SECTION REAR SUSPENSION

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RSU

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PRECAUTIONS

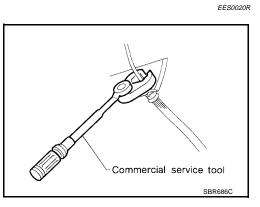
PRECAUTIONS

Precautions

 When installing each rubber part, final tightening must be carried out under unladen condition* with tires on ground. Oil will shorten the life of rubber bushings. Be sure to wipe off any spilled oil.

*: Fuel, engine coolant, and engine oil are full. Spare tire, jack, hand tools and mats in designated positions.

- Use flare nut wrench when removing or installing brake tubes.
- After installing removed suspension parts, check wheel alignment.
- Do not jack up at the trailing arm and lateral link.
- Always torque brake lines when installing.
- Lock nuts are not reusable parts; always use new ones.
 When replacing, do not wipe the oil off of the new lock nut before tightening.



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PREPARATION

PREPARATION	PFP:00002	
Special Service Tools The actual shapes of Kent-Moore tools may differ from those of special service tools	s illustrated here.	A
Tool number (Kent-Moore No.) Tool name	Description	В
HT72520000 (J-25730-A) Ball joint remover	Removing suspension arm ball joint	С
NT146		D RS
Commercial Service Tools	EES0020T	
Tool name	Description	
1. Flare nut crowfoot 2. Torque wrench	Removing and installing brake piping a: 10 mm (0.39 in)	F
		G
S-NT360		Н
Power tool	Loosening bolts and nuts	1
PBIC0190E		J
PBIC0190E		ŀ

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NOISE, VIBRATION, AND HARSHNESS (NVH) TROUBLESHOOTING NVH Troubleshooting Chart

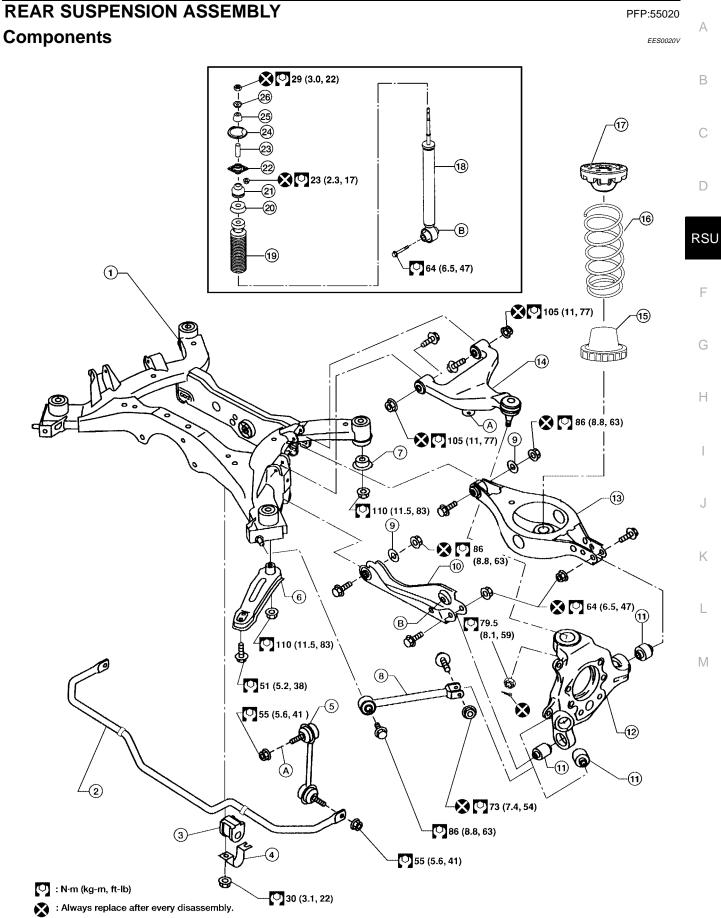
PFP:00003

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Use the following chart to help you find the cause of the symptom. If necessary, repair or replace these parts.

Reference page		<u>RSU-5</u>	<u>RSU-11</u>	RSU-5	RSU-5	<u>RSU-16</u>	RSU-5	RSU-6	RSU-17	FAX-4, "NVH Troubleshooting Chart"	RAX-4, "NVH Troubleshooting Chart"	WT-4, "NVH Troubleshooting Chart"	WT-4, "NVH Troubleshooting Chart"	BR-5, "NVH Troubleshooting Chart"	PS-5, "NVH Troubleshooting Chart"
Possible cause and SUSF	ECTED PARTS	Improper installation, looseness	Shock absorber deformation, damage or deflection	Bushing or mounting	Parts interference	Spring fatigue	Suspension looseness	Incorrect wheel alignment	Stabilizer bar fatigue	DRIVE SHAFT	AXLE	TIRES	ROAD WHEEL	BRAKES	STEERING
	Noise	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×
	Shake	×	×	×	×		×			×	×	×	×	×	×
Symptom	Vibration	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×			×
Cymptom	Shimmy	×	×	×	×			×			×	×	×	×	×
	Shudder	×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×
	Poor quality ride or handling	×	×	×	×	×		×	×		×	×	\times		

 \times : Applicable



REAR SUSPENSION ASSEMBLY

- 1. Rear suspension member
- 4. Stabilizer bar clamp
- 7. Member stopper
- 10. Front lower link
- 13. Rear lower link
- 16. Coil spring
- 19. Bound bumper cover
- 22. Upper bracket
- 25. Upper bushing

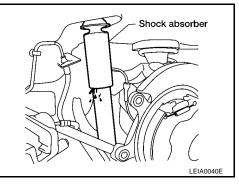
On-vehicle Service

- 2. Stabilizer bar
- 5. Connecting rod
- 8. Radius rod
- 11. Bushing
- 14. Suspension arm
- 17. Upper rubber seat
- 20. Bound bumper
- 23. Upper bracket sleeve
- 26. Washer

- 3. Stabilizer bar bushing
- 6. Member stay
- 9. Adjusting bolt cam
- 12. Wheel hub and spindle assembly
- 15. Lower rubber seat
- 18. Shock absorber
- 21. Lower bushing
- 24. Gasket

EES0020W

- Check suspension parts for excessive play, cracks, wear or damage. Shake each rear wheel to check for
 excessive play.
- Retighten all nuts and bolts to the specified torque. Refer to <u>RSU-5</u>, "Components".
- Make sure that the suspension arm cotter pin is inserted.
- Check the shock absorber for any oil leakage or other damage.
- Check wheelarch height. Refer to <u>RSU-19</u>, "Wheelarch Height (<u>Unladen*)</u>".
- Check suspension ball joint for grease leakage and ball joint dust cover for cracks or other damage.



Rear Wheel Alignment

Before checking rear wheel alignment, be sure to make a preliminary inspection.

PRELIMINARY INSPECTION

- Check tires for wear and for improper inflation.
- Check wheels for deformation, cracks and other damage. If deformed, remove wheel and check wheel runout. Refer to <u>WT-5</u>, "Inspection".
- Check rear wheel bearings for looseness.
- Check rear suspension for looseness.
- Check that rear shock absorber works properly.
- Check wheelarch height (unladen*). Refer to <u>RSU-19, "Wheelarch Height (Unladen*)"</u>.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. A Four-Wheel Thrust Alignment should be performed.
 - This type of alignment is recommended for any NISSAN vehicle.
 - The four-wheel "thrust" process helps ensure that the vehicle is properly aligned and the steering wheel is centered.
 - The alignment machine itself should be capable of accepting any NISSAN vehicle.
 - The alignment machine should be checked to ensure that it is level.
- 2. Make sure the alignment machine is properly calibrated.
 - Your alignment machine should be regularly calibrated in order to give correct information.
 - Check with the manufacturer of your specific alignment machine for their recommended Service/Calibration Schedule.

THE ALIGNMENT PROCESS

IMPORTANT: Use only the alignment specifications listed in this Service Manual. Refer to <u>RSU-18</u>, "Rear <u>Wheel Alignment (Unladen*)</u>".

RSU-6

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- When displaying the alignment settings, many alignment machines use "indicators": (Green/red, plus or 1. minus, Go/No Go). Do NOT use these indicators.
 - The alignment specifications programmed into your alignment machine that operate these indicators may not be correct.
 - This may result in an ERROR.
- 2. Some newer alignment machines are equipped with an optional "Rolling Compensation" method to "compensate" the sensors (alignment targets or head units). Do NOT use this "Rolling Compensation" method.
 - Use the "Jacking Compensation" method. After installing the alignment targets or head units, raise the vehicle and rotate the wheels 1/2 turn both ways.
 - See Instructions in the alignment machine you are using for more information.

CAMBER

NOTE:

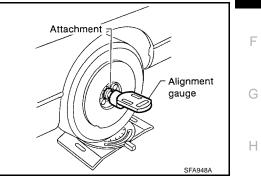
adjusting bolt.

Measure camber of both right and left wheels with a suitable alignment gauge and adjust in accordance RSU with the following procedures.

Camber : Refer to RSU-18, "Rear Wheel Alignment (Unladen*)" .

If camber is not within specification, adjust by turning the adjusting bolts in the same direction.

Turn the adjusting bolts in the same direction to calibrate.

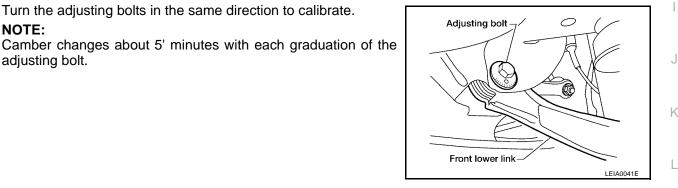


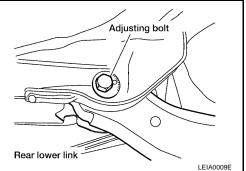
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Tighten adjusting bolt nuts to specification. Refer to <u>RSU-5</u>, "Components".

TOE-IN

Measure toe-in using following procedure. If out of specification, inspect and replace any damaged or worn rear suspension parts.

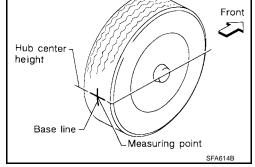
WARNING:

- Always perform the following procedure on a flat surface.
- Make sure that no person is in front of the vehicle before pushing it.

RSU-7

REAR SUSPENSION ASSEMBLY

- 1. Bounce rear of vehicle up and down to stabilize the posture.
- 2. Push the vehicle straight ahead about 5 m (16 ft).
- 3. Put a mark on base line of the tread (rear side) of both tires at the same height of hub center. This mark is a measuring point.



- 4. Measure distance "A" (rear side).
- 5. Push the vehicle slowly ahead to rotate the wheels 180° degrees (1/2 turn).

If the wheels have rotated more than 180° degrees (1/2 turn), try the above procedure again from the beginning. Never push vehicle backward.

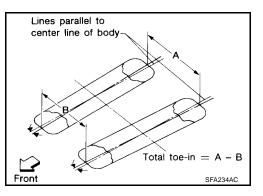
6. Measure distance "B" (front side).

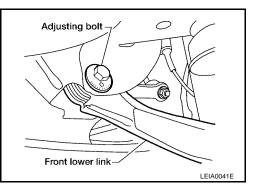


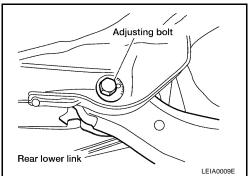
7. Adjust toe-in by turning the adjusting bolts.

NOTE:

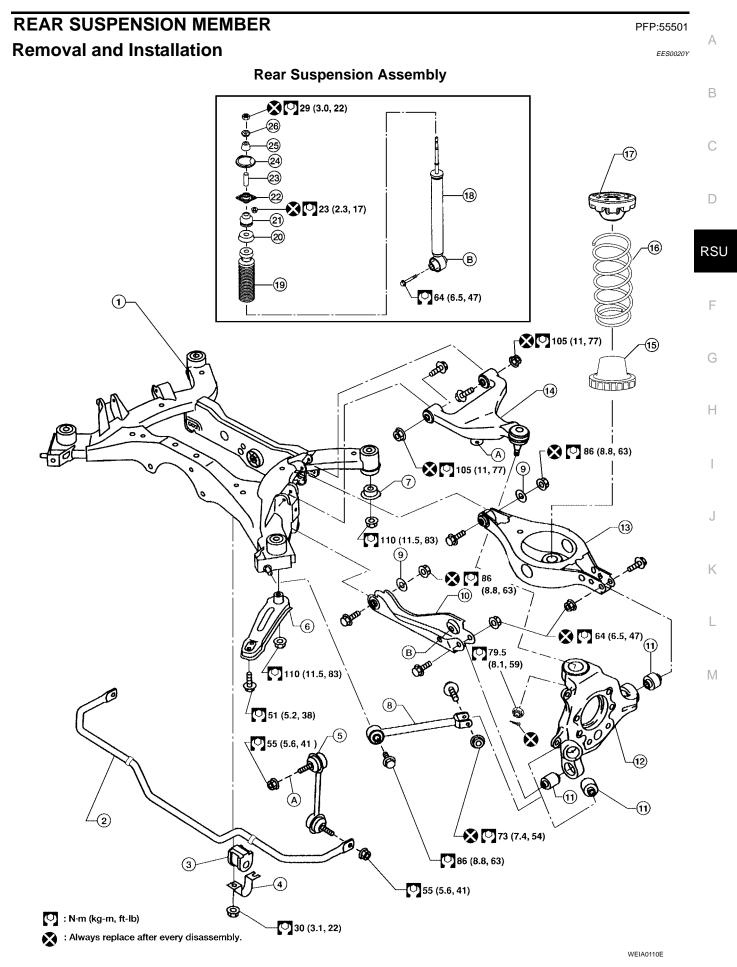
Toe changes about 1.5 mm (0.059 in) [one side] with each graduation of the adjusting bolt.







8. Tighten the adjusting bolt nuts to specification. Refer to RSU-5, "Components" .



REAR SUSPENSION MEMBER

- 1. Rear suspension member
- 4. Stabilizer bar clamp
- 7. Member stopper
- 10. Front lower link
- 13. Rear lower link
- 16. Coil spring
- 19. Bound bumper cover
- 22. Upper bracket
- 25. Upper bushing

REMOVAL

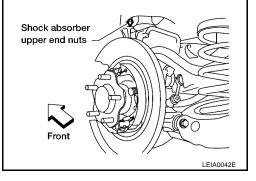
CAUTION:

- 2. Stabilizer bar
- 5. Connecting rod
- 8. Radius rod
- 11. Bushing
- 14. Suspension arm
- 17. Upper rubber seat
- 20. Bound bumper
- 23. Upper bracket sleeve
- 26. Washer

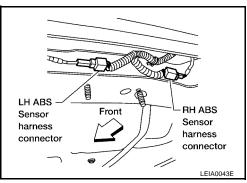
- 3. Stabilizer bar bushing
- 6. Member stay
- 9. Adjusting bolt cam
- 12. Wheel hub and spindle assembly
- 15. Lower rubber seat
- 18. Shock absorber
- 21. Lower bushing
- 24. Gasket

Before removing the rear suspension assembly, disconnect the ABS wheel sensors from the assembly. Failure to do so may result in damage to the sensor wires and the sensors becoming inoperative.

- Remove the center exhaust tube with mufflers using power tool. Refer to <u>EX-3</u>, "<u>Removal and Installation</u>"
- 2. Disconnect the parking brake cable assemblies from the front cable. Refer to <u>PB-5</u>, "<u>Removal and Instal-</u> lation".
- 3. Remove the brake caliper assemblies from the rear wheel hub and spindle assemblies without disconnecting the brake lines, using power tool. Position the brake caliper assemblies aside using suitable wire. Refer to <u>BR-35, "Removal and Installation of Caliper Assembly and Disc Rotor"</u>.
 - Leave the brake line connected to the brake caliper.
 - Do not to depress the brake pedal, or the piston will pop out.
 - Do not pull or twist the brake hose.
- 4. Remove the shock absorber upper end nuts using power tool.



- 5. Disconnect the LH and RH ABS sensor harness connectors, and disconnect the ABS sensor harness from the rear suspension member.
- 6. Remove the LH and RH member stay bolts using power tool.
- 7. Use a support jack or suitable tool, to support the rear suspension member.
- 8. Remove the rear suspension member nuts using power tool. Then lower the rear suspension member assembly using the support jack.



INSTALLATION

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

SHOCK ABSORBER

Removal and Installation REMOVAL

- 1. Remove the wheel and tire assembly using power tool. Refer to <u>WT-6, "WHEEL AND TIRE ASSEMBLY"</u>.
- Set a transmission jack or suitable tool, under the rear lower link to relieve the coil spring tension, then remove the shock absorber lower end bolt using power tool.
 NOTE:

The rear brake rotor has been removed for clarity only.

- 3. Remove the transmission jack supporting the rear lower link.
- 4. Remove the shock absorber upper end nuts using power tool.

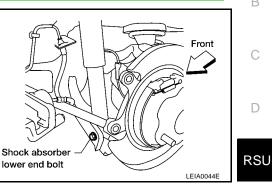


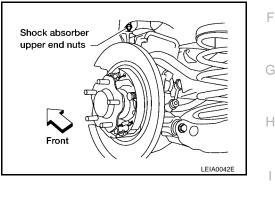
INSTALLATION

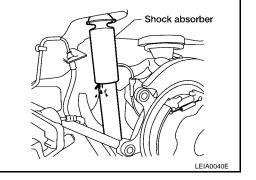
Installation is in the reverse order of removal. Refer to RSU-5, "Components" .

Inspection

- Check for smooth operation through a full stroke, both compression and extension.
- Check for oil leakage on welded or gland packing portions.
- Check piston rod for cracks, deformation or other damage and replace if necessary.







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SUSPENSION ARM

SUSPENSION ARM

Removal and Installation REMOVAL

- 1. Remove the rear suspension member assembly using power tool. Refer to <u>RSU-9</u>, "<u>Removal and Installa-</u> tion".
- 2. Disconnect the connecting rod upper joint from the suspension arm using power tool.
- 3. Remove the suspension arm nuts and bolts on the suspension member side using power tool.
- 4. Remove the suspension arm cotter pin and lock nut on the wheel hub and spindle assembly side using power tool.
- 5. Disconnect the suspension arm from the wheel hub and spindle assembly using Tool.

Tool number : HT72520000 (J-25730-A)

CAUTION:

- Do not damage ball joint with Tool.
- While using Tool, temporarily tighten the lock nut so as not to damage the ball joint stud threads.

INSTALLATION

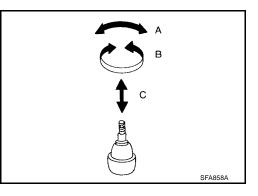
Installation is in the reverse order of removal. Refer to RSU-5, "Components" .

 After installing the suspension arm, check the wheel alignment and adjust if necessary. Refer to <u>RSU-6</u>, <u>"Rear Wheel Alignment"</u>.

Inspection

- Check suspension arm for damage, cracks, deformation and replace if necessary.
- Check rubber bushing for damage, cracks and deformation. Replace suspension arm assembly if necessary.
- Check ball joint. Replace suspension arm assembly if any of the following exists:
- Ball stud is worn.
- Joint is hard to swing.
- Play in axial direction is excessive.
- Before checking, turn ball joint at least 10 revolutions so that ball joint is properly broken in.

Swinging force "A": Refer to RSU-18, "Ball Joint".Turning force "B": Refer to RSU-18, "Ball Joint".Vertical end play "C": Refer to RSU-18, "Ball Joint".



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RADIUS ROD

RADIUS ROD

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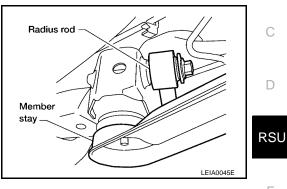
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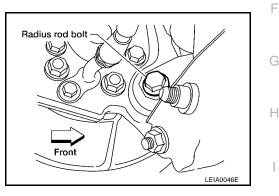
Removal and Installation REMOVAL

- Remove the wheel and tire assembly using power tool. Refer to WT-6, "WHEEL AND TIRE ASSEMBLY" . 1.
- 2. Set a transmission jack or suitable tool, to relieve the coil spring tension and support the radius rod.
- Disconnect the radius rod from the rear suspension member 3. using power tool.

Disconnect the radius rod nut and bolt from the wheel hub and

spindle assembly using power tool, then remove the radius rod.





INSTALLATION

4.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal. Refer to RSU-5, "Components".

After installing the radius rod, check the wheel alignment and adjust if necessary. Refer to RSU-6, "Rear Wheel Alignment".

Inspection

Check radius rod for any deformation, cracks, or damage and replace if necessary.

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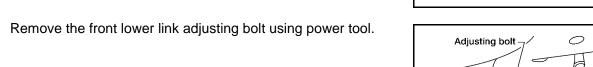
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FRONT LOWER LINK

Removal and Installation REMOVAL

- Remove the wheel and tire assembly using power tool. Refer to WT-6, "WHEEL AND TIRE ASSEMBLY". 1.
- 2. Set a transmission jack or suitable tool, to relieve the coil spring tension and support the front lower link.
- Disconnect the shock absorber lower end bolt using power tool. 3.



Front lower link

Disconnect the front lower link nut and bolt from the wheel hub 5. and spindle assembly using power tool, then remove front lower link.

INSTALLATION

4.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal. Refer to RSU-5, "Components" .

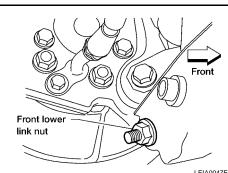
After installing the front lower link, check the wheel alignment and adjust if necessary. Refer to RSU-6. • "Rear Wheel Alignment" .

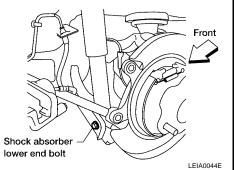
RSU-14

Inspection

Check front lower link for any deformation, cracks, or damage and replace if necessary.

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REAR LOWER LINK AND COIL SPRING

Removal and Installation REMOVAL

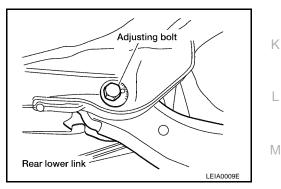
- 1. Remove the wheel and tire assembly using power tool. Refer to WT-6, "WHEEL AND TIRE ASSEMBLY" .
- 2. Set a transmission jack or suitable tool, to relieve the coil spring tension and support the rear lower link.
- 3. Loosen the rear lower link adjusting bolt and nut connected to the rear suspension member, using power tool.

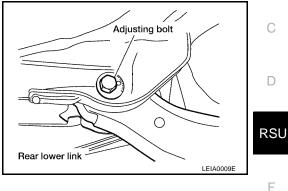
4. Remove the rear lower link bolt and nut from the wheel hub and spindle assembly using power tool.

- 5. Slowly lower the transmission jack to release the coil spring tension. Then remove upper rubber seat, coil spring and lower rubber seat from the rear lower link.
- 6. Remove the rear lower link adjusting bolt and nut from the rear suspension member using power tool, then remove the rear lower link.



Installation is in the reverse order of removal. Refer to <u>RSU-5, "Components"</u>.





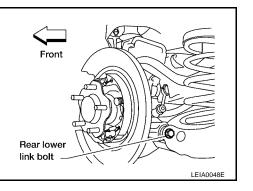
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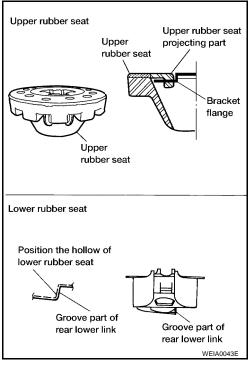
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- Check that the projecting part inside the upper seat and the flange part of bracket are attached as shown.
- Check that the projection part outside the upper seat directs to vehicle front.
- Position the hollow of the rubber seat with the groove part of rear lower link to install.
- Install coil spring with the side of two paint markers directing to lower side.
- After installing the rear lower link and coil spring, check the wheel alignment and adjust if necessary. Refer to <u>RSU-6, "Rear</u> <u>Wheel Alignment"</u>.



Inspection

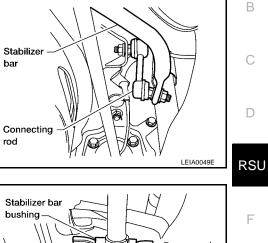
Check for deformation, cracks, or other damage and replace if necessary.

STABILIZER BAR

Removal and Installation REMOVAL

1. Disconnect the stabilizer bar ends from the connecting rods using power tool.

- 2. Remove the stabilizer bar clamps using power tool, and remove the stabilizer bar bushings.
- 3. Remove the stabilizer bar.

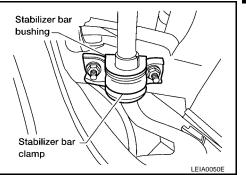


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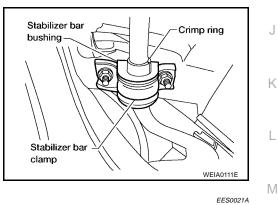
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INSTALLATION

Installation is in the reverse order of removal. Refer to RSU-5, "Components" .

• Install the stabilizer bar bushing and clamp so they are positioned inside of the crimp ring on the stabilizer bar.



Inspection

- Check stabilizer bar for any deformation, cracks, or damage and replace if necessary.
- Check rubber bushings for deterioration, or cracks and replace if necessary.

SERVICE DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS (SDS)

SERVICE DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS (SDS) General Specifications (Rear)

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Suspension type

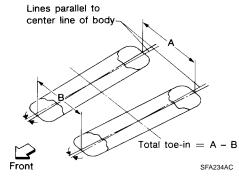
Shock absorber type

Independent multi-link suspension

Double-acting hydraulic

Rear Wheel Alignment (Unladen*)

Market		United States and Canada	Mexico
Camher	Minimum	-1° 3' (-1.05°)	0° 3' (0.05°)
	Nominal	-0° 33′ (-0.55°)	0° 33′ (0.55°)
		-0° 3′ (-0.05°)	1° 3′ (1.05°)



			Minimum	1.6 (0.063)	1.6 (0.063)
		Nominal	3.2 (0.126)	3.2 (0.126)	
			Maximum	4.8 (0.189)	4.8 (0.189)
		Difference between LH, RH	Minimum	-2.0 (-0.079)	-2.0 (-0.079)
			Nominal	0 (0)	0 (0)
			Maximum	2.0 (0.079)	2.0 (0.079)
			Minimum	0° 3′ 35" (0.06°)	0° 3′ 35" (0.06°)
	Angle (left plus right) Degree minute (Decimal degree)		Nominal	0° 7′ 48" (0.13°)	0° 7′ 48" (0.13°)
			Maximum	0° 12′ 0" (0.20°)	0° 12′ 0" (0.20°)

*: Fuel, engine coolant, and engine oil are full. Spare tire, jack, hand tools and mats in designated positions.

Ball Joint

EES0021D

A B	
¢	
SFA858A	
Swinging force "A" (measuring point: cotter pin hole of ball stud)	7.8 - 54.9 N (0.8 - 5.6 kg-f, 1.8 - 12.3 lb-f)
Turning torque "B"	0.49 - 3.43 N·m (5.0 - 35.0 kg-cm, 4.3 - 30.4 in-lb)
Vertical end play "C"	0 mm (0 in)

SERVICE DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS (SDS)

Wheelarch Height (Unladen*)

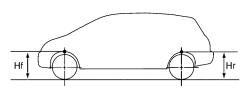
Unit: mm (in)

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n) A

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	WEIA0030E		
Market	United States and Canada	Mexico	RSU
Front (Hf)	740 (29.13)	770 (30.31)	
Rear (Hr)	749 (29.49)	779 (30.67)	
: Fuel, engine coolant, and engine oil are full	. Spare tire, jack, hand tools and mats in designated po	sitions.	F
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