

# FILLING, BLEEDING AND ADJUSTING BRAKES

## General

The hydraulic system must be refilled and bled whenever one or the other section of a line has been temporarily disconnected or a master brake cylinder or wheel brake cylinder has been removed during repairs on the car. The necessity to bleed the brakes is given whenever the brake pedal can be depressed to the floor board or must be "pumped" to get braking action which very soon diminishes again.

**Caution!** Brake fluid destroys body finish.

## Brake fluid

Only best quality genuine Ate brake fluid or Pentosin Superfluid should be used for the hydraulic brake. They ensure a correct and reliable operation of the brake independent from climatic influences. It is composed of ingredients which will not alter or deform the structure or surface of the brake components. The use of brake

fluids (for operation of hydraulic brakes) other than those recommended by the factory will not guarantee perfect and safe operation of the brakes.

## Brake Cylinder Lubricant

The sealing components of the hydraulic system must not be lubricated with mineral oil or grease. To ensure a perfect lubrication of the pistons or cylinders resp., the genuine Ate brake cylinder paste has been introduced. This lubricant does not affect the sealing material of the brake system and greatly improves action of the pistons and cups.

The cylinders are taken apart and carefully cleaned in spirit. After they have been allowed to perfectly dry, a thin film of brake cylinder paste is applied onto the pistons and cylinder walls. Then the components are re-assembled. Cylinder paste should be used whenever the cylinders have been disassembled.

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### Bleeding Brakes using Filling and Bleeding Device

## Bleeding Brakes

Two persons are required for bleeding the brakes. Work is always started at the most remote point from the master brake cylinder. The following order should be observed: (Sequence for left-hand drive types)

1. Left rear wheel
2. Right rear wheel
3. Right front wheel, upper wheel brake cylinder
4. Right front wheel, lower wheel brake cylinder
5. Left front wheel, upper wheel brake cylinder
6. Left front wheel, lower wheel brake cylinder

## Bleeding

1. Remove dust cap of bleeder valve at wheel brake cylinder.
2. Push bleeder hose over nipple of bleeder valve.
3. Place free end of bleeder hose in a glass jar which is partially filled with brake fluid.

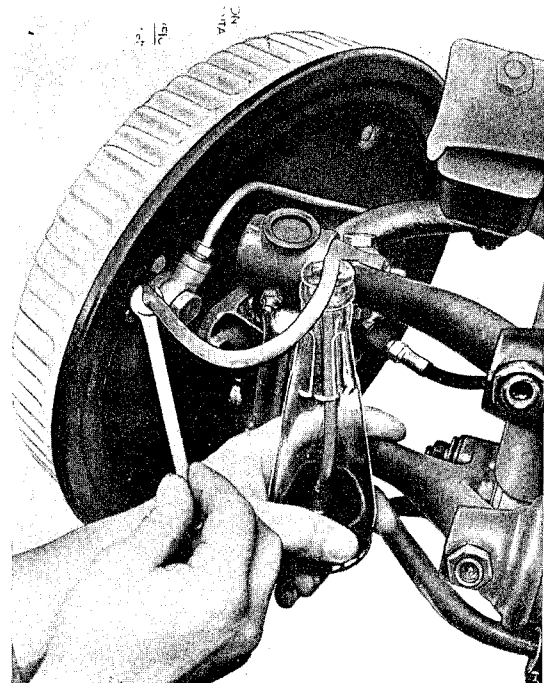


Fig. 33