

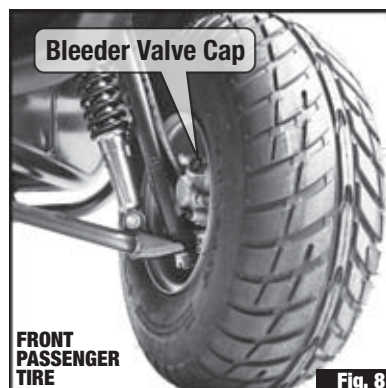
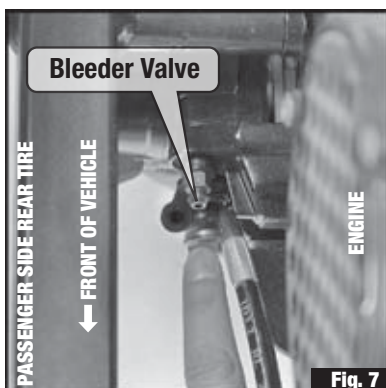
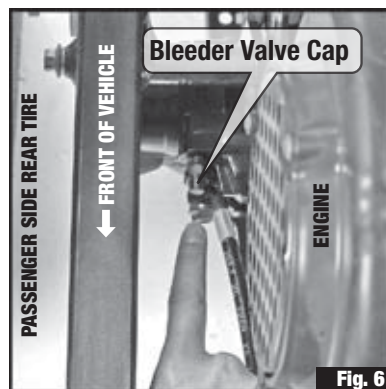
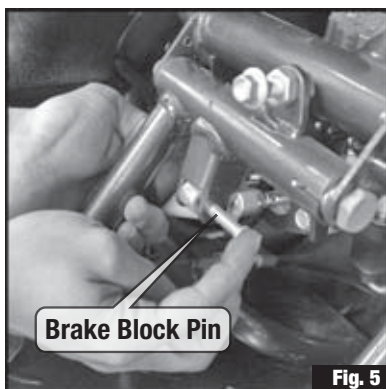
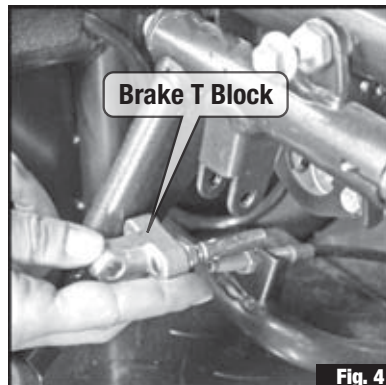
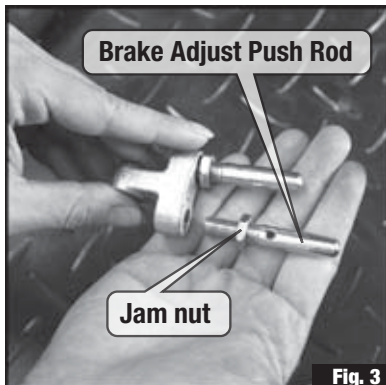
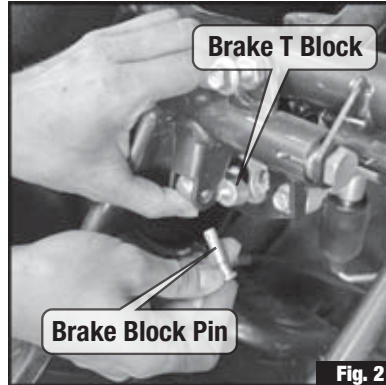
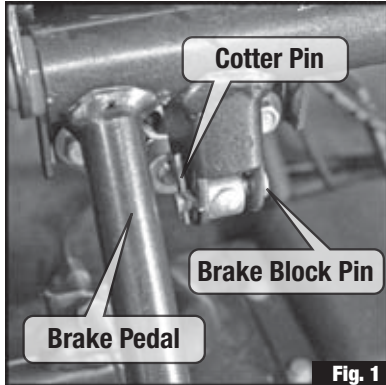
NOTE: This procedure requires 2 individuals to complete

TOOLS REQUIRED

- 8mm Wrench
- 12mm Wrench

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IMPORTANT: Check and maintain adequate levels of DOT3 brake fluid in the master cylinder at all times during this procedure.
DO NOT LET IT RUN DRY



PREPARATION

1 LOCATE AND REMOVE COTTER PIN (fig. 1 & 2)

- Straighten and remove the cotter pin located on the brake block pin. Remove brake block pin holding the T block on to the brake pedal assembly.

2 REMOVE ONE PUSH ROD FROM T BLOCK (fig. 3)

- Using a 12mm wrench loosen the jam nut and remove one of the brake adjust push rods.

3 REPLACE BRAKE T BLOCK (fig. 4 & 5)

- Replace the brake T block for bleeding either the front brakes (*flip the T block so that the push rod is on the left / driver side*) or bleeding the rear brakes (*push rod on the right / passenger side*) and replace the brake block pin (*no need to re-install the cotter pin at this time*). NOTE: Fig. 4 shows T block being replaced for rear brake bleeding.

4 LOCATE AND REMOVE BLEEDER VALVE CAP (fig. 6 & 7)

- Have your assistant locate the applicable bleeder valve (rear brakes located between the rear passenger wheel and the engine / front brakes located on the inside of each front wheel).

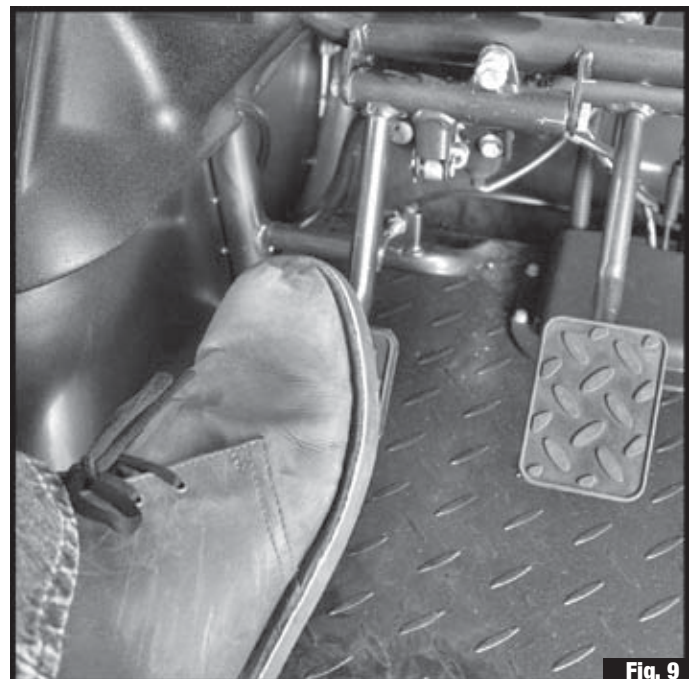
NOTE: When bleeding front brakes, it is best to bleed passenger side first.

BLEED PROCEDURE (continued on page 2)

5 PUMP AND HOLD BRAKES (fig. 9 & 10 on page 2)

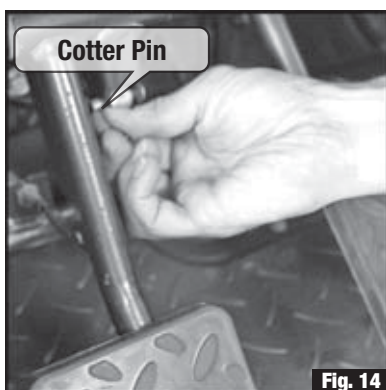
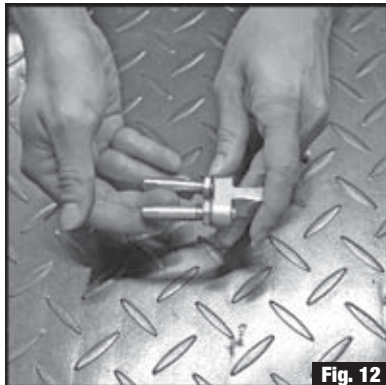
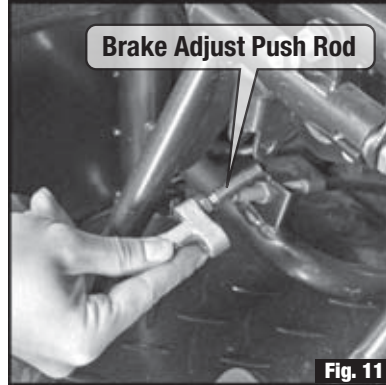
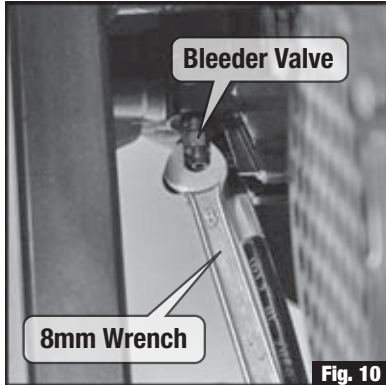
Note: Procedure is the same for both front & rear brakes

- Make sure that the master cylinder is full with DOT3 brake fluid. Pump the brake pedal 3 to 4 times and hold it down. While held in place, have assistant loosen the bleeder valve with an 8mm wrench and check if air or fluid comes out. Have assistant close valve and then release brake pedal. Repeat as necessary until only a steady stream of brake fluid comes out of the bleeder valve. Have assistant close the bleeder valve and release pedal. The brake is now fully bled.



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IMPORTANT: Check and maintain adequate levels of DOT3 brake fluid in the master cylinder at all times during this procedure.
DO NOT LET IT RUN DRY



BLEED PROCEDURE (continued)

6 SWITCH PUSH ROD (fig. 11)

- Following steps 1 through 3, flip the brake T block to bleed the other brake system. (Figure 11 shows preparation for bleeding the front brakes.)
- NOTE: When bleeding front brakes, it is best to bleed passenger side first.

7 BLEED REST OF BRAKES

- Repeat the bleeding procedure for any remaining brakes. There should be one valve to bleed for the rear brakes and 2 valves to bleed for the front.
- NOTE: Remember to monitor the fluid level of the master cylinder throughout the bleeding process.

REASSEMBLY

8 REPLACE PUSH ROD INTO T BLOCK (fig. 12, 13 & 14)

- Replace removed brake push rod back into the brake T block and tighten with a 12mm wrench. Install the brake T block with both pushrods back into the brake pedal assembly and reinsert brake block pin. Replace cotter pin as it was before bleeding.