

## 14. Air Bleeding

### A: PROCEDURE

#### CAUTION:

- Do not let brake fluid come into contact with the painted surface of the vehicle body. Wash away with water immediately and wipe off if it is spilled by accident.
- Avoid mixing brake fluid of different brands to prevent fluid performance from degrading.
- Be careful not to allow dirt or dust to enter into reservoir tank.

### 1. MASTER CYLINDER

#### NOTE:

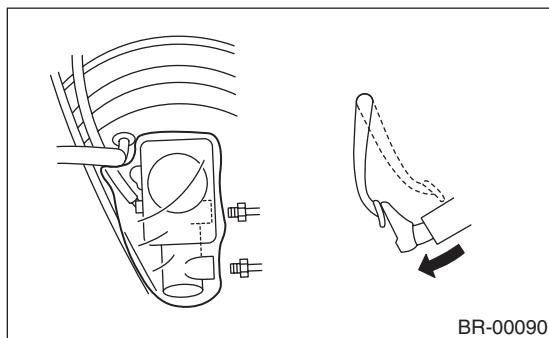
- When the master cylinder is disassembled or when the reservoir tank is empty, bleed the master cylinder.
- If bleeding of the master cylinder is not necessary, omit the following procedures, and perform bleeding of the brake line. <Ref. to BR-43, BRAKE LINE, PROCEDURE, Air Bleeding.>

1) Fill the master cylinder reservoir tank with brake fluid.

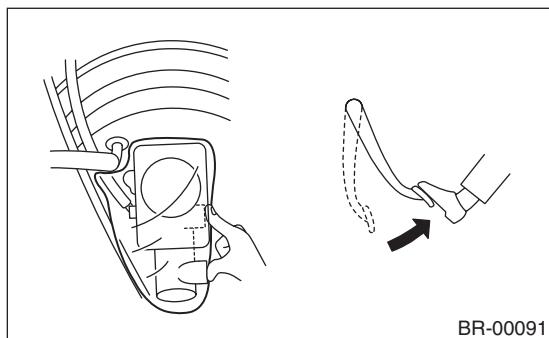
#### NOTE:

During air bleeding, keep the reservoir tank filled with brake fluid to prevent entry of air.

- 2) Disconnect the brake line at primary and secondary sides.
- 3) Wrap the master cylinder with a plastic bag.
- 4) Slowly depress the brake pedal and keep it depressed.



5) Close the outlet plug with your finger, and release the brake pedal.



6) Repeat steps 4) and 5) several times.

7) Remove the plastic bag.

8) Install the brake pipe to the master cylinder.

#### Tightening torque:

##### Model with ABS

**15 N·m (1.5 kgf-m, 10.8 ft-lb)**

9) Bleed air from the brake line. <Ref. to BR-43, BRAKE LINE, PROCEDURE, Air Bleeding.>

### 2. BRAKE LINE

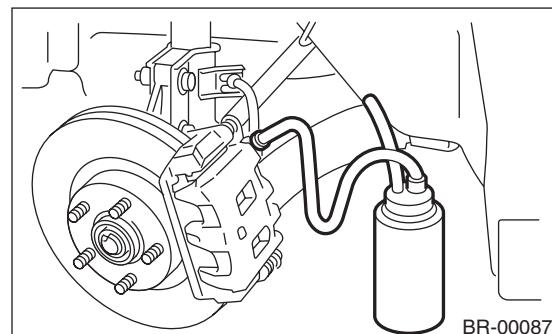
1) When the master cylinder is disassembled or when the reservoir tank is empty, bleed the master cylinder before bleeding the brake line. <Ref. to BR-43, MASTER CYLINDER, PROCEDURE, Air Bleeding.>

2) Fill the master cylinder reservoir tank with brake fluid.

#### NOTE:

While bleeding air, keep the reservoir tank filled with brake fluid to prevent entry of air.

3) Attach one end of the vinyl tube to the air bleeder and the other end to the brake fluid container.



4) Depress the brake pedal several times and keep it depressed.

5) Loosen the air bleeder screw to drain brake fluid. Tighten the air bleeder quickly, and release the brake pedal.

6) Repeat the steps 4) to 5) until there are no more air bubbles in the vinyl tube.

7) Repeat the steps from 2) to 6) above to bleed air from each wheel.

#### NOTE:

Perform the air bleeding operation starting from the wheel cylinder farthest to the master cylinder.

8) Securely tighten the air bleeder screws.

#### Tightening torque:

**8 N·m (0.8 kgf-m, 5.8 ft-lb)**

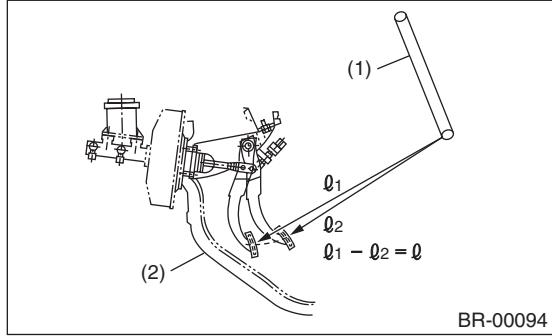
9) Check the entire system for brake fluid leaks.

# Air Bleeding

## BRAKE

### 10) Check the pedal stroke.

Idle the engine after warm-up, depress the brake pedal with a force of 500 N (51 kgf, 112 lbf), and measure the distance between the brake pedal and steering wheel. Release the pedal, and measure the distance between pedal and steering wheel again.



(1) Steering wheel

(2) Toe board

#### **Specification of pedal stroke:**

**When depressing the pedal with a force of  
500 N (51 kgf, 112 lbf)  
105 mm (4.13 in) or less**

11) If the distance is more than specified, there is a possibility that air is in the brake line. Bleed the brake line of all air until the pedal stroke meets the specification.

12) Operate the hydraulic control unit in the sequence control mode. <Ref. to ABS-11, ABS Sequence Control.>

13) Check the pedal stroke again.

14) If the distance is more than specified, there is a possibility that air is in the hydraulic unit. Repeat above steps 2) to 9) until pedal stroke meets the specification.

15) Fill brake fluid up to the "MAX" level of reservoir tank.

16) Test run the vehicle and ensure that the brakes operate normally.