



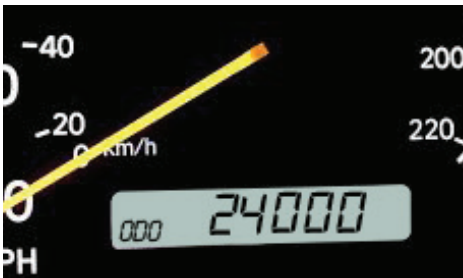
Tips for Preventing Premature Wheel Bearing Failure

To maximize safety and reliability, PTC recommends inspecting the wheel bearings during any brake service work, regardless of the vehicle's age.

KEY INSPECTION TIPS



1. Check for early warning signs of a worn bearing which may include friction noise on wheel rotation, or an unusually slow turning wheel when suspended on a rack.



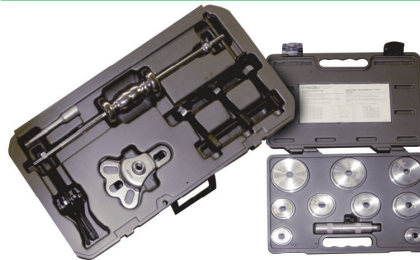
2. For rear-wheel drive vehicles, most manufacturers recommend lubrication at the front wheel bearings at 24,000 miles.



3. PTC recommends replacing the bearings or hubs on both wheels at the same time. Both wheels have the same mileage and are subjected to the same wear and tear.

Clean area

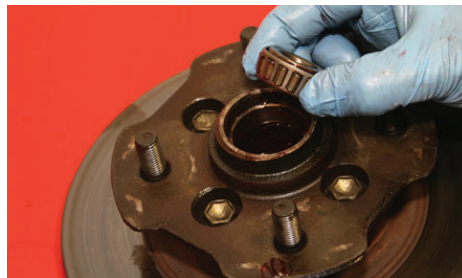
Always make sure the work area is as clean as possible. Even tiny particles of dirt or grit can enter a bearing, damaging it internally and shortening its operating life.



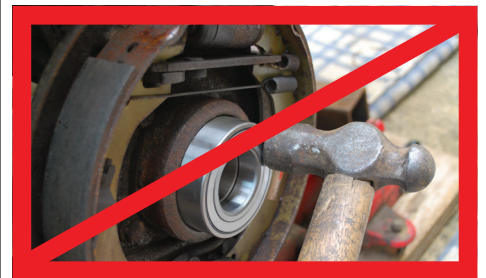
4. Use the right tools and follow the proper mounting instructions in the manufacturer's workshop manuals.



7. Check the contact surface for the seal lip. Even the smallest mark or rust will damage the seal lip and allow water penetration and eventual corrosion.



5. Always treat bearings with care. Although bearings appear very durable, they are sensitive enough, that even slight mishandling can damage a bearing's inner geometry.



8. Never use a hammer to hit directly on the bearing.



6. Always choose the correct grease.



9. Torque the bearing nut to the correct OE specified preload.

Source: brakeandfrontend.com

Note: Do not try to set clearances on hub units. They are preset at the factory with the correct preload torque setting.