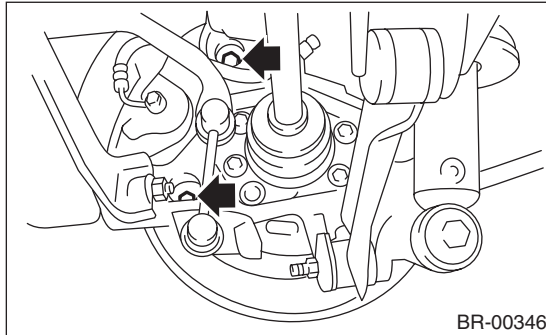


6. Rear Disc Rotor

A: REMOVAL

- 1) Lift the vehicle, then remove the rear wheels.
- 2) Release the parking brake.
- 3) Remove the two mounting bolts, and remove the disc brake assembly.

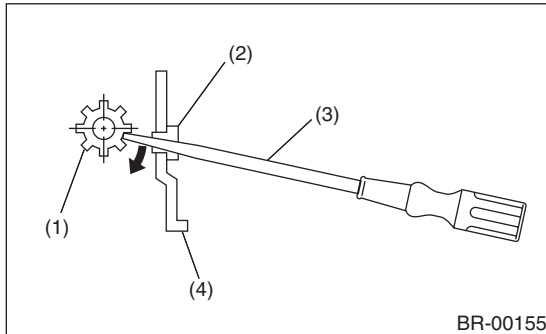


- 4) Suspend the disc brake assembly so that the hose is not stretched.
- 5) Remove the disc rotor.

NOTE:

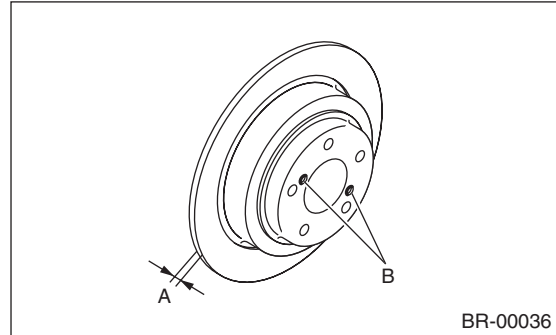
If it is difficult to remove the disc rotor, perform the following two methods in order.

- (1) Turn the adjusting screw using a flat tip screwdriver until the brake shoe is far enough away to allow removal of the disc rotor.



- (1) Adjusting screw
- (2) Cover
- (3) Flat tip screwdriver
- (4) Back plate

- (2) If it is difficult to remove the disc rotor from the hub, drive an 8 mm bolt into the threads B of the rotor, then remove the rotor.

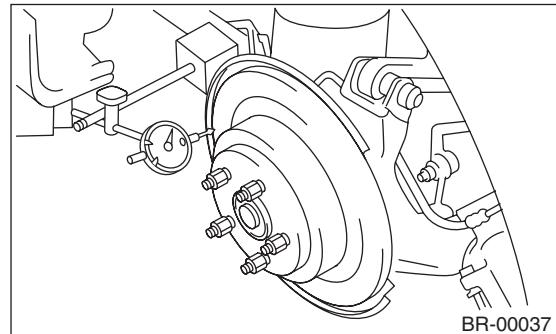


B: INSTALLATION

- 1) Install in the reverse order of removal.
- 2) Adjust the parking brake. <Ref. to PB-8, ADJUSTMENT, Parking Brake Assembly (Rear Disc Brake).>

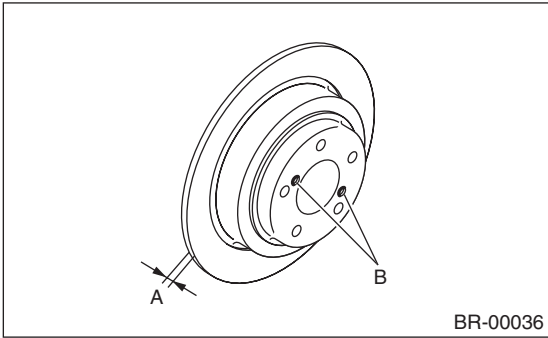
C: INSPECTION

- 1) Check the rear wheel bearing play and axle hub runout before inspecting the disc rotor runout limit. <Ref. to DS-21, INSPECTION, Rear Hub Unit Bearing.>
- 2) Secure the disc rotor by tightening the five wheel nuts.
- 3) Set a dial gauge 10 mm (0.39 in) inward from the disc rotor outer circumference. Rotate the disc rotor to check runout. If the runout of disc rotor exceeds the service limit, resurface the disc rotor. After resurfacing, check disc rotor thickness as in step 4).



Disc rotor runout limit:
0.05 mm (0.0020 in)

4) Set a micrometer 10 mm (0.39 in) inward from the disc rotor outer perimeter, and then measure the disc rotor thickness. If the thickness of disc rotor exceeds the service limit, replace with a new disc rotor.



		Standard	Limit	Disc outer dia.
Disc rotor thickness A mm (in)	Solid disc	10 (0.39)	8.5 (0.335)	274 (10.79)
	Ventilated disc	18 (0.71)	16 (0.63)	290 (11.42)