

BRAKE BLEEDING

When the brake system has been opened up you must bleed the system to remove any air that may have entered the system. Air is compressible and when it is in your brake system it will give you spongy brakes that do not operate well.

The rear caliper is a pain to bleed, so here is some help. For the rear brake caliper, the hose goes from the MC up and back down to the caliper. This allows air to be trapped at the high point in the line.

REAR Caliper Bleeding:

1. Unscrew the banjo bolt, pull the bolt out of the brake line. Set the bolt aside. Loosen the bleed screw.
2. Remove the brake pads from caliper. Then remove caliper from the bracket.
3. Unscrew the master cylinder filling cap and fill with fluid
4. With your left hand hold your index finger and thumb and pinch the loose end of the brake line to cover the holes that the banjo bolt passes through.
5. While doing step 3 slowly pump the brake lever until fluid is squirting out of the line between your fingers. REMEMBER you will have to keep adding fluid to the reservoir to make sure you don't pump air back into the line. Hold the line up high and continue at least one more pump.

Keep Loose end of brake line up in the air to prevent fluid from running out and air entering the line.

6. Put the banjo bolt back into the brake line making sure there is a copper crush gasket under the head.
7. Then pick up the caliper with one hand and screw the banjo bolt into the caliper with a copper crush gasket on caliper side of the bolt. Snug the Banjo bolt down with wrench.
8. Bolt the caliper back on the bracket. And reinstall the brake pads.
9. With one bleed screw loose, slowly press brake lever all the way and hold, tighten the bleed screw and slowly release the brake lever.
10. Repeat step 9 until fluid runs out of bleed screw REMEBER to keep the master cylinder reservoir full of fluid at all times. Repeat for any remaining bleed screws.
11. Check that all bolts are tight and screw on the master cylinder cap.

FRONT Brake System Bleeding

#1 Remove the front master cylinder reservoir cap. You must keep the reservoir full of fluid during all bleeding operations to prevent air from re-entering the system.

#2 Make sure all banjo bolts are tight and that the bleed screws are tight.\

#3 Loosen one hose on the front caliper and remove it.

#4 Pinch banjo fitting on the end of this loose hose with you thumb and index finger and pump the brake lever slowly until fluid squirts out between your fingers. (this is priming the master cylinder)

#5 Re-install the brake hose and tighten the banjo bolt

#6 Pump the brake lever and watch in the reservoir for air bubbles. Air bubbles coming up from the master cylinder means that the brake hoses and calipers are filling with fluid

#7 After pumping the brake lever for what seems like eternity you should feel the brake lever getting stiffer as if your brakes are working but are spongy.

#8 Now you have to bleed the air out of the calipers

#9 With the brake lever released or in the not applied position, open a bleed screw on one caliper.

#10 Then slowly press the brake lever watching the fluid that comes out of the bleed screw, and hold the brake lever.

#11 With the brake lever pressed all the way tighten the bleed screw

#12 Slowly release the brake lever

#13 Continue #9 through #12 until no air bubbles come out of the bleed screws and repeat for any remaining bleed screws.

#14 The brake lever should have a solid feel to now and if not continue pumping and bleeding until you do. Check and add fluid if necessary and re-install the reservoir cover.

#15 After a few days of riding bleed the calipers again to assure that all air is out.