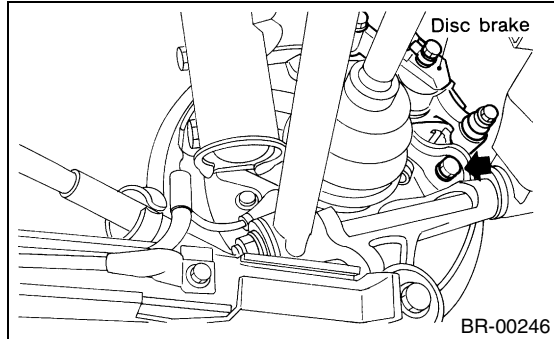


6. Rear Disc Rotor

A: REMOVAL

- 1) Lift-up the vehicle and remove the wheels.
- 2) Remove the two mounting bolts and remove the disc brake assembly.

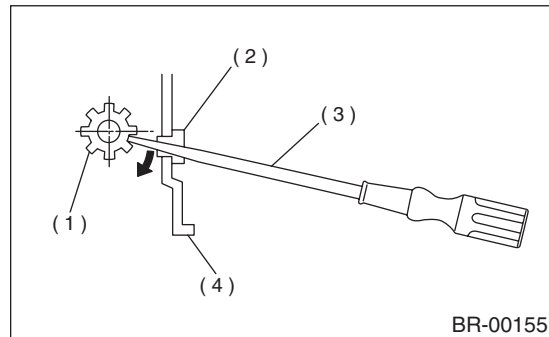


- 3) Suspend the disc brake assembly so that the hose is not stretched.
- 4) Pull down and release the parking brake.
- 5) Remove the disc rotor.

NOTE:

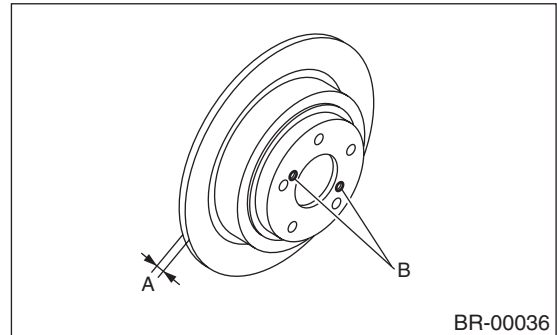
If the disc rotor is difficult to remove, try the following two methods in order.

- (1) Turn the adjusting screw using a slot-type screwdriver until the brake shoe gets away enough from the disc rotor.



- (1) Adjusting screw
- (2) Cover
- (3) Slot-type screwdriver
- (4) Back plate

- (2) If the disc rotor seizes up within hub, drive the disc rotor out by installing an 8-mm bolt in holes B on the rotor.



B: INSTALLATION

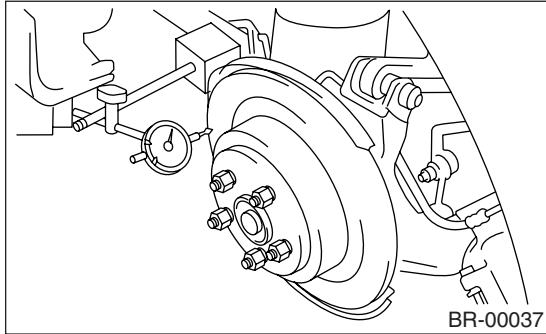
- 1) Install in the reverse order of removal.
- 2) Adjust the parking brake. <Ref. to PB-12, ADJUSTMENT, Parking Brake Assembly (Rear Disc Brake).>

C: INSPECTION

- 1) Secure the disc rotor by tightening five wheel nuts.
- 2) Set a dial gauge on the disc rotor. Turn the disc rotor to check runout.

CAUTION:

Securely fix the disc rotor to hub.



NOTE:

- Make sure the dial gauge is set 10 mm (0.39 in) inward of rotor outer perimeter.
- If the runout of disc rotor exceeds the limit, check for abnormal free play at hub bearing and runout in the thrust direction. <Ref. to DS-31, INSPECTION, Rear Axle.>

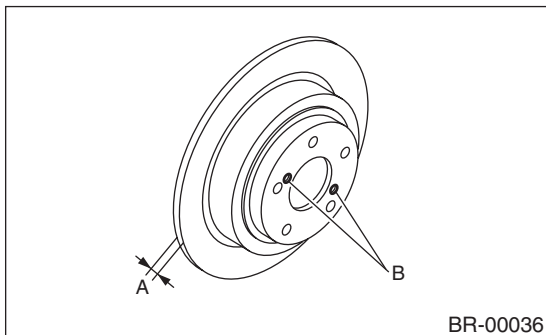
If the hub bearing is okay, resurface the disc rotor. After resurfacing, check disc rotor thickness as in step 3.

Disc rotor runout limit:

0.07 mm (0.0027 in)

- 3) Measure the disc rotor thickness.

If the thickness of disk rotor is below service limit, replace the disk rotor.



NOTE:

Make sure the micrometer is set 10 mm (0.39 in) inward of rotor outer perimeter.

Standard value

10 mm (0.39 in)

Service limit

8.5 mm (0.335 in)