

Understanding Steering and Wheel Alignment Angles

Prepared by Graham from SuperPro August 2011

















Remember: - Tyre Wear Patterns Tell The Technician A Story

 Provide Vital Information For Determining Final Alignment Settings















Steering Angles Affecting A Vehicles Alignment

- Caster
 - Camber
 - S.A.I.
 - Included Angle
 - Thrust Angle
 - Toe-In And Toe-Out















Other Factors Related To Tracking, Stability And Tyre Life

- Set Back
 - Toe Out On Turns
 - Bump Steer
 - Scrub Radius And Wheel Offset





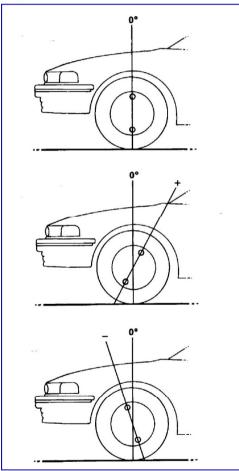












- Caster Is Not A Tyre Wearing Angle
- Caster Assists In the Self Centering Action Of The Steering
- Caster Is The Angle Formed By A Line Through The Pivot Points And A Vertical Line Through The Stub Axle
- Caster Can Be Positive Or Negative
- Excessive Variation Side To Side Vehicle Will Pull To The side Of Least Positive Caster
- Caster Provides Vehicle Stability





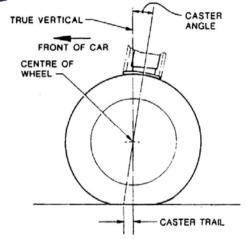






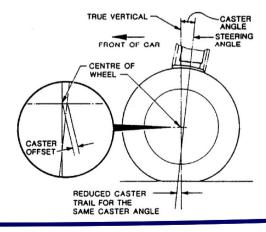






Caster Trail Correction For High Caster Angles

- Ford Falcon AU And Commodore VT Run High Caster Angles
- Reducing Caster Trail Prevents Low Speed Shimmy
- Maintains High Speed Stability







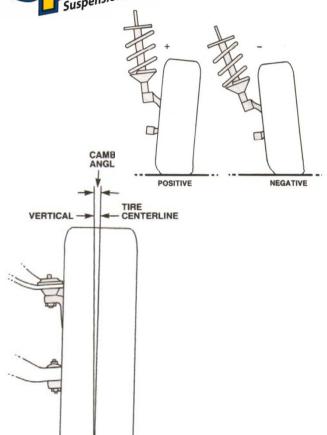












Camber

- Camber Is A Tyre Wearing Angle
- Camber Can Be Negative Or Positive
- Positive Camber Tyre And Wheel Assembly Leans Outwards At The Top
- Negative Camber Leans Inwards At The Top
- Negative Camber Provides Full Footprint When Cornering
- Camber Settings A Compromise Between Good Handling And Tyre Wear















Effects Of Camber

- Too Much Positive Wears Outside Of Tyre Tread
- Too Much Negative Wears Inside Of Tyre Tread
- Excessive Variation Side To Side Will Pull To Most Positive
- Excessive Negative Camber Stresses Outer Wheel Bearing
- Excessive Positive Camber Stresses Inner Wheel Bearing















Influences Of Camber

- Uneven Loading Of Vehicle
- Body Roll In Turns
- Road Camber
- Conditions Of Suspension
- Ride Height Of Each Spring
- Caster







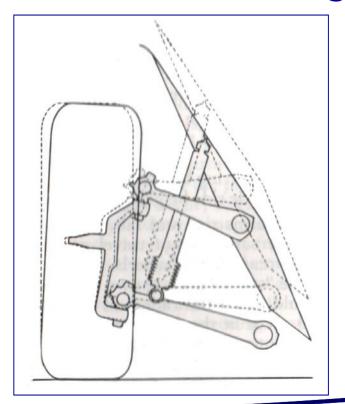








Variation In Camber With Change In Ride Height









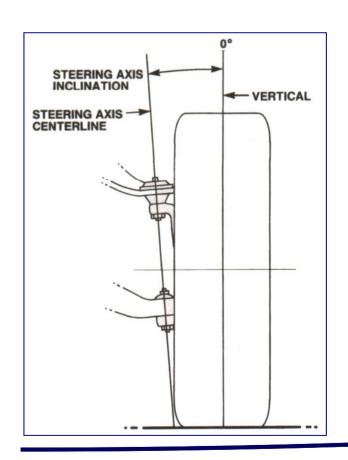








Steering Axis Inclination [S.A.I.]



Angle Formed Between Pivot Points
 And Vertical Line Through Center Of Wheel

•S.A.I. Is Not Adjustable

- •S.A.I. Is A Diagnostic Angle
- Assists Steering Returnability







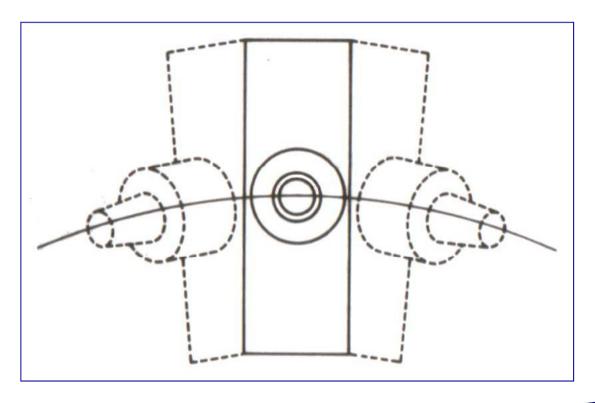








Arc Formed By Stub Axle Traversing Lock To Lock









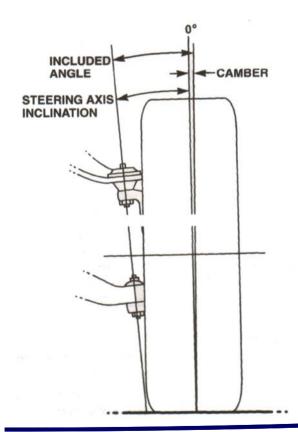








Included Angle. A Diagnostic Angle



Included Angle Obtained By:-

Adding Positive Camber To S.A.I.

Subtracting Negative Camber From S.A.I.







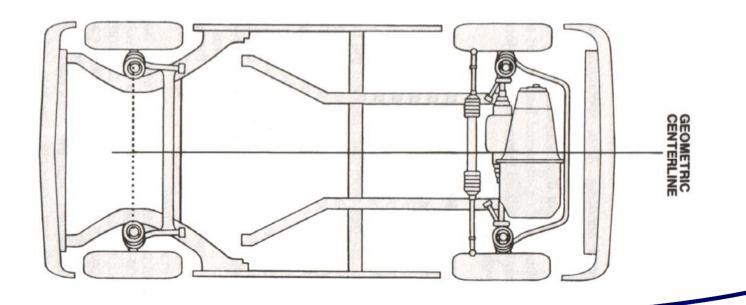








Geometric Centre Line Of Vehicle







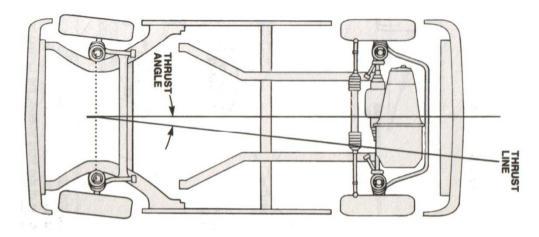












- Thrust Angle Off Centreline Of Vehicle
- Thrust Angle Of Vehicle Must Be on Centreline
- Rear Toe Adjustment Will Correct Thrust Angle











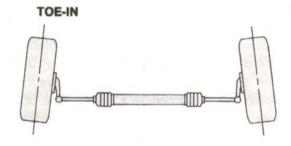




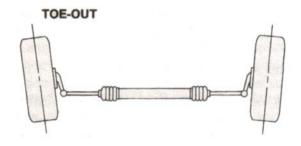
ZERO TOE FRONT OF CAR

Various Toe Settings

Zero Toe



•Toe In



Toe Out







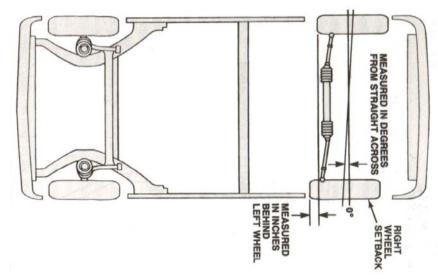








Set Back Is The Variation In Wheel Base Of The Vehicle



- Measured By Modern Wheel Alignment Machines
- Set Back Changes With Caster Change
- Excessive Set Back Can Cause The Vehicle To 'Run Off'







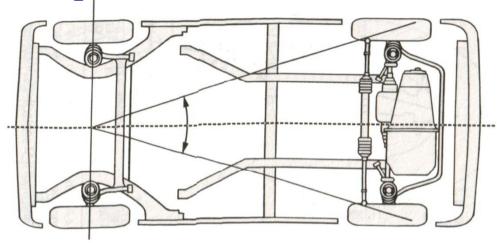








Ackerman Angle Provides Correct Toe Out On Turns



- •Line Drawn Though:-
 - Centre Of Footprint
 - Tie Rod Attaching Point On Steering Arm
 - Meet In Centre Of Line Drawn Through Rear Axle
 - Angle Of Turn Of Front Wheels Will Be Correct







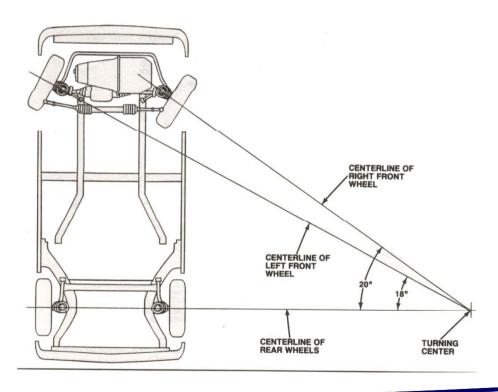








Ackerman Effect In Corners



- Inside Wheel In turn Requires
 Greater Angle Of Turn
- Outside Wheel Requires Less Turning Angle
 - Lines Projected Will Meet
 At Intersection Point Outside
 Vehicle







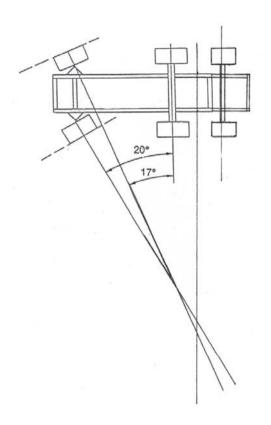








Effect On Ackerman Angle When Wheel Base Increased Or Extra Axle Added



Line Now Drawn Midway Between Rear Axles

Intersection Points Changed

• Front Turn Angle Not Correct

Tyres Will Scrub and Squeal















Bump Steer

Variation in Toe That Occurs As The Front Suspension Moves Up and Down Without Body Roll and Caused By:-

- Incorrect Steering Linkage Design Or Tie Rod Location
- Bent Steering Linkage
- Toe Adjusted Without Centralising Steering Gear
- Soft Suspension Bushes and Worn Components
- Misalignment of Rack or Steering Linkage in Frame









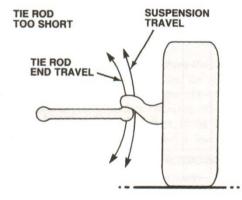




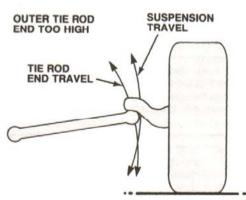


Incorrect Attachment Of Tie Rod End

TOE CHANGE



Change in Toe With Rod End Too Short



• Bump Steer With Tie Rod Mounted Too High







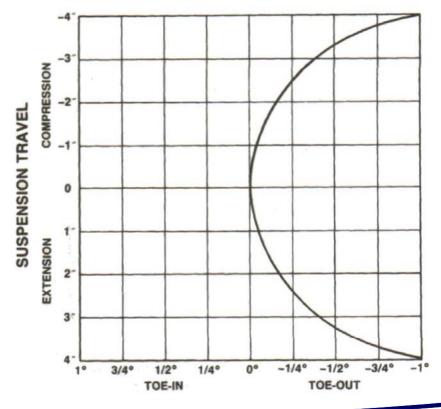








Graph Represents Toe change With Tie Rod Too Short









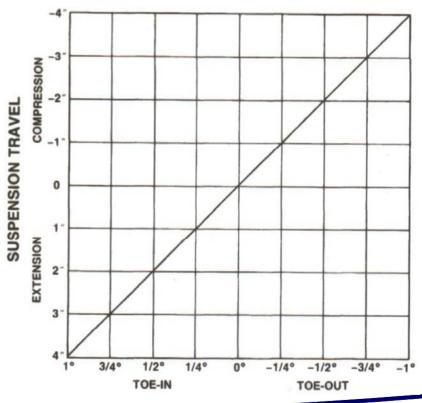








Graph Represents Toe Change Caused By Outer Tie Rod Being Higher Than Inner Tie Rod

















Positive and Negative Scrub Radius



- Usually Rear Wheel Drive With Front Wheel Toe In
- •S.A.I. Usually Less Than 10 Degrees
- Negative Scrub Radius Lines Meet Above Road Surface
- Used On Front Wheel Drive With Front Wheel Toe Out
 Or Zero Toe
 - •S.A.I. Usually Greater Than 10 Degrees







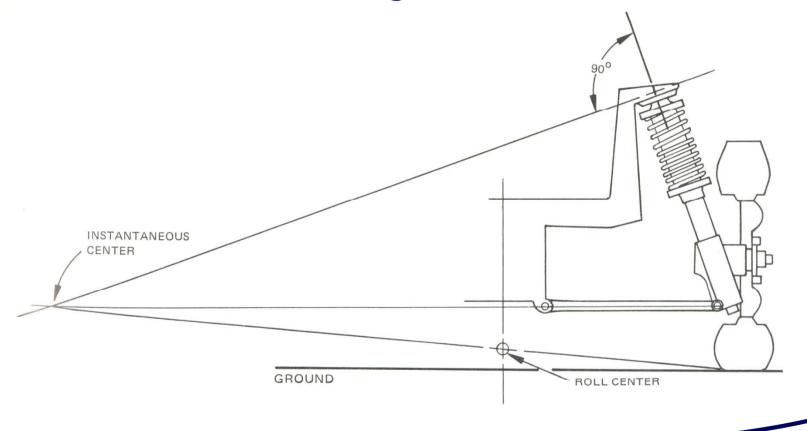








Calculating the Roll Centre







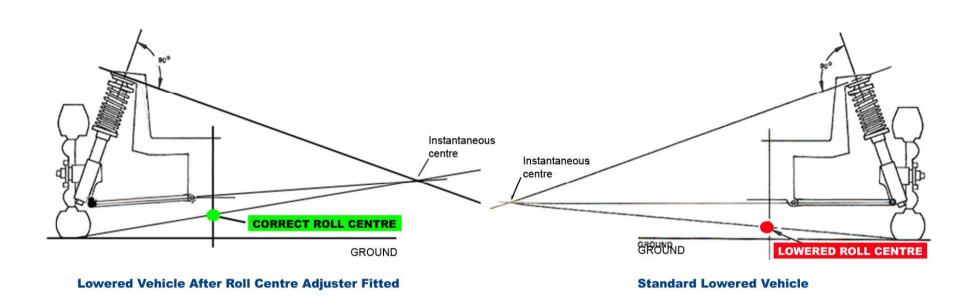
















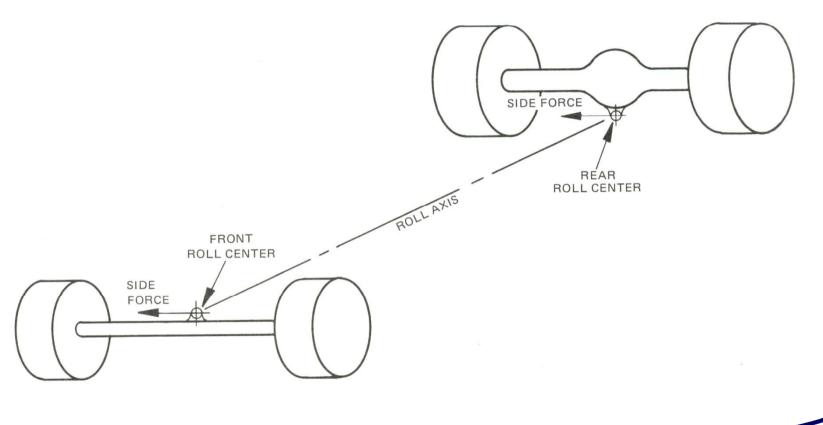














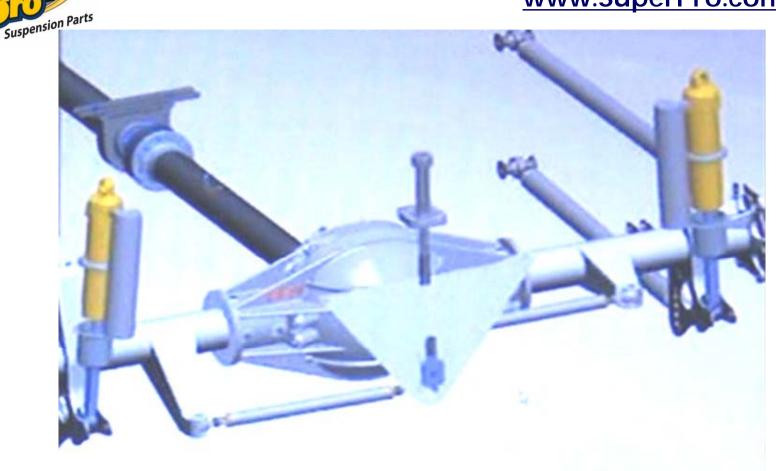


















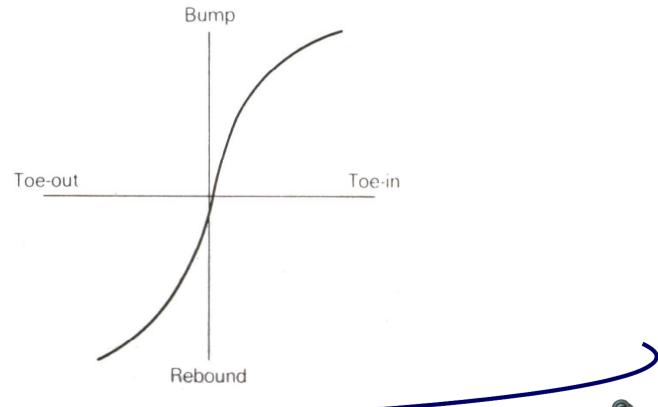








Rear Toe Steer Through Bump and Rebound









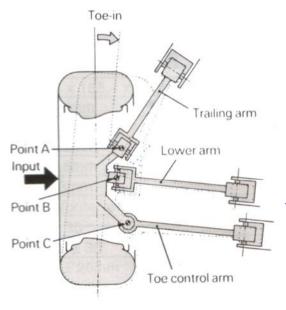








Variation In Rear Toe With Axial Thrust – Importance of good suspension and bushing compliance control



- Axial Force At 'A' Moves Arm Obliquely
- Bushes at Point 'C' are Compressed
- Point 'B' Is Displaced Towards Center Of Vehicle







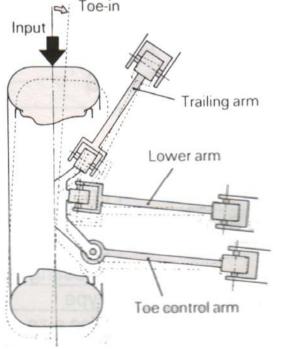








Variation In Rear Toe With Longitudinal Input – Importance of good suspension and bushing compliance control



•Compliance Steer Generated By Road Surface Or Braking

•Toe-In State Maintained By Action Of Arms

















For Additional Information including solutions for better suspension and bushing compliance control contact SuperPro or connect to

www.SuperPro.com.au











