

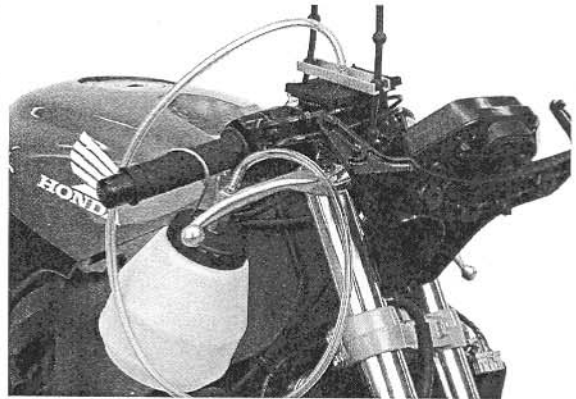
HYDRAULIC BRAKE

Perform the bleeding procedure until the system is completely flushed/bled.

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

For the front brake, close the bleed valve and perform air bleeding for the other side bleed valve.

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

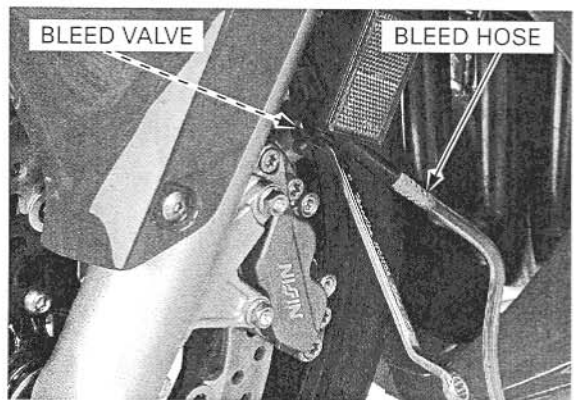


If the brake bleeder is not available, perform the following procedures:

Connect a clear bleed hose to the bleed valve. Pressurize the system with the brake lever or pedal until there are no air bubbles in the fluid flowing out of the reservoir small hole and lever or pedal resistance is felt.

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

1. Squeeze the brake lever or push the brake pedal, open the bleed valve 1/2 turn and then close the valve.
2. Release the brake lever or pedal slowly and wait several seconds after it reaches the end of its travel.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 until bubbles cease to appear in the fluid coming out of the bleed valve.
4. Tighten the bleed valve.

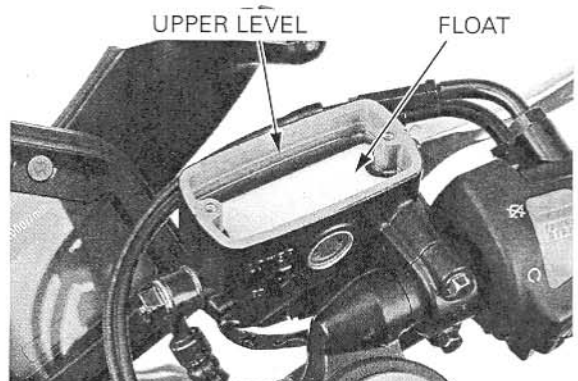


TORQUE: 5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)

For the front brake, perform air bleeding for the other side bleed valve.

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

For the front brake, reinstall the float.



Reinstall the diaphragms and diaphragm plates.

