

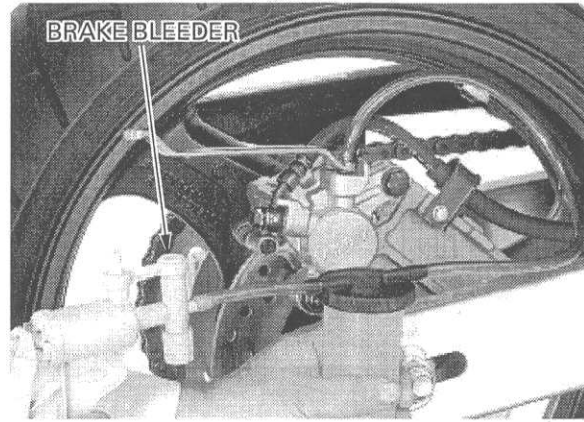
If air is entering the bleeder from around the bleed valve threads, seal the threads with teflon tape.

Repeat the previous step procedures until air bubbles do not appear in the plastic hose.

NOTE:

If a brake bleeder is not available, fill the master cylinder and operate the brake lever or pedal to fill the system.

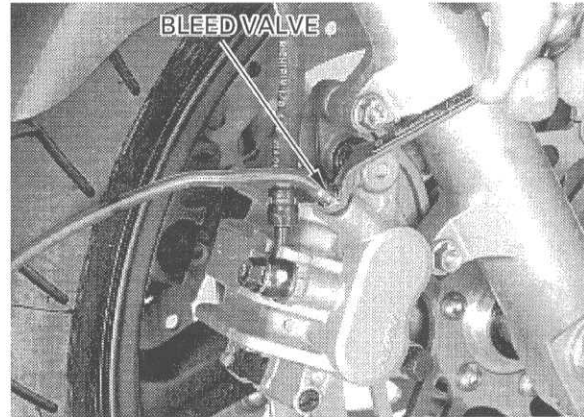
Close the bleed valve. Next, perform the available BLEEDING procedure.



BRAKE BLEEDING

Connect a clear bleed hose to the bleed valve. Pump up the system pressure with the lever or pedal until there are no air bubbles in the fluid flowing out of the master cylinder and lever resistance is felt.

1. Squeeze the brake lever or push the brake pedal, open the bleed valve 1/2 turn and then close the valve.

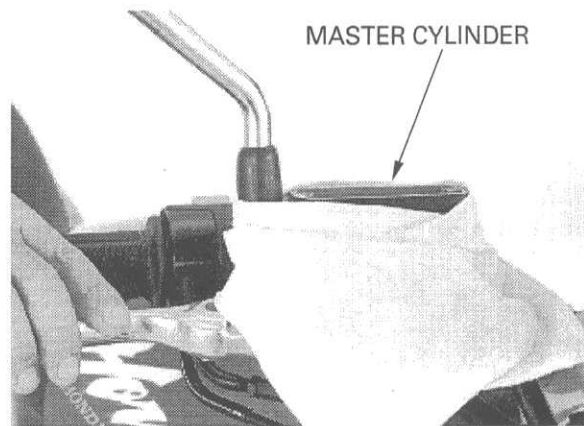


NOTE:

Do not release the brake lever or pedal until the bleed valve has been closed.

2. Release the brake lever or pedal until the bleed valve has been closed.

Repeat steps 1 and 2 until bubbles cease to appear in the fluid coming out of the bleed valve. Tighten the bleed valve.



TORQUE: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m , 4.3 lbf·ft)

Fill the fluid reservoir to the upper level.

Reinstall the diaphragm and diaphragm plate.

On the front brake, install the reservoir cap, and tighten the screws.

On the rear brake, install the reservoir cap securely.

