2007 Mazda CX-7 Workshop Manual

FOREWORD

This manual contains on-vehicle service and/or diagnosis procedures for the Mazda CX-7.

For proper repair and maintenance, a thorough familiarization with this manual is important, and it should always be kept in a handy place for quick and easy reference.

All the contents of this manual, including drawings and specifications, are the latest available at the time of printing.

As modifications affecting repair or maintenance occur, relevant information supplementary to this volume will be made available at Mazda dealers. This manual should be kept up-to-date.

Mazda Motor Corporation reserves the right to alter the specifications and contents of this manual without obligation or advance notice.

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Mazda Motor Corporation HIROSHIMA, JAPAN

APPLICATION:

This manual is applicable to vehicles beginning with the Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN), and related materials shown on the following page.

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VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (VIN)

JM3 ER29L*7# 100001— JM3 ER293*7# 100001—

RELATED MATERIALS

Material Name	MNAO Part No.	Mazda Material No.
Mazda CX-7 2007 Service Highlights	9999-95-045F-07	3416-1U-06B
Engine Workshop Manual L3 WITH TC	9999-95-0L3T-06	1833–1U–05H
Automatic Transaxle and Transfer Workshop Manual AW6A-EL AW6AX-EL	9999–95–0AW6–07	1874–1U–06B
Mazda CX-7 Bodyshop Manual	9999-95-093F-07	3419-1U-06C
Mazda CX-7 2007 Wiring Diagram	9999–95–068G–07	5666-1U-06B

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GENERAL INFORMATION



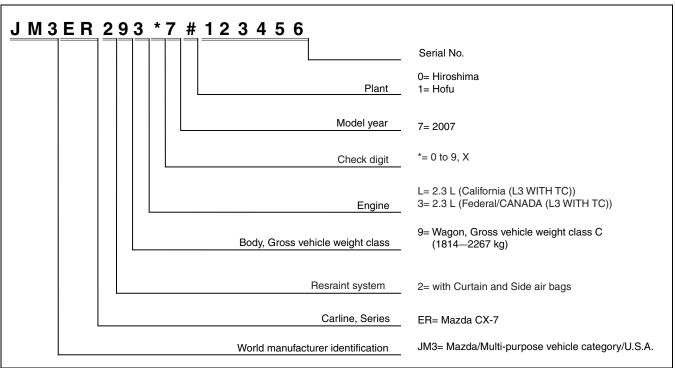
GENERAL INFORMATION 00-00

00-00 GENERAL INFORMATION

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VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN) CODE

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VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN)

JM3 ER29L*7# 100001— JM3 ER293*7# 100001id000000100300

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

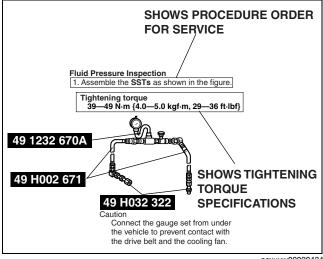
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Range of Topics

- This manual contains procedures for performing all required service operations. The procedures are divided into the following five basic operations:
 - Removal/Installation
 - Disassembly/Assembly
 - Replacement
 - Inspection
 - Adjustment
- Simple operations which can be performed easily just by looking at the vehicle (i.e., removal/installation of parts, jacking, vehicle lifting, cleaning of parts, and visual inspection) have been omitted.

Service Procedure Inspection, adjustment

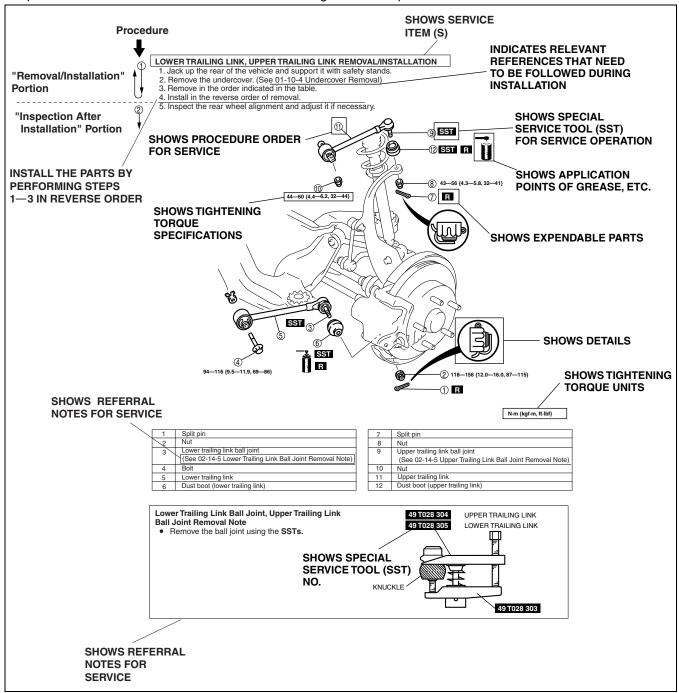
 Inspection and adjustment procedures are divided into steps. Important points regarding the location and contents of the procedures are explained in detail and shown in the illustrations.



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Repair procedure

- 1. Most repair operations begin with an overview illustration. It identifies the components, shows how the parts fit together, and describes visual part inspection. However, only removal/installation procedures that need to be performed methodically have written instructions.
- 2. Expendable parts, tightening torques, and symbols for oil, grease, and sealant are shown in the overview illustration. In addition, symbols indicating parts requiring the use of special service tools or equivalent are also shown.
- 3. Procedure steps are numbered and the part that is the main point of that procedure is shown in the illustration with the corresponding number. Occasionally, there are important points or additional information concerning a procedure. Refer to this information when servicing the related part.



Symbols

• There are eight symbols indicating oil, grease, fluids, sealant, and the use of SST or equivalent. use. These symbols show application points or use of these materials during service.

Symbol	Meaning	Kind
OIL OIL	Apply oil	New appropriate engine oil or gear oil
BRAKE FLUID	Apply brake fluid	New appropriate brake fluid
ATF	Apply automatic transaxle/ transmission fluid	New appropriate automatic transaxle/ transmission fluid
OREASE	Apply grease	Appropriate grease
SEALANT	Apply sealant	Appropriate sealant
•	Apply petroleum jelly	Appropriate petroleum jelly
R	Replace part	O-ring, gasket, etc.
SST	Use SST or equivalent	Appropriate tools

Advisory Messages

• You will find several Warnings, Cautions, Notes, Specifications and Upper and Lower Limits in this manual.

Warning

• A Warning indicates a situation in which serious injury or death could result if the warning is ignored.

Caution

• A Caution indicates a situation in which damage to the vehicle or parts could result if the caution is ignored.

Note

• A Note provides added information that will help you to complete a particular procedure.

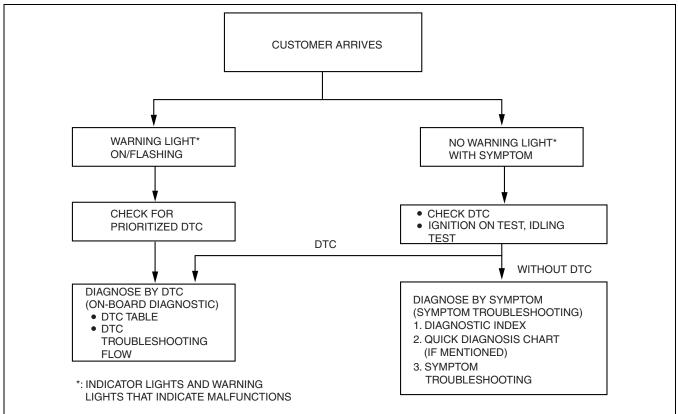
Specification

• The values indicate the allowable range when performing inspections or adjustments.

Upper and lower limits

• The values indicate the upper and lower limits that must not be exceeded when performing inspections or adjustments.

Troubleshooting Procedure Basic flow of troubleshooting



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DTC troubleshooting flow (on-board diagnostic)

- Diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs) are important hints for repairing malfunctions that are difficult to simulate. Perform the specific DTC diagnostic inspection to quickly and accurately diagnose the malfunction.
- The on-board diagnostic function is used during inspection. When a DTC is shown specifying the cause of a
 malfunction, continue the diagnostic inspection according to the items indicated by the on-board diagnostic
 function.

Diagnostic index

• The diagnostic index lists the symptoms of specific malfunctions. Select the symptoms related or most closely relating to the malfunction.

Quick diagnosis chart (If mentioned)

• The quick diagnosis chart lists diagnosis and inspection procedures to be performed specifically relating to the cause of the malfunction.

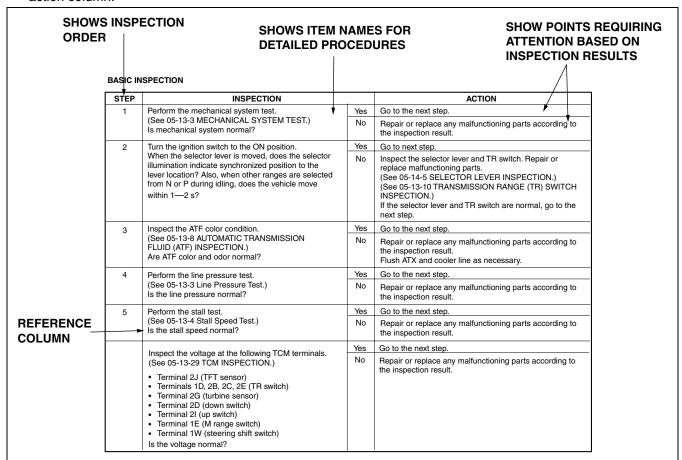
Symptom troubleshooting

Symptom troubleshooting quickly determines the location of the malfunction according to symptom type.

Procedures for Use

Using the basic inspection (section 05)

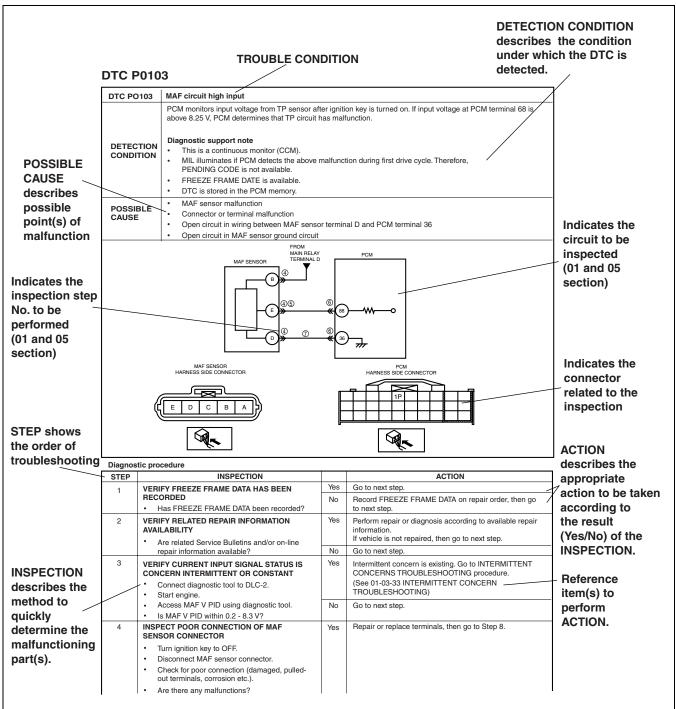
- Perform the basic inspection procedure before symptom troubleshooting.
- · Perform each step in the order shown.
- The reference column lists the location of the detailed procedure for each basic inspection.
- Although inspections and adjustments are performed according to the reference column procedures, if the
 cause of the malfunction is discovered during basic inspection, continue the procedures as indicated in the
 action column.



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Using the DTC troubleshooting flow

 DTC troubleshooting flow shows diagnostic procedures, inspection methods, and proper action to take for each DTC.



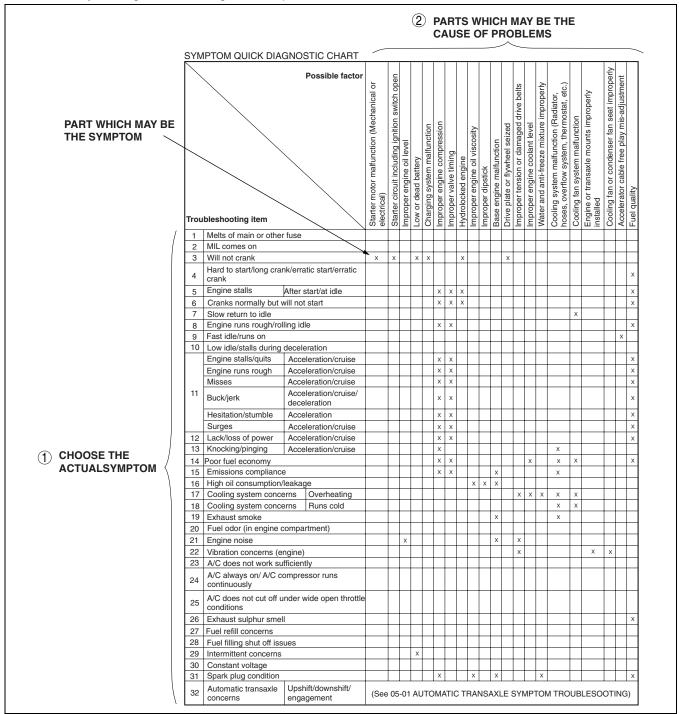
- Using the diagnostic index
 Malfunction symptoms are listed in the diagnostic index under symptom troubleshooting.
 The exact malfunction symptoms can be selected by following the index.

No.	TROUBLESH	OOTING ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Page
1	Melting of main or oth	ner fuses	_	(See 01-03-6 MELT NO.1 MAIN OR OTHER FUSE)
2	MIL comes on		MIL is illuminated incorrectly.	(See 01-03-7 NO.2 MIL COMES ON)
3	Will not crank		Starter does not work.	(See 01-03-8 NO. 3 WILL NOT CRANK)
4	Hard start/long crank crank	/erratic start/erratic	Starter cranks engine at normal speed but engine requires excessive cranking time before starting.	(See 01-03-9 NO. 4 HARD START/ LONG CRANK/ERRATIC CRANK)
5	Engine stalls.	After start/at idle	Engine stops unexpectedly at idle and/or after start.	(See 01-03-11 NO. 5 ENGINE-STALLS AFTER START/AT IDLE)
6	Cranks normally but	will not start	Starter cranks engine at normal speed but engine will not run.	(See 01-03-15 NO.6 CRANKS NORMALLY BUT WILL NOT START)
7	Slow return to idle		Engine takes more time than normal to return to idle speed.	(See 01-03-19 NO. 7 SLOW RERUN TO IDLE)
8	Engine runs rough/ro	tling	Engine speed fluctuates between specified idle speed and lower speed and engine shakes excessively.	(See 01-03-20 NO. 8 ENGINE RUNS ROUGH/ROLLING IDLE)
9	Fast idle/runs on		Engine speed continues at fast idle after warm-up. Engine runs after ignition key is turned to OFF.	(See 01-03-23 NO. 9 FAST IDLE/RUNS ON)
10	Low idle/stalls during deceleration		Engine stops unexpectedly at begin- ning of deceleration or recovery from deceleration.	(See 01-03-24 NO. 10 LOW IDLE/ STALLS DURING DECELERATION)

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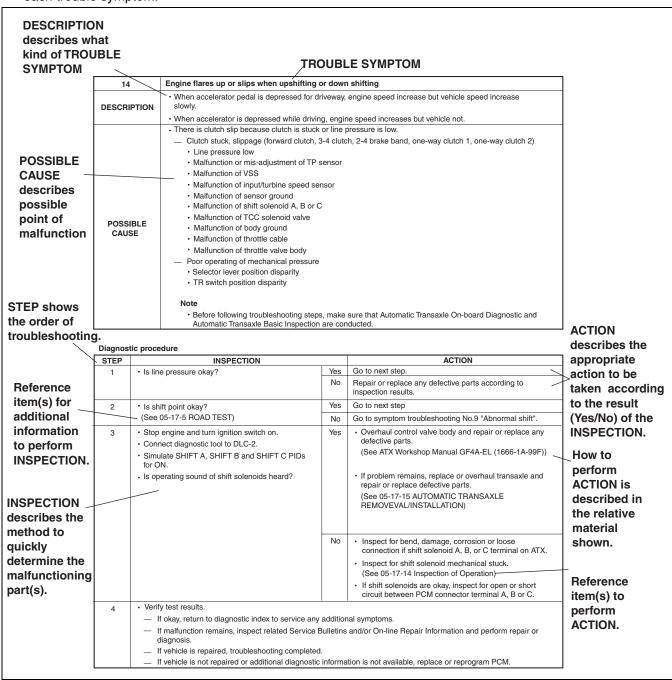
Using the quick diagnosis chart

- The chart lists the relation between the symptom and the cause of the malfunction.
- The chart is effective in quickly narrowing down the relation between symptom and cause of the malfunction. It also specifies a range of common causes when multiple malfunction symptoms occur.
- The appropriate diagnostic inspection relating to a malfunction cause as specified by the symptoms can be selected by looking down the diagnostic inspection column of the chart.



Using the symptom troubleshooting

 Symptom troubleshooting shows diagnostic procedures, inspection methods, and proper action to be taken for each trouble symptom.



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UNITS id000000100400

Electrical current	A (ampere)
Electric power	W (watt)
Electric resistance	ohm
Electric voltage	V (volt)
I a sa astila	mm (millimeter)
Length	in (inch)
	kPa (kilo pascal)
Negative pressure	mmHg (millimeters of mercury)
	inHg (inches of mercury)
	kPa (kilo pascal)
Positive pressure	kgf/cm ² (kilogram force per square centimeter)
	psi (pounds per square inch)
	N·m (Newton meter)
	kgf·m (kilogram force meter)
Torque	kgf·cm (kilogram force centimeter)
	ft-lbf (foot pound force)
	in·lbf (inch pound force)
	L (liter)
	US qt (U.S. quart)
	Imp qt (Imperial quart)
Volume	ml (milliliter)
	cc (cubic centimeter)
	cu in (cubic inch)
	fl oz (fluid ounce)
Weight	g (gram)
VVCIGIT	oz (ounce)

Conversion to SI Units (Système International d'Unités)

• All numerical values in this manual are based on SI units. Numbers shown in conventional units are converted from these values.

Rounding Off

• Converted values are rounded off to the same number of places as the SI unit value. For example, if the SI unit value is 17.2 and the value after conversion is 37.84, the converted value will be rounded off to 37.8.

Upper and Lower Limits

• When the data indicates upper and lower limits, the converted values are rounded down if the SI unit value is an upper limit, and rounded up if the SI unit value is a lower limit. Therefore, converted values for the same SI unit value may differ after conversion. For example, consider 2.7 kgf/cm² in the following specifications:

• The actual converted values for 2.7 kgf/cm² are 265 kPa and 38.4 psi. In the first specification, 2.7 is used as an upper limit, so the converted values are rounded down to 260 and 38. In the second specification, 2.7 is used as a lower limit, so the converted values are rounded up to 270 and 39.

SERVICE CAUTIONS

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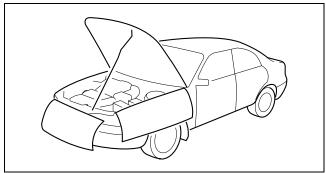
Injury/damage Prevention Precautions

 Depending on the vehicle, the cooling fan may operate suddenly even when the ignition switch is turned off. Therefore, keep hands and tools away from the cooling fan even if the cooling fan is not operating to prevent injury to personnel or damage to the cooling fan. Always disconnect the negative battery cable when servicing the cooling fan or parts near the cooling fan.

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Protection of the Vehicle

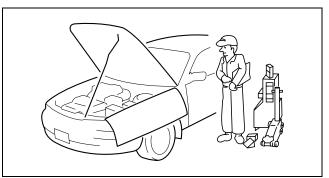
 Always be sure to cover fenders, seats and floor areas before starting work.



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Preparation of Tools and Measuring Equipment

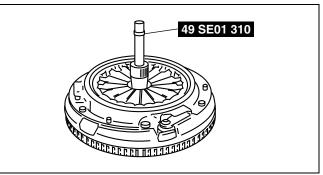
 Be sure that all necessary tools and measuring equipment are available before starting any work.



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Special Service Tools

• Use special service tools or the equivalent when they are required.



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Malfunction Diagnosis System

• Use the Mazda modular diagnostic system (M-MDS) for malfunction diagnosis.

2007 Mazda CX-7 Workshop Manual (1871–1U–06B) GENERAL INFORMATION

Disconnection of the Negative Battery Cable

- When working with the negative battery cable disconnected, wait for 1 min or more to allow the back up power supply of the SAS control module to deplete its stored power after the cable is disconnected.
- Disconnecting the battery cable will delete the memories of the clock, audio, and DTCs, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to note down the information stored in those memories before disconnecting the cable.
- If the battery had been disconnected during vehicle maintenance or for other reasons, the window will not fully close automatically. Initialize the power window system for the power window main switch and the sub switch

(See 09-12-13 POWER WINDOW INITIALIZATION PROCEDURE)

Warning

 When the negative battery cable is disconnected, the initialization setting of the steering angle sensor is cleared. Therefore, perform the initialization procedure after connecting the negative battery cable. (See 09-40-8 STEERING ANGLE SENSOR INITIALIZATION PROCEDURE.)

Oil Leakage Inspection

• Use either of the following procedures to identify the type of oil that is leaking:

Using UV light (black light)

1. Remove any oil on the engine or transaxle/transmission.

Note

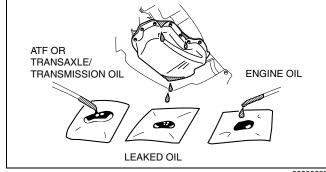
- Referring to the fluorescent dye instruction manual, mix the specified amount of dye into the engine oil or ATF (or transaxle/transmission oil).
- 2. Pour the fluorescent dye into the engine oil or ATF (or transaxle/transmission oil).
- 3. Allow the engine to run for 30 min.
- 4. Inspect for dye leakage by irradiating with UV light (black light), and identify the type of oil that is leaking.
- 5. If no dye leakage is found, allow the engine to run for another 30 min. or drive the vehicle then reinspect.
- 6. Find where the oil is leaking from, then make necessary repairs.

Note

 To determine whether it is necessary to replace the oil after adding the fluorescent dye, refer to the fluorescent dye instruction manual.

Not using UV light (black light)

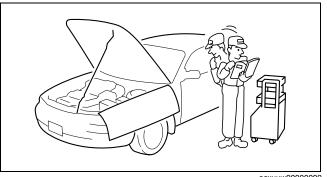
- 1. Gather some of the leaking oil using an absorbent white tissue.
- 2. Take samples of engine oil and ATF (or transaxle/transmission oil), both from the dipstick, and place them next to the leaked oil already on the tissue.
- 3. Compare the appearance and smell, and identify the type of oil that is leaking.
- 4. Remove any oil on the engine or transaxle/ transmission.
- 5. Allow the engine to run for 30 min.
- 6. Check the area where the oil is leaking, then make necessary repairs.



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Removal of Parts

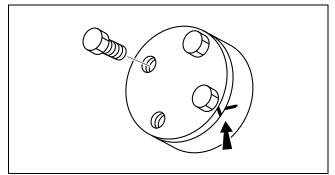
• While correcting a problem, also try to determine its cause. Begin work only after first learning which parts and sub-components must be removed and disassembled for replacement or repair. After removing the part, plug all holes and ports to prevent foreign material from entering.



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Disassembly

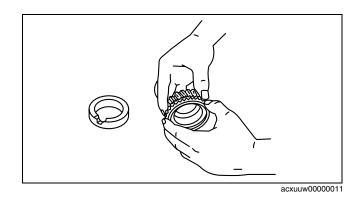
• If the disassembly procedure is complex, requiring many parts to be disassembled, all parts should be marked in a place that will not affect their performance or external appearance, and identified so that reassembly can be performed easily and efficiently.



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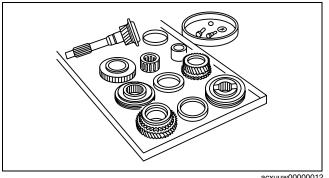
Inspection During Removal, Disassembly

· When removed, each part should be carefully inspected for malfunction, deformation, damage and other problems.



Arrangement of Parts

- All disassembled parts should be carefully arranged for reassembly.
- Be sure to separate or otherwise identify the parts to be replaced from those that will be reused.



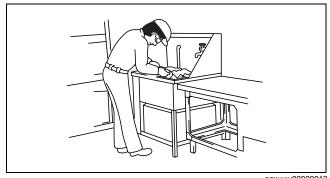
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Cleaning of Parts

• All parts to be reused should be carefully and thoroughly cleaned in the appropriate method.

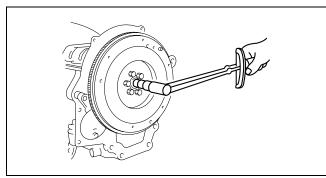
Warning

 Using compressed air can cause dirt and other particles to fly out causing injury to the eyes. Wear protective eye wear whenever using compressed air.

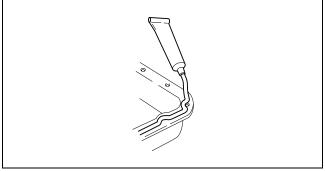


Reassembly

- Standard values, such as torques and certain adjustments, must be strictly observed in the reassembly of all parts.
- · If removed, these parts should be replaced with new ones:
 - Oil seals
 - Gaskets
 - O-rings
 - Lock washers
 - Cotter pins
 - Nylon nuts
- · Depending on location:
 - Sealant and gaskets, or both, should be applied to specified locations. When sealant is applied, parts should be installed before sealant hardens to prevent leakage.
 - Oil should be applied to the moving components of parts.
 - Specified oil or grease should be applied at the prescribed locations (such as oil seals) before reassembly.



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Adjustment

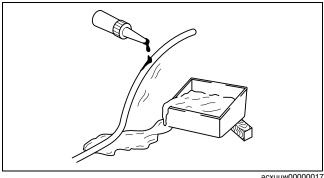
 Use suitable gauges and testers when making adjustments.



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Rubber Parts and Tubing

• Prevent gasoline or oil from getting on rubber parts or tubing.

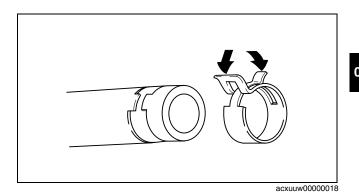


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Hose Clamps

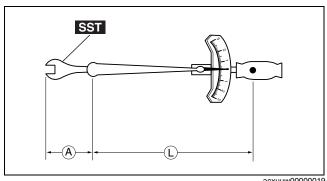
• When reinstalling, position the hose clamp in the original location on the hose and squeeze the clamp lightly with large pliers to ensure a good fit.



Torque Formulas

• When using a torque wrench-SST or equivalent combination, the specified torque must be recalculated due to the extra length that the SST or equivalent adds to the torque wrench. Recalculate the torque by using the following formulas. Choose the formula that applies to you.

Torque Unit	Formula
N⋅m	$N \cdot m \times [L/(L+A)]$
kgf⋅m	$kgf \cdot m \times [L/(L+A)]$
kgf⋅cm	kgf⋅cm × [L/(L+A)]
ft-lbf	$ft \cdot lbf \times [L/(L+A)]$
in⋅lbf	$in \cdot lbf \times [L/(L+A)]$

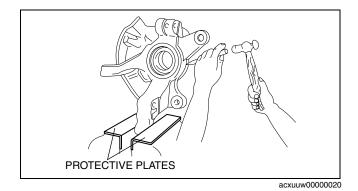


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- A: The length of the **SST** past the torque wrench drive.
- : The length of the torque wrench.

Vise

· When using a vise, put protective plates in the jaws of the vise to prevent damage to parts.



Dynamometer

- When inspecting and servicing the power train on the dynamometer or speedometer tester, pay attention to the following:
 - Place a fan, preferably a vehicle-speed proportional type, in front of the vehicle.
 - Make sure the vehicle is in a facility with an exhaust gas ventilation system.
 - Since the rear bumper might deform from the heat, cool the rear with a fan. (Surface of the bumper must be below70°C {158°F} degrees.)
 - Keep the area around the vehicle uncluttered so that heat does not build up.
 - Watch the water temperature gauge and do not overheat the engine.
 - Avoid added load to the engine and maintain normal driving conditions as much as possible.

Note

- When only the front or rear wheels are rotated on a chassis dynamometer or equivalent, the DSC CM determines that there is a malfunction in the DSC and illuminates the following lights:
 - ABS warning light
 - Brake system warning light
 - DSC indicator light
- If the above lights are illuminated, dismount the vehicle from the chassis dynamometer and turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position. Then, turn the ignition switch back to the ON position, run the vehicle at 10 km/h or more and verify that the warning lights go out. In this case, a DTC will be stored in the memory. Clear the DTC from the memory by following the memory clearing procedure [DSC] in the onboard diagnostic system. (See04-02-3 ON-BOARD DIAGNOSIS.)

AWD inspection/service Speedometer tester measurement

Caution

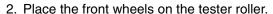
- Install the tension bar (chain wire) to the tie down hook and secure the vehicle to prevent it from rolling and running off.
- Do not accelerate suddenly from a standstill or accelerate/decelerate rapidly.

Free roller type

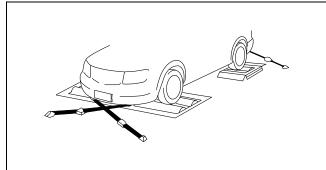
- 1. Align the free rollers with the wheel base and tread, then set them on the floor properly.
- 2. Drive the vehicle slowly onto the tester roller and free rollers.
- 3. Start the engine and accelerate gradually to inspect the speedometer.
- 4. After inspection, decelerate gradually with gentle braking.

Propeller shaft removal type

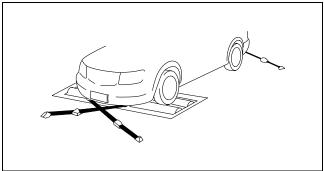
1. Remove the propeller shaft. (See03-15-3 PROPELLER SHAFT REMOVAL/ INSTALLATION.)



- 3. Accelerate gradually and inspect the speedometer.
- 4. After inspection, decelerate gradually with gentle braking.
- 5. Install the propeller shaft. (See03-15-3 PROPELLER SHAFT REMOVAL/ INSTALLATION.)



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Brake tester measurement

- 1. Place the wheels (front or rear) to be measured on the tester roller.
- 2. Shift to the N position/neutral.
- 3. Activate the tester roller and measure braking force. If there is a large amount of brake drag force, the electronic control system coupling may be affected. Jack up all four wheels to eliminate the effect of the coupling and rotate each wheel by hand to verify the rotation condition.

