

BRAKE FLUID REPLACEMENT/AIR BLEEDING

▲WARNING

A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.

CAUTION:

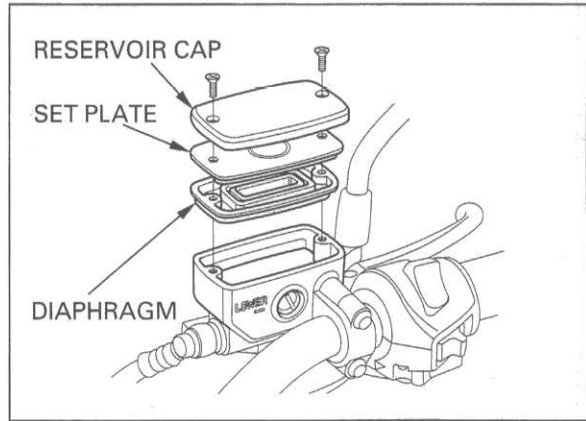
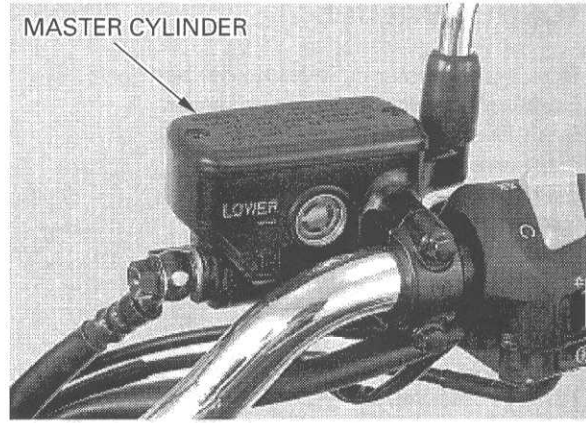
- *Do not allow foreign material to enter the system when filling the reservoir.*
- *Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.*

BRAKE FLUID DRAINING

For the front brake, turn the handlebar to the left until the reservoir is parallel to the ground, before removing the reservoir cap.

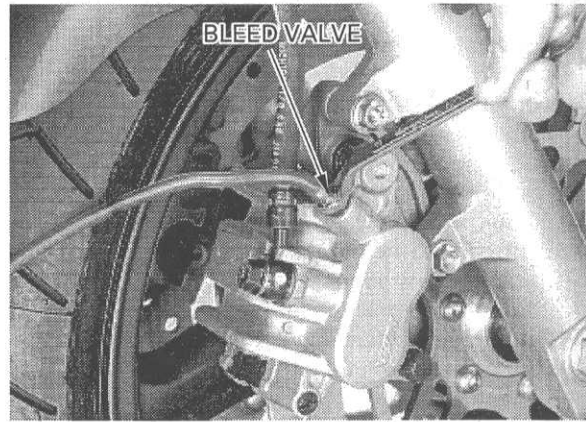
Remove the screws, reservoir cap, set plate and diaphragm.

For the rear brake, remove the reservoir cap, set plate and diaphragm.



Connect a bleed hose to the caliper bleed valve. Loosen the bleed valve and pump the brake lever or pedal.

Stop pumping the lever when no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.

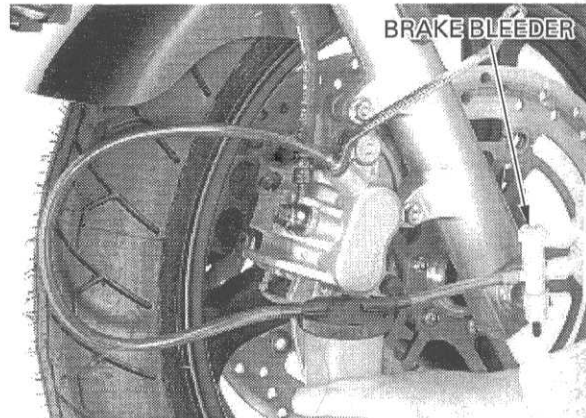


BRAKE FLUID FILLING

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

CAUTION:

- *Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.*
- *Do not mix different types of fluid. There are not compatible.*



When using a brake bleeder, follow the manufacturer's operating instructions.

Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the bleed valve.

Pump the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve, adding fluid when the fluid level in the master cylinder reservoir is low.

NOTE:

Check the fluid level often while bleeding the brakes to prevent air from being pumped into the system.