



Power Steering System Flush Procedure

The power steering systems in today's vehicles have tighter tolerances than older systems. These tight tolerances can cause debris and any other foreign material to clog up and starve the system. It's very important to flush all systems when performing a power steering service, but is a must when replacing any major component, such as a rack, a pump, a gear, or hoses. Following the proper procedure will improve customer satisfaction and reduce the possibility of a comeback due to improper service.

Follow the steps below to properly flush the system.

1. If performing a Flush Service only, begin with Step 3. If you're replacing a steering pump, rack, or gear, follow the steps from the beginning.
2. Remove the return line from the power steering pump reservoir and cap the return port. Position the return hose so that the fluid drains into a proper drain pan or vessel. (If your system uses a remote reservoir, it is highly recommended to clean the reservoir first, however ideally it is recommended the reservoir be replaced when changing any major steering component. Remote reservoirs typically contain screens in them that can get clogged and starve the pump of fluid causing noise or worse damage to the pump.) Skip step 3 if you've already removed the return hose as mentioned above.
3. Remove the return hose from power steering unit into a drain pan. Cap the return port on the reservoir to prevent leakage.
4. Fill the power steering fluid reservoir with the OE recommended fluid type for the vehicle.
5. Disable the engine so it will not start when cranked. Refer to the vehicle's service manual for the correct procedure.
6. With the front wheels off the ground, crank the engine 3 to 5 seconds at a time and turn the wheels lock to lock simultaneously and continue to replenish the fluid in the reservoir as needed, or until the fluid coming out of the return line is clean and free of debris. Caution should be taken to ensure that the POWER STEERING PUMP is not operated without fluid.
Note: Do not subject the vehicle's starter to prolonged cranking as this may damage the starter.
7. Inspect the hoses. Most manufactures recommend replacing power steering hoses if the system is more the 5 years old. Hoses may look fine on the outside; however, they can degrade on the inside and send debris through the system. Old or bad hoses could be the cause of repeated failures of power steering components. Replace as necessary.
8. Reconnect the return line to the reservoir. Make sure the fluid in the pump reservoir is at proper operating level.
9. Bleed the system (engine off & front wheels off the ground) and refill reservoir to proper level if necessary. **Vacuum bleeding is the most effective method of removing air from the system.**
10. Check for smooth assist, excessive noise, connections for leakage and system for proper operation.

**** FOR ADDITION TECHNICAL INFORMATION PLEASE GO TO www.pwrsteer.com**