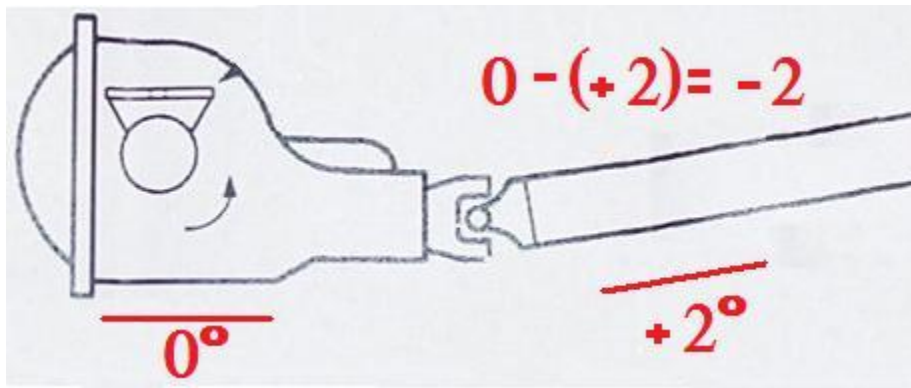


Pinion Angle

Negative Pinion Angles.

For a negative **pinion angle**, the rearend has to be **angle** downward (from back to front) from the measurement of zero degrees. For this post we will use negative two degrees, as it is the most common and most recommend starting point. The formula to use is for **finding pinion angle** is: **(rearend angle)-(driveshaft angle)=(pinion angle)**. And remember that subtracting a negative is the same as adding a positive. Examples: $(+2)-(-3)=(+5)$, $(-2)-(-3)=(+1)$, $(-2)-(+3)=(-5)$, $(+2)-(+3)=(-1)$.

While setting a negative two degree **pinion angle**, you only want a two degree spread from rearend **angle** to driveshaft **angle**. Some examples are: $(-2)/(0)$ or $(-4)/(-2)$ or $(-1)/(+1)$ or $(0)/(+2)$. As long as the measurements are two degrees apart with the rear tilted downward from back to front, in relation to the driveshaft.



Take the rearend angle, subtract it from the driveshaft angle.

Angle finder.

Get the car on ramps, weight needs to be on the tires.

Take the angle of the rearend. Then take the angle of the driveshaft. Make sure the angle finder gets positioned on both the same way.

The formula to use is for finding pinion angle is: **(rearend angle)-(driveshaft angle)=(pinion angle)**. And remember that subtracting a negative is the same as adding a positive. Examples: $(+2)-(-3)=(+5)$, $(-2)-(-3)=(+1)$, $(-2)-(+3)=(-5)$, $(+2)-(+3)=(-1)$.