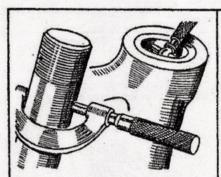
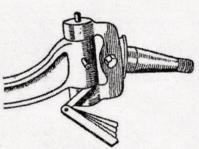
## **CLEARANCE STANDARDS FOR CHECKING PARTS**

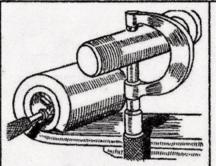
These tolerances are for general use *only* when the specific instructions of the manufacturer are not available.

Measurements are in inches unless otherwise specified.

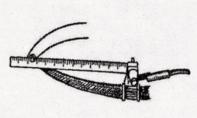


Measure king pin clearance in bushing with micrometer calipers and telescoping gage.





Measure clearance between spring eye bolt and bushing with micrometer calipers and telescoping sage.

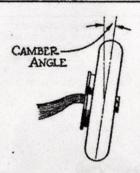


Measure variation in distance between spring eye bolt and axle on each side with steel scale.

 Desirable
 1/64

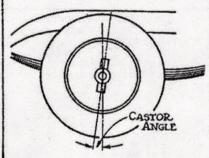
 Serviceable
 1/32

 Repair
 1/16



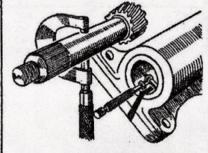
Measure variation in camber of front wheels on each side with camber gage.

	DEGREES	INCHES
Desirable	0	1/32
Serviceable	1/4	1/16
Repair	1/2	1/8



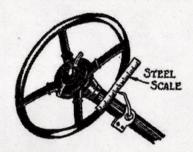
Measure caster of front axle with caster gage, (variation from specifications).

			I	)	E		3	F	3	E	1	3	S					
Desirab	ļe																	0
Services	lb	ı	e			•	•		•					٠				14
Repair				•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•				•	1/2



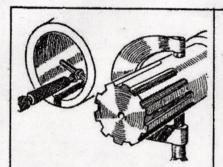
Measure clearance between pitman arm shaft and bushing with micrometer calipers and telescoping gage.

ing gage. Desirable .		.001002
Serviceable		 .004
Repair or re	place .	 .006

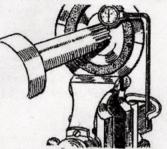


Measure looseness of steering gear at rim of wheel with pointer and steel scale.

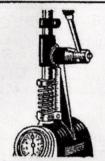
Desirab	k											1/2-1 in.
Services	al	Ы	e	:								2 in.
Repair								•	•			3 in,



Measure clearance between sliding sleeve and clutch shaft with micrometer calipers and telescoping gage.



Measure clearance beween clutch hub and clutch shaft splines with dial gage.

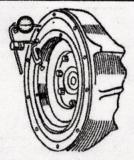


Measure difference in pressure between clutch springs with spring pressure testing gage.

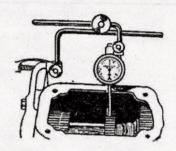
 Desirable
 1-2 lb.

 Serviceable
 3 lb.

 Replace
 5 lb.



Measure alignment of clutch bell housing with flywheel face, using dial gage.

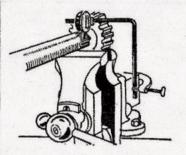


Measure clearance between transmission gear teeth with dial gage.

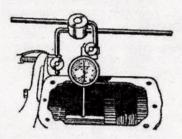
 Desirable
 .003-.005

 Serviceable
 .012

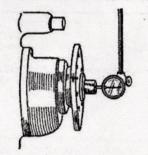
 Repair or replace
 .015



Measure clearance between gear hub and splines of shaft with dial gage.



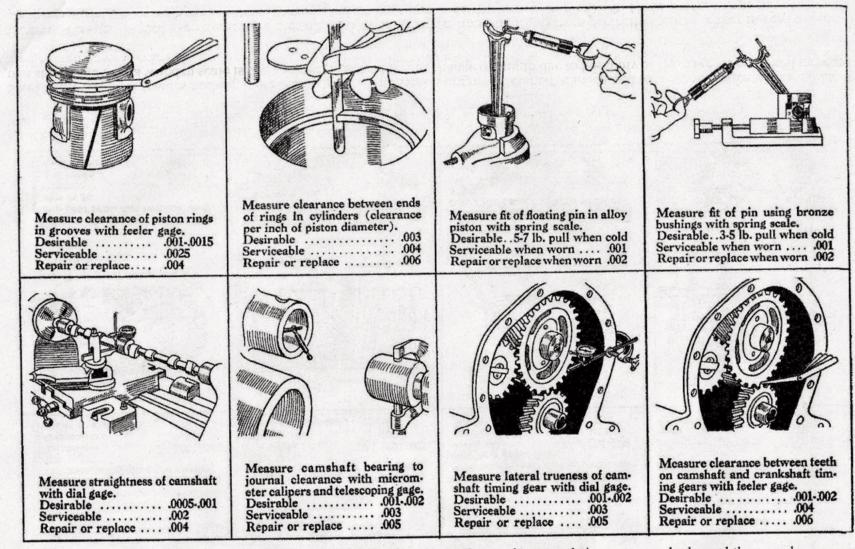
Measure diametral clearance of transmission bearings with dial



Repair or replace ...., .010

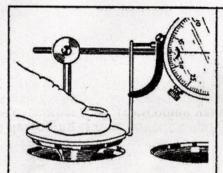
Editor's Note: This article (from 1931) suggests the use of certain tools to measure the various components of a vehicle. Many of these tools are often found in a reasonably well-equipped shop, while others are less common, and they can be found in a specialized repair shop. The definitions which follow are intended to identify the various tools and their uses.

Micrometer (sometimes called a micrometer caliper) – A micrometer is a precise measuring tool consisting of a rigid frame and a fixed anvil. A telescoping rod, which is designed to measure the outside diameter of an item, is controlled by a knurled knob. A scale is engraved onto the barrel of the tool making very precise measurements possible. See *Skinned Knuckles*, February 2015 for more details.

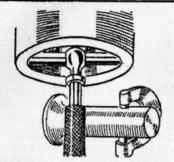


Telescoping Gauge – A telescoping gauge does not, by itself, measure. It merely expands into a space, locks and then can be measured with another tool. Telescoping gauges generally are available in sets of five or six gauges, ranging in sizes from about ½" to 3". Each gauge fits a range of sizes. An example would be the smallest gauge fits ½" to ¾", the next ¾" to 1¾" etc.

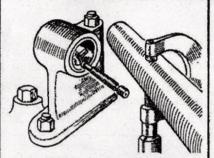
The telescoping gauge is shaped like a 'T' with the cross piece able to move or telescope in and out. The handle has a lock at the end which holds the cross piece at a certain size. The cross piece is fitted into the space to be measured and then locked to the correct fit. It is then removed, and the length of the cross piece is measured with a micrometer. Three or four measurements are recommended to assure accuracy.

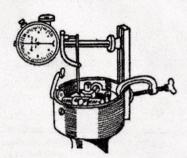


Measure clearance between valve stem and valve guide with dial

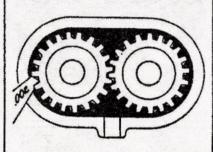


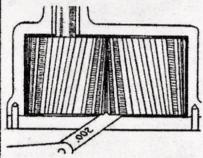
Measure clearance between valve lifter and lifter guide with micrometer calipers and telescoping gage.



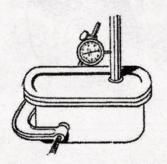


Measure sidewise movement of ignition distributor cam with dial gage.

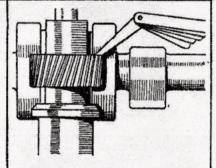




Measure clearance between oil pump housing cover and face of gears with feeler gage.



Measure clearance between oil pump shaft and bushings with dial



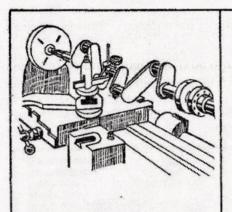
Measure clearance between oil pump drive gear and camshaft gear teeth with feeler gage.

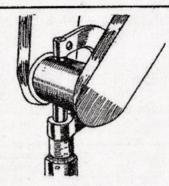
Desirable ..........................003-.005

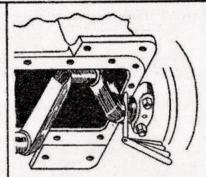
Feeler Gauge – A feeler gauge is used to measure gaps. The gauge consists of separate precisely machined thicknesses of metal, each marked with its thicknesses generally range from approximately 0.001" up to 0.025".

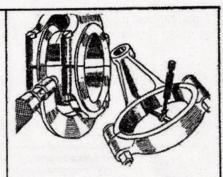
Steel Scale – A steel scale is nothing more than a 'ruler'. The steel is engraved, etched or machined to show increments. The advantages of a steel scale over a wooden scale is that the steel is not subject to change of length due to humidity or warpage. The marked increments are generally more accurate.

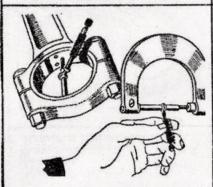
Camber Gauge – A tool used to measure the 'tilt' of a wheel (viewed from the front) from perfectly vertical, either inward or outward. If the top of the wheel is tilted in toward the centerline of the car, it is known as negative camber. Tilted outward is positive camber.

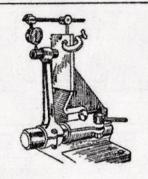


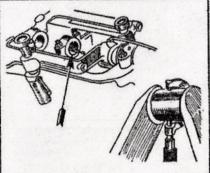










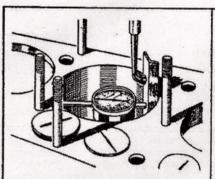


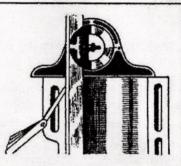


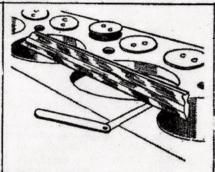
Castor Gauge - The caster gauge measures the forward or backward slope of a line drawn through the upper and lower steering pivot points when viewed directly from the side of the vehicle.

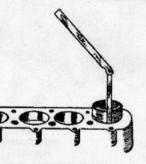
**Pointer** – A pointer is merely a fixed reference point that can be measured. It may be clamped, or affixed with a magnet or other method to keep it accurate.

Dial Gauge - An indicator gauge which may be used in a variety of ways. Some are activated by a rod which is moved up and down;



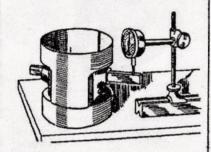


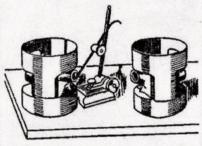


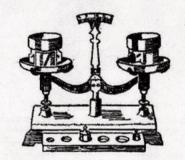


Measure clearance of piston in cylinder with feeler gage (clearance per inch of piston diameter).

Desirable ... .001 .001-.0015 Serviceable ... .0015 .0015-.002 Replace ... .0025 .003



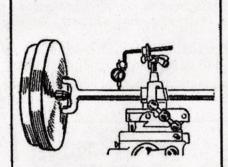


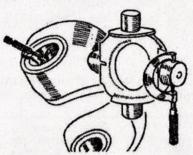


others may be activated by a sideways movement. Each movement of the activating mechanism is shown on the face of the dial gauge. Some readings can be extremely precise, ranging from 0.0001" of movement.

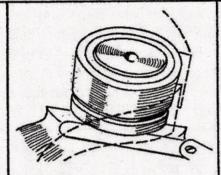
The dial gauge may be affixed to a surface with a magnetic clamp, bolts, or a stand. A variety of 'feelers' are often available to allow the gauge to do more than one type of measurement.

**Spring Pressure Tension Gauge** – A spring pressure tension gauge is little more than a specially designed scale. It measures the amount of pressure (in ounces or pounds) of a spring at various points of compression. Often valve springs are specified to have a certain pressure

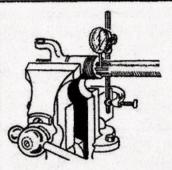


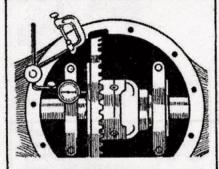


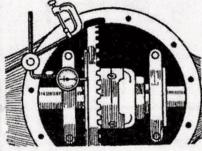
Measure clearance between universal joint pins and bushings with micrometer calipers and telescoping gage.

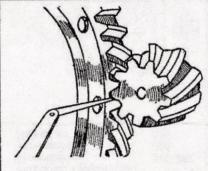


Measure end clearance of universal joint pins in bushings with feeler gage.

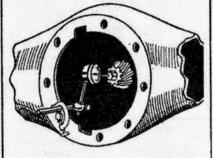






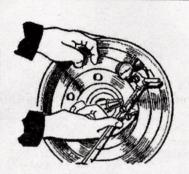


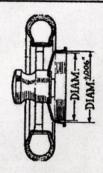
Measure clearance between pinion and ring gear teeth with feeler gage.

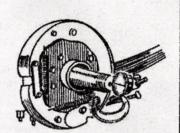


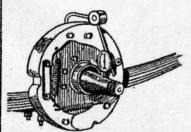
at various lengths. Skinned Knuckles has in the past advised on how to make a simple spring pressure tension gauge using a drill press and a bathroom scale. We will be repeating this information in a future issue.

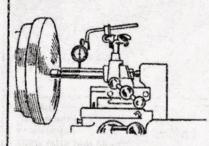
**Spring Gauge** – A spring gauge provides an identifiable amount of tension. One end of the gauge is coupled to the part to be measured. The amount of pull is marked in fractions of an ounce or pounds. The amount of movement of the part being measured has to be determined with another tool.

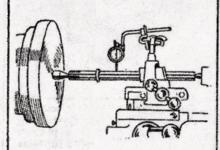


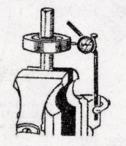


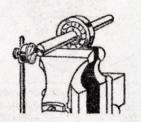












Inside Micrometer — Often known as an inside tubular micrometer, this device works like the inside telescoping gauges, but is considerably more accurate in the readings. It does not have a handle like the telescoping gauge, and the measurement can be read directly from a scale on the tubular barrel.

**Protractor** – A tool designed to measure angles. Two (somewhat) perpendicular faces will measure how many degrees (from a perfect right angle - 90°) the two surfaces vary. Often one face is moveable, and a vernier scale indicates the number of degrees of variation.