline system components could be compensated for as a result of performing this procedure. The end result of properly fine-tuning a propeller shaft balance may be either a significant reduction or an elimination of a vibration disturbance that is related to the first-order rotation of a propeller shaft.

Fine-tuning the balance of a propeller shaft can aid in achieving a more balanced total driveline system.

IMPORTANT: The runout of the propeller shaft to be balanced and the runout of the components that the propeller shaft mates to must be within tolerances before an attempt should be made to perform this procedure.

Adjustment Procedure

NOTE: Do not depress the brake pedal with the brake rotors and/or the brake drums removed or with the brake calipers repositioned away from the brake rotors or damage to the brake system may result.

1. Raise and support the vehicle; ensure that the drive axle or axles are supported at ride height - vehicle body supported by suspension components. Refer to **Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle**.
2. With the tire and wheel assemblies and the brake rotors and/or brake drums removed from

the drive axle(s), start the engine and turn OFF all engine accessories.

3. Place the transmission in forward gear.
4. Run the vehicle at the speed which causes the most vibration in the propeller shaft; observe which end of the propeller shaft exhibits the greatest amount of vibration disturbance.
5. Carefully hold a piece of chalk up to the end of the propeller shaft in order to just make contact as the shaft rotates.
6. Turn the engine OFF to slow and stop the rotation of the propeller shaft.
7. Observe the location of the chalk mark on the propeller shaft.
 - If the chalk mark circles the entire propeller shaft after the first attempt, remove the mark from the shaft and repeat steps 2 through 7; touch the chalk more gently to the propeller shaft.
 - If the chalk mark circles the entire propeller shaft after the second attempt, runout of the propeller shaft may not be the cause of the disturbance. Proceed to step 16.
 - If the chalk mark is only on a small portion of the propeller shaft, the mark identifies the heavy spot of the propeller shaft. The heavy spot of the propeller shaft will deflect downward during rotation. Place a small mark on the shaft 180 degrees, directly opposite the heavy spot and identify the mark as the light spot. Proceed to step 8.
8. Install a band-type hose clamp to the propeller shaft as a weight, with the head of the clamp directly on the light spot or 180 degrees, directly opposite the heavy spot.
9. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. The head of the clamp can be moved very slightly, if necessary to refine the balance achieved.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, proceed to step 10.
10. Add a second clamp to the propeller shaft, next to the first clamp and with the clamp heads aligned.
11. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. The head of the clamps can be moved very slightly an equal distance apart on either side of the light spot or moved slightly while still aligned, if necessary to refine the balance achieved.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, proceed to step 12.

12. Move the position of the clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot between 1 and 120 degrees apart from each other to reduce the total amount of weight in relation to the light spot.
13. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. If necessary, continue to move the position of the clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot to a maximum of 120 degrees apart from each other, until the greatest amount of reduction in the vibration disturbance is achieved.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, proceed to step 14.
14. Add a third clamp to the propeller shaft, next to the first and second clamps and with the head of the clamp directly on the light spot.
15. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. If necessary, continue to move the position of the first and second clamp heads an equal distance on either side of the light spot to a maximum of 120 degrees apart from each other, until the greatest amount of reduction in the vibration disturbance is achieved.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased after a third clamp was used on the propeller shaft, the propeller shaft likely requires replacement.
16. If the heavy spot of the propeller shaft could not be identified, install a band-type hose clamp to the propeller shaft as a weight, with the head of the clamp directly in-line with an existing factory-installed weight.
17. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. The head of the clamp can be moved very slightly, if necessary to refine the balance achieved.
 - If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, proceed to step 18.
18. Move the head of the clamp 180 degrees, directly opposite the factory-installed weight.
19. Observe the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft.

- If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be significantly reduced, the balance achieved may be sufficient and the vehicle should be road tested to determine the effect on the vibration concern. The head of the clamp can be moved very slightly, if necessary to refine the balance achieved.
- If the amount of disturbance to the propeller shaft appears to be almost unchanged or even increased, the propeller shaft may require replacement.

DRIVELINE WORKING ANGLES ADJUSTMENT

IMPORTANT: This procedure is intended to be used for vehicles where the following conditions are met:

- **Vehicle trim heights are within specification guidelines.**
- **The vehicle exhibits no signs of aftermarket modifications that may affect driveline working angles.**
- **The vehicle exhibits no signs of accident damage which may affect the position of the drive axle or axles, the propeller shaft support bearing, if equipped or the transmission or transfer case, if equipped.**

Drive axle wind-up may cause a launch shudder condition even when all of the driveline working angles are within specifications. Drive axle wind-up occurs when heavy torque during acceleration causes the pinion nose to pivot upward. Excessively worn or damaged axle mounting components and/or overloading or unevenly loading the vehicle may contribute to a launch shudder condition.

1. For solid axles equipped with a leaf spring suspension, inspect the leaf springs, mount bushings and mounting hardware for excessive wear or damage.
2. For solid axles equipped with a non-leaf spring suspension, inspect the suspension links and link mounts and/or bushings for excessive wear or damage.
3. For direct-mount axles, inspect any axle mount brackets for damage and inspect the axle mounts and/or bushings for excessive wear or damage.
4. Inspect the structure to which the suspension attaches to ensure no deformities or damage exists.
5. Inspect the propeller shaft support bearing assembly for damaged rubber components, worn bearings, and/or a deformed/cracked bracket.
6. Inspect the propeller shaft support bearing assembly and mounting bracket, if equipped, for loose or missing shims. Reinstall correctly or replace any shims as necessary to ensure

proper alignment of the support bearing assembly.

7. Inspect the structure to which the support bearing assembly attaches to ensure no deformities or damage exists.
8. Inspect any transmission or transfer case mount bracket or brackets for damage and inspect the mount or mounts for excessive wear, damage, and/or deformities.
9. Inspect the structure to which the transmission or transfer case attaches to ensure no deformities or damage exists.
10. Repair or replace parts as indicated by the inspections.
11. If excessively worn or damaged parts were repaired or replaced, re-measure the driveline working angles and road test the vehicle to ensure proper operation of the driveline system.

PROPELLER SHAFT PHASING CORRECTION

One Piece Propeller Shaft Phasing Correction

An out of phase single-piece propeller shaft is very unusual. If the phasing inspection procedure revealed that prop shaft is not phased correctly, the welded yokes are in the wrong position or the shaft is damaged due to twisting and the propeller shaft requires replacement to restore proper cancellation of the U-joints.

Multiple-Piece Propeller Shaft Phasing Correction

1. If the phasing inspection procedure revealed that a prop shaft is not phased correctly to the mating slip yoke, the end yoke is welded on in the wrong position, the slip yoke is misaligned to the stub shaft or the shaft is damaged due to twisting.
2. If the shaft is visibly damaged, it requires replacement.
3. If the shaft exhibits no visual physical defects or damage, perform the following:
 1. Remove the slip yoke from the stub shaft to determine if it is possible to reinstall the slip yoke in a different position on the stub shaft.
 2. If the stub shaft is keyed to ensure proper alignment of the stub shaft and the slip yoke, then the propeller shafts require replacement to restore proper cancellation of the U-joints.
 3. If the stub shaft is not keyed, attempt to re-align the front shaft and slip yoke to each other. Repeat the inspection procedure to confirm the results.
 4. If proper phasing cannot be obtained, the propeller shaft requires replacement to restore proper cancellation of the U-joints.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

VIBRATION THEORY AND TERMINOLOGY

Vibration Theory

The designs and engineering requirements of vehicles have undergone drastic changes over the last several years.

Vehicles are stiffer and provide more isolation from road input than they did previously. The structures of today's stiffer vehicles are less susceptible to many of the vibrations which could be present in vehicles of earlier designs, however, vibrations can still be detected in a more modern vehicle if a transfer path is created between a rotating component and the body of the vehicle.

There are not as many points of isolation from the road in many vehicles today. If a component produces a strong enough vibration, it may overcome the existing isolation and the component needs to be repaired or replaced.

The presence/absence of unwanted noise and vibration is linked to the customer's perception of the overall quality of the vehicle.

Vibration is the repetitive motion of an object, back and forth or up and down. The following components cause most vehicle vibrations:

- A rotating component
- The engine combustion process firing impulses

Rotating components will cause vibrations when excessive imbalance or runout is present. During vibration diagnosis, the amount of allowable imbalance or runout should be considered a **TOLERANCE** and not a **SPECIFICATION**. In other words, the less imbalance or runout the better.

Rotating components will cause a vibration concern when they not properly isolated from the passenger compartment: Engine firing pulses can be detected as a vibration if a motor mount is collapsed.

A vibrating component operates at a consistent rate (km/h, mph or RPM). Measure the rate of vibration in question. When the rate/speed is determined, relate the vibration to a component that operates at an equal rate/speed in order to pinpoint the source. Vibrations also tend to transmit through the body structure to other components. Therefore, just because the seat vibrates does not mean the source of vibration is in the seat.

Vibrations consist of the following three elements:

- The source - the cause of the vibration
- The transfer path - the path the vibration travels through the vehicle
- The responder - the component where the vibration is felt

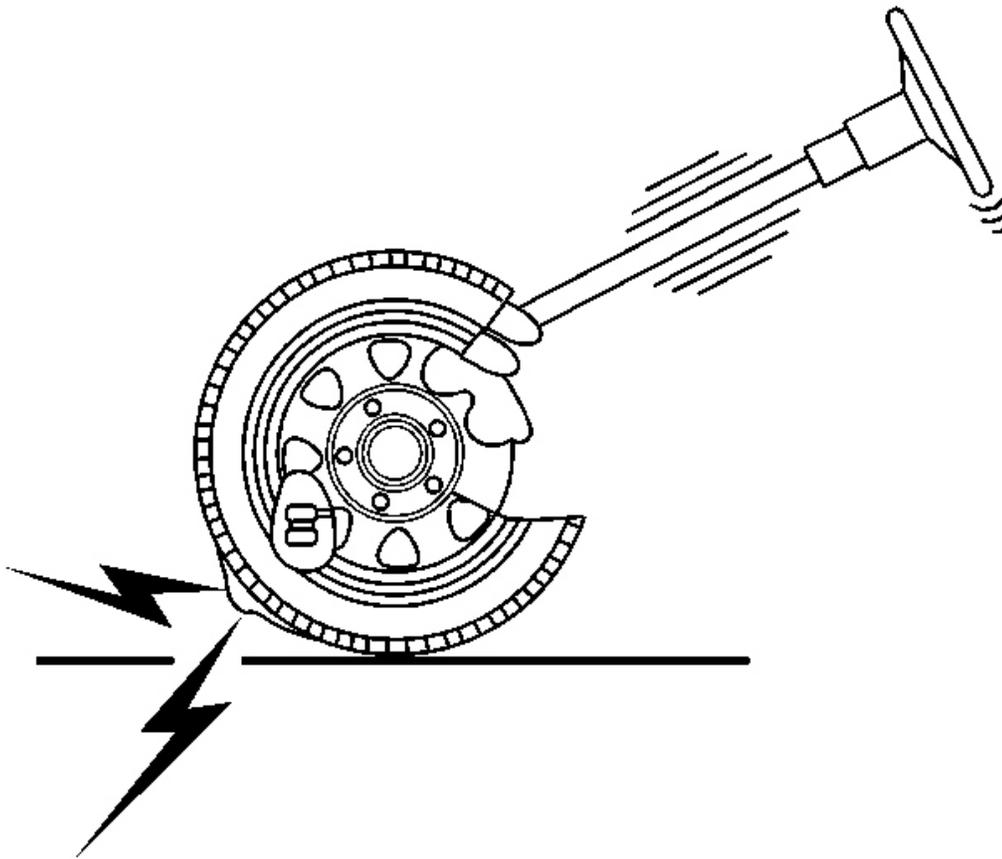


Fig. 40: Identifying Unbalanced Tire Vibration
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

In the preceding picture, the source is the unbalanced tire. The transfer path is the route the vibrations travels through the vehicle's suspension system into the steering column. The responder is the steering wheel, which the customer reports as vibrating. Eliminating any one of these three elements will usually correct the condition. Decide, from the gathered information, which element makes the most sense to repair. Adding a brace to the steering column may keep the steering wheel from vibrating, but adding a brace is not a practical solution. The most direct and

effective repair would be to properly balance the tire.

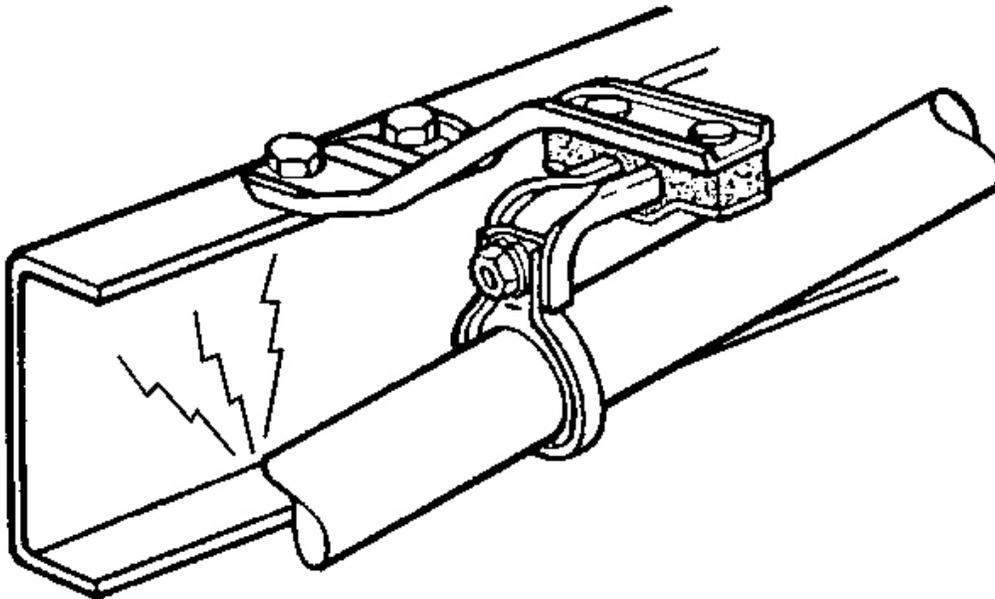


Fig. 41: Identifying Exhaust Pipe Noise
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Vibration can also produce noise. As an example, consider a vehicle that has an exhaust pipe grounded to the frame. The source of the vibration is the engine firing impulses traveling through the exhaust. The transfer path is a grounded or bound-up exhaust hanger. The responder is the frame. The floor panel vibrates, acting as a large speaker, which produces noise. The best repair would be to eliminate the transfer path. Aligning the exhaust system and correcting the grounded condition at the frame would eliminate the transfer path.

Basic Vibration Terminology

The following are the 2 primary components of vibration diagnosis:

- The physical properties of objects
- The object's properties of conducting mechanical energy

The repetitive up and down or back and forth movement of a component cause most customer

vibration complaints. The following are the common components that vibrate:

- The steering wheel
- The seat cushion
- The frame
- The IP

Vibration diagnosis involves the following simple outline:

1. Measure the repetitive motion and assign a value to the measurement in cycles per second or cycles per minute.
2. Relate the frequency back on terms of the rotational speed of a component that is operating at the same rate or speed.
3. Inspect and test the components for conditions that cause vibration.

For example, performing the following steps will help demonstrate the vibration theory:

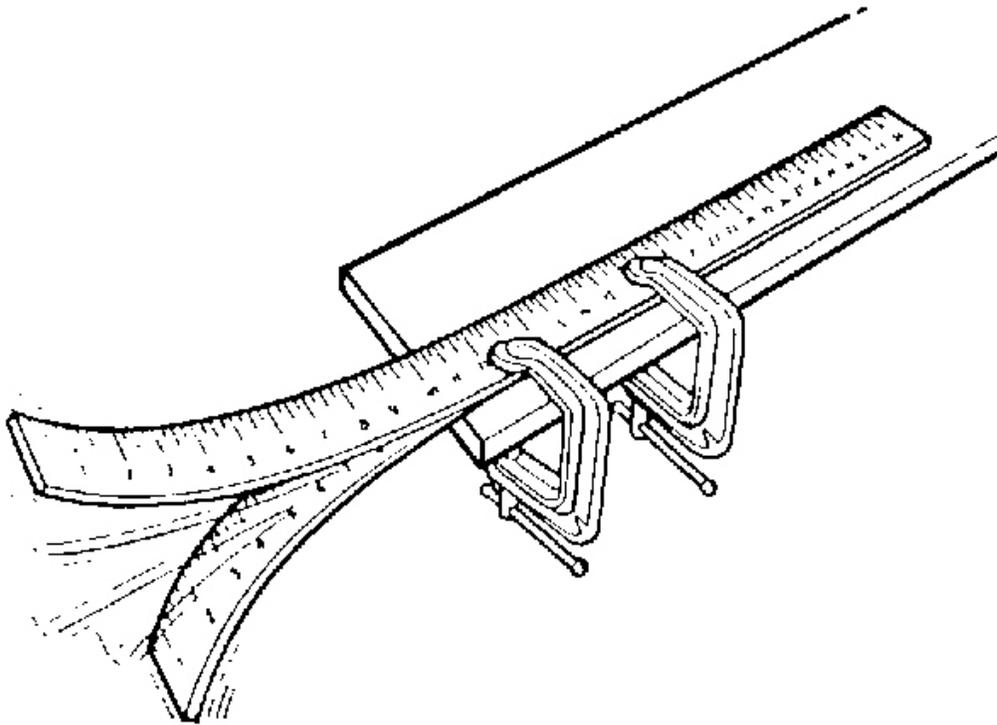


Fig. 42: Demonstrating Vibration Theory
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

1. Clamp a yardstick to the edge of a table, leaving about 50 cm (20 in) hanging over the edge of the table.
2. Pull down on the edge of the stick and release while observing the movement of the stick.

The motion of the stick occurs in repetitive cycles. The cycle begins at midpoint, continues through the lowest extreme of travel, then back past the midpoint, through the upper extreme of travel and back to the midpoint where the cycle begins again.

The cycle occurs over and over again at the same rate or frequency. In this case, about 10 cycles in one second. If we measure the frequency to reflect the number of complete cycles that the yardstick made in one minute, the measure would be $10 \text{ cycles} \times 60 \text{ seconds} = 600 \text{ cycles per minute (cpm)}$.

We have also found a specific amount of motion or amplitude, in the total travel of the yardstick

from the very top to the very bottom. Redo the experiment as follows:

1. Reclamp the yardstick to the edge of a table, leaving about 25 cm (10 in) hanging over the edge of the table.
2. Pull down on the edge of the stick and release while observing the movement of the stick.

The stick vibrates at a much faster frequency: 30 cycles per second (1,800 cycles per minute).

Cycle

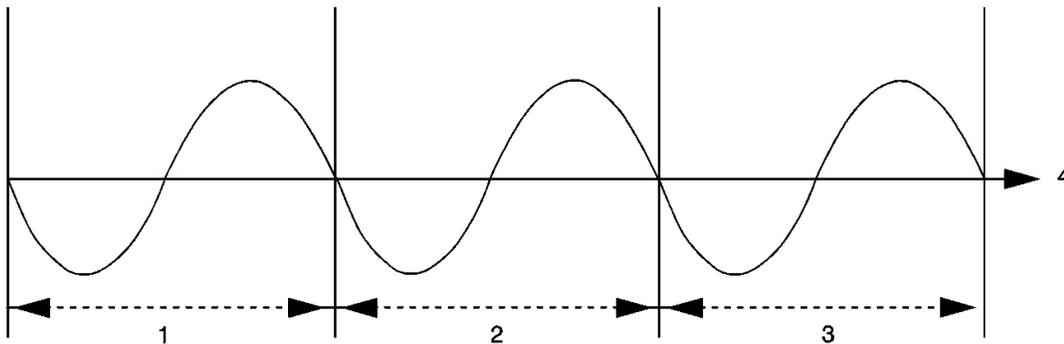


Fig. 43: Identifying Powertrain Vibration Cycles
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Callouts For Fig. 43

Callout	Component Name
1	1st Cycle
2	2nd Cycle
3	3rd Cycle
4	Time

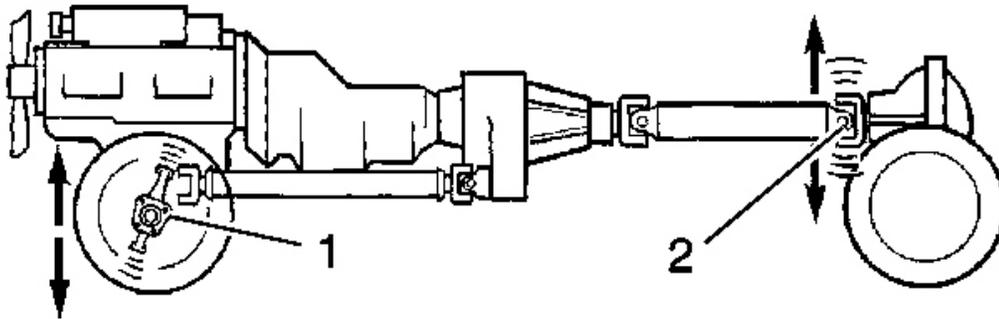


Fig. 44: Identifying Vibration Cycles In Powertrain Components
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Callouts For Fig. 44

Callout	Component Name
1	Spindle
2	Pinion Nose

The word cycle comes from the same root as the word circle. A circle begins and ends at the same point, as thus, so does a cycle. All vibrations consist of repetitive cycles.

Frequency

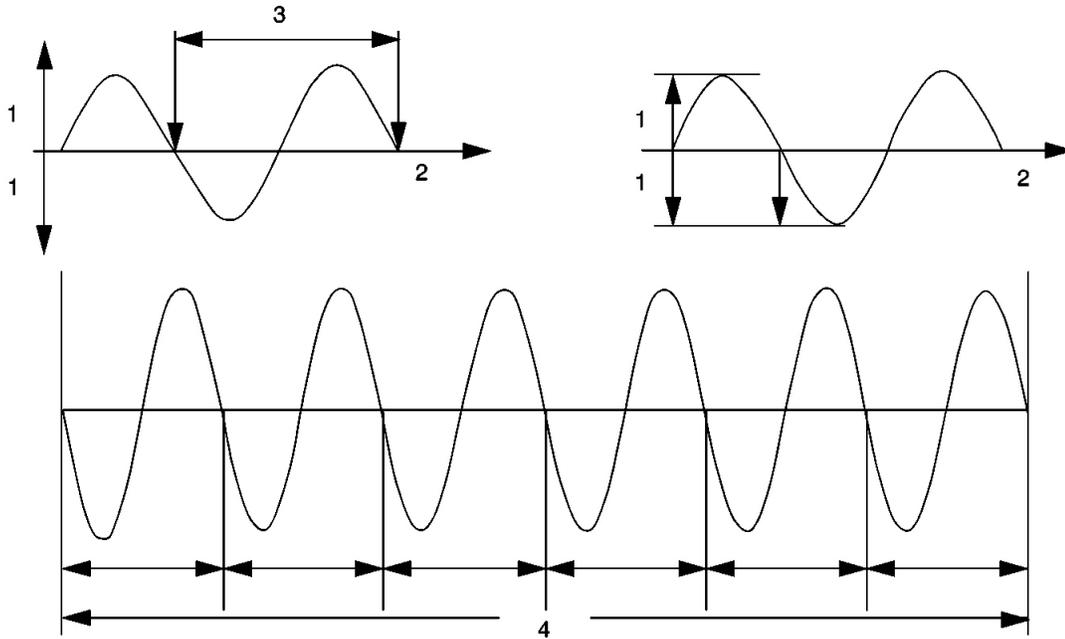


Fig. 45: Identifying Vibration Frequency
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Callouts For Fig. 45

Callout	Component Name
1	Amplitude
2	Reference
3	Time in Seconds
4	1 Second

Frequency is defined as the rate at which an event occurs during a given period of time. With a vibration, the event is a cycle and the period of time is 1 second. Thus, frequency is expressed in cycles per second.

The proper term for cycles per seconds is Hertz (Hz). This is the most common way to measure frequency. Multiply the Hertz by 60 to get the cycles or revolutions per minute (RPM).

Amplitude

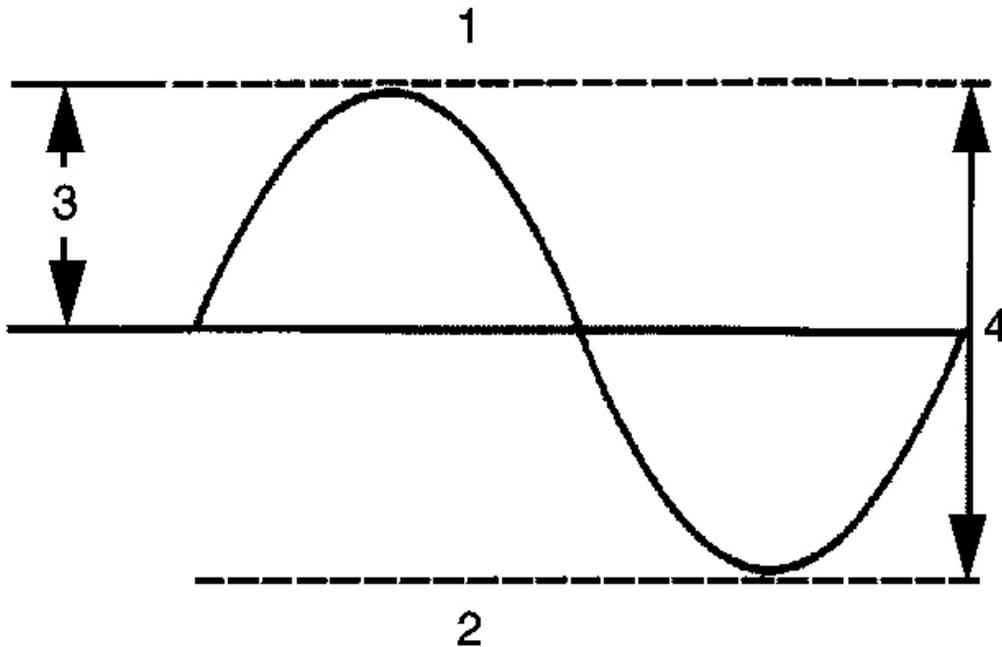


Fig. 46: Identifying Vibration Amplitude
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Callouts For Fig. 46

Callout	Component Name
1	Maximum
2	Minimum
3	Zero-to-Peak Amplitude
4	Peak-to-Peak Amplitude

Amplitude is the maximum value of a periodically varying quantity. Used in vibration diagnostics, we are referring it to the magnitude of the disturbance. A severe disturbance would have a high amplitude; a minor disturbance would have a low amplitude.

Amplitude is measured by the amount of actual movement or the displacement. For example, consider the vibration caused by an out-of-balance wheel at 80 km/h (50 mph) as opposed to 40 km/h (25 mph). As the speed increases, the amplitude increases.

Free Vibration

Free vibration is the continued vibration in the absence of any outside force. In the yardstick example, the yardstick continued to vibrate even after the end was released.

Forced Vibration

Forced vibration is when an object is vibrating continuously as a result of an outside force.

Centrifugal Force Due to an Imbalance

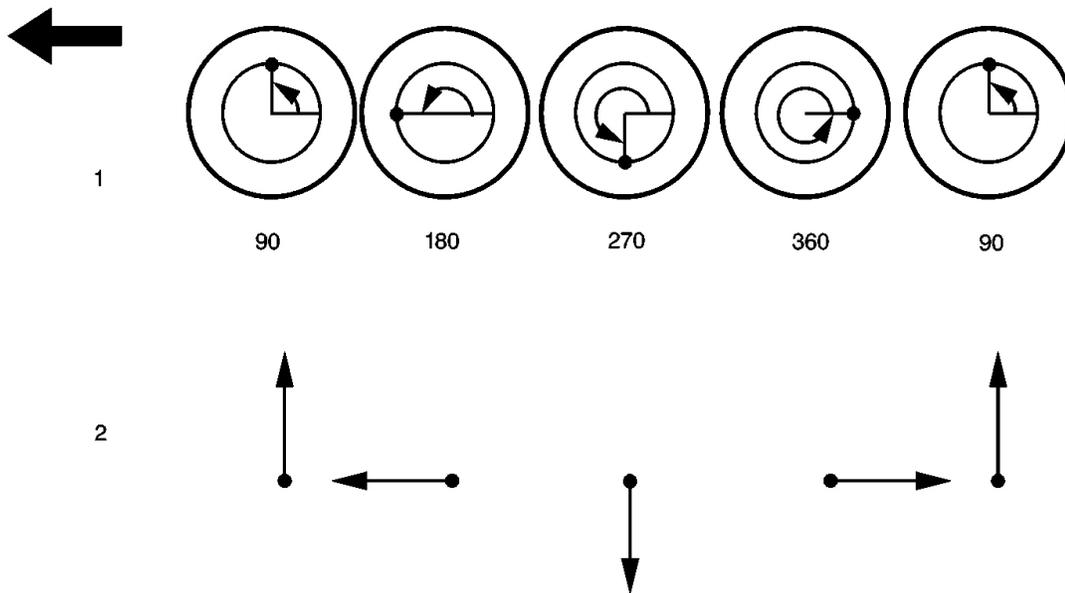


Fig. 47: Identifying Centrifugal Force
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Callouts For Fig. 47

Callout	Component Name
1	Location of Imbalance (Degrees)
2	Centrifugal Force Acting on Spindle

A spinning object with an imbalance generates a centrifugal force. Performing the following steps will help to demonstrate centrifugal force:

1. Tie a nut to a string.
2. Hold the string. The nut hangs vertically due to gravity.
3. Spin the string. The nut will spin in a circle.

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Centrifugal force is trying to make the nut fly outward, causing the pull you feel on your hand. An unbalanced tire follows the same example. The nut is the imbalance in the tire. The string is the tire, wheel and suspension assembly. As the vehicle speed increases, the disturbing force of the unbalanced tire can be felt in the steering wheel, the seat and the floor. This disturbance will be repetitive (Hz) and the amplitude will increase. At higher speeds, both the frequency and the amplitude will increase. As the tire revolves, the imbalance or the centrifugal force, will alternately lift the tire up and force the tire downward, along with the spindle, once for each revolution of the tire.

Natural or Resonant Frequency

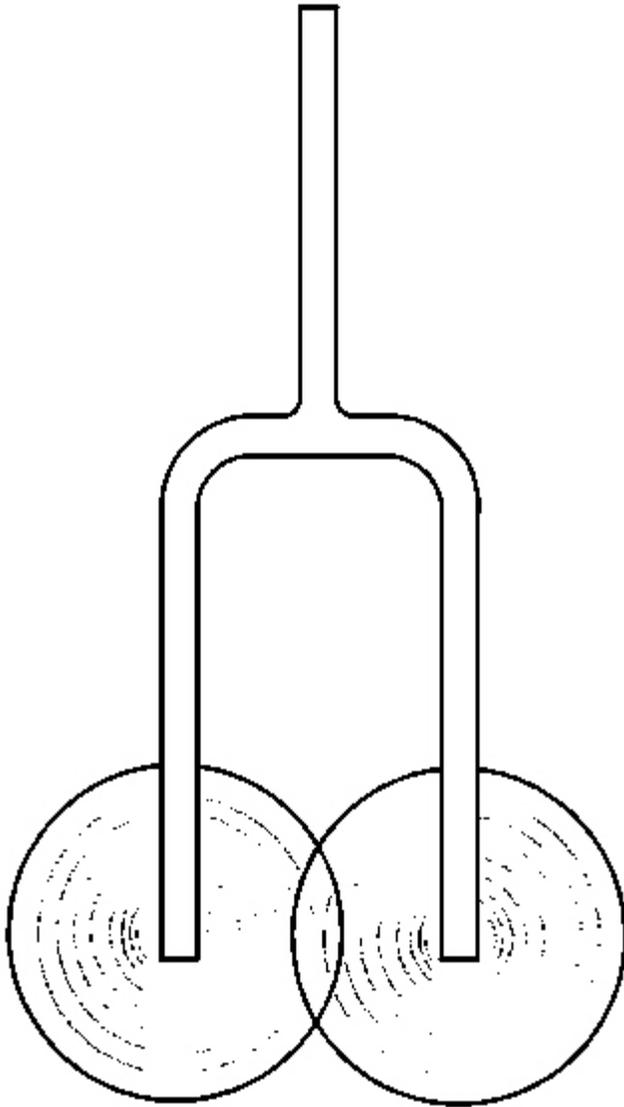


Fig. 48: View Of Natural Frequency
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

The natural frequency is the frequency at which an object tends to vibrate. Bells, guitar strings and tuning forks are all examples of objects that tend to vibrate at specific frequencies when excited by an external force.

Suspension systems and even engines within the mounts, have a tendency to vibrate at certain frequencies. This is why some vibration complaints occur only at specific vehicle speeds or engine RPM.

The stiffness and the natural frequency of a material have a relationship. Generally, the stiffer the material, the higher the natural frequency. The opposite is also true. The softer a material, the lower the natural frequency. Conversely, the greater the mass, the lower the natural frequency.

Resonance

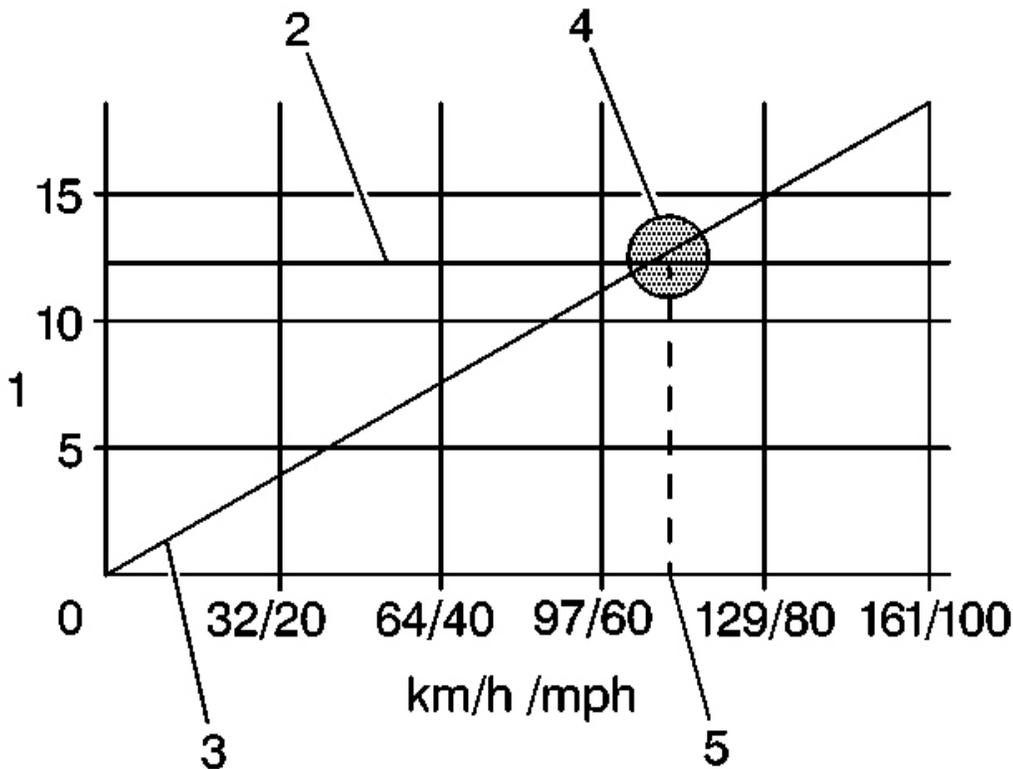


Fig. 49: Identifying Resonance Frequency Graph
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Callouts For Fig. 49

Callout	Component Name
1	Frequency - CPS

2	Suspension Frequency
3	Unbalanced Excitation
4	Point of Resonance
5	Problem Speed

All objects have natural frequencies. The natural frequency of a typical automotive front suspension is in the 10-15 Hz range. This natural frequency is the result of the suspension design. The suspension's natural frequency is the same at all vehicle speeds. As the tire speed increases along with the vehicle speed, the disturbance created by the tire increases in frequency. Eventually, the frequency of the unbalanced tire will intersect with the natural frequency of the suspension. This causes the suspension to vibrate. The intersecting point is called the resonance.

The amplitude of a vibration will be greatest at the point of resonance. While the vibration may be felt above and below the problem speed, the vibration may be felt the most at the point of resonance.

Damping

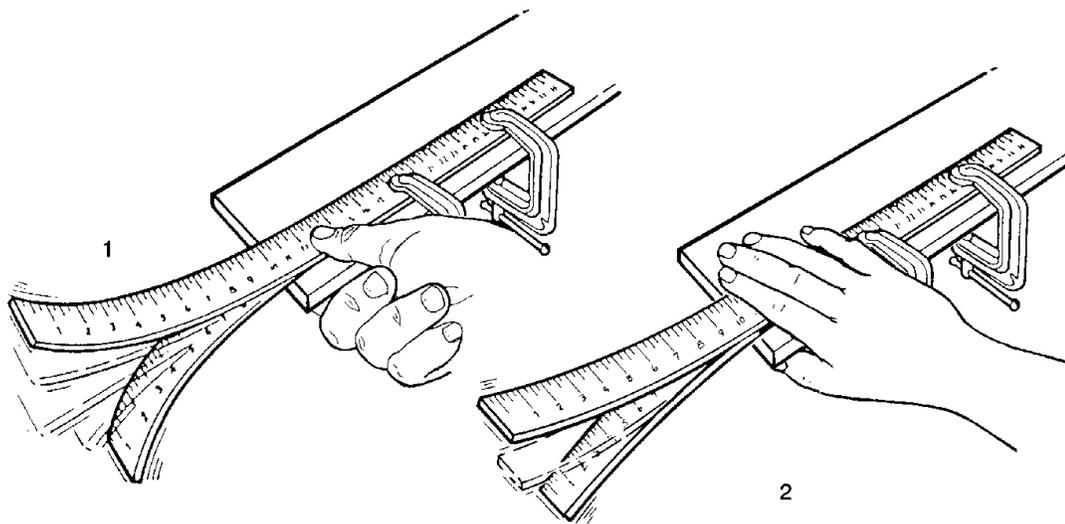


Fig. 50: Identifying Low & High Damping
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Callouts For Fig. 50

Callout	Component Name
1	Low Damping

Damping is the ability of an object or material to dissipate or absorb vibration. The automotive shock absorber is a good example. The function of the shock absorber is to absorb or dampen the oscillations of the suspension system.

Beating (Phasing)

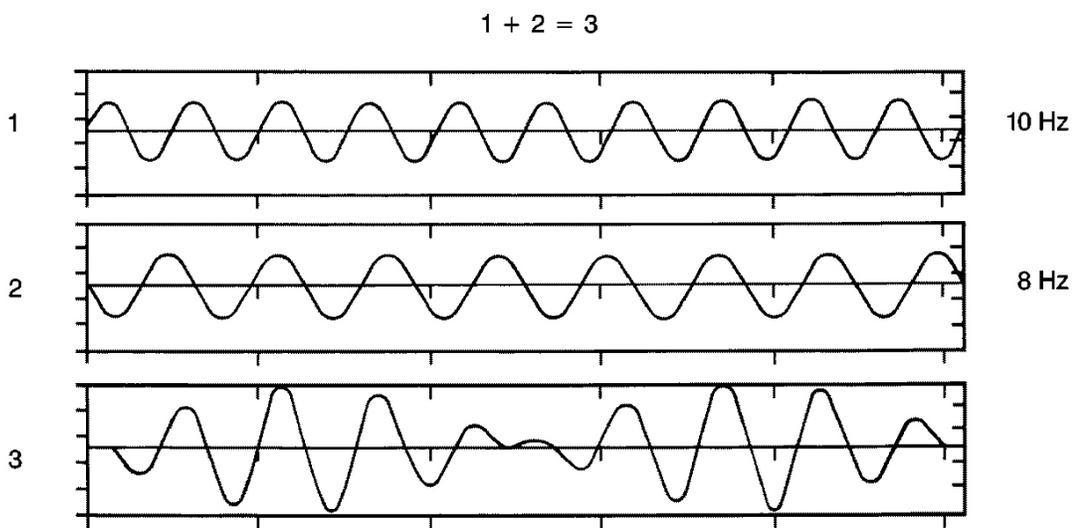


Fig. 51: Identifying Beating Or Phasing
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Two separate disturbances that are relatively close together in frequency will lead to a condition called beating or phasing. A beating vibration condition will increase in intensity or amplitude in a repetitive fashion as the vehicle travels at a steady speed. This beating vibration can produce the familiar droning noise heard in some vehicles.

Beating occurs when 2 vibrating forces are adding to each other's amplitude. However, 2 vibrating forces can also subtract from each other's amplitude. The adding and subtracting of amplitudes in similar frequencies is called beating. In many cases, eliminating either one of the disturbances can correct the condition.

Order

Order refers to how many times an event occurs during 1 revolution of a rotating component.

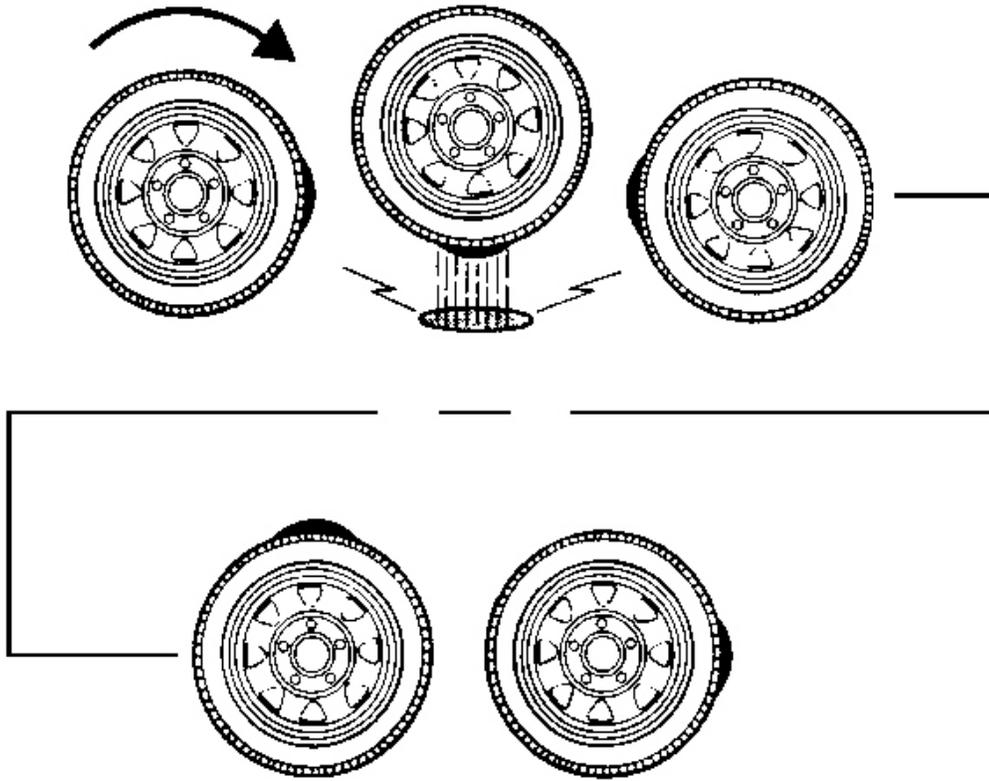


Fig. 52: Identifying First-Order Vibration
Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

For example, a tire with 1 high spot would create a disturbance once for every revolution of the tire. This is called first-order vibration.

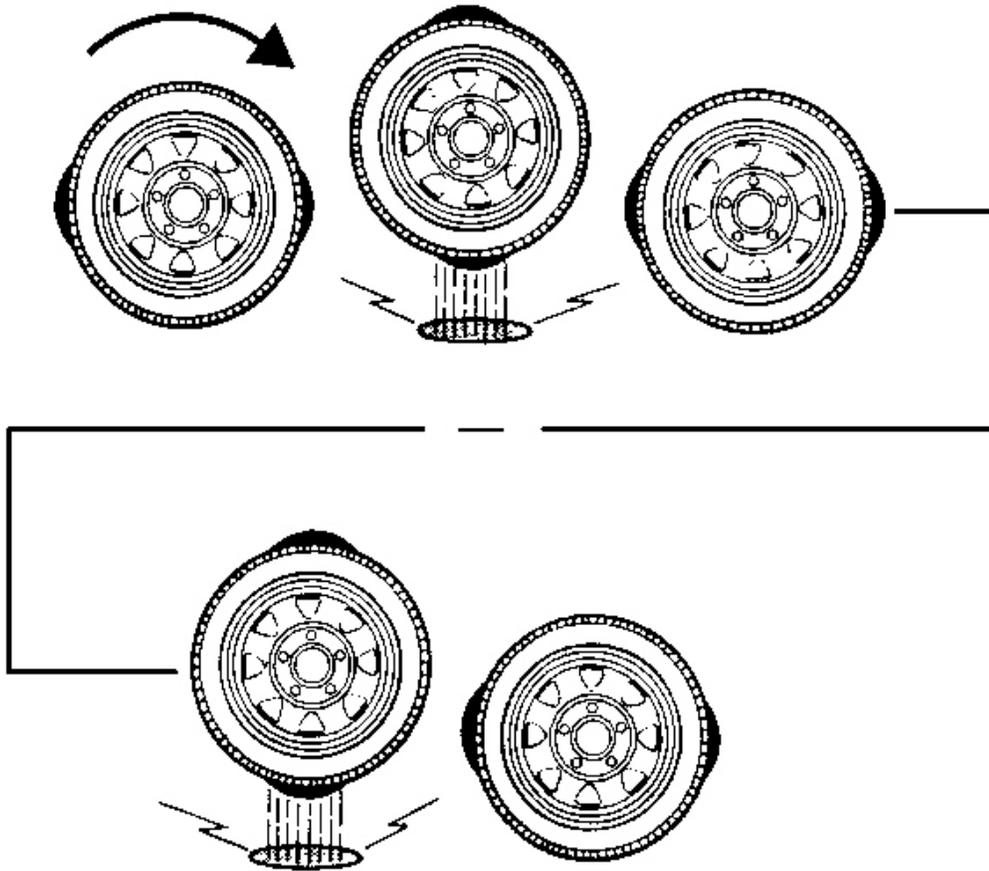


Fig. 53: Identifying Second-Order Vibration
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

An oval-shaped tire with 2 high spots would create a disturbance twice for every revolution. This is called second-order vibration. Three high spots would be third-order and so forth. Two first-order vibrations may add or subtract from the overall amplitude of the disturbance, but that is all. Two first-order vibrations do not equal a second-order. Due to centrifugal force, an unbalanced component will always create at least a first-order vibration.

ELECTRONIC VIBRATION ANALYZER (EVA) DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

Tools Required

J 38792-A Electronic Vibration Analyzer. See **Special Tools**.

The **J 38792-A**, electronic vibration analyzer (EVA), is a 12-volt powered hand-held device, similar to a scan tool, which receives input from an attached vibration sensor or accelerometer and displays the most dominant input frequency(ies) (up to three) on its liquid crystal display. The vibration concern frequency(ies) are obtained through the use of the **J 38792-A** while following the Vibration Analysis Diagnostic Tables. The frequency(ies) obtained, when applied to the Vibration Analysis Diagnostic Tables, are used as a primary input to help determine the source of the vibration concern.

EVA Vibration Sensor

The **J 38792-A** vibration sensor incorporates a 6. See **Special Tools**. 1 m (20 ft) cord, that allows the sensor to be placed on virtually any component of the vehicle where a vibration concern is felt.

The **J 38792-A** contains 2 sensor input ports which can be activated individually to allow for 2 individual vibration sensor inputs. See **Special Tools**. The vibration sensors can then be placed in 2 different locations in the vehicle and their individual inputs can be read without having to stop a test, move the sensor and resume the test. The use of 2 vibration sensors can help in more quickly finding and recording an accurate frequency of the vibration concern and in more quickly making comparisons between 2 different areas of a single component or a vehicle system, during the diagnostic process.

EVA Vibration Sensor Placement

Proper placement of the **J 38792-A** vibration sensor (accelerometer) is critical to ensure that proper vibration readings are obtained by the **J 38792-A**. See **Special Tools**. The vibration sensor should be placed on the specific vehicle component identified as being the most respondent to the vibration. If no component has been identified, install the sensor to the steering column as a starting point.

EVA Vibration Sensor-to-Component Attachment

IMPORTANT: The J 38792-A vibration sensor must be attached to vehicle components in the manner indicated in order to achieve accurate frequency readings of the vibration disturbance. See Special Tools.

The vibration sensor of the **J 38792-A** is designed to pickup disturbances which primarily occur in the vertical plane, since most vibrations are felt in that same up-and-down direction. The **J 38792-A** vibration sensor is therefore directional sensitive and must be attached to vehicle components such that the side of the sensor marked UP is always facing upright and the sensor

body is as close to horizontal as possible. The sensor must be installed in the exact same position each time tests are repeated or comparisons are made to other vehicles.

The **J 38792-A** vibration sensor can be attached to vehicle components in various ways. For non-ferrous surfaces, such as the shroud of a steering column, the sensor can be attached using putty or hook and loop fasteners. For ferrous surfaces, the sensor can be attached using a magnet supplied with the sensor.

EVA Software Cartridge

The **J 38792-A** uses a software cartridge, the J 38792-60, which provides various information to the **J 38792-A**. See **Special Tools**. The J 38792-60 provides the **J 38792-A** with an additional feature which can be selected and utilized to assist in diagnosing vibration concerns.

IMPORTANT: The Auto-Mode function of the J 38792-A cartridge, J 38792-60, is designed to be used in SUPPORT of the Vibration Analysis Diagnostic Tables ONLY.

This support-feature is available through the **J 38792-A** Auto-Mode function. See **Special Tools**. When selected, the **J 38792-A** will prompt the user to select which one of 2 vehicle systems (vehicle speed or engine speed), is the SUSPECTED source of the vibration concern. Using the inputted vehicle data parameters along with the most dominate vibration frequency obtained, it will identify a SUSPECTED source of the vibration concern, such as first-order tire and wheel. This can be a useful feature when used in conjunction with the Vibration Analysis Diagnostic Tables, to confirm results obtained through the diagnostic process.

EVA Smart Strobe Function

The **J 38792-A** can be used to identify some rotating components/systems which exhibit imbalance IF the component rotational speed is the dominant frequency of the vibration concern. See **Special Tools**. The **J 38792-A** is equipped with a strobe light trigger wire which can be used with an inductive pickup timing light, **J 38792-25** or equivalent included with the J 38792-KIT or available separately. Using the Smart Strobe function enables the user to input the vibration frequency to which the strobe will flash. By marking the suspected rotating component, such as a pulley, adjusting the strobe frequency to match the dominant vibration frequency at the engine RPM noted during diagnosis and then operating the engine at that specific RPM, the mark on the object will appear to be stationary if that object is imbalanced.

EVA Strobe Balancing Function

The **J 38792-A** can be used to identify the light spot on a propeller shaft IF the propeller shaft

rotational speed is the dominant frequency of the vibration concern. See **Special Tools**. The **J 38792-A** is equipped with a strobe light trigger wire which can be used with an inductive pickup timing light, **J 38792-25** or equivalent included with the J 38792-KIT or available separately and in conjunction with the **J 38792-A** vibration sensor to identify the light spot on a propeller shaft and to help in making a determination as to when propeller shaft balance is obtained.

Averaging/Non-Averaging Modes

The EVA provides 2 modes of displaying the most dominate frequencies which the EVA vibration sensor (accelerometer) detects; averaging and non-averaging (instantaneous).

The averaging mode uses multiple vibration samples taken over a period of time and then displays the most dominant frequencies which have been averaged-out. Using the averaging mode minimizes the distractions caused by a sudden vibration frequency being displayed that is not related to the concern vibration, such as from pot holes or from uneven road surfaces.

The non-averaging (instantaneous) mode is more sensitive to vibration disturbances than the averaging mode. Using the non-averaging mode will generate instantaneous frequency displays which are not averaged across multiple samples over a period of time; the specific vibration frequencies that occur at a specific moment during diagnostic testing will be displayed at that moment. The non-averaging (instantaneous) mode is useful when measuring a vibration disturbance that exists for only a short period of time or during acceleration/deceleration testing.

When operating the EVA in the averaging mode along with the Auto Mode, "A" will be displayed along the top of the screen to the left of the vibration sensor input port being used. When operating the EVA in the averaging mode and the Manual Mode, "AVG" will be displayed along the top center of the screen.

When operating the EVA in the non-averaging (instantaneous) mode along with the Auto Mode, "I" will be displayed along the top of the screen to the left of the vibration sensor input port being used. When operating the EVA in the non-averaging (instantaneous) mode and the Manual Mode, the top center of the screen will be blank.

EVA Display

R	P	M	A	A	V	G									G	'	S
1	8	0	0												1	.	32
3	6	0													0	.	25
1	2	0	0												0	.	09

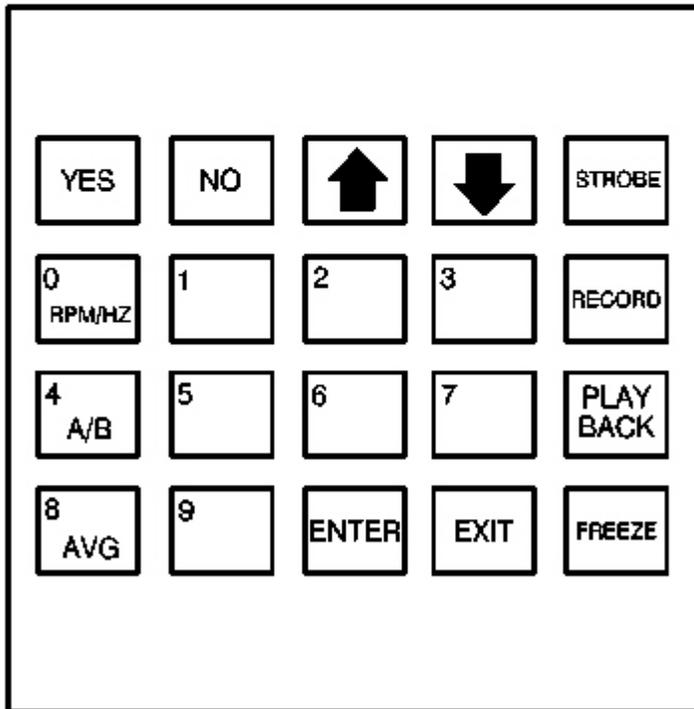


Fig. 54: View Of EVA Display
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

The most dominant input frequencies, up to three, received from the **J 38792-A** vibration sensor, are displayed in descending order of amplitude strength. See **Special Tools**.

The frequency readings are displayed along the left side of the screen, followed to the right by

either a bar graph or the suspected source of the vibration - depending upon the mode selected, then the amplitude reading for each frequency along the right side of the screen. The top row of the screen indicates the units of measure being displayed for the frequencies along the left side and for the amplitudes along the right side. The top row also indicates the vibration sensor input port which was selected on the keypad (A or B) and which mode was selected: averaging or non-averaging (instantaneous).

The frequency(ies) can be displayed in either revolutions per minute (RPM) or revolutions per second; Hertz (Hz). The selected display type (RPM or Hz) will be indicated at the left side of the screen, above the frequency readings.

When the AUTO MODE function is not in use, a bar graph is displayed next to each frequency to provide a quick visual indication of the relative amplitude strength.

When the AUTO MODE function is being used, the suspected source of the vibration is displayed next to each frequency to provide support to the diagnostic process.

The actual amplitude strength of each frequency is displayed at the right side of the screen and shown in G's-of-acceleration force.

VIBRATE SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

The **J 38792-VS** , Vibrate Software, is a computer software program which is designed to be used in support of the Vibration Analysis diagnostic tables, along with the **J 38792-A** , Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) and a scan tool, to help in determining the source of a vibration concern. See **Special Tools**. The **J 38792-VS** is designed to provide quick calculations and produce a chart of the rotational speeds and frequency ranges for specific vehicle systems and components, based upon vehicle data parameters inputted by the user.

The **J 38792-VS** uses the vehicle data parameters, such as axle ratio, number of engine cylinders, etc. to create the base chart, depicting the relationships of the various vehicle systems and/or components. The chart view can be modified to show data related to vehicle speed only, engine speed only or both vehicle speed and engine speed. The user can then plot the dominant frequency reading obtained on the **J 38792-A** which correlates with the vibration concern and the engine RPM obtained on a scan tool which correlates with the concern. See **Special Tools**. Once these pieces of data are correctly plotted, the chart will point to the source of the vibration concern, which should confirm the results obtained through the following the Vibration Analysis diagnostic tables.

REED TACHOMETER DESCRIPTION

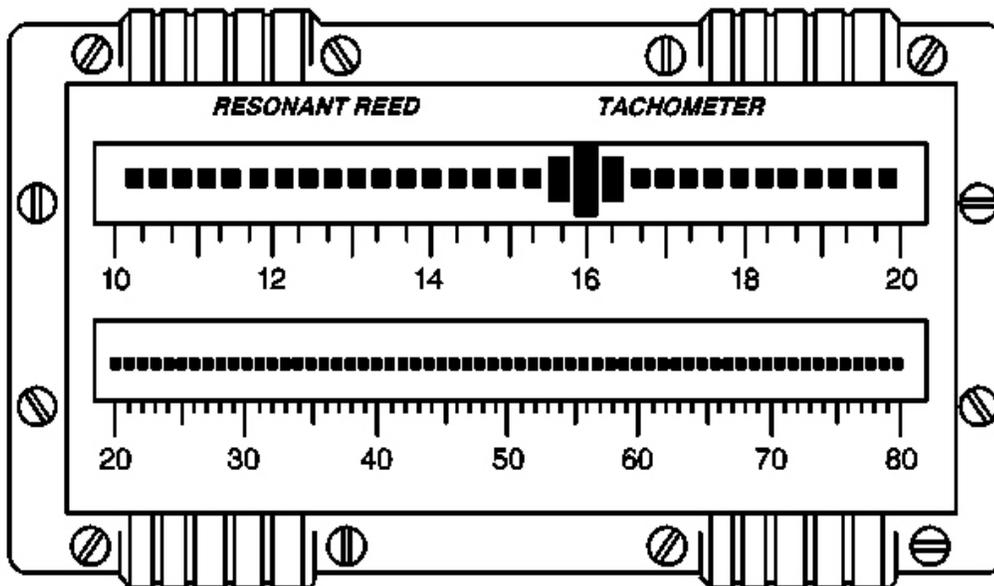


Fig. 55: Identifying Reed Tachometer
 Courtesy of GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

The reed tachometer consists of 2 rows of reeds arranged side-by-side. Each reed is tuned to vibrate or resonate when it is excited by a specific frequency. The reeds are arranged by their specific resonant frequency, increasing from left to right, ranging from 10-80 Hz. This arrangement allows for a visual display of the most dominate frequencies which fall within this range.

The reed tachometer can be a helpful diagnostic tool, however it is extremely sensitive to external inputs that are not related to the vibration concern, such as rough road surfaces, etc. and it is difficult to master its use. Due to these conditions, the reed tachometer has limited diagnostic capability.

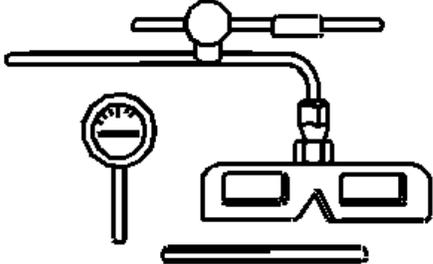
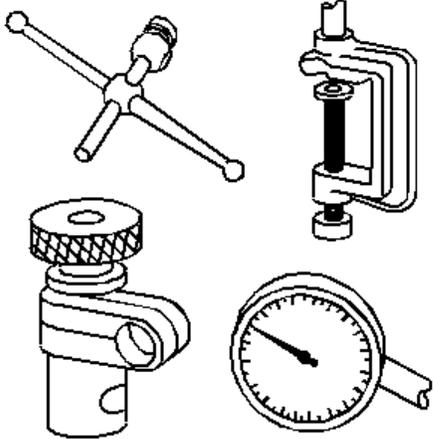
Due to the limited diagnostic capability, limited availability and increasing costs of the reed tachometer, it is NOT recommended as the primary tool to use in diagnosing a vibration concern.

When diagnosing a vibration concern, use the **J 38792-A** , electronic vibration analyzer (EVA). See **Special Tools**. The **J 38792-A** has been designed to overcome the shortcomings to the reed tachometer. Refer to **Electronic Vibration Analyzer (EVA) Description and Operation**.

SPECIAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

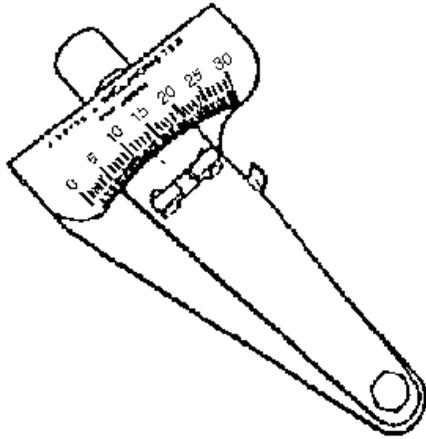
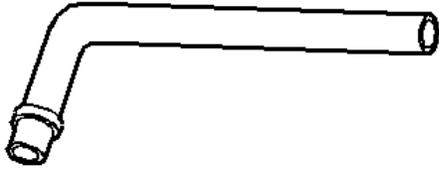
SPECIAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Special Tools and Equipment

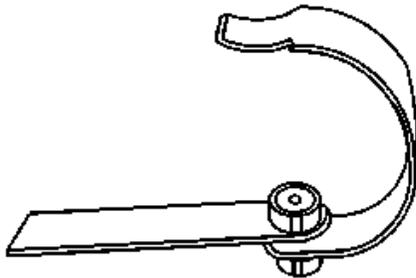
Illustration	Tool Number/Description
	<p>J 7872 Magnetic Base Dial Indicator Set</p>
	<p>J 8001 Dial Indicator Set</p>
	<p>J 23409 Dial Indicator Extension - 7 5/8 in</p>

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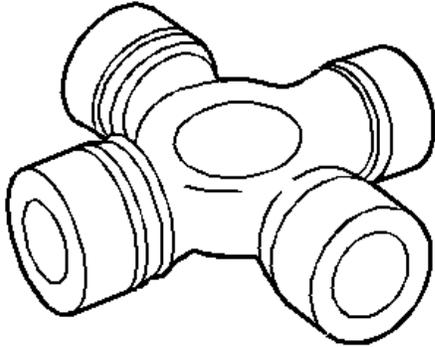
J 23498-A
Driveshaft Inclinometer



J 23498-20
Driveshaft Inclinometer Adapter

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J 35819
Flange Runout Gage



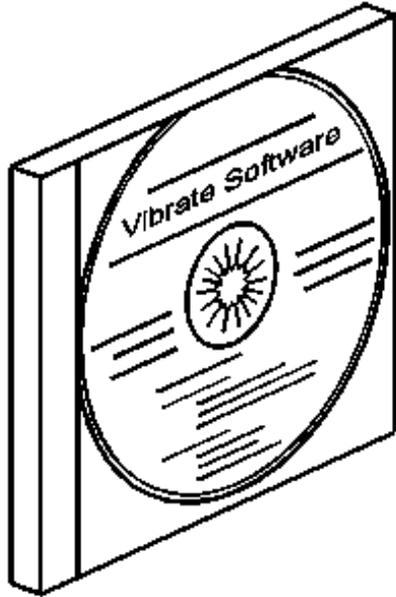
J 38792-A
Electronic Vibration Analyzer 2

J 38792-VS

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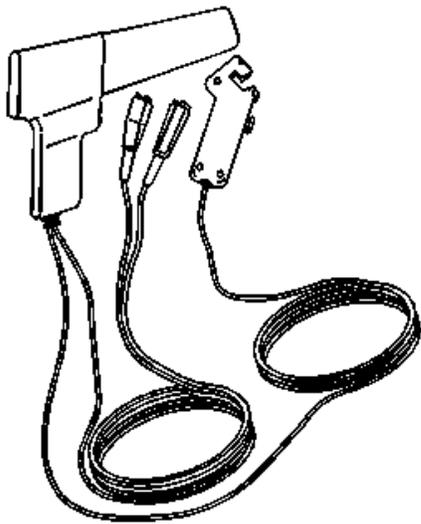
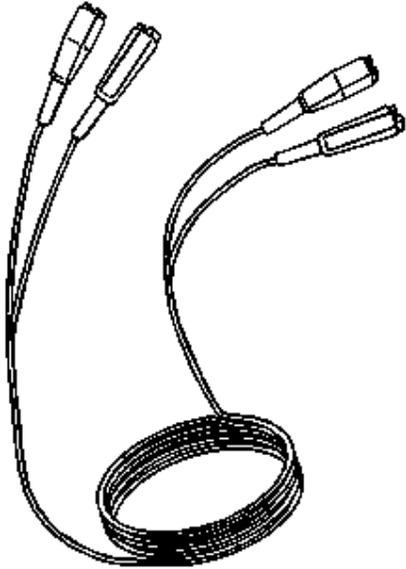
Vibrate Software



J 38792-20
20-Foot Timing Light Power Cord Extension

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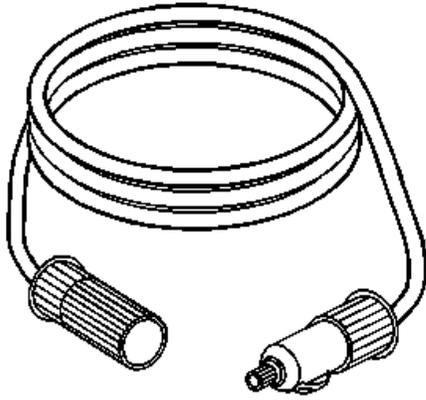
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J 38792-25
Inductive Pickup Timing Light

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J 38792-27
6-Foot EVA Power Cord Extension