

DESCRIPTION OF HYDRAULIC BRAKES

General

The function of the hydraulic brake is based on Pascal's law, which says: Pressure applied to a given area of a fluid enclosed in a vessel is transmitted undiminished to every equal area of the vessel.

In order to make use of the displacement of weight occurring during braking action, the front wheels of the car are equipped with Duplex brakes, while the rear wheels feature Simplex brakes.

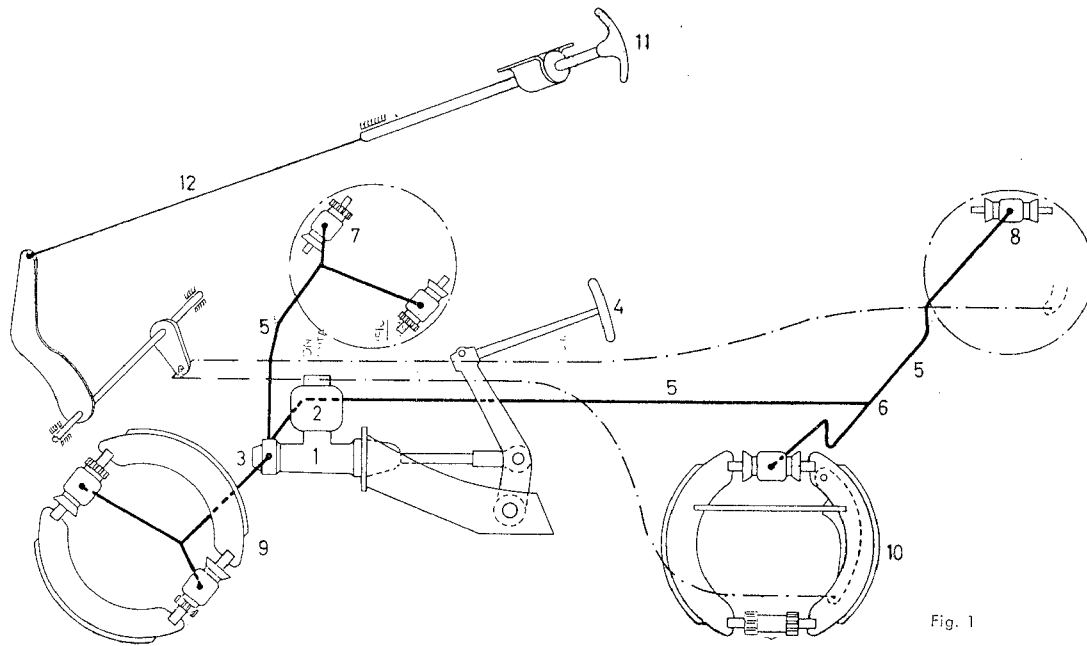


Fig. 1

Schematic Drawing of Brake System

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|---------------------|--|
| 1 Master cylinder | 7 Single-action front wheel brake cylinder |
| 2 Fluid reservoir | 8 Double-action rear wheel brake cylinder |
| 3 Stop light switch | 9 Front wheel brake |
| 4 Brake pedal | 10 Rear wheel brake |
| 5 Brake line | 11 Parking brake handle |
| 6 Distributor | 12 Parking brake cable |

The brake system consists of:

Master cylinder where hydraulic pressure is produced.

Wheel brake cylinder acts directly against the brake shoes, forcing them against the drums.

Fluid reservoir maintains constant volume of brake fluid.

Hydraulic lines distribute fluid from master cylinder to wheel brake cylinders. Flexible hoses are employed from brake lines to moving parts.

The master cylinder and each of the 4 front wheel brake cylinders are equipped with one operating piston and the rear wheel brake cylinders with two opposed pistons. All pistons are protected against pressure and fluid loss by rubber pressure seals, rubber caps are provided to keep out dirt.