FACT SHEET

Module 4.1 Suspension System

Suspension system
Includes a series of rods, bars, springs, and other components. This system keeps the wheels and tires pointed in the direction of the steer.

- Supports the weight of the vehicle.
- Absorbs the shocks caused by road irregularities.
- Provides flexibility while ensuring vehicle stability and drivability.

Basic Components:
Support the weight of the vehicle and flex to absorb road shocks.

- **Springs**
  Leaf in the rear
- **Coil front and sometimes rear**
- **Torsion bars**
- **Shock absorbers**
  One installed at each wheel to control the oscillating action of the springs to minimize movement and stabilize the wheel contact with the road
- **Stabilizer bars (sway bar)**
  Added to the front and sometimes the rear suspension to minimize body roll (lean or sway) on turns and bumps

Macpherson strut
A suspension unit that combines the shock and spring into one component.

Signs of Suspension Problems:

1. If the vehicle bounces more than usual, have shocks checked where the vehicle is serviced.
2. If the vehicle does not appear to be level (when unloaded), have the springs checked for sag, wear and/or breakage where the vehicle is serviced.
3. If the tire wear is uneven, there may be a problem with the suspension system. Have this checked where the vehicle is serviced.
4. Check the owner's manual for the recommended intervals for servicing or replacing the vehicle's shocks, struts, and joints.
5. The steering and suspension will not break down without warning.
6. Following the recommended service intervals in the owner's manual will permit early diagnosis and repair.