160 MAINTENANCE





Brake Fluid

When the brake is applied, heat is generated by the friction between the disc and the brake pads. While much of this heat is immediately dissipated, some of it is transmitted to the brake fluid and may raise fluid temperature to as high as 150°C (300°F) during brake operation. This temperature could boil the brake fluid and cause a vapor lock in the lines unless fluid with a high boiling point is used and has been kept from being contaminated with dirt, moisture, or a different type of fluid. Poor quality or contaminated fluid can also deterifrom contact with the recommended oration brake fluids.





The graph of Fig. 521 shows how brake fluid contamination with moisture lowers the fluid boiling point. Although not shown in the graph, the boiling point also lowers as the fluid gets old, is contaminated with dirt, or if two different types of brake fluid are mixed.

Changing the brake fluid

The brake fluid should be changed in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart (Pg. 195) and whenever it becomes contaminated with dirt or water.

- •Attach a clear plastic hose to the bleed valve on the caliper, and run the other end of the hose into a container
- •Open the bleed valve (counterclockwise to open), and pump-the brake lever until all the fluid is drained from the line.
- •Close the bleed valve, and fill the reservoir with fresh brake fluid.
- •Open the bleed valve, apply the brake by the brake lever or pedal, close the valve with the brake held applied, and then quickly release the lever or pedal. Repeat this operation until the brake line is filled and fluid starts coming out of the plastic hose. Replenish the fluid in the reservoir as often as necessary to keep it from running completely out.

Filling up the Brake Line



- 1. Open the bleed valve
- 2. Apply the brake, keeping
- the brake applied Close the bleed valve 3
- Then quickly release the 4 brake



•Bleed the air from the lines.

1. Fluid Seal 2. Piston