

BRAKE FLUID AIR BLEEDING

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Caution

- Brake fluid will damage painted surfaces. Be careful not to spill any on painted surfaces. In addition, if there is any brake fluid on the wiring harness, the wire insulation may corrode causing a malfunction such as a short circuit. If brake fluid gets on a painted surface or wiring harness, wash and flush it off completely with water immediately.

Note

- Keep the fluid level in the brake fluid reserve tank at 3/4 full or more during the air bleeding.
- Begin air bleeding with the brake caliper that is furthest from the master cylinder.

Brake fluid type

European (L.H.D. U.K.) specs.: SAE J1703 or FMVSS116 DOT-3 or DOT-4

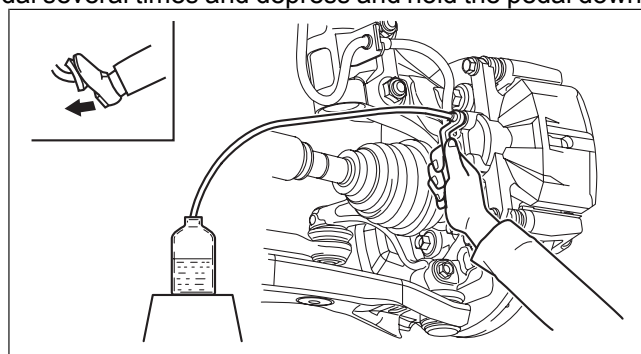
Australian, China, and General (L.H.D. R.H.D.) specs.: SAE J1703 or FMVSS116 DOT-3

1. Remove the cap from the brake fluid reserved tank and add brake fluid.
2. Remove the bleeder cap on the brake caliper, and attach a vinyl tube to the bleeder screw.
3. Place the other end of the vinyl tube in a clear container and fill the container with fluid during air bleeding.
4. Working with two people, one should pump the brake pedal several times and depress and hold the pedal down.
5. While the brake pedal is depressed, the other should loosen the bleeder screw using a commercially available flare nut wrench, drain out any fluid containing air bubbles, and tighten the bleeder screw.

Tightening torque

6.9—9.8 N·m {71—99 kgf·cm, 62—86 in·lbf}

6. Repeat Steps 4 and 5 until no air bubbles are seen.
7. Perform air bleeding as described in the above procedures for all brake calipers.
8. Clean the brake calipers.
9. After air bleeding, inspect the following:
 - Brake operation
 - Fluid leakage
 - Fluid level



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