

If not using an automatic refill system, add brake fluid when the fluid level in the reservoir is low.

1. Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the master cylinder bleed valve.

Operate the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve.

- Check the fluid level often while bleeding the brakes to prevent air from being pumped into the system.
- If air is entering the bleeder from around the bleed valve threads, seal the threads with teflon tape.
- When using a brake bleeding tool, follow the manufacturer's operating instructions.

Repeat above procedure until air bubbles do not appear in the bleed hose.
Close the master cylinder bleed valve.

TORQUE: 5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)

2. Connect a brake bleeder to the caliper bleed valve.

Operate the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve.

Repeat above procedure until air bubbles do not appear in the bleed hose.

Close the bleed valve and perform air bleeding for the other side caliper bleed valve.

Close the caliper bleed valves.

TORQUE: 7.8 N·m (0.8 kgf·m, 5.8 lbf·ft)

3. Perform the bleeding procedure at the master cylinder bleed valve again until the system is completely flushed/bled.

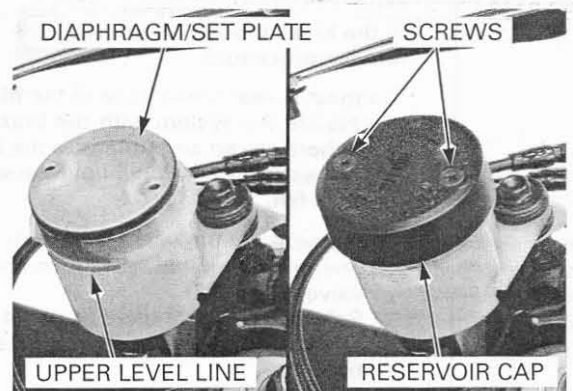
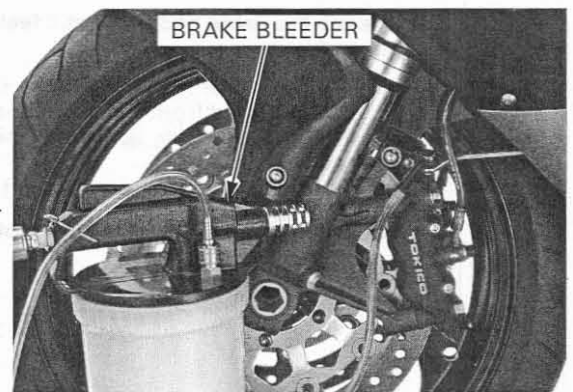
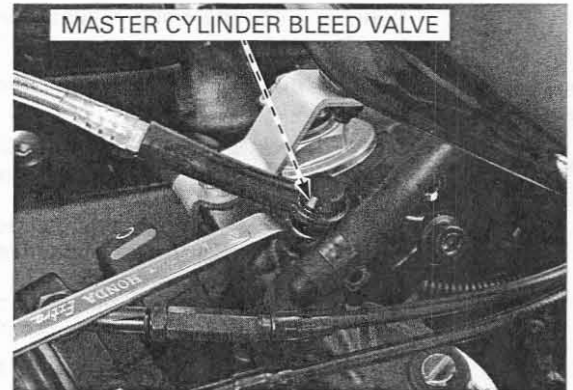
Operate the brake lever. If it still feels spongy, bleed the system again.

Fill the front brake reservoir to the upper level with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.

Install the diaphragm, set plate, reservoir cap and screws.

Tighten the screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)



REAR:

Fill the reservoir with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.

