

## Air Bleeding of Brake System

**WARNING:**

Never use brake fluid other than designated one. Otherwise, brake hose and rubber parts may be damaged or brake system may not be activated normally.

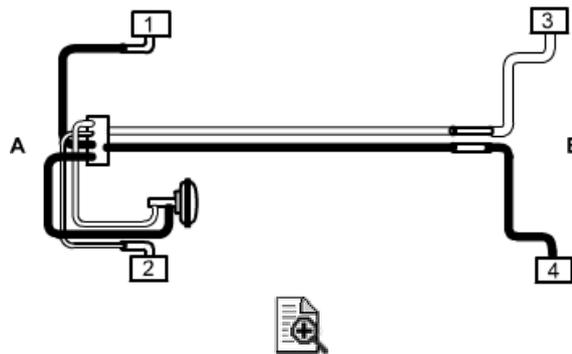
**CAUTION:**

Brake fluid is extremely damaging to paint. If fluid should accidentally touch painted surface, immediately wipe fluid from paint and clean painted surface.

Bleeding operation is necessary to remove air whenever it entered hydraulic brake system. Hydraulic lines of brake system are based on the diagonal split system. When a brake pipe or hose was disconnected at the wheel, bleeding operation must be performed at both ends of the line of the removed pipe or hose. When any joint part of the master cylinder or other joint part between the master cylinder and each brake (wheel) was removed, the hydraulic brake system must be bled at all 4 wheel brakes.

**NOTE:**

Perform bleeding operation starting with wheel cylinder farthest from master cylinder and then at front caliper of the same brake line. Do the same on the other brake line.

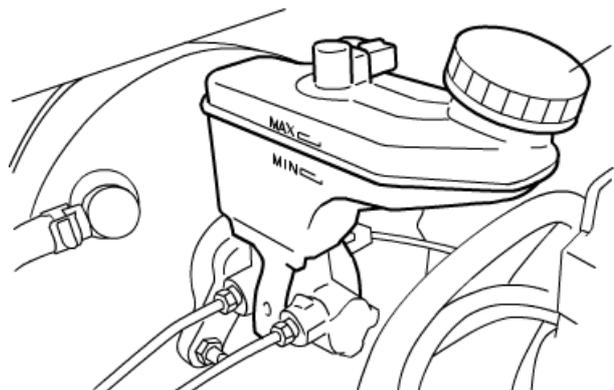


1. Right brake caliper	4. Left wheel cylinder
2. Left brake caliper	A: Front
3. Right wheel cylinder	B: Rear

- 1) Fill master cylinder reservoir with brake fluid and keep at least one-half full of fluid during bleeding operation.

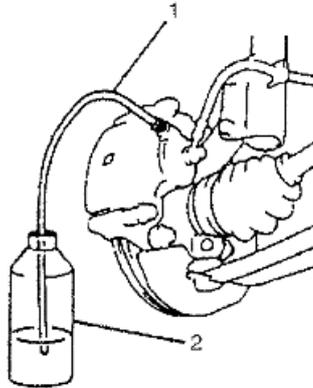
**Brake fluid**

: Refer to reservoir cap (1)

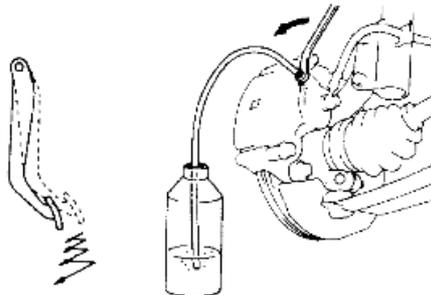




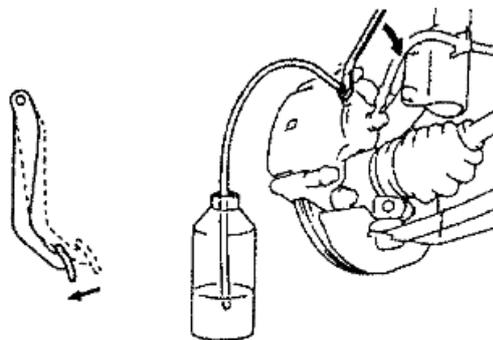
- 2) Remove bleeder plug cap. Attach a vinyl tube (1) to bleeder plug, and insert the other end into container (2).



- 3) Depress brake pedal several times, and then while holding it depressed, loosen bleeder plug about one-third to one-half turn.  
 4) When fluid pressure in cylinder is almost depleted, retighten bleeder plug.  
 5) Repeat this operation until there are no more air bubbles in hydraulic line.



- 6) When bubbles stop, depress and hold brake pedal and tighten bleeder plug.
- Front: 
  - Rear: 



- 7)** Then attach bleeder plug cap.
- 8)** After completing bleeding operation, apply fluid pressure to pipe line and check for leakage.
- 9)** Replenish fluid into reservoir up to specified level. 
- 10)** Check brake pedal for sponginess. If found spongy, repeat entire procedure of bleeding.