

BASIC BRAKE SYSTEM

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BASIC BRAKE SYSTEM

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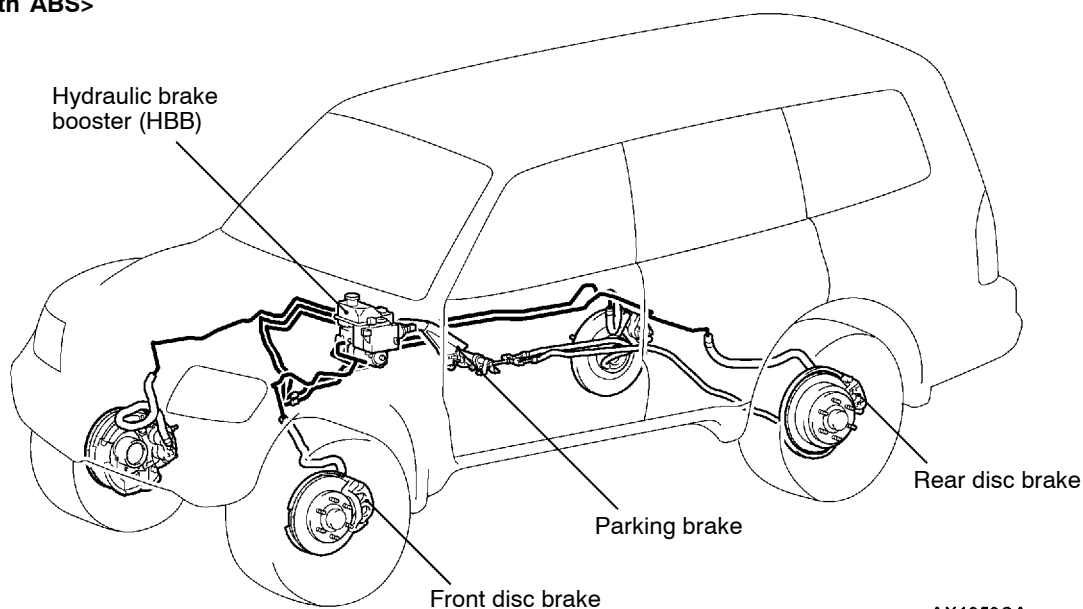
GENERAL INFORMATION

The brake system offers high dependability and durability along with improved braking performance and brake sensitivity.

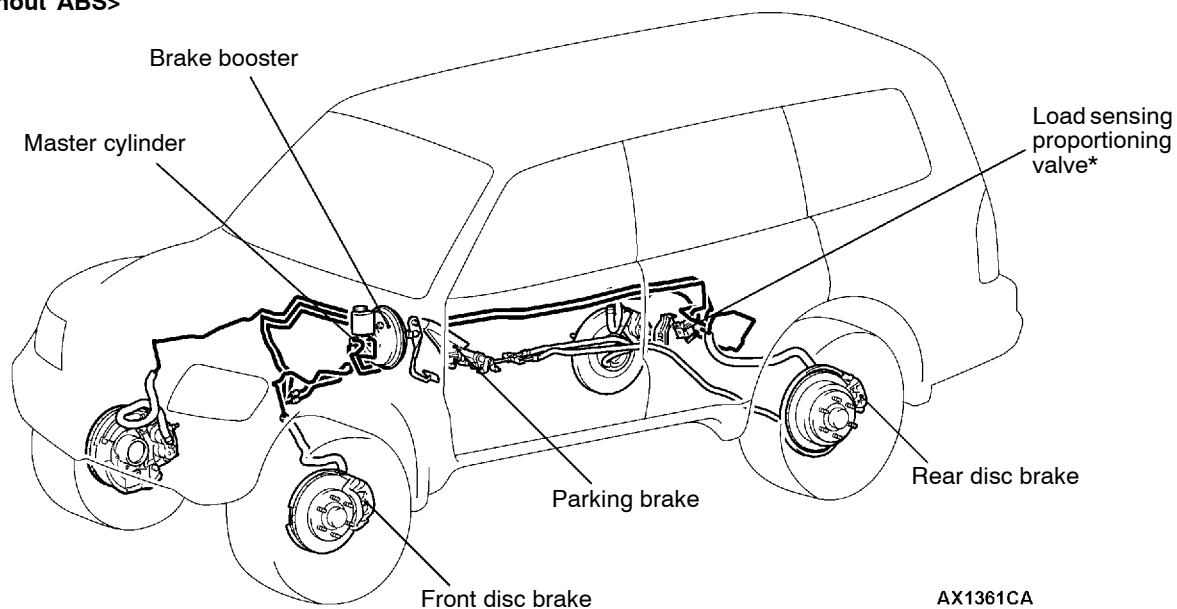
Items		Specifications
Hydraulic brake booster (HBB) <Vehicles with ABS>	Master cylinder type	Single type (with center valve)
	Master cylinder I.D. mm	22.22
	Boosting ratio	5.4 <Pedal depressing force: 274 N>
Master cylinder <Vehicles without ABS>	Type	Tandem type
	I.D. mm	23.81
Brake booster <Vehicles without ABS>	Type	Vacuum type, tandem
	Effective dia. of power cylinder mm	216 + 217
	Boosting ratio	6.5 <Pedal depressing force: 240 N>
Rear wheel hydraulic pressure control type <Vehicles with ABS>		Electronic brake-force distribution (EBD)
Load sensing proportioning valve<Vehicles without ABS>	Decompression ratio	0.3
Front brakes	Type	Floating caliper, 2 piston, ventilated disc
	Disc effective dia. × thickness mm	241 × 26
	Wheel cylinder I.D. mm	45.4
	Pad thickness mm	10.0
	Clearance adjustment	Automatic
Rear brakes	Type	Floating caliper, 1 piston, ventilated disc
	Disc effective dia. × thickness mm	256 × 22
	Wheel cylinder I.D. mm	44.5
	Pad thickness mm	10.0
	Clearance adjustment	Automatic
Brake fluid		DOT3 or DOT4

CONSTRUCTION DIAGRAM

<Vehicles with ABS>



<Vehicles without ABS>



NOTE

For short wheelbase, only the position indicated by the * is symmetrical.

SERVICE SPECIFICATIONS

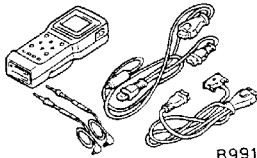
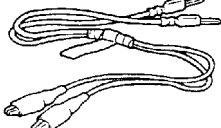
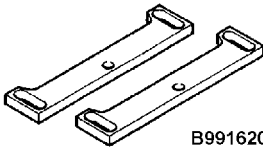
Items				Standard value	Limit
Brake pedal height mm	L.H. drive vehicles			192 - 195	-
	R.H. drive vehicles			187 - 190	-
Brake pedal play mm				3 - 8	-
Brake pedal to floorboard clearance when the brake pedal is depressed mm				90 or more	-
Hydraulic brake booster (HBB) <Vehicles with ABS>	Pump motor operation time second	When power supply system brake fluid pressure is not applied		20 - 80	-
		When power supply system brake fluid pressure is applied		2 - 11	-
	Hydraulic pressure during no vacuum operation test MPa	Pedal depression force: 100 N	Front	0.6 or more	-
			Rear	0	-
		Pedal depression force: 500 N	Front	4.5 or more	-
			Rear	0	-
	Hydraulic pressure during vacuum operation test MPa	Pedal depression force: 100 N	Front	3.0 - 4.0	-
			Rear	3.3 - 4.3	-
		Pedal depression force: 200 N	Front	8.0 - 10.0	-
			Rear	8.0 - 10.0	-
		Pedal depression force: 400 N	Front	14.0 - 18.0	-
			Rear	14.0 - 18.0	-
		Pedal depression force: 500 N	Front	15.0 - 19.0	-
			Rear	15.0 - 19.0	-
	Clearance between brake booster push rod and primary piston mm <Vehicles without ABS>		6G7	0.5 - 0.9	-
			4D5, 4M4	0.8 - 1.2	-
Load sensing proportioning valve output fluid pressure (Input fluid pressure) MPa <Vehicles without ABS>	When load sensing spring length is 133 mm (when unladen)	Short wheelbase	4.9 - 5.9 (9.8)	-	
		Long wheelbase	5.9 - 6.9 (9.8)	-	
	When load sensing spring length is 149 mm (when laden)	Short wheelbase	7.5 - 8.5 (9.8)	-	
			9.0 - 11.0 (16.7)	-	
		Long wheelbase	9.3 - 10.3 (9.8)	-	
11.4 - 13.4 (16.7)	-				
Load sensing spring length <Distance between spring ends> mm <Vehicles without ABS>				135 - 139	-

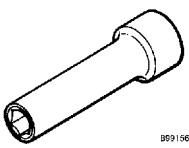
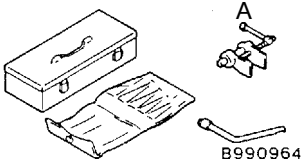
Items		Standard value	Limit
Front disc brake	Pad thickness mm	10.0	2.0
	Disc thickness mm	26.0	24.4
	Disc runout mm	-	0.06
	Drag force N	55	-
Rear disc brake	Pad thickness mm	10.0	2.0
	Disc thickness mm	22.0	20.4
	Disc runout mm	-	0.06
	Drag force N	55	-
Front hub end play mm		-	0
Rear hub end play mm		-	0

LUBRICANTS

Items	Specified Lubricant	Quantity
Brake fluid	DOT3 or DOT4	As required
Piston boot, piston seal	Repair kit grease	
Guide pin, lock pin		
Piston, wheel cylinder body	DOT3 or DOT4	

SPECIAL TOOLS

Tool	Number	Name	Use
 B991502	MB991502	MUT-II sub assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydraulic brake booster (HBB) check (Reading diagnosis code by using MUT-II) Air bleeding of hydraulic brake booster (HBB) ABS system
 B991529	MB991529	Diagnosis code check harness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydraulic brake booster (HBB) check (Reading diagnosis code by using brake warning lamp) Erasing diagnosis code (not using MUT-II)
 B991620	MB991620	Valve spring compressor adapter	Holding hydraulic brake booster (HBB)

Tool	Number	Name	Use
	MB991568	Push rod adjusting socket	Adjustment of the brake booster push rod protrusion amount
	MB990964 A: MB990520	Brake tool set A: Disc brake piston expander	Pushing-in of the disc brake piston

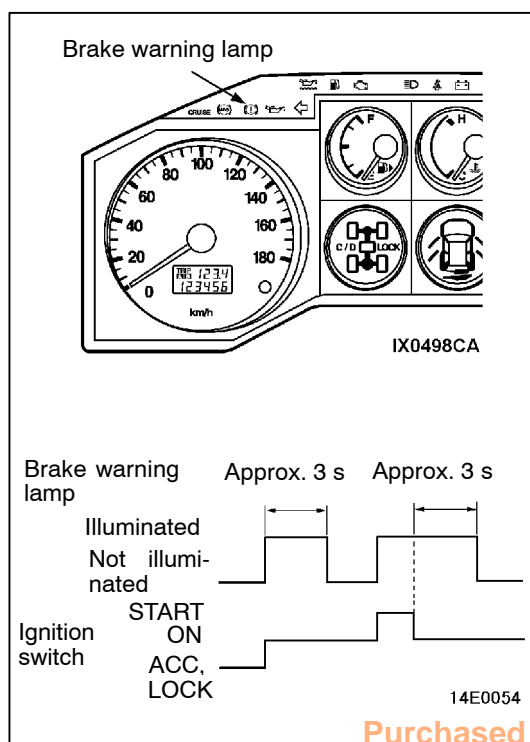
TROUBLESHOOTING <Vehicles with ABS>

STANDARD FLOW OF DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLESHOOTING

Refer to GROUP 00 - How to Use Troubleshooting/Inspection Service Points.

NOTES WITH REGARD TO DIAGNOSIS

1. The hydraulic brake booster (HBB) accumulates a high-pressure fluid in the accumulator by operating the pump motor, thus boosting the brake. Therefore, the pump motor generates an operating sound, but it indicates that the HBB is operating correctly, and it is not a malfunction.
2. Diagnosis detection condition can vary depending on the diagnosis code.
Make sure that checking requirements listed in the "Comment" are satisfied when checking the trouble symptom again.



BRAKE WARNING LAMP INSPECTION

Check that the brake warning lamp illuminates as follows.

1. When the ignition key is turned to "ON", the brake warning lamp illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then switches off.
2. When the ignition key is turned to "START", the brake warning lamp remains illuminated.
3. When the ignition key is turned from "START" back to "ON", the brake warning lamp illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then switches off.
4. If the illumination is other than the above, check the diagnosis codes.

DIAGNOSIS FUNCTION**READING DIAGNOSIS CODES**

Read a diagnosis code by the MUT-II or brake warning lamp.
(Refer to GROUP 00 - How to Use Troubleshooting/Inspection Service Points.)

NOTE

Connect the MUT-II to the diagnosis connector (16-pin).

ERASING DIAGNOSIS CODES**When using the MUT-II**

Connect the MUT-II to the diagnosis connector (16-pin) and erase the diagnosis code.

Caution

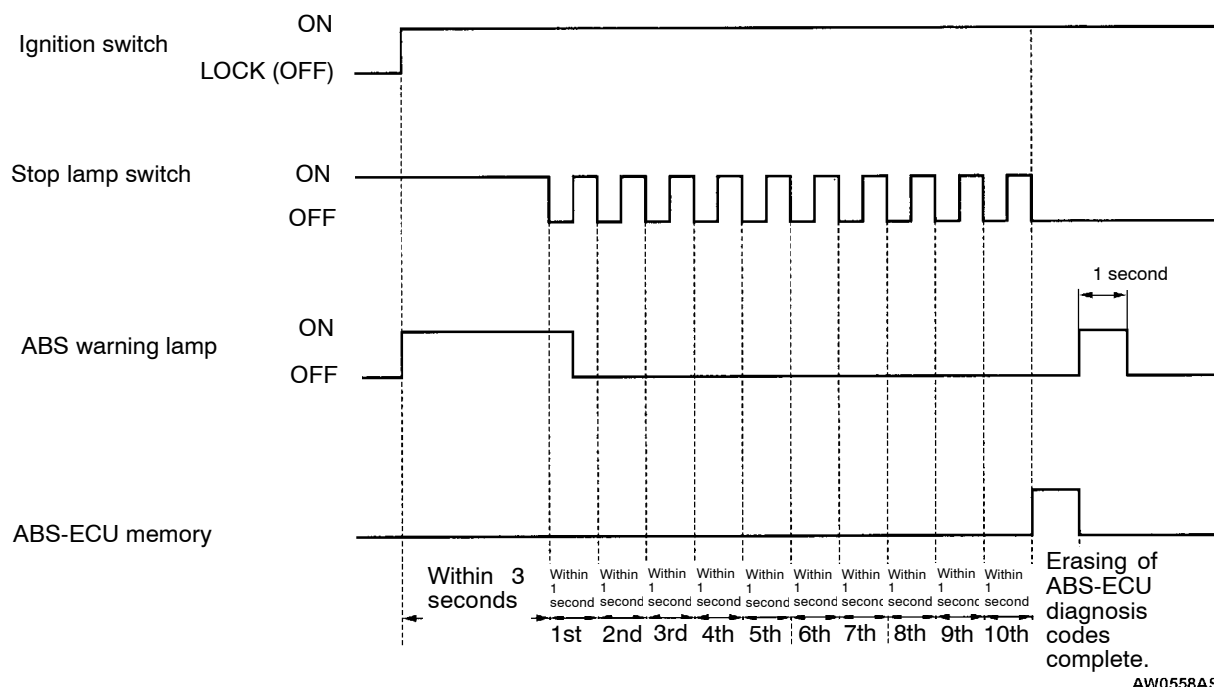
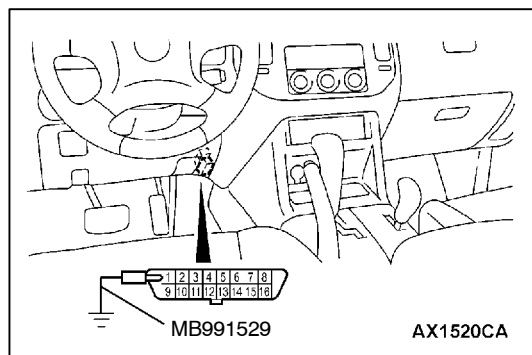
Turn the ignition key to the LOCK (OFF) position before connecting or disconnecting the MUT-II.

When not using the MUT-II

1. Stop the engine.
2. Use the special tool to earth terminal (1) (diagnosis control terminal) of the diagnosis connector.
3. Turn on the stop lamp switch. (Depress the brake pedal.)
4. After carrying out steps 1. to 3., turn the ignition switch to ON. Within 3 seconds after turning the ignition switch to ON, turn off the stop lamp switch (release the brake pedal). Then, turn the stop lamp switch on and off a total of 10 times.

NOTE

If the ABS-ECU function has been stopped because of fail-safe operation, it will not be possible to erase the diagnosis codes.



INSPECTION CHART FOR DIAGNOSIS CODES

Diagnosis code No.	Diagnosis items	Reference page
16*	ABS-ECU power supply (Abnormal voltage decrease or increase)	35A-9
17, 18	ABS-ECU power supply (Open circuit or short circuit)	
53	Motor relay system (open circuit, short circuit or motor relay coil failure)	35A-10
55	Pump motor system (Pump motor seized or abnormal ABS-ECU current detection circuit)	35A-11
63	ABS-ECU system	Replace ABS-ECU (Refer to 35B.)
78	Accumulator system (Motor has been energized abnormally for long time or abnormal low-pressure accumulator)	35A-12
79	Pressure switch system (open circuit or short circuit)	35A-13

NOTE

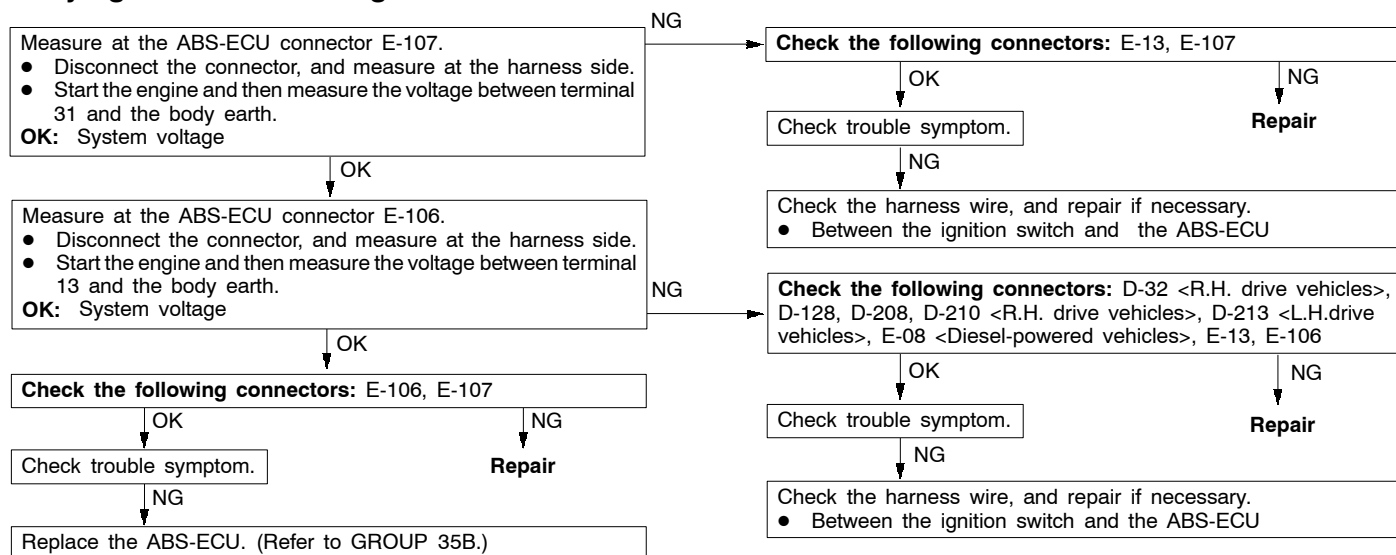
*: Code No. 16 is erased by turning the ignition switch OFF.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE FOR DIAGNOSIS CODES

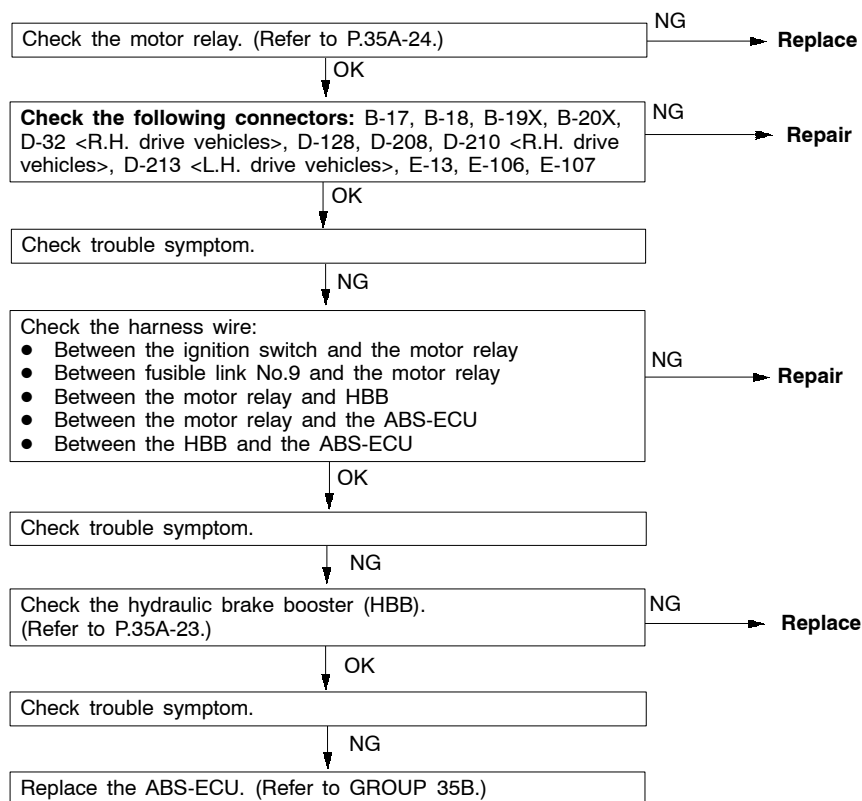
Code No.16 ABS-ECU power supply system (abnormal voltage increase or decrease)	Probable cause
Code No.17, 18 ABS-ECU power supply system (open or short circuit) Code No.16 is output if the ABS-ECU power supply voltage is increased or decreased than the specified. Code No.17, 18 is output if the ABS-ECU power supply circuit is open or short, or the ABS-ECU internal circuit is defective. In addition, code No. 16 is erased by turning the ignition switch OFF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malfunction of the battery • Malfunction of connector or harness • Malfunction of the ABS-ECU

Caution

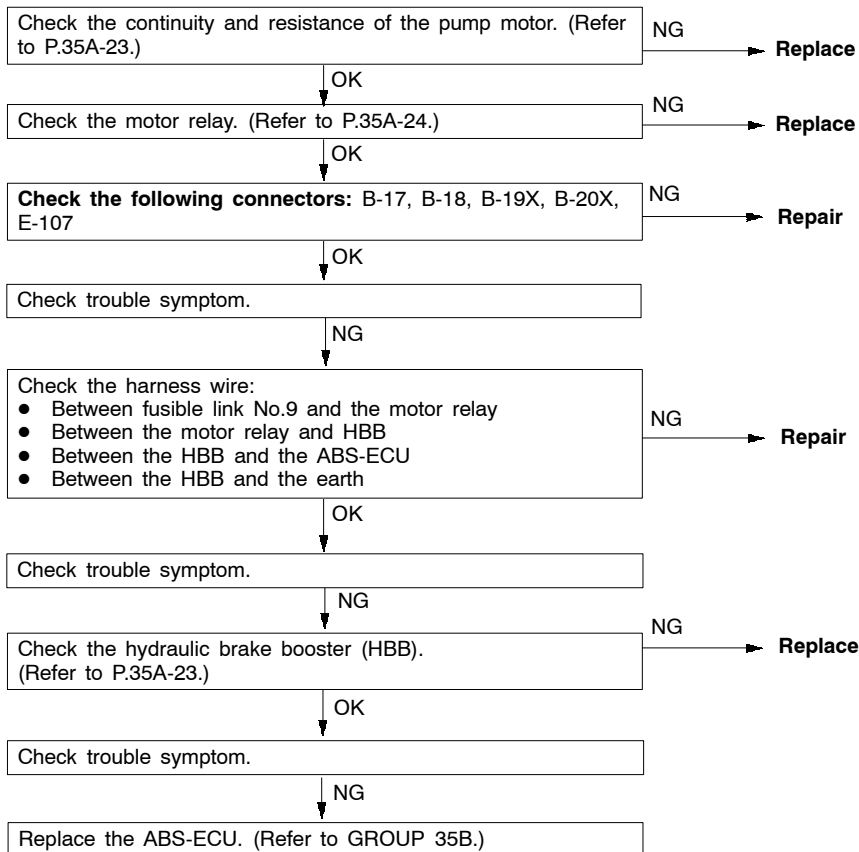
If the battery voltage is decreased or increased during the test, code No. 16 is output as a present malfunction, disabling a correct diagnosis. Check the battery and fully charge it if necessary before carrying out the following tests.



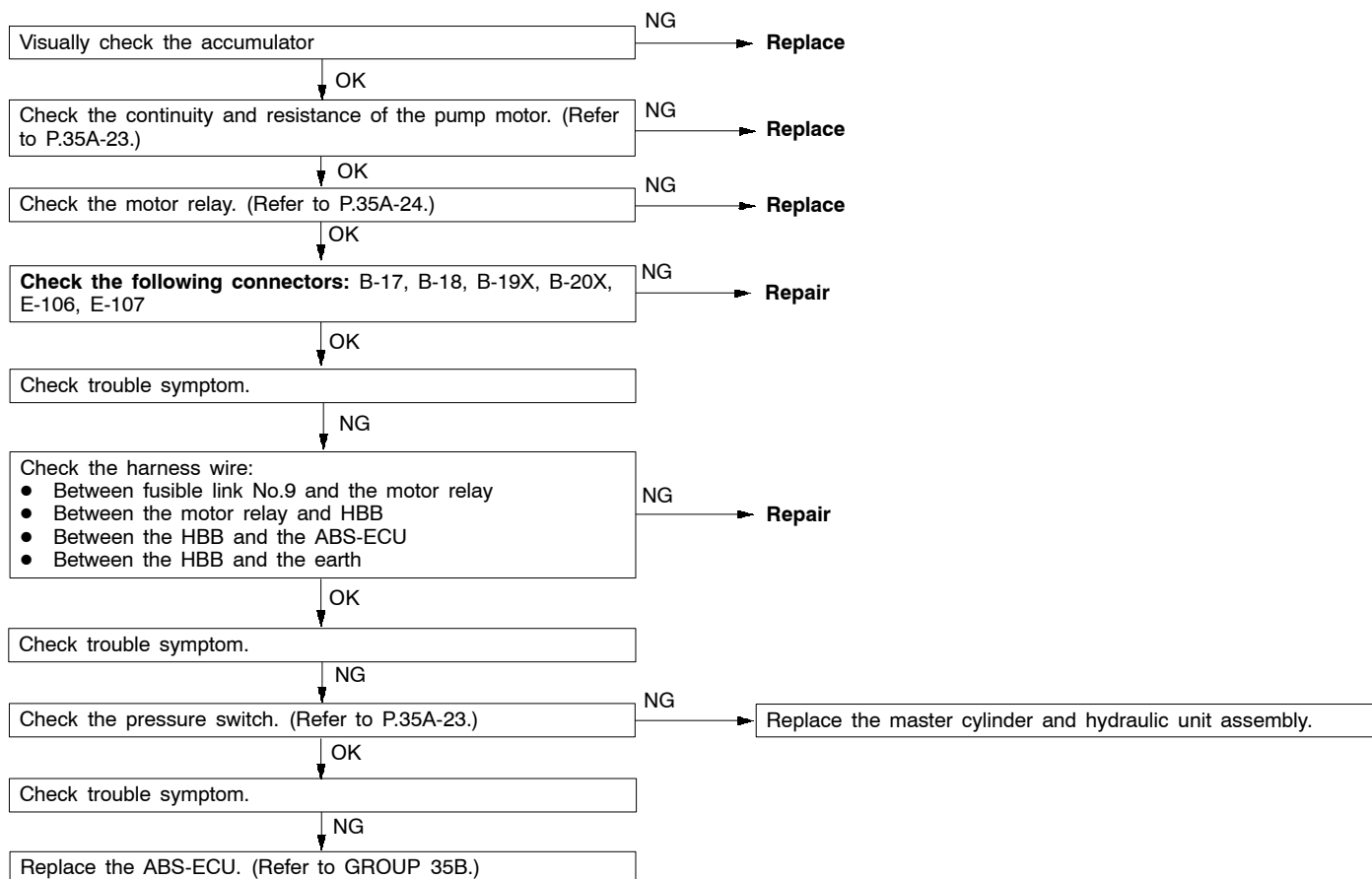
Code No.53 Motor relay system (open circuit, short circuit or a defective motor relay coil)	Probable cause
This code is output if the motor relay circuit is short or open, ABS-ECU internal circuit is defective, or the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) master cylinder and hydraulic unit assembly is defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malfunction of connector or harness • Malfunction of the motor relay • Malfunction of the ABS-ECU • Malfunction of the HBB (master cylinder and hydraulic unit assembly)



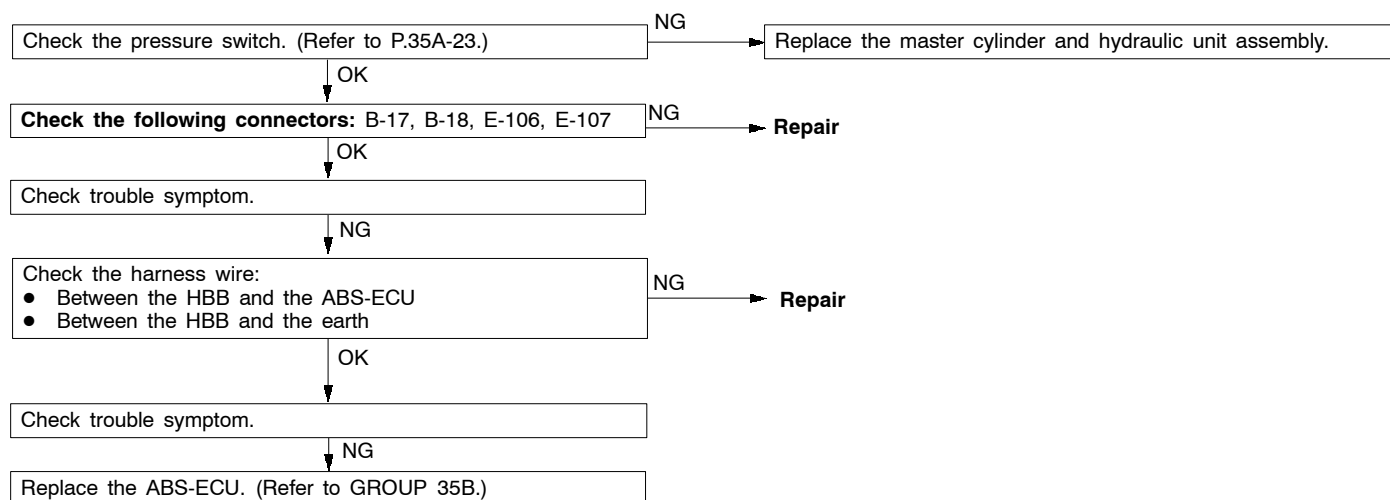
Code No.55 Pump motor system (pump motor seized or abnormal ABS-ECU current detection circuit)	Probable cause
This code is output if the motor relay drive circuit is short or open, the motor relay or the ABS-ECU internal circuit is defective, or the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) pump motor or master cylinder and hydraulic unit assembly is defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malfunction of connector or harness • Malfunction of the motor relay • Malfunction of the ABS-ECU • Malfunction of the HBB (pump motor or master cylinder and hydraulic unit assembly)



Code No. 78 Accumulator system (Motor has been energized abnormally for long time or abnormal low-pressure accumulator)	Probable cause
<p>This code is output under the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pump motor is operated for consecutive 300 seconds • Brake fluid pressure is decreased, the HBB buzzer sounds due to the operation of the pressure switch (for low pressure warning), and then the brake warning lamp illuminates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake fluid leaks inside the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) • Malfunction of the HB motor relay • Malfunction of connector or harness • Malfunction of the ABS-ECU • Malfunction of HBB (accumulator, pressure switch, pump motor or master cylinder and hydraulic unit assembly)



Code No.79 Pressure switch system (open or short circuit)	Probable cause
This code is output if the pressure switch circuit is short, ABS-ECU internal circuit is defective, or the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) pressure switch or master cylinder and hydraulic unit assembly is defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malfunction of connector or harness • Malfunction of the ABS-ECU • Malfunction of the HBB (pressure switch or master cylinder and hydraulic unit assembly)

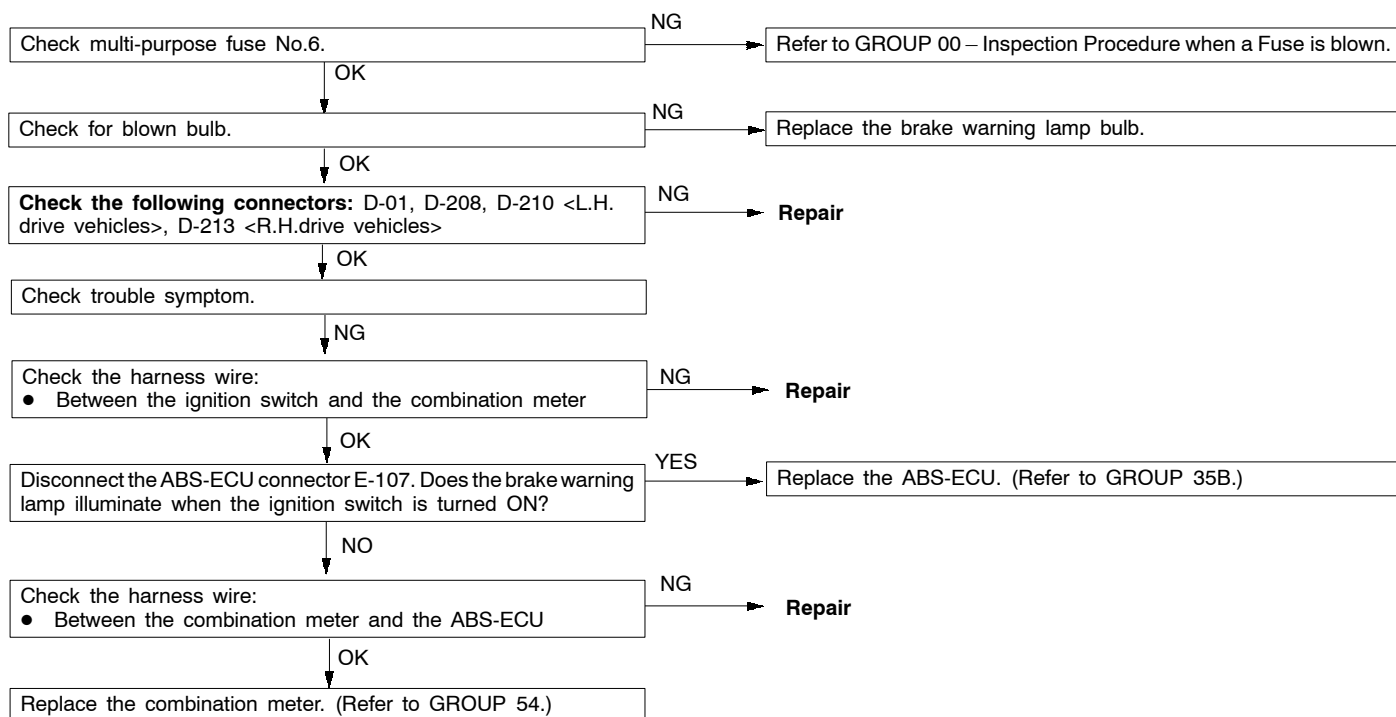


INSPECTION CHART FOR TROUBLE SYMPTOMS

Trouble symptom	Inspection procedure No.	Reference page
The brake warning lamp does not illuminate when the ignition switch is turned ON (engine stopped).	1	35A-14
The brake warning lamp remains illuminated after the engine is started.	2	35A-15
The HBB buzzer does not sound when the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) is defective. (However, the brake warning lamp is illuminated.)	3	35A-15
The HBB buzzer does not stop sounding.	4	35A-16
Communication with MUT-II is not possible.	Refer to GROUP 35B.	
Communication with MUT-II and the ABS-ECU is not possible.		

Inspection procedure 1

The brake warning lamp does not illuminate when the ignition switch is turned ON (engine stopped).	Probable cause
The cause may be an open circuit in the lamp power supply circuit, a blown lamp, a malfunction of the lamp drive transistor inside the ABS-ECU, an open circuit between the ignition switch and brake warning lamp or an short circuit between the brake warning lamp and the ABS-ECU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blown fuse • Burn out brake warning lamp bulb • Malfunction of combination meter • Malfunction of connector or harness • Malfunction of ABS-ECU (lamp drive transistor)

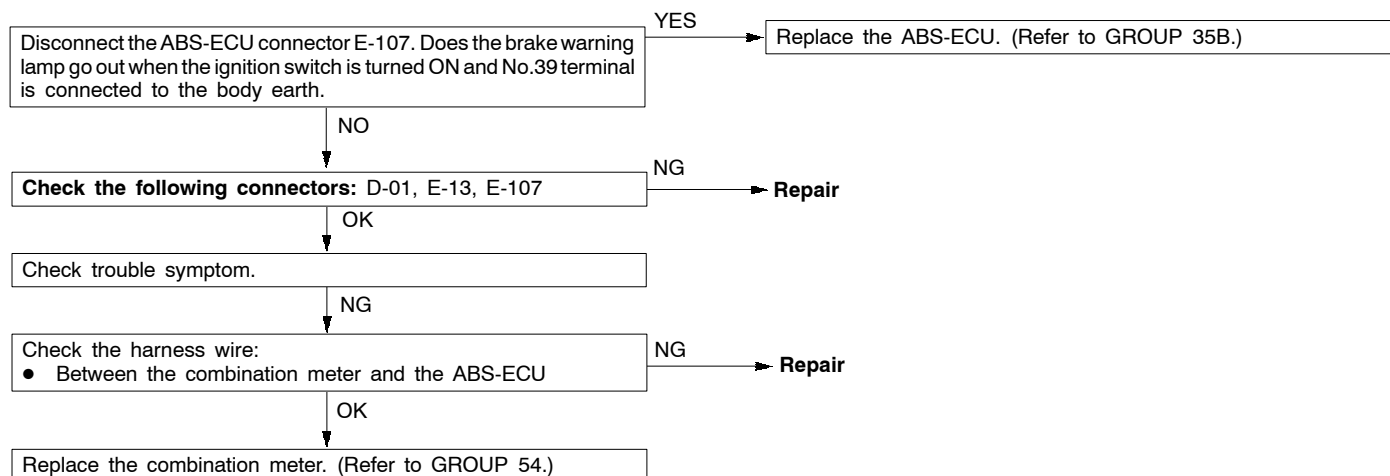


Inspection procedure 2

The brake warning lamp remains illuminated after the engine is started.	Probable cause
The cause is probably malfunction of the lamp drive transistor inside the ABS-ECU or an open circuit between the brake warning lamp and the ABS-ECU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malfunction of combination meter • Malfunction of connector or harness • Malfunction of ABS-ECU (lamp drive transistor)

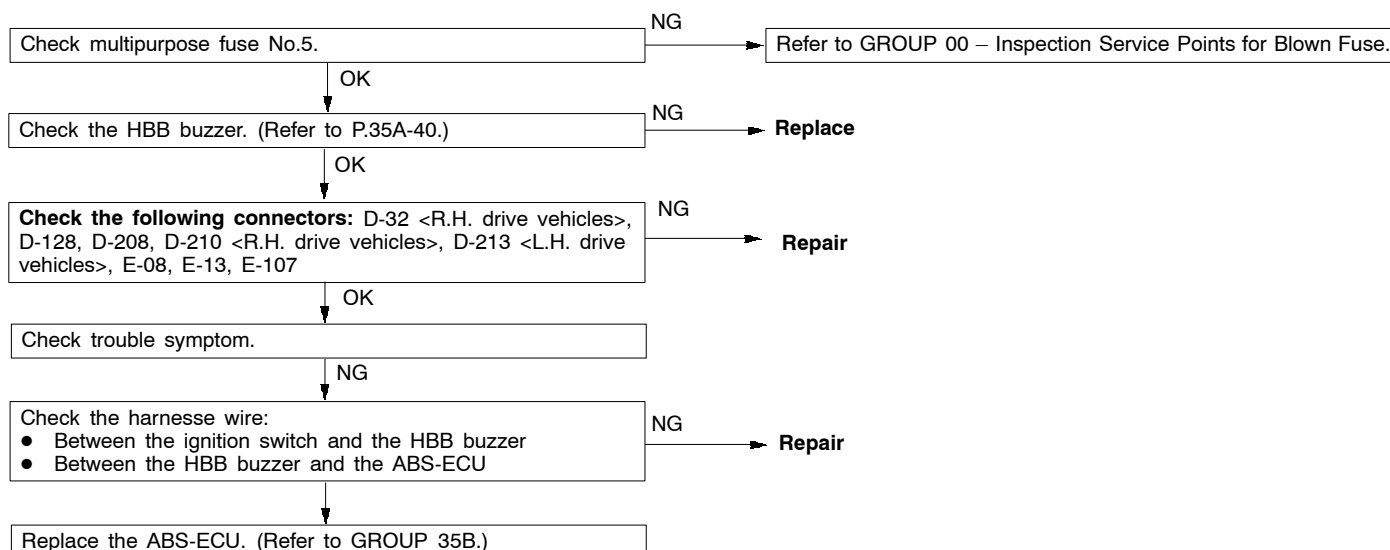
NOTE

This trouble symptom is limited to cases where communication with the MUT-II is possible(ABS-ECU power supply is normal) and the diagnosis code is a normal diagnosis code.



Inspection procedure 3

The HBB buzzer does not sound when the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) is defective. (However, the brake warning lamp is illuminated.)	Probable cause
The cause is probably an open circuit in the buzzer power supply circuit, a defective buzzer, a malfunction of the buzzer drive transistor inside the ABS-ECU or an open circuit from the ignition switch through the HBB buzzer to the ABS-ECU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blown fuse • Malfunction of the HBB buzzer • Malfunction of connector or harness • Malfunction of ABS-ECU (buzzer drive transistor)

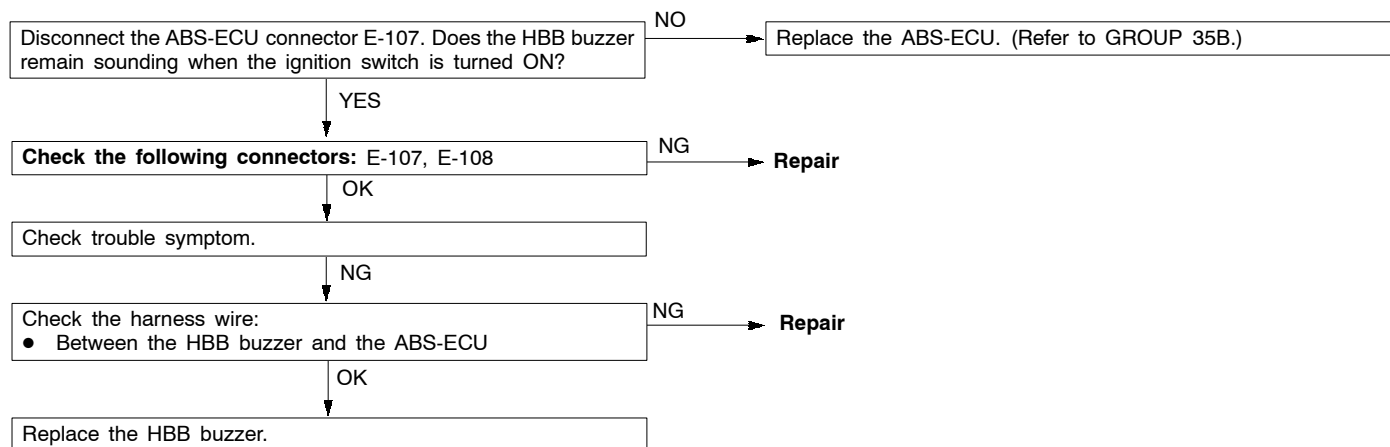


Inspection procedure 4

The HBB buzzer does not stop sounding.	Probable cause
The HBB buzzer circuit may be short.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malfunction of the HBB buzzer • Malfunction of the harness • Malfunction of ABS-ECU (buzzer drive transistor)

NOTE

This trouble symptom is limited to cases where communication with the MUT-II is possible (ABS-ECU power supply is normal) and the diagnosis code is a normal diagnosis code.



ACTUATOR TEST REFERENCE TABLE

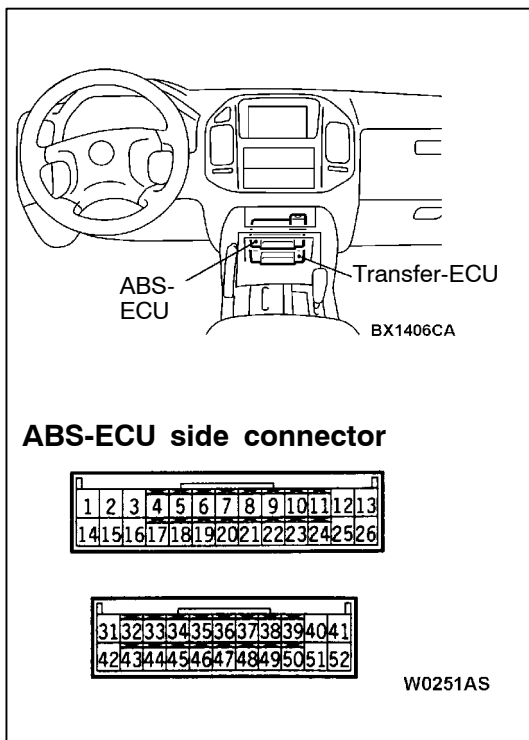
The MUT-II activates the following actuators for testing.

NOTE

1. If the ABS-ECU runs down, actuator testing cannot be carried out.
2. Actuator testing is only possible when the vehicle is stationary.

ACTUATOR TEST SPECIFICATIONS

Item No.	Inspection item	Drive contents
01	HBB pump motor	Operate the pump motor for one second.
02	HBB buzzer	Sound the buzzer for three seconds.



CHECK AT ABS-ECU

NOTE

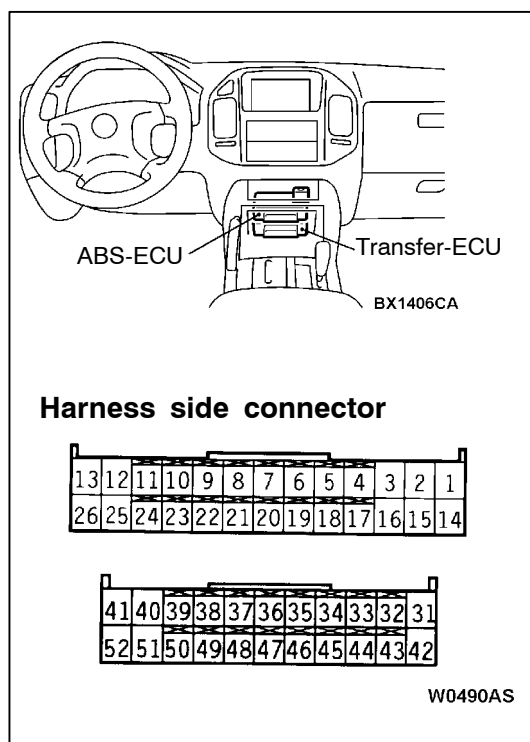
The two same ECUs are installed behind the floor console. The upper ECU is the ABS-ECU and has a blue connector. The lower ECU is the transfer-ECU and has a green connector.

TERMINAL VOLTAGE CHECK CHART

1. Measure the voltage between each terminal and the earth.
2. The terminal layout is shown in the illustration.

Terminal No.	Check item	Check requirements		Normal condition
36	MUT-II	When the MUT-II is connected		Serial communication with the MUT-II
		When the MUT-II is not connected		1 V or less
13, 31	ABS-ECU power supply	Ignition switch: ON		System voltage
		Ignition switch: START		0 V
47	Diagnosis changeover input	When the MUT-II is connected		1 V or less
		When the MUT-II is not connected		Approximately 12 V
39	Output to brake warning lamp	Ignition switch: ON	When the lamp is off	2 V or less
			When the lamp is on	System voltage
44	Output to the HBB buzzer	Ignition switch: ON	When the HBB buzzer does not sound	System voltage
			When the HBB buzzer sounds	2 V or less
6, 38	Output to the motor relay	Ignition switch: ON	When the pump motor is not operating	System voltage
			When the pump motor is operating	2 V or less
17	Output to the pressure switch (for low pressure warning)	Ignition switch: ON	When the brake fluid pressure is low (When the HBB buzzer sounds)	Approximately 9 V
			When the brake fluid pressure is normal (When the HBB buzzer does not sound)	Approximately 4 V

Terminal No.	Check item	Check requirements		Normal condition
43	Output to pressure switch (for pump control)	Ignition switch: ON	When the brake fluid pressure is low (When the pump motor is operating)	Approx. 6V
			When the brake fluid pressure is high (When the pump motor is not operating)	2 V or less
35	Negative current detection input from the pump motor	Ignition switch: ON	When the pump motor is not operating	2 V or less
			When the pump motor is operating	2 V or less
49	Voltage detection input from the pump motor	Ignition switch: ON	When the pump motor is not operating	2 V or less
			When the pump motor is operating	2 V or less
45	Positive current detection input from the pump motor	Ignition switch: ON	When the pump motor is not operating	2 V or less
			When the pump motor is operating	System voltage



CONTINUITY BETWEEN HARNESS-SIDE CONNECTOR TERMINALS

NOTE

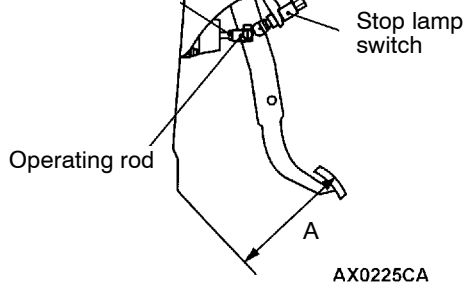
The two same ECUs are installed behind the floor console. The upper ECU is the ABS-ECU and has a blue connector. The lower ECU is the transfer-ECU and has a green connector.

1. Turn the ignition key to the LOCK (OFF) position.
2. Disconnect the ABS-ECU connector.
3. Check the continuity between the terminals indicated in the table below.
4. The terminal layout is shown in the illustration.

Terminal No.	Signal name	Normal condition
Between terminal 12 and the body earth	Earth	Continuity exists.
Between terminal 25 and the body earth	Earth	
Between terminal 26 and the body earth	Earth	
Between terminal 42 and the body earth	Earth	

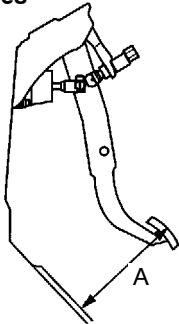
L.H. drive vehicles

Operating rod
lock nut

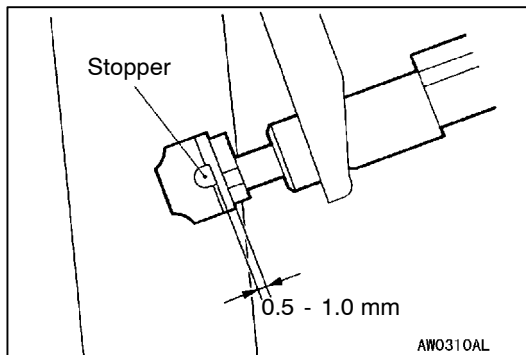


AX0225CA

R.H. drive vehicles



CX0225CA



AW0310AL

ON-VEHICLE SERVICE

BRAKE PEDAL CHECK AND ADJUSTMENT

BRAKE PEDAL HEIGHT

1. Turn up the carpet, etc. under the brake pedal.
2. Measure the brake pedal height as illustrated.

Standard value (A):

<L.H. drive vehicles> 192 - 195 mm

<R.H. drive vehicles> 187 - 190 mm

3. If the brake pedal height is not within the standard value, follow the procedure below.
 - (1) Disconnect the stop lamp switch connector.
 - (2) Loosen the stop lamp switch by turning it approx. 1/4 turns anticlockwise.
 - (3) Remove the pin, and then adjust so that the brake pedal height meets the standard value by turning the clevis.

- (4) Screw in the stop lamp switch until it touches the stopper. At this time, support the brake pedal to the highest position by hand.
- (5) Lock the stop lamp switch by turning it approx. 1/4 turns clockwise, and confirm that the clearance between the switch plunger and the stopper is as shown.
- (6) Connect the connector at the stop lamp switch.

Caution

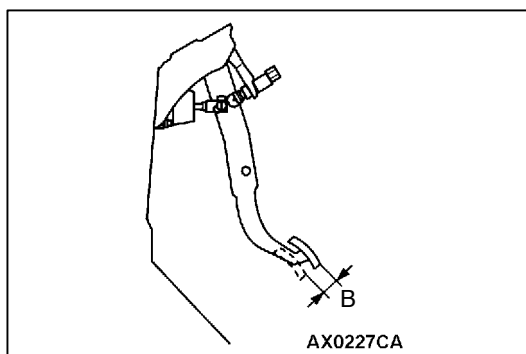
Check that the stop lamp does not illuminate when the brake pedal is not depressed.

4. For A/T, check the key interlock and shift lock mechanisms. (Refer to GROUP 23 - On-vehicle Service.)
5. Return the carpet, etc.

BRAKE PEDAL FREE PLAY

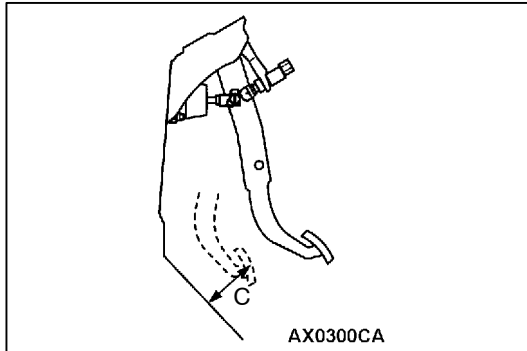
1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the power supply system of the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) by depressing the brake pedal at least forty times until the pedal effort becomes high. Then push the pedal with your finger to check the pedal height (free play) is within the standard value.

Standard value (B): 3 - 8 mm



AX0227CA

2. If the brake pedal play is not within the standard value, check the following, and adjust or replace if necessary:
 - Excessive play between the brake pedal and the clevis pin, or between the clevis pin and the brake booster operating rod
 - Brake pedal height
 - Installation position of the stop lamp switch, etc.



CLEARANCE BETWEEN BRAKE PEDAL AND FLOOR BOARD

1. Turn up the carpet etc. under the brake pedal.
2. Start the engine, depress the brake pedal with approximately 490 N of force, and measure the clearance between the brake pedal and the floorboard.

Standard value (C): 90 mm or more

3. If the clearance is outside the standard value, check for air trapped in the brake line and thickness of the disc brake pad.
Adjust and replace defective parts as required.
4. Return the carpet, etc.

HYDRAULIC BRAKE BOOSTER (HBB) OPERATION CHECK <Vehicles with ABS>

Caution

A diagnosis code may be stored when carrying out the checks. Always erase the diagnosis codes after the checks, and then check that any diagnosis code is output.

POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM FUNCTION AND OPERATION CHECK

1. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the power supply system of the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) by depressing the brake pedal at least forty times until the pedal effort becomes high.
2. Check that the reservoir fluid level is at the MAX position.
3. Chock the wheels and release the parking brakes.
4. Turn the ignition switch ON, and measure how much time is elapsed after the pump motor starts until it stops.

Standard value: 20 - 80 seconds

5. After the pump motor stopped, start the engine. The brake warning lamp should not be turned on.
6. Stop the engine, and then turn on the ignition switch again.

7. When the brake pedal is depressed four or five times, the pump motor should start and then stop.
8. Depress the brake pedal four or five times again, and then measure how much time is elapsed after the pump motor starts until it stops.

Standard value: 2 - 11 seconds

9. Depress the brake pedal fully consecutive 15 - 20 times for ten seconds. The brake warning lamp should illuminate and the buzzer should sound.

Caution

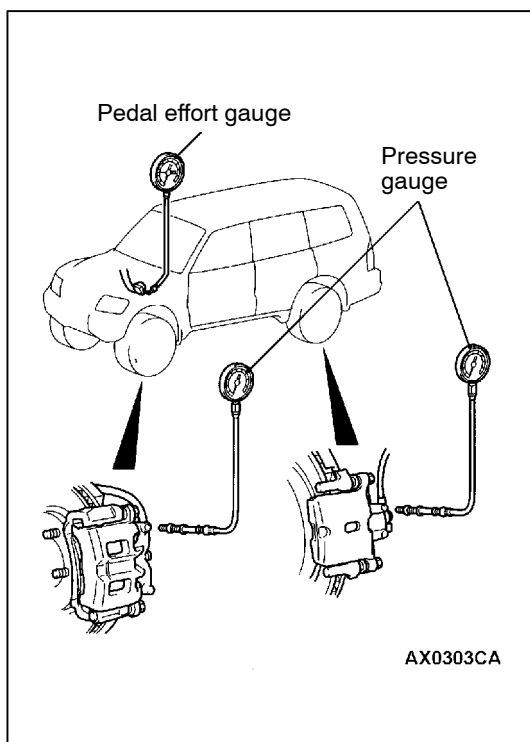
Turn the ignition switch ON, and wait for at least 120 seconds before carrying out the checks.

SIMPLE INSPECTION OF HBB

1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the power supply system of the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) by depressing the brake pedal at least forty times until the pedal effort becomes high.
2. Depress the brake pedal, and turn the ignition switch ON. Then check the pedal. The pedal should be lowered. If no, the pedal is defective.

CHECK USING SIMPLE TESTER

1. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the power supply system of the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) by depressing the brake pedal at least forty times until the pedal effort becomes high.
2. Connect a pressure gauge and pedal effort gauge as shown, and bleed air from the pressure gauge.
3. Carry out the operation test without vacuum assist as follows:
 - (1) Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the power supply system of the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) by depressing the brake pedal at least forty times until the pedal effort becomes high to observe the relationship between the pedal effort and the fluid pressure.



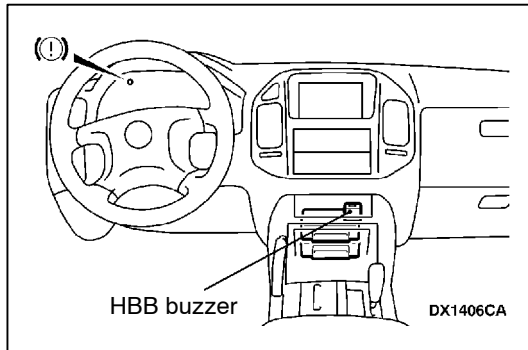
Standard value:

Pedal effort N	Fluid pressure at front wheels MPa	Fluid pressure at rear wheels MPa
100	0.6 or more	0
500	4.5 or more	0

4. Carry out the operation test with power assist as follows:
 (1) Turn the ignition switch ON. Stop the pump motor, and then check the relationship between the pedal effort and the fluid pressure.

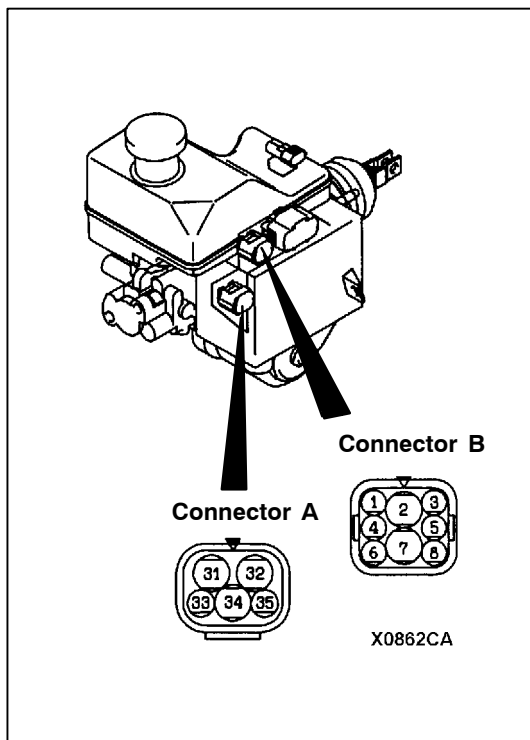
Standard value:

Pedal effort N	Fluid pressure at front wheels MPa	Fluid pressure at rear wheels MPa
100	3.0 - 4.0	3.3 - 4.3
200	8.0 - 10.0	8.0 - 10.0
400	14.0 - 18.0	14.0 - 18.0
500	15.0 - 19.0	15.0 - 19.0

**BRAKE WARNING LAMP AND THE HBB BUZZER OPERATION CHECK****Caution**

Turn the ignition switch ON, and wait for at least 120 seconds before carrying out the checks.





















1. Chock the wheels and start the engine.
2. Release the parking brake lever, and depress the brake pedal fully consecutive 15 - 20 times for ten seconds. The brake warning lamp should illuminate and the buzzer should sound.

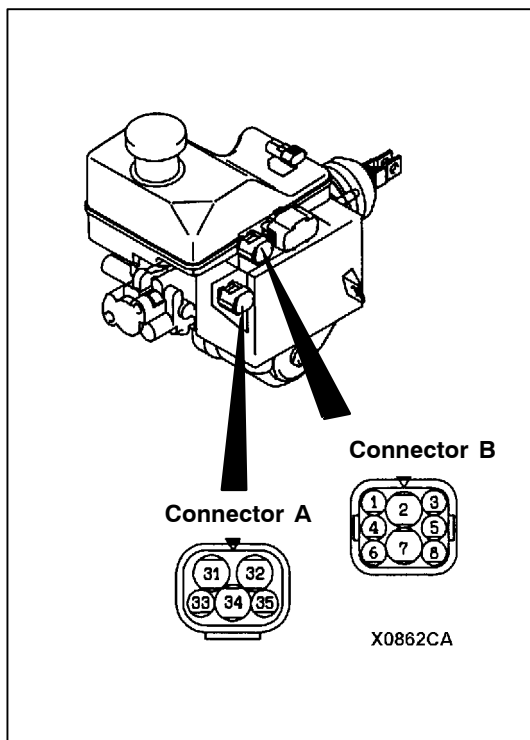


HBB CHECK <Vehicles with ABS>

CHECKING OF THE CONTINUITY AND RESISTANCE OF THE PUMP MOTOR

1. Disconnect the harness side connector.
2. Measure the continuity and resistance between the HBB side connector terminals.

Terminal No.									Resistance between the terminals (reference value)
Connector A			Connector B						
31	-	32	2	4	-	6	7	8	
	 M 								10 Ω or less
					M 				10 Ω or less
									0 Ω
									0 Ω
									Approx. 33 Ω
									Approx. 33 Ω
									Approx. 33 Ω
									Approx. 33 Ω



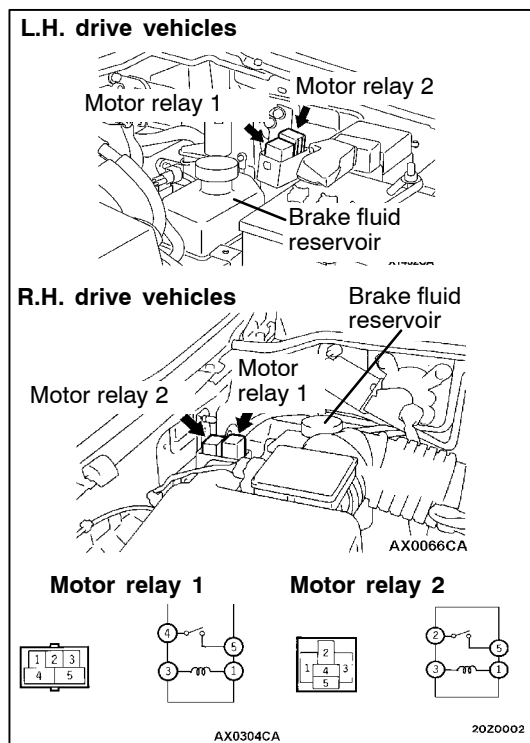
PRESSURE SWITCH (FOR PUMP CONTROL) CHECK

1. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the power supply system of the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) by depressing the brake pedal at least forty times until the pedal effort becomes high.
2. Disconnect connector A of the HBB.
3. Measure the continuity between the HBB side connector A terminal No.33 and No.35. The continuity should not be present.
4. Turn on the ignition switch and operate the pump motor with connector A disconnected. Measure the continuity between the HBB side connector A terminal No.33 and No.35 while the pump motor is running. The continuity should be present.
5. Erase the diagnosis codes.(Refer to P.35A-8.)

PRESSURE SWITCH (FOR LOW PRESSURE WARNING) CHECK

1. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the power supply system of the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) by depressing the brake pedal at least forty times until the pedal effort becomes high.
2. Disconnect the HBB connector B.
3. Measure the continuity between the HBB side connector B terminals No.1 and No.5. The continuity should not be present.
4. Connect the HBB connector B to the harness side connector.
5. Then turn on the ignition switch, and operate the pump motor.
6. Wait until the pump motor stops, and then disconnect connector B of the HBB again.
7. Measure the continuity between the HBB side connector B terminals No.1 and No.5. The continuity should be present.

8. Erase the diagnosis codes. (Refer to P.35A-8.)



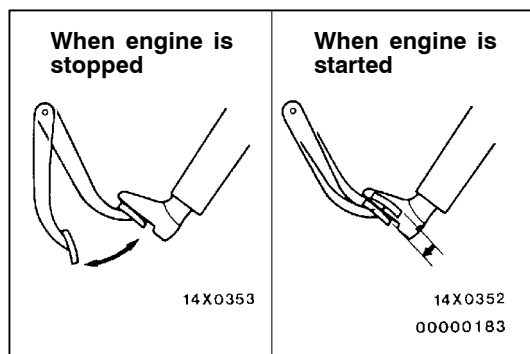
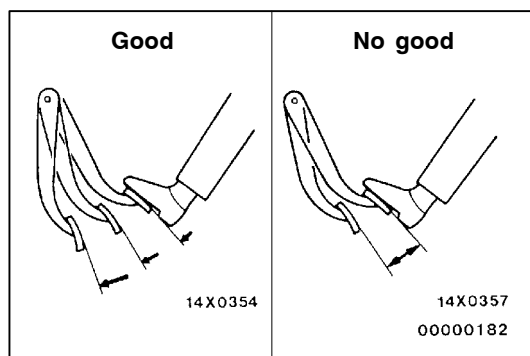
HBB MOTOR RELAY CONTINUITY CHECK <Vehicles with ABS>

Motor relay 1

Battery voltage	Terminal No.			
	1	3	4	5
When current is not flowing	○	○		
When current is flowing	⊕	⊖	○	○

Motor relay 2

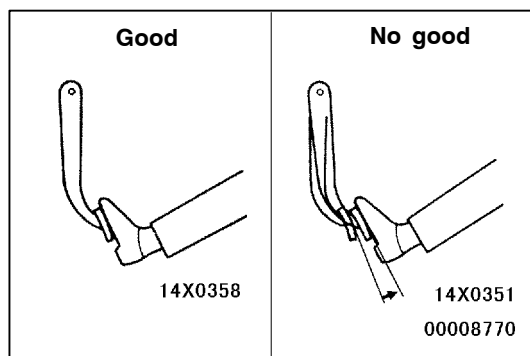
Battery voltage	Terminal No.			
	1	2	3	5
When current is not flowing	○		○	
When current is flowing	⊕	○	⊖	○



BRAKE BOOSTER OPERATING TEST <Vehicles without ABS>

For simple checking of the brake booster operation, carry out the following tests:

- Run the engine for one or two minutes, and then stop it.
If the pedal depresses fully the first time but gradually becomes higher when depressed succeeding times, the booster is operating properly. If the pedal height remains unchanged, the booster is defective.
- With the engine stopped, step on the brake pedal several times.
Then start the engine while the brake pedal is stepped on.
If the pedal moves downward slightly, the booster is in good condition. If there is no change, the booster is defective.



- With the engine running, step on the brake pedal and then stop the engine. Hold the pedal depressed for 30 seconds. If the pedal height does not change, the booster is in good condition. If the pedal rises, the booster is defective. If the above three tests are okay, the booster performance can be determined as good. If one of the above three tests is not okay at least, the check valve, vacuum hose, or booster will be defective.

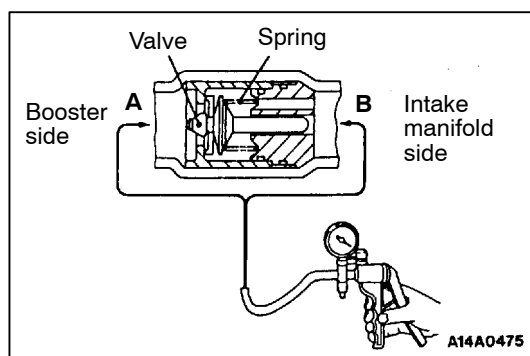
CHECK VALVE OPERATION CHECK <Vehicles without ABS>

- Remove the vacuum hose. (Refer to P.35A-41.)

Caution

The check valve should not be disassembled from the vacuum hose as they are united as one part.

- Check the operation of the check valve by using a vacuum pump.



Vacuum pump connection	Accept/reject criteria
Connection at the brake booster side (A)	A negative pressure (vacuum) is created and held.
Connection at the intake manifold side (B)	A negative pressure (vacuum) is not created.

Caution

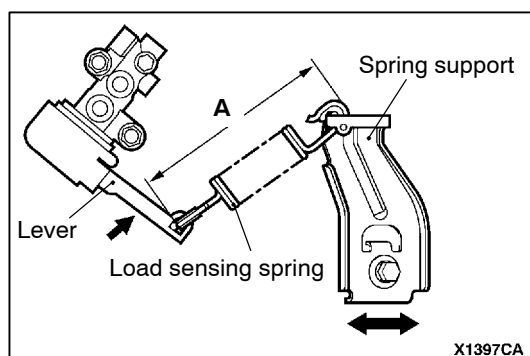
If the check valve is defective, always replace it as an assembly unit together with the vacuum hose.

LOAD SENSING SPRING LENGTH CHECK AND ADJUSTMENT <Vehicles without ABS>

- Park the vehicle on a level ground. The vehicle should be unloaded and supported only by wheels.

Caution

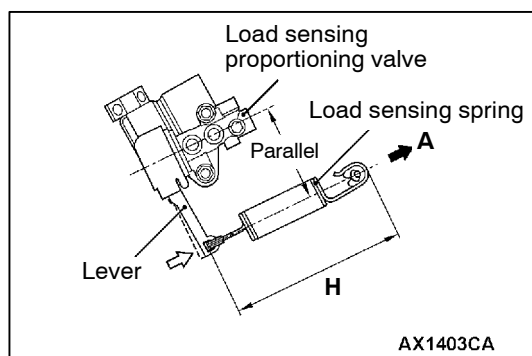
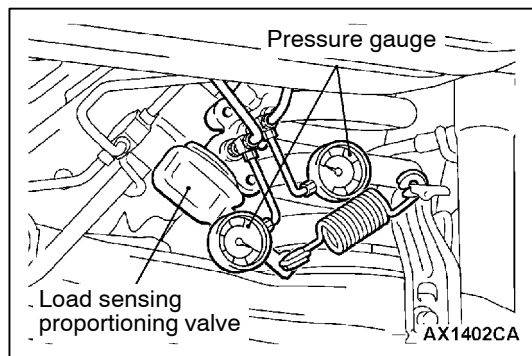
Never support the vehicle with jacks or other similar means.



- With the lever pressed all the way to the load sensing proportioning valve side, check whether or not the length (shown in the figure) of the spring (the length between its ends) is the standard value.

Standard value (A): 135 - 139 mm

- If the spring length is not within the standard value, loosen the bolt attaching the support and adjust the distance by moving the support.



LOAD SENSING PROPORTIONING VALVE FUNCTION TEST <Vehicles without ABS>

1. Connect pressure gauges to the input and output ports of the load sensing proportioning valve.
2. Bleed the system. (Refer to P.35A-29.)
3. Disconnect the spring at the support side.

4. Place the spring so that it is in parallel with the load sensing proportioning valve, and then pull in the direction indicated by arrow A so that its length H shown in the figure (the length between its ends) is as noted below.

NOTE

At this time the lever is pressed all the way to the load sensing proportioning valve side.

5. Check at this time whether or not the output fluid's pressure, relative to the load sensing proportioning valve's input fluid pressure, is within the standard value.

Standard value:

Items	Spring length H mm	Input fluid pressure MPa	Output fluid pressure MPa
Short wheelbase	133* ¹	9.8	4.9 - 5.9
	149* ²	9.8	7.5 - 8.5
		16.7	9.0 - 11.0
Long wheelbase	133* ¹	9.8	5.9 - 6.9
	149* ²	9.8	9.3 - 10.3
		16.7	11.4 - 13.4

NOTE

*¹ and *² indicate the applicable lengths for unladen and laden vehicles respectively.

6. After making the check, install the spring. Disconnect the pressure gauges from the load sensing proportioning valve and bleed air.

BLEEDING <Vehicles with ABS>

Caution

Specified brake fluid: DOT3 or DOT4

1. Always use the specified brake fluid. Avoid using a mixture of the specified brake fluid and other fluid.
2. Maintain the fluid reservoir level between the MIN and MAX marks during the air bleeding.
3. Do not depress the brake pedal hard during the air bleeding (normal air bleeding) to prevent the pump motor from operating frequently.
4. After the air bleeding, check that the brake dragging does not become stronger.
5. If the pedal is depressed with the reservoir cap removed, the brake fluid may overflow. Do not depress the brake pedal while the fluid is being added.

NORMAL AIR BLEEDING

After the front brake or the rear brake is removed and installed, some fluid may remain in the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) reservoir. In this case, bleed air from the brake caliper.

HBB SYSTEM AIR BLEEDING

If all the brake fluid inside the reservoir is drained due to the removal and installation of the HBB, bleed air as follows:

Air bleeding from front brake system

1. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position. Bleed air from the front brake calipers (right and left) by pumping the brake pedal.

Pump motor operation

2. Turn the ignition switch ON, and operate the pump motor. If the pump motor is running free, supply the brake fluid into the pump motor by depressing the brake pedal three or four times.

Air bleeding from accumulator system

3. After the pump motor stopped, depress the brake pedal three or four times with the ignition switch ON. Then observe the brake fluid in the reservoir. If the brake fluid looks whitish, wait for a few minutes until it becomes clear.
4. Repeat step 3 until the brake fluid becomes clear.

Air bleeding from rear brake system

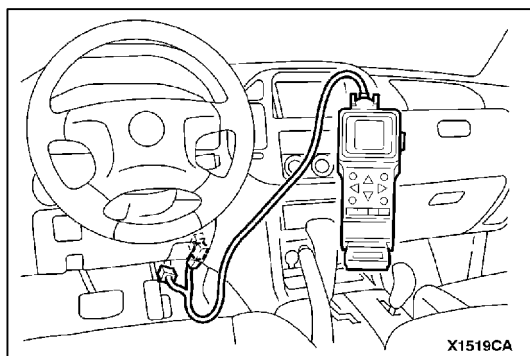
5. While the ignition switch is turned ON and the brake pedal is depressed, bleed air from the right and left rear brake calipers.

Caution

- (1) If too much brake fluid is drained at a time, the accumulator pressure may be dropped abnormally. So limit drain amount at a time to 100 cm³ or less, and check that the pump motor stops per one air-bleeding.
- (2) If the brake fluid level in the reservoir has been dropped, air may enter the pump motor accidentally. To avoid this, always maintain the brake fluid between the MIN and MAX marks.

Air bleeding from power supply system

6. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the HBB power supply system by depressing the brake pedal several times until the braking effort becomes high.
7. Turn the ignition switch ON, and depress the brake pedal quickly twenty times. Then check that the pump motor stops.
8. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the power supply system of the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) by depressing the brake pedal until the pedal effort becomes high.
9. Then turn the ignition switch ON, and then operate the pump motor. The pump motor should stop within 25 seconds. If the pump motor does not stop, bleed air from the power supply system again (see steps 6 - 9).

**Air bleeding from ABS system**

10. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position, and connect the MUT-II to the diagnosis connector.

Caution

Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position when connecting and disconnecting the MUT-II.

11. Turn the ignition switch ON, and then select the menu display on the MUT-II as follows:
"ABS/ASC" to "ACTUATOR TEST" to "AIR BLEEDING(1)"
12. While the ignition switch is turned ON and the brake pedal is depressed, carry out the actuator test "AIR BLEEDING(1)."

Caution

If you carry out the "AIR BLEEDING (1)" repeatedly, wait for at least twenty seconds before the second operation.

13. Then select "AIR BLEEDING (2)" on the MUT-II menu display, and carry out the "AIR BLEEDING(2)" while the ignition switch is turned ON and the brake pedal is depressed.

Air bleeding from rear brake system (final stage)

14. Bleed air from the rear brake calipers completely while the ignition switch is turned ON and the brake pedal is depressed.

Caution

- (1) If too much brake fluid is drained at a time, the accumulator pressure may be dropped abnormally. So limit drain amount at a time to 100 cm³ or less, and check that the pump motor stops per one air-bleeding.
- (2) If the brake fluid level in the reservoir has been dropped, air may enter the pump motor accidentally. To avoid this, always maintain the brake fluid between the MIN and MAX marks.

Air bleeding from front brake system (final stage)

15. Operate the pump motor while the ignition switch is turned ON. Bleed air from the front brake calipers completely by pumping the brake pedal.

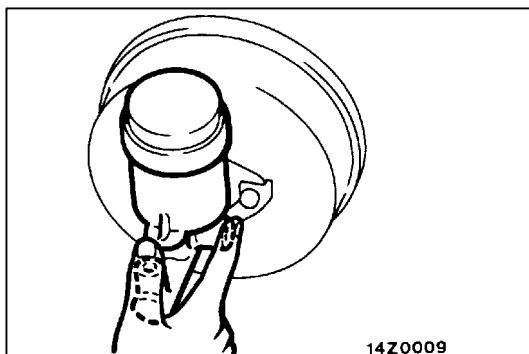
Adding brake fluid

16. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (OFF) position. Depressurise the power supply system of the hydraulic brake booster (HBB) by depressing the brake pedal at least forty times until the pedal effort becomes high.
17. Add the brake fluid up to the MAX mark on the reservoir.

BLEEDING <Vehicles without ABS>**Caution**

Specified brake fluid: DOT3 or DOT4

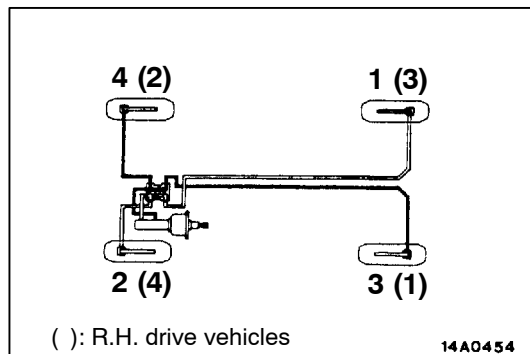
Always use the specified brake fluid. Avoid using a mixture of the specified brake fluid and other fluid.

**MASTER CYLINDER BLEEDING**

The master cylinder used has no check valve, so if bleeding is carried out by the following procedure, bleeding of air from the brake pipeline will become easier. (When brake fluid is not contained in the master cylinder.)

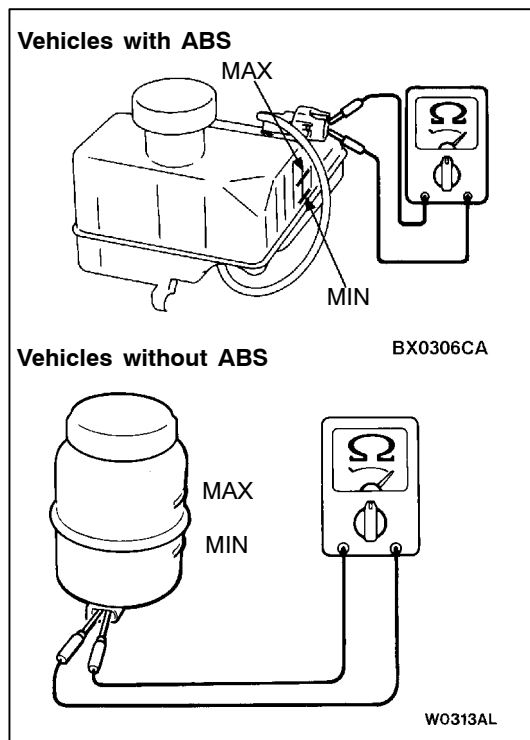
1. Fill the reserve tank with brake fluid.
2. Keep the brake pedal depressed.
3. Have another person cover the master cylinder outlet with a finger.
4. With the outlet still closed, release the brake pedal.

- Repeat steps 2 - 4 three or four times to fill the inside of the master cylinder with brake fluid.



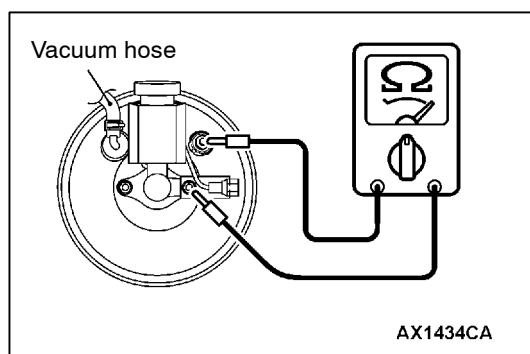
BRAKE PIPE LINE BLEEDING

Bleed the air in the sequence shown in the figure.



BRAKE FLUID LEVEL SENSOR CHECK

The brake fluid level sensor is in good condition if there is no continuity when the float surface is above "MIN" and if there is continuity when the float surface is below "MIN".



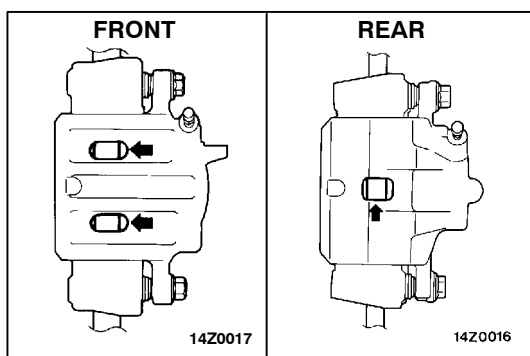
BRAKE BOOSTER VACUUM SWITCH CHECK <Vehicles with 4D5 engine>

- Connect an ohmmeter to the connector of the vacuum switch.
- Start the engine and check for continuity when the vacuum hose is connected and when it is disconnected. The vacuum switch is in good condition if there is no continuity when the vacuum hose is connected, and if there is continuity when it is not connected.
- Disconnect the spring at the support side.

DISC BRAKE PAD CHECK AND REPLACEMENT

NOTE

The brake pads have wear indicators that contact the brake disc when the brake pad thickness reaches approximately 2 mm and emit a squealing sound to warn the driver.

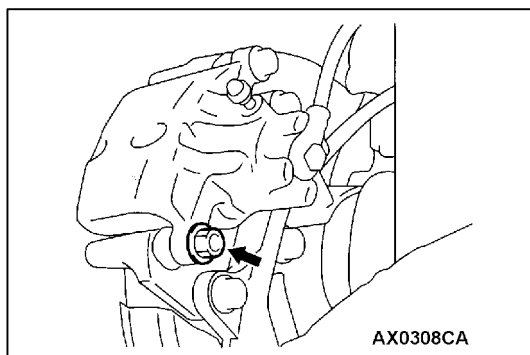


1. Check the brake pad thickness through the caliper body check port.

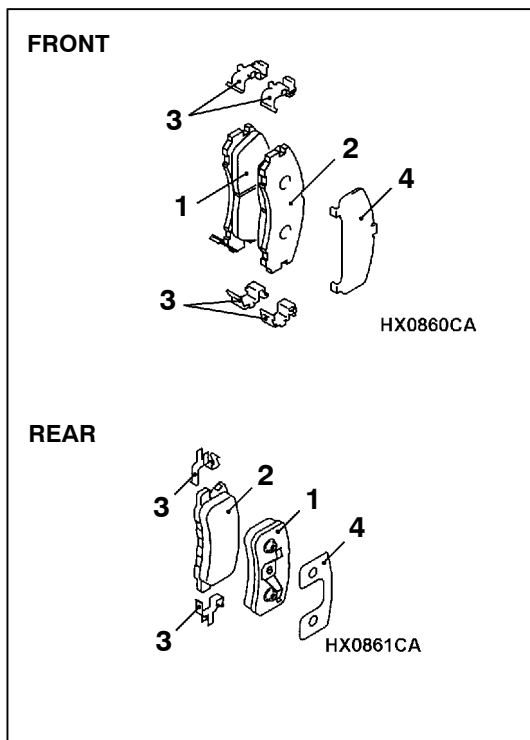
Standard value: 10.0 mm

Limit: 2.0 mm

2. When the thickness is less than the limit, always replace the pads at an axle set.



3. Remove the guide lock pin bolt. Pivot the caliper assembly and hold it with wires.



4. Remove the following parts from the caliper support.
 1. Pad and wear indicator assembly <front>
Pad and clip assembly <rear>
 2. Pad assembly
 3. Clip
 4. Shim
5. In order to measure the brake drag force after pad installation, measure the rotary-sliding resistance of the hub with the pads removed. (Refer to P.35A-44, 49.)
6. Install the pads and caliper assembly, and then check the brake drag force. (Refer to P.35A-45, 50.)

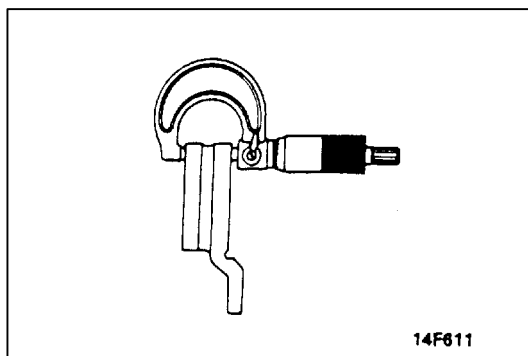
DISC BRAKE ROTOR CHECK

Caution

When servicing disc brakes, it is necessary to exercise caution to keep the disc brakes within the allowable service values in order to maintain normal brake operation.

Before re-finishing or re-processing the brake disc surface, the following conditions should be checked.

Inspection items	Remarks
Scratches, rust, saturated lining materials and wear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the vehicle is not driven for a certain period, the sections of the discs that are not in contact with lining will become rusty, causing noise and shuddering. If grooves resulting from excessive disc wear and scratches are not removed prior to installing a new pad assembly, there will momentarily be inappropriate contact between the disc and the lining (pad).
Run-out or drift	Excessive run-out or drift of the discs will increase the pedal depression resistance due to piston knock-back.
Change in thickness (parallelism)	If the thickness of the disc changes, this will cause pedal pulsation, shuddering and surging.
Inset or warping (flatness)	Overheating and improper handling while servicing will cause inset or warping.



BRAKE DISC THICKNESS CHECK

- Using a micrometer, measure disc thickness at eight positions, approximately 45° apart and 10 mm in from the outer edge of the disc.

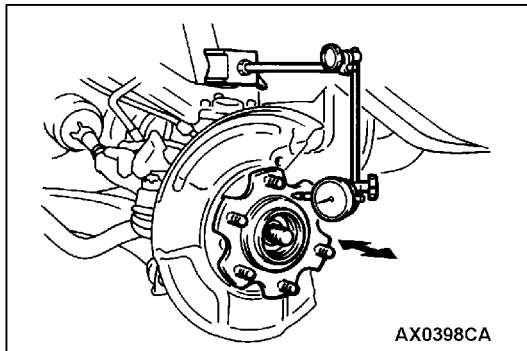
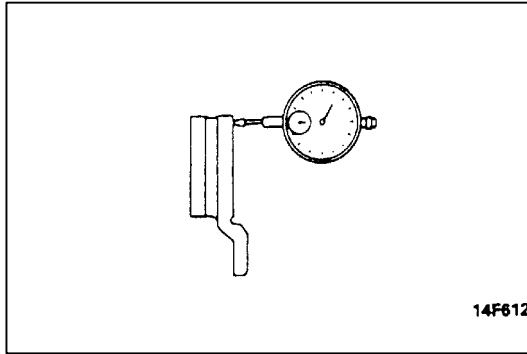
Brake disc thickness

Item	Standard value	Limit
Front	26.0	24.4
Rear	22.0	20.4

Thickness variation (at least 8 positions)

The difference between any thickness measurements should not be more than 0.015 mm.

- If the disc is beyond the limits for thickness, remove it and install a new one. If thickness variation exceeds the specification, replace the brake disc or grind it with on-the-car type brake lathe ("MAD, DL-8700PF" or equivalent).



BRAKE DISC RUN-OUT CHECK AND CORRECTION

1. Remove the brake assembly, and then hold it with wire.
2. Place a dial gauge approximately 5 mm from the outer circumference of the brake disc, and measure the run-out of the disc.

Limit: 0.06 mm or less

3. If the brake disc run-out exceeds the limit, correct it as follows:

- (1) Chalk phase marks on the wheel stud and the brake disc, which run-out is excessive as shown.
- (2) Remove the brake disc. Then place a dial gauge as shown, and measure the end play by pushing and pulling the wheel hub.

Limit: <Front> 0 mm, <Rear> 0 mm

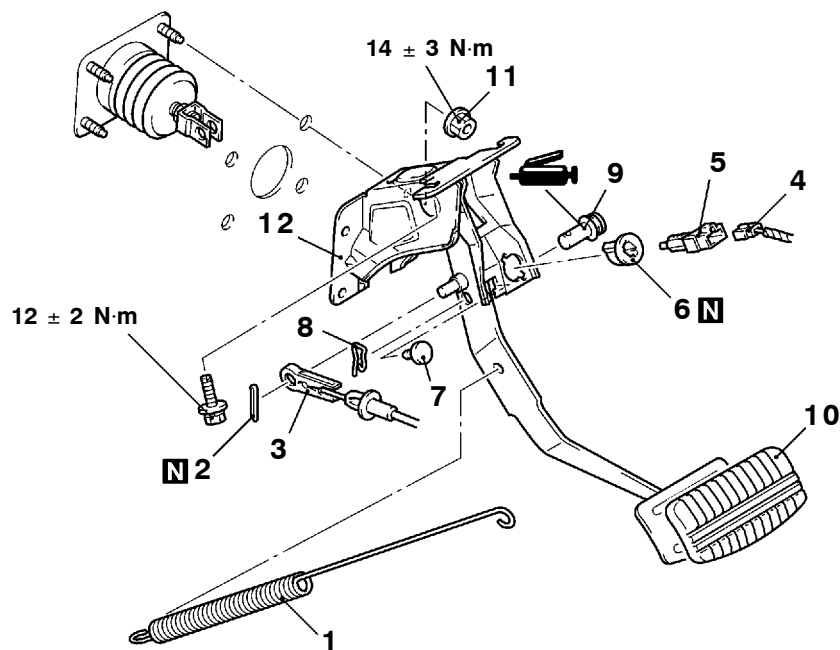
- (3) If the end play exceeds the limit, disassemble the hub and knuckle assembly to check each part.
 - (4) If the end play does not exceed the limit, dephase the brake disc and secure it. Then recheck the brake disc run-out.
4. If the run-out cannot be corrected by changing the phase of the brake disc, replace the brake disc or grind it with the on-the-car type brake lathe ("MAD, DL-8700PF" or equivalent).

BRAKE PEDAL

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

Post-installation Operation

Brake Pedal Adjustment (Refer to P.35A-19.)

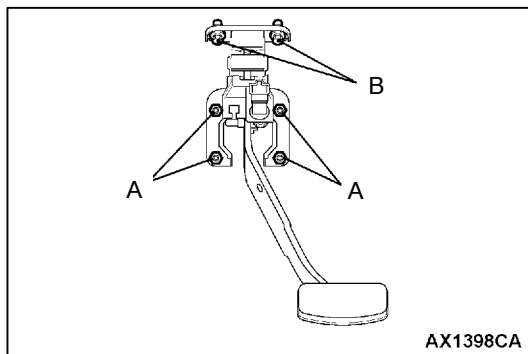


AX1405CA

Removal steps

- Instrument panel lower panel (Refer to GROUP 52A.)
- 1. Return spring
- 2. Split pin <A/T>
- 3. Shift lock cable connection <A/T>
- 4. Harness connector
- 5. Stop lamp switch
- 6. Adjuster

- 7. Pedal stopper
- 8. Snap pin
- 9. Pin assembly
- 10. Pedal pad
- 11. Brake booster mounting nuts
- ▶A◀ 12. Brake pedal and pedal support member



INSTALLATION SERVICE POINT

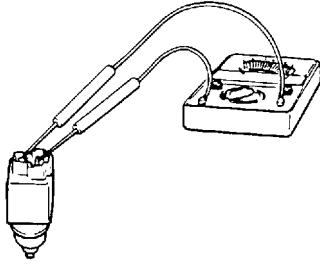
▶A◀ BRAKE PEDAL AND PEDAL SUPPORT MEMBER INSTALLATION

Tighten the brake booster mounting nuts (A), and then the brake pedal mounting bolts (B).

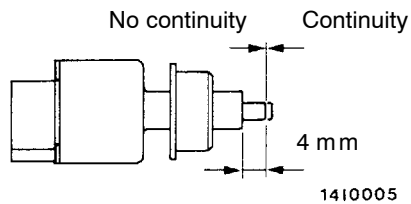
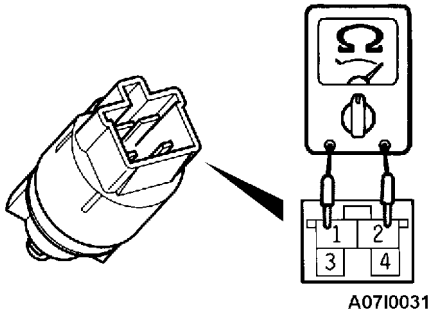
NOTE

The pedal support member can not be positioned correctly if the pedal mounting bolts (B) are tightened first as the their holes are oblong holes.

Vehicles without auto-cruise control



Vehicles with auto-cruise control



INSPECTION

STOP LAMP SWITCH CHECK

1. Connect an ohmmeter between the stop lamp switch connector terminals.
2. There should be no continuity between the terminals when the plunger is pushed in as shown. There should be continuity when it is released.

HYDRAULIC BRAKE BOOSTER (HBB) <Vehicles with ABS>

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

Caution

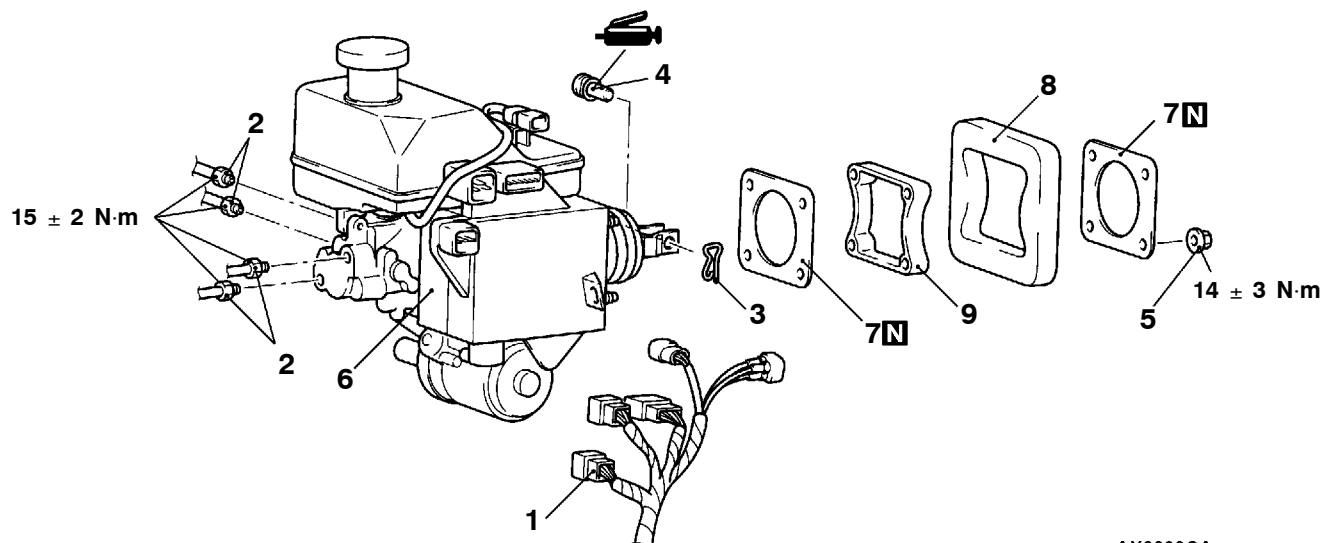
Do not turn the ignition switch ON before the brake fluid has been refilled to prevent the HBB pump motor from damage.

Pre-removal Operation

- Depressurise the Brake Fluid in the Power Supply System
(Depress the brake pedal at least forty times when the ignition switch is turned to "LOCK"(OFF) position)
- Brake Fluid Draining

Post-installation Operations

- Brake Pedal Adjustment (Refer to P.35A-19.)
- Brake Fluid Supplying and Bleeding (Refer to P.35A-27.)
- Checking the Function and Operation of the HBB Power Supply System (Refer to P.35A-20.)



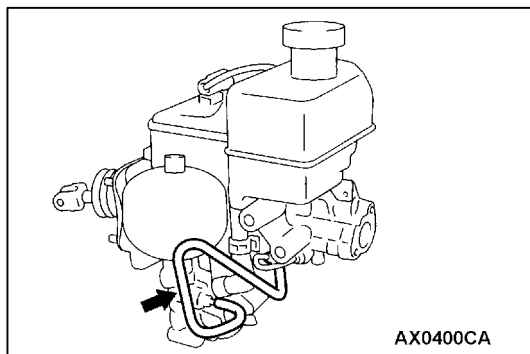
AX0399CA

Removal steps

- Battery <L.H. drive vehicles>
 - Air intake hose, and air cleaner <R.H. drive vehicles> (Refer to GROUP 15.)
1. Harness connector
 2. Brake pipe connection
 3. Snap pin



4. Pin assembly
5. HBB mounting nuts
6. HBB
7. Seal
8. Insulator <4M4>
9. Spacer



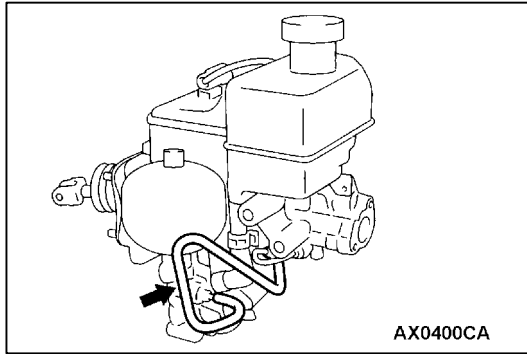
AX0400CA

REMOVAL SERVICE POINT

◀A▶ HBB REMOVAL

Caution

Never bend the shown tube as it is under high pressure.



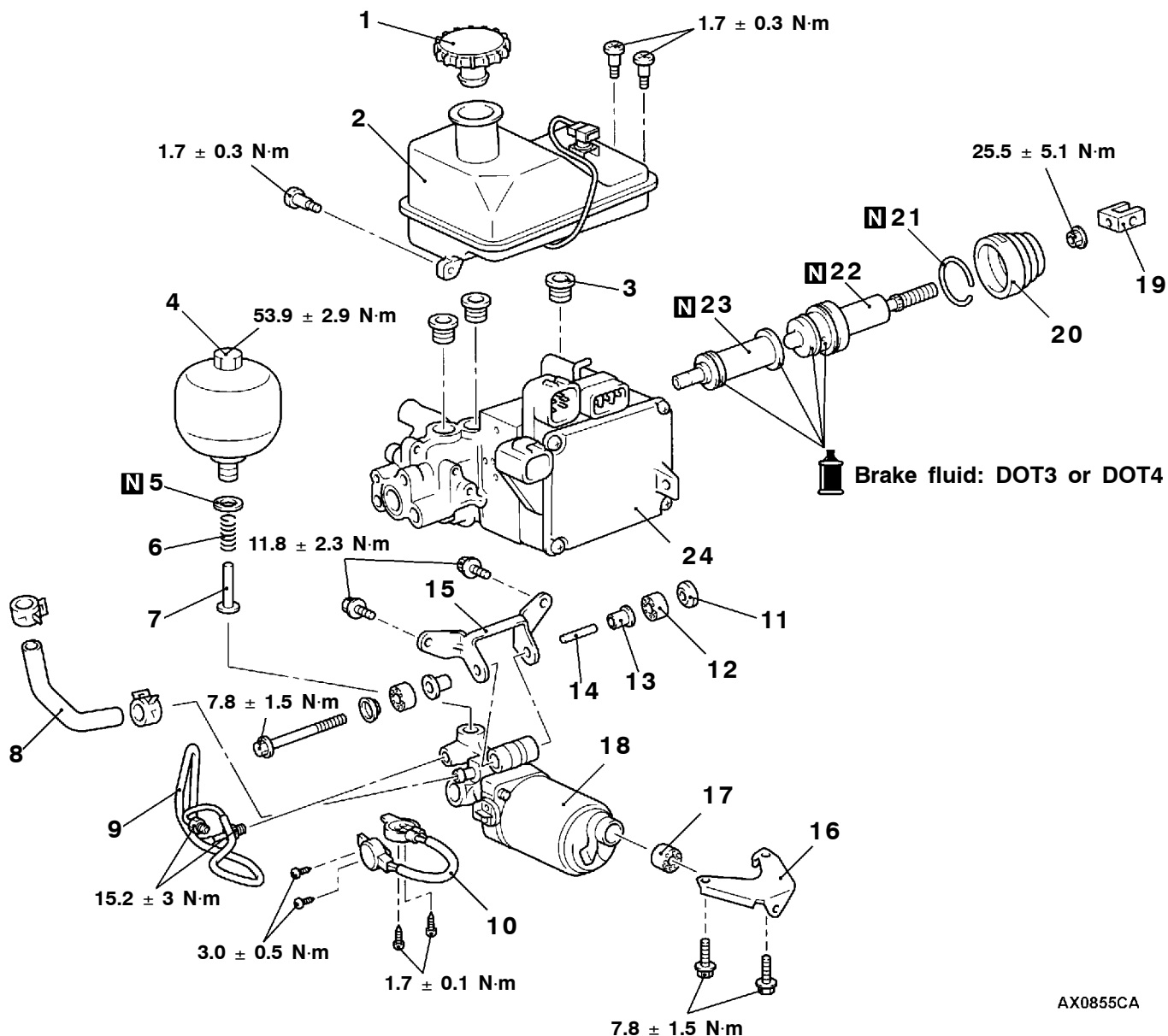
INSTALLATION SERVICE POINT

►A◄ HBB INSTALLATION

Caution

Never bend the shown tube as it is under high pressure.

DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY



AX0855CA

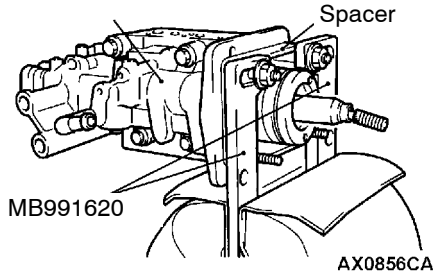
Disassembly steps

1. Filler cap
2. Reservoir assembly
3. Grommet
4. Accumulator
5. O-ring
6. Spring
7. Silencer tube
8. Hose
9. Tube
10. Lead wire
11. Washer
12. Bushing
13. Collar



14. Pin
15. Bracket
16. Bracket
17. Bushing
18. Pump motor
19. Clevis
20. Boot
- Holding the HBB
21. Snap ring
22. Power piston assembly
23. Master cylinder piston assembly
24. Master cylinder and hydraulic unit assembly

Master cylinder and hydraulic unit assembly (HBB)

**DISASSEMBLY SERVICE POINTS****◀A▶ HOLDING THE HBB**

Use the special tools and the spacer to hold the HBB as shown.

◀B▶ SNAP RING, POWER PISTON ASSEMBLY AND MASTER CYLINDER PISTON ASSEMBLY REMOVAL

1. Push in the push rod of the power piston assembly, and then use a small flat-tipped screwdriver to remove the snap ring.

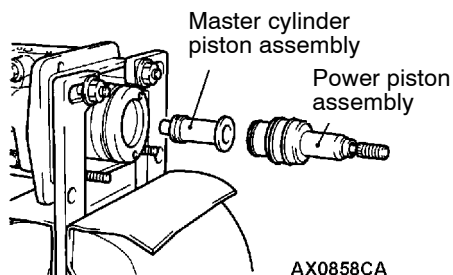
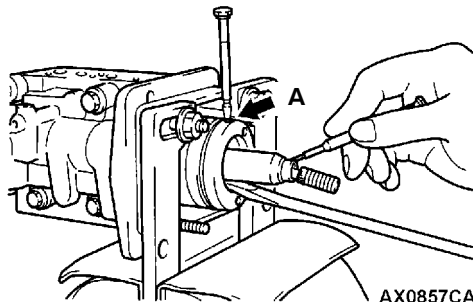
NOTE

If the snap ring can not be released easily, use a pin to push the snap ring out of the cylinder body hole (A).

2. Withdraw the power piston assembly and the master cylinder piston assembly squarely from the cylinder body.

Caution

Do not damage the cylinder wall.

**ACCUMULATOR DISPOSAL**

Use a saw to punch hole around (A) range of the accumulator, and discharge the gas.

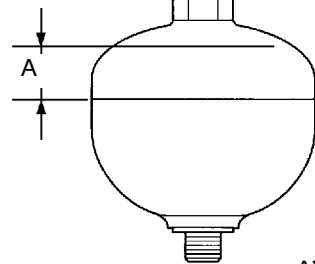
Caution

1. **Cover the saw with a rag as metal particles may fly out.**
2. **Slowly and steadily carry out the work.**

NOTE

The gas is an odorless, colorless and harmless (nitrogen gas).

10 - 20 mm



AX0859CA

HBB BUZZER <Vehicles with ABS>

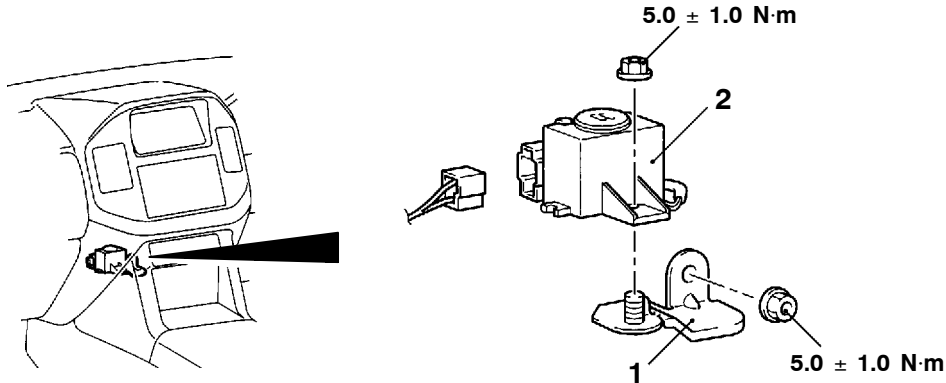
REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

Pre-removal Operation

Indicator panel and lower center panel removal
(Refer to GROUP 52A - Floor Console.)

Post-installation Operations

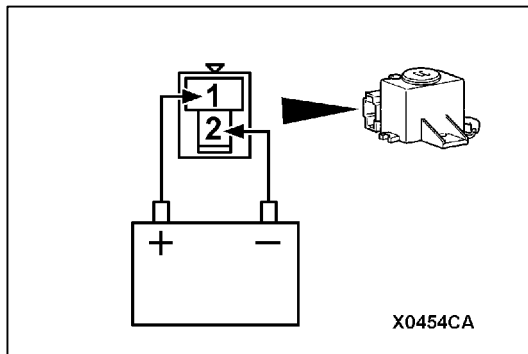
- Indicator panel and lower center panel installation
(Refer to GROUP 52A - Floor Console.)
- HBB buzzer operation check (Refer to P.35A-22.)



AX0407CA

Removal steps

1. Bracket
2. HBB buzzer



INSPECTION

HBB BUZZER CHECK

The buzzer should sound when the battery is connected as shown.

MASTER CYLINDER AND BRAKE BOOSTER

<Vehicles without ABS>

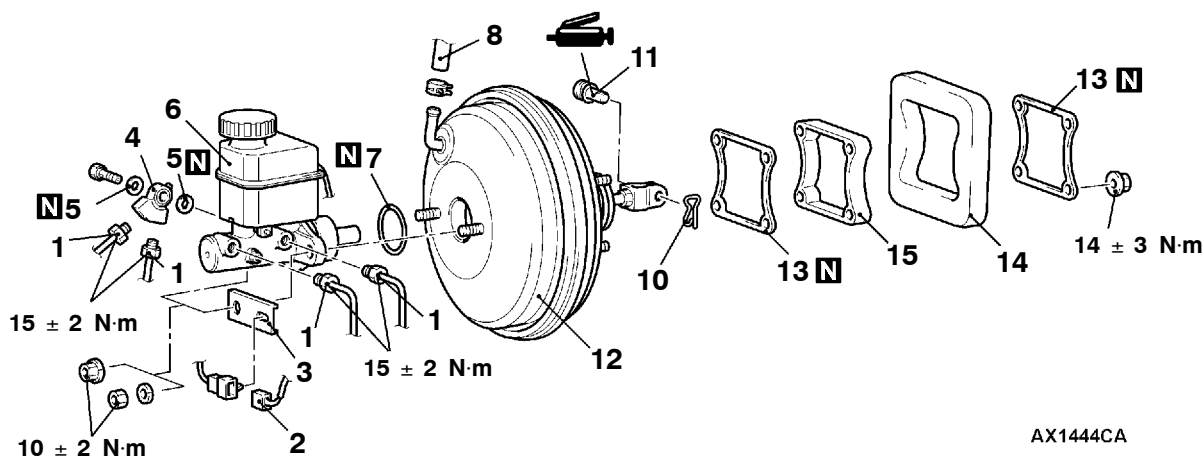
REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

Pre-removal Operation

- Battery Removal <L.H. drive vehicles>
- Air Intake Hose and Air Cleaner Removal <R.H. drive vehicles> (Refer to GROUP 15.)
- Brake Fluid Draining

Post-installation Operation

- Brake Fluid Supplying and Air Bleeding (Refer to P.35A-29.)
- Brake Pedal Adjustment (Refer to P.35A-19.)
- Battery Installation <L.H. drive vehicles>
- Air Intake Hose and Air Cleaner Installation <R.H. drive vehicles> (Refer to GROUP 15.)

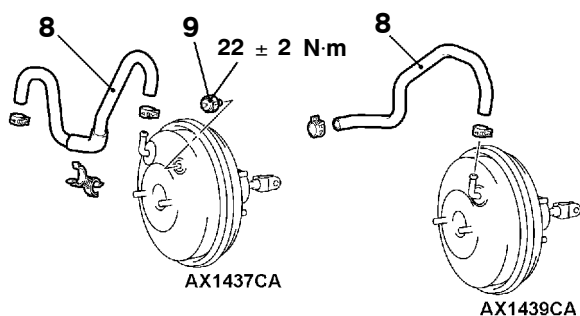


AX1444CA

L.H. drive vehicles

<4D5>

<4M4>



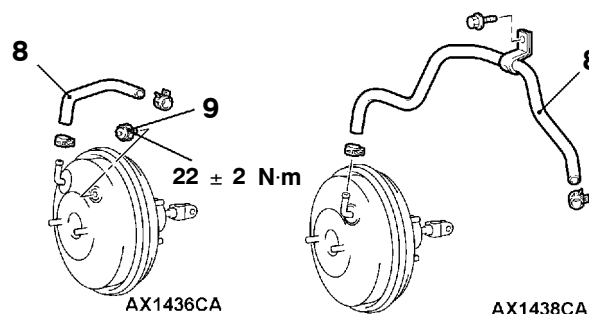
AX1437CA

AX1439CA

R.H. drive vehicles

<4D5>

<4M4>



AX1436CA

AX1438CA

Master cylinder removal steps

1. Brake pipe connection
2. Brake fluid level sensor connector
3. Bracket
4. Connector
5. Gasket
6. Master cylinder
7. O ring

Brake booster removal steps

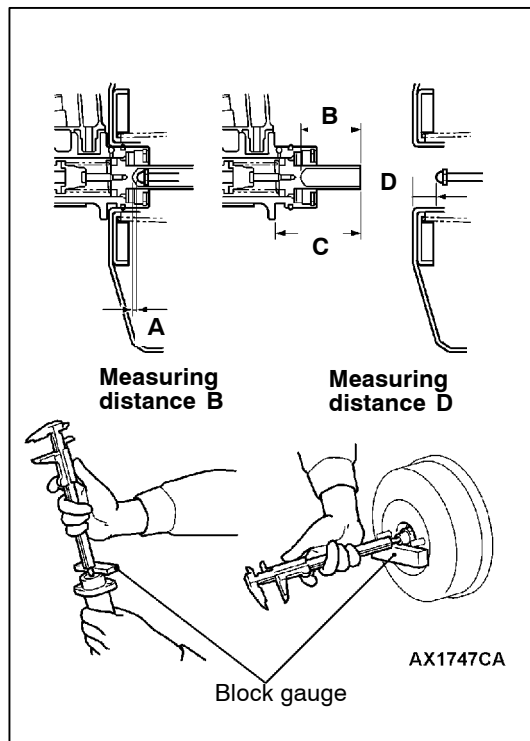
1. Brake pipe connection
2. Brake fluid level sensor connector
3. Bracket
4. Connector
5. Gasket

6. Master cylinder
7. O ring
- B◀ • Clearance adjustment between brake booster push rod and primary piston
- A◀ 8. Vacuum hose (With built-in check valve)
9. Vacuum switch <4D5>
10. Snap pin
11. Pin assembly
12. Brake booster
13. Sealer
14. Insulator <4M4>
15. Spacer

INSTALLATION SERVICE POINTS

►A◀ VACUUM HOSE CONNECTION

Insert the vacuum hose to the brake booster with its paint mark facing forward, and then secure the hose by using the hose clip.



►B◀ CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN BRAKE BOOSTER PUSH ROD AND PRIMARY PISTON

1. Calculate clearance A from the B, C and D measurements.

$$A = B - C + D$$

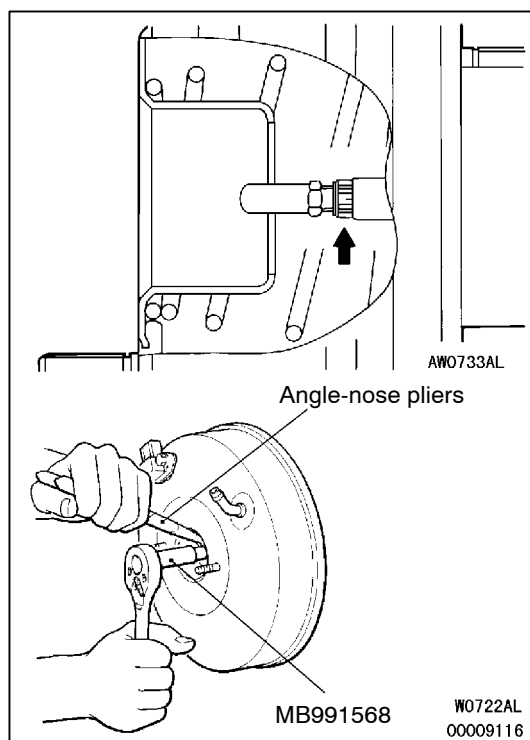
Standard value (A) :

<6G7> 0.5 – 0.9 mm

<4D5, 4M4> 0.8 - 1.2 mm

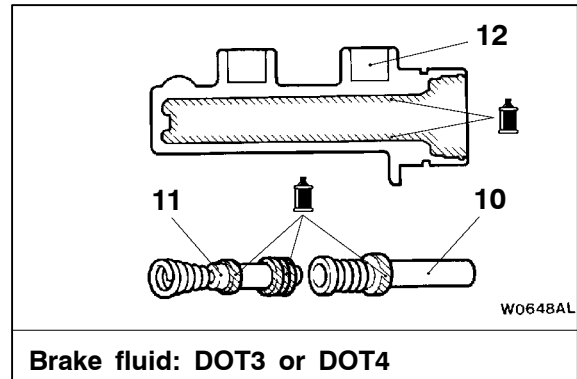
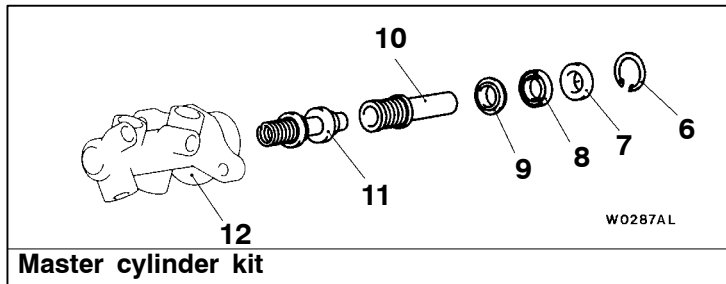
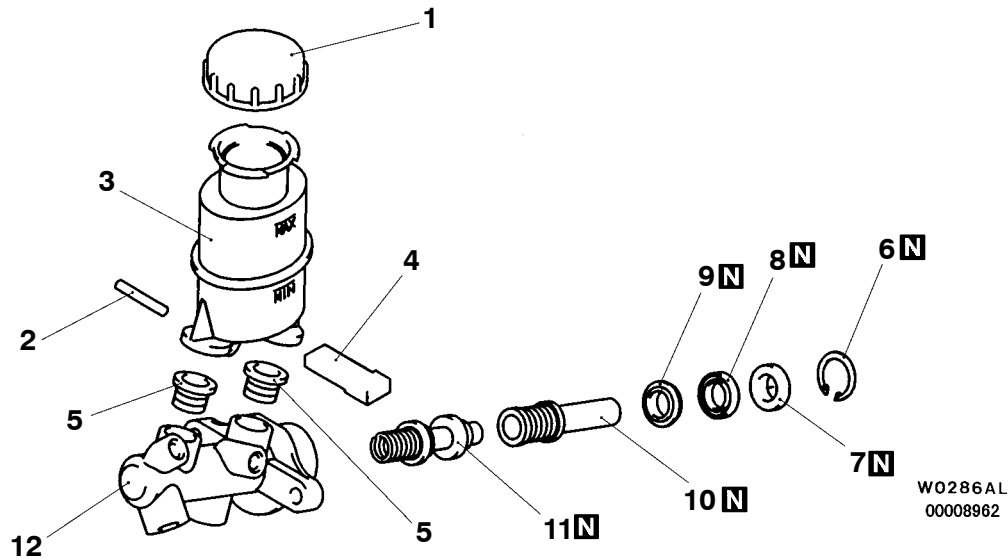
NOTE

- (2) When a negative pressure of 66.7 kPa is applied to the brake booster, the clearance value will become 0.10 - 0.50 mm. <6G7>
- (3) When a negative pressure of 93.3 kPa is applied to the brake booster, the clearance value will become 0.10 - 0.50 mm. <4D5, 4M4>



2. If the clearance is not within the standard value range, adjust by changing the push rod length by turning the push rod. Use the special tool to turn the push rod while holding the rod spline with angle-nose pliers.

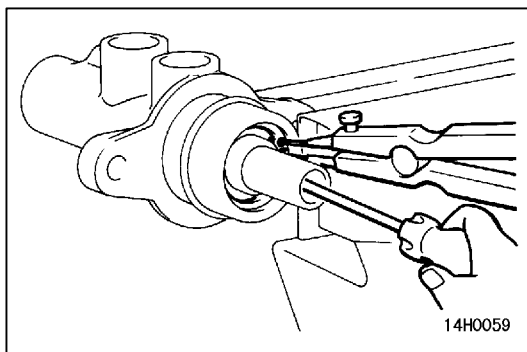
MASTER CYLINDER DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY



Disassembly steps

1. Reservoir cap
2. Pin
3. Reservoir tank
4. Brake fluid level sensor
5. Reservoir seal
6. Stopper ring

7. Piston guide
8. Cylinder cup
9. Plate
10. Primary piston assembly
11. Secondary piston assembly
12. Master cylinder body



DISASSEMBLY SERVICE POINT

◀▶ STOPPER RING REMOVAL

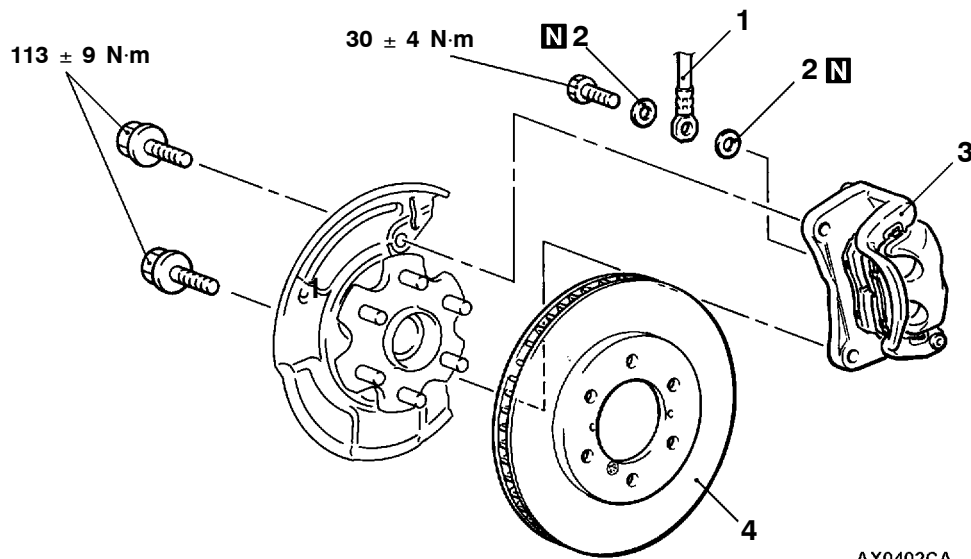
Push the primary piston assembly and remove the stopper ring.

FRONT DISC BRAKE

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

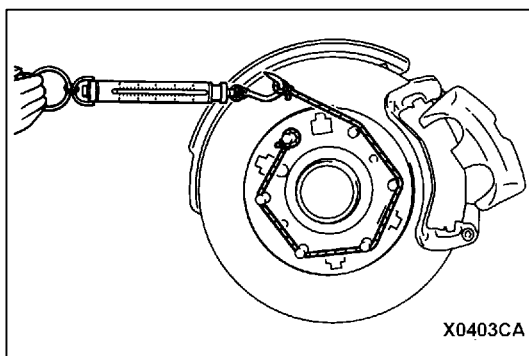
Pre-removal Operation
Brake Fluid Draining

Post-installation Operation
Brake Fluid Supplying and Air Bleeding
(Refer to P.35A-27, 29.)



Removal steps

- A◄
1. Brake hose connection
 2. Gasket
 3. Disc brake assembly
 4. Brake disc



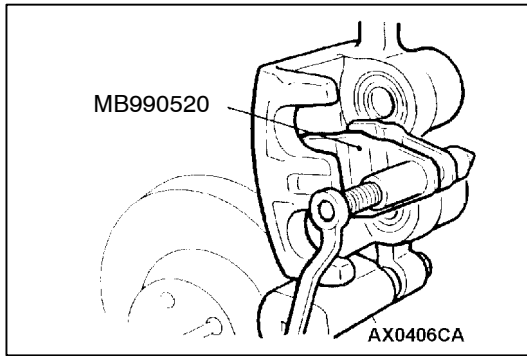
INSTALLATION SERVICE POINT

►A◄ DISC BRAKE ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION

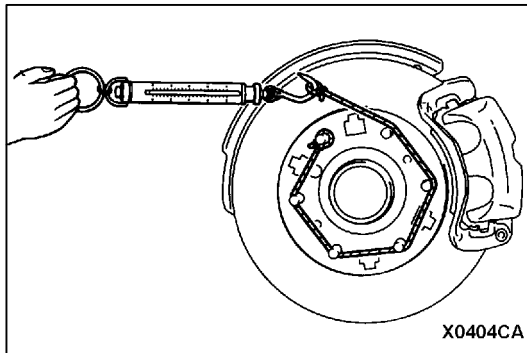
1. Use a spring balance to measure the hub rotation resistance by turning the hub to the forward direction with the pad removed in order to measure the brake dragging force.
2. Install the caliper support to the knuckle, and then assemble the pad clip and the pad to the caliper support.

Caution

Do not contaminate the friction surfaces of the pads and brake discs by any oil or grease.



3. Clean the piston and insert it into the cylinder with the special tool.
4. Be careful that the piston boot does not become caught, when lowering the caliper assembly and install the guide pin to the caliper.
5. Start the engine, and then depress the brake pedal two or three times strongly. Then stop the engine.
6. Turn the brake disc forward 10 times.

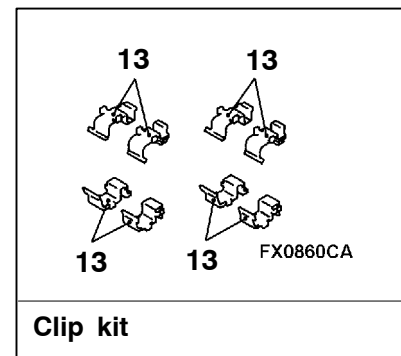
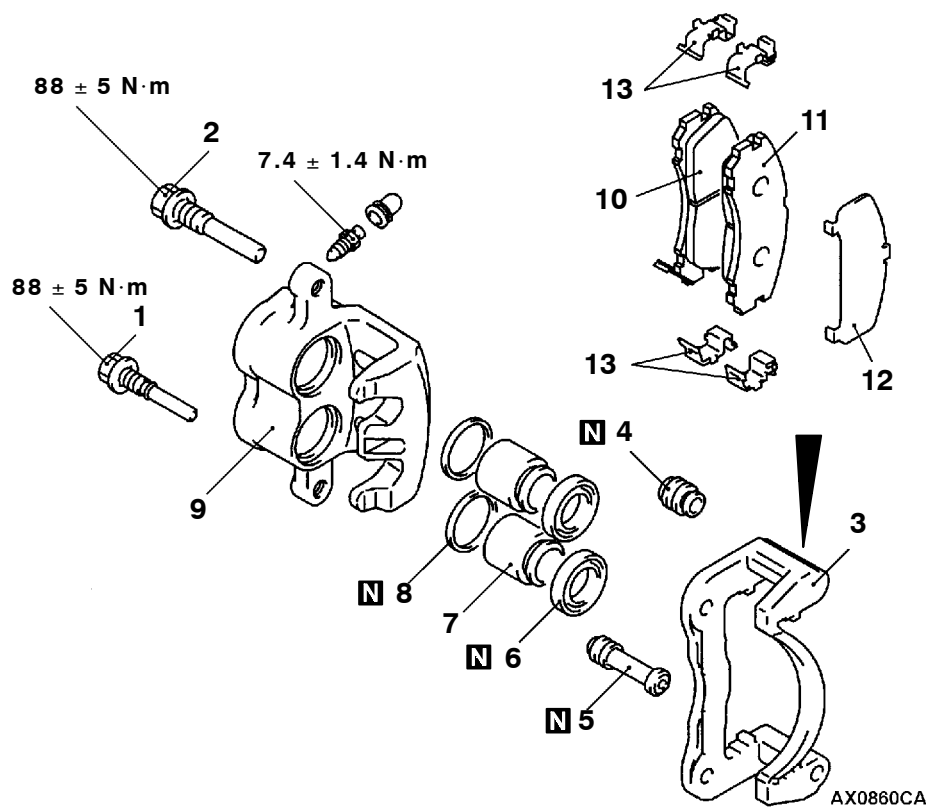


7. Use a spring balance to measure the rotary-sliding resistance of the hub.
8. Calculate the drag force of the disc brake [difference between the values measured at steps 1 and 7].

Standard value: 55 N

9. If that drag force exceeds the standard value, disassemble the piston assembly. Then check the piston for contamination or rust, and confirm if the piston or the piston seal is deteriorated, and if the lock pin and the guide pin slide smoothly.

DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY



<p>BX0860CA</p>	<p>CX0860CA</p>	<p>DX0860CA</p>	<p>EX0860CA</p>
Brake caliper kit	Pad set	Shim kit	Seal and boot kit

Disassembly steps

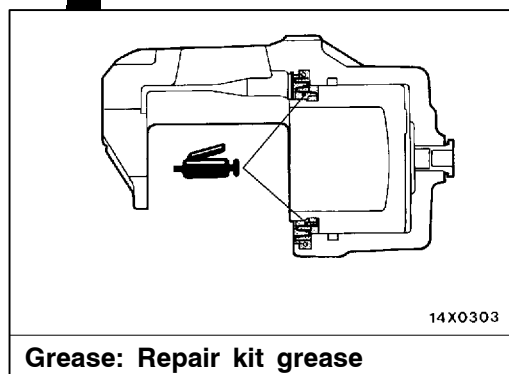
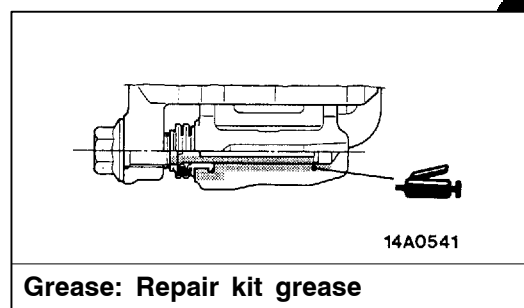
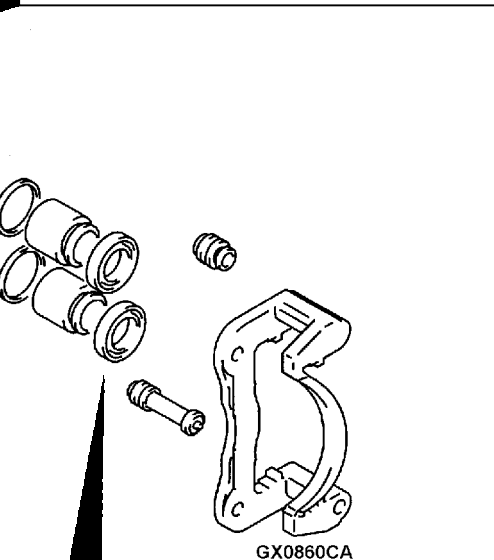
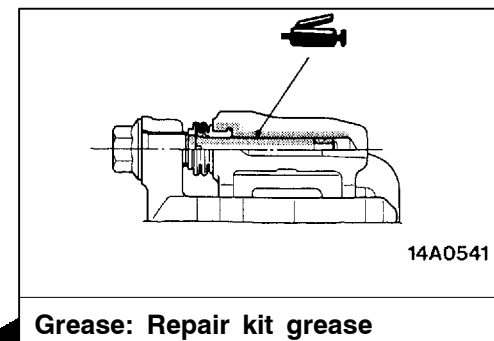
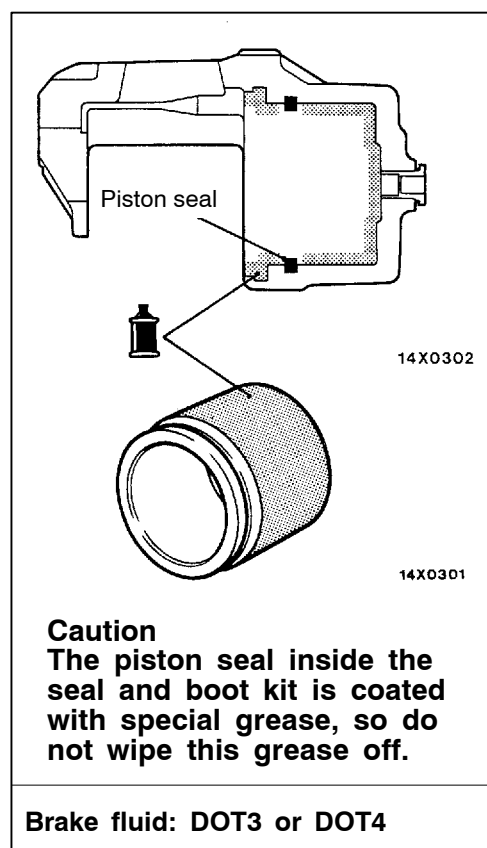
1. Guide pin lock bolt
2. Guide pin
3. Caliper support (including pad, clip and shim)
4. Boot
5. Bushing
6. Piston boot

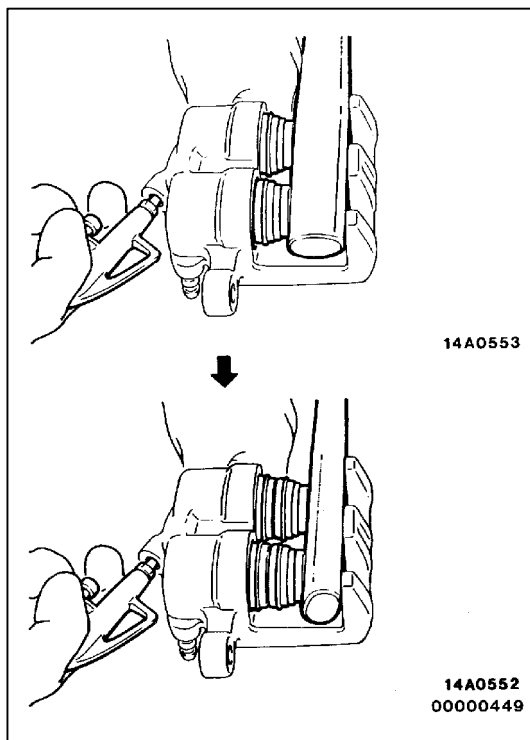


7. Piston
8. Piston seal
9. Caliper body
10. Pad and wear indicator assembly
11. Pad assembly
12. Shim
13. Clip



LUBRICATION POINTS





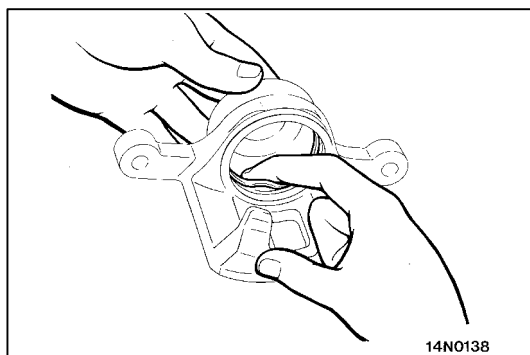
DISASSEMBLY SERVICE POINTS

◀A▶ PISTON BOOT/PISTON REMOVAL

Remove the piston boot by pumping in air slowly from the brake hose connection. Be sure to use the handle of a plastic hammer and adjust the height of the two pistons while so that the pistons protrude evenly.

Caution

Do not remove one piston completely before trying to remove the other piston, because it will become impossible to remove the second piston.



◀B▶ PISTON SEAL REMOVAL

1. Remove the piston seal with finger tip.

Caution

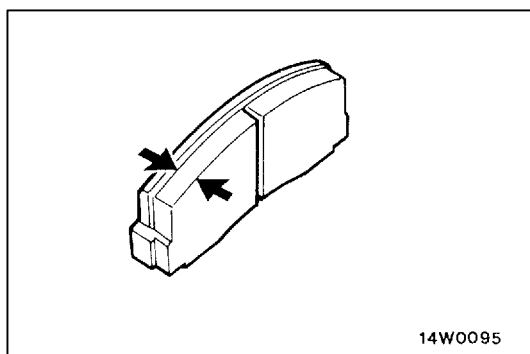
Do not use a flat-tipped screwdriver or other tool to prevent damage to inner cylinder.

2. Clean piston surface and inner bore with trichloroethylene, alcohol or the specified brake fluid.

Specified brake fluid: DOT3 or DOT4

INSPECTION

- Check the cylinder for wear, damage or rust.
- Check the piston surface for wear, damage or rust.
- Check the caliper body or sleeve for wear.
- Check pad for damage or adhesion of grease, check the backing metal for damage.



PAD WEAR CHECK

Measure thickness at the thinnest and worn area of the pad. Replace the pad assembly if the pad thickness is less than the limit value.

Standard value: 10 mm

Limit: 2.0 mm

Caution

1. Always replace the brake pads as an axle set.

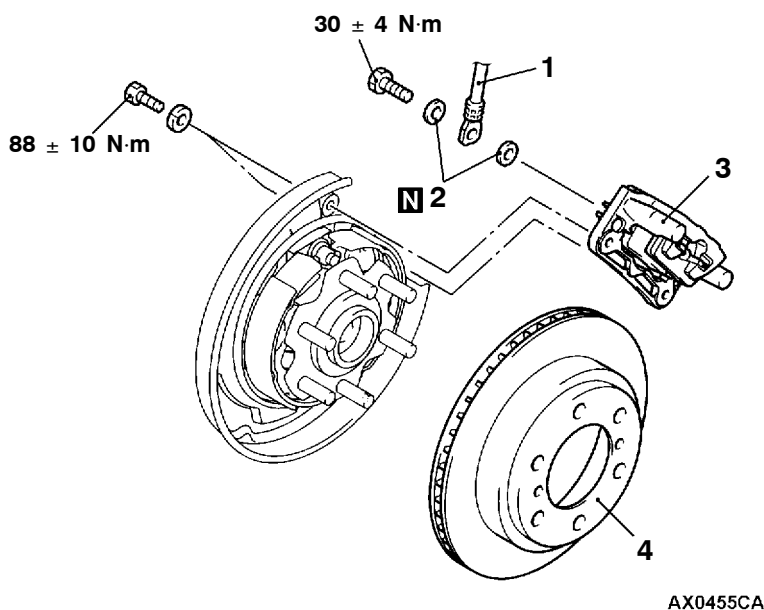
2. If an excessive difference is found in the thickness between the right and left brake pads, check moving parts.

REAR DISC BRAKE

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

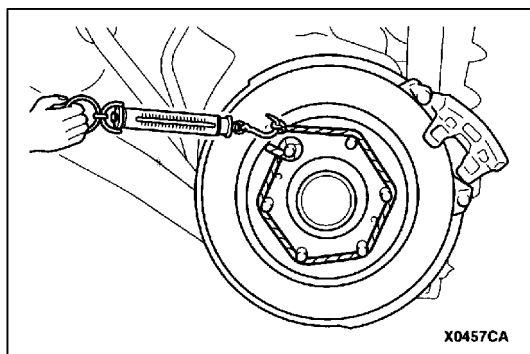
Pre-removal Operation
Brake Fluid Draining

Post-installation Operation
Brake Fluid Supplying and Air Bleeding
(Refer to P.35A-27, 29.)



Removal steps

- A◄
1. Brake hose connection
 2. Gasket
 3. Disc brake assembly
 4. Brake disc



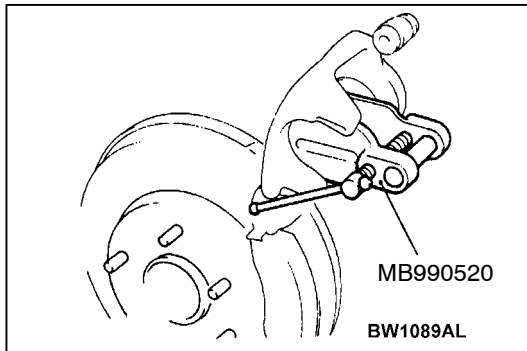
INSTALLATION SERVICE POINT

►A◄ DISC BRAKE ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION

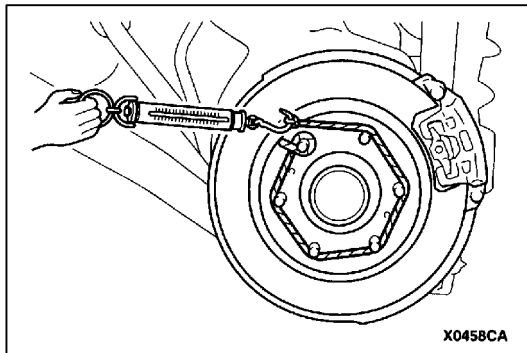
1. In order to measure the brake drag force after pad installation, use a spring balance to measure the rotary-sliding resistance of the hub with the pads removed.
2. Install the caliper support to the backing plate, and then assemble the pad clip and the pad to the caliper support.

Caution

Do not contaminate the friction surfaces of the pads and brake discs by any oil or grease.



3. Clean the piston and insert it into the cylinder with the special tool.
4. Be careful that the piston boot does not become caught, when lowering the caliper assembly and install the guide pin to the caliper.
5. Start the engine, and then depress the brake pedal two or three times strongly. Then stop the engine.
6. Turn the brake disc forward 10 times.

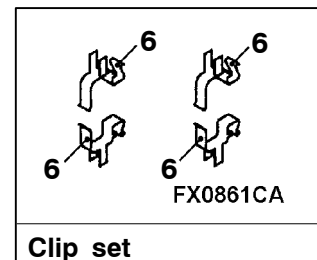
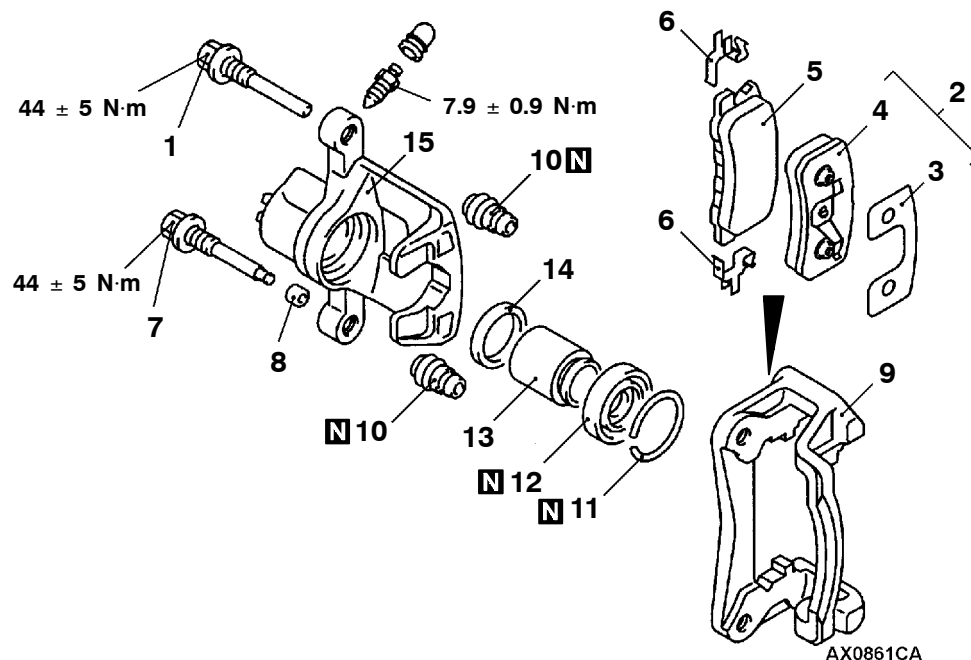


7. Use a spring balance to measure the rotary-sliding resistance of the hub.
8. Calculate the drag force of the disc brake [difference between the values measured at steps 1 and 7].

Standard value: 55 N

9. If that drag force exceeds the standard value, disassemble the piston assembly. Then check the piston for contamination or rust, and confirm if the piston or the piston seal is deteriorated, and if the lock pin and the guide pin slide smoothly.

DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY



<p>BX0861CA</p>	<p>EX0861CA</p>	<p>DX0861CA</p>	<p>EX0861CA</p>
<p>Brake caliper kit</p>	<p>Pad set</p>	<p>Shim set</p>	<p>Seal and boots kit</p>

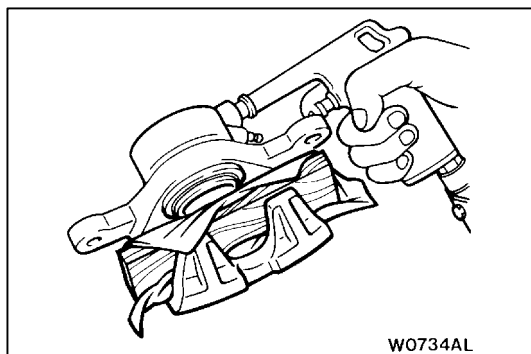
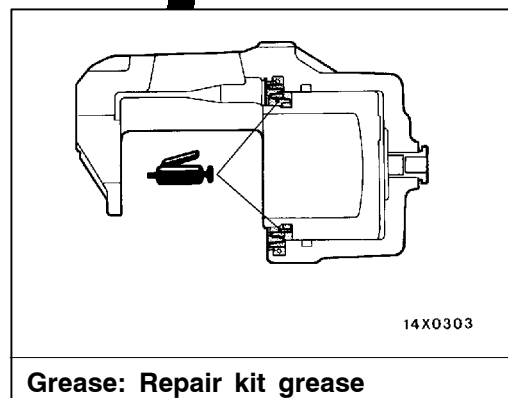
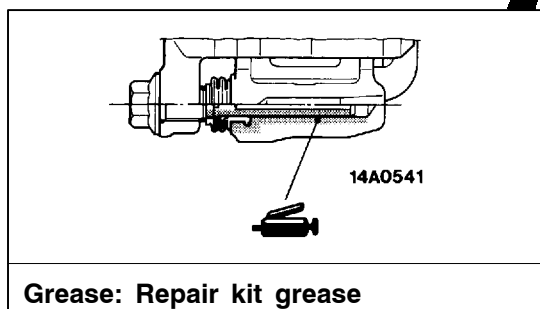
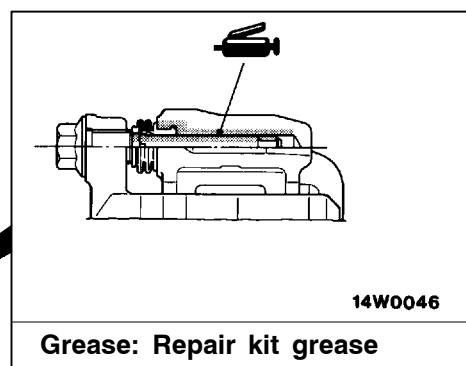
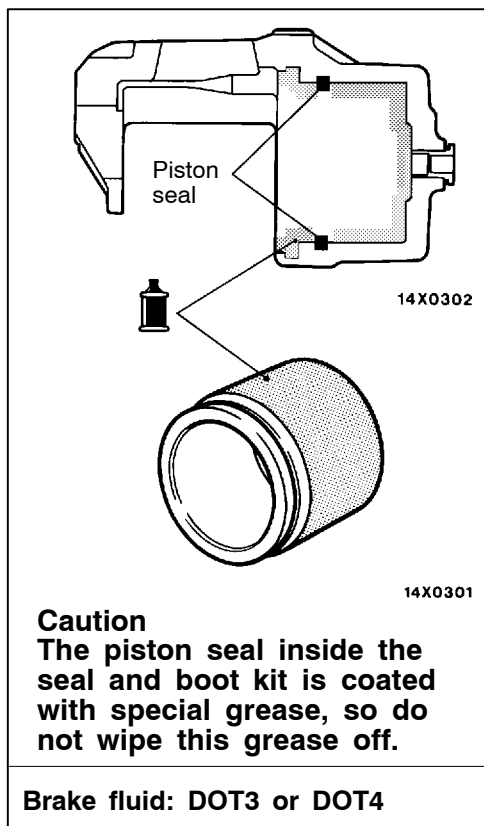
Disassembly steps

- A◄ 1. Guide pin
2. Pad and clip assembly, shim
3. Shim
4. Pad and clip assembly
5. Pad assembly
6. Pad clip
►A◄ 7. Lock pin
8. Bushing



9. Caliper support
10. Pin boot
11. Boot ring
12. Piston boot
13. Piston
14. Piston seal
15. Caliper body

LUBRICATION POINTS



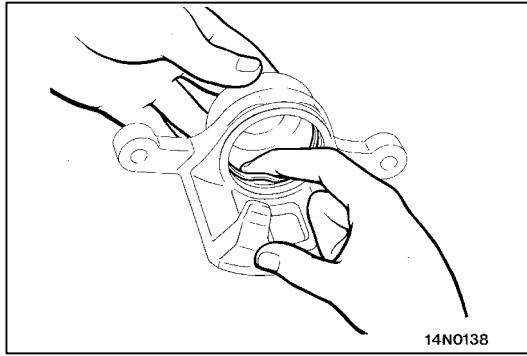
DISASSEMBLY SERVICE POINTS

◀▶ PISTON BOOT/PISTON REMOVAL

Use a piece of wood to protect the caliper body outer side, and then apply compressed air through the brake hose connection hole to withdraw the piston and piston boot.

Caution

If air is blown into the caliper body suddenly, the piston will pop out, causing damage to the caliper body. Be sure to apply compressed air gradually.



◀B▶ PISTON SEAL REMOVAL

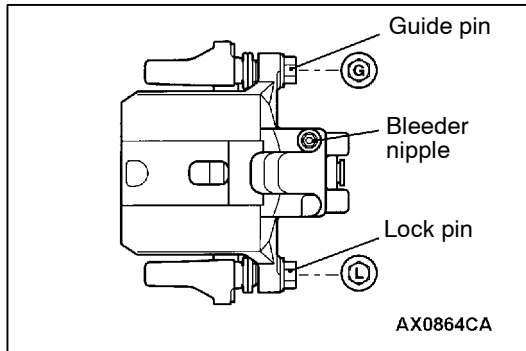
1. Remove the piston seal with finger tip.

Caution

Do not use a flat-tipped screwdriver or other tool to prevent damage to inner cylinder.

2. Clean piston surface and inner bore with trichloroethylene, alcohol or the specified brake fluid.

Specified brake fluid: DOT3 or DOT4



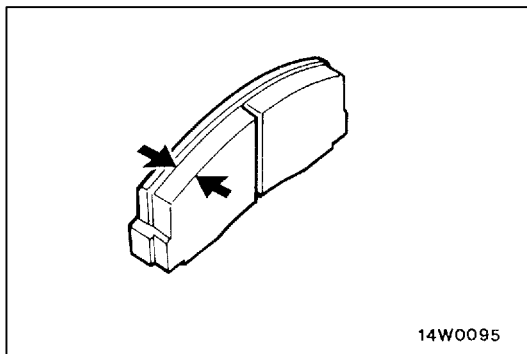
REASSEMBLY SERVICE POINT

▶A◀ LOCK PIN/GUIDE PIN INSTALLATION

Install the guide pin to the bleeder nipple side at the caliper body, the lock pin to its opposite side, respectively.

INSPECTION

- Check the cylinder for wear, damage or rust.
- Check the piston surface for wear, damage or rust.
- Check the caliper body or sleeve for wear.
- Check pad for damage or adhesion of grease, check the backing metal for damage.



PAD WEAR CHECK

Measure thickness at the thinnest and worn area of the pad. Replace the pad assembly if the pad thickness is less than the limit value.

Standard value: 10 mm

Limit: 2.0 mm

Caution

1. Always replace the brake pads as an axle set.
2. If an excessive difference is found in the thickness between the right and left brake pads, check moving parts.

LOAD SENSING PROPORTIONING VALVE <Vehicles without ABS>

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

Caution

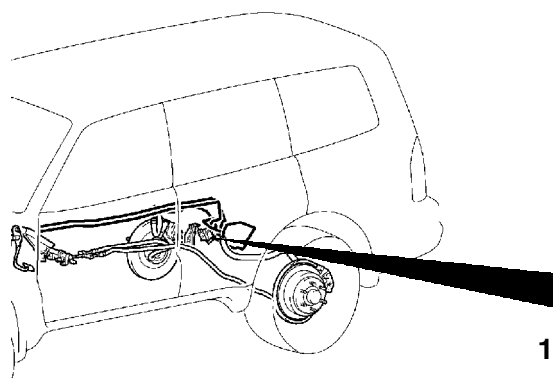
Do not disassemble the load sensing proportioning valve.

Pre-removal Operation

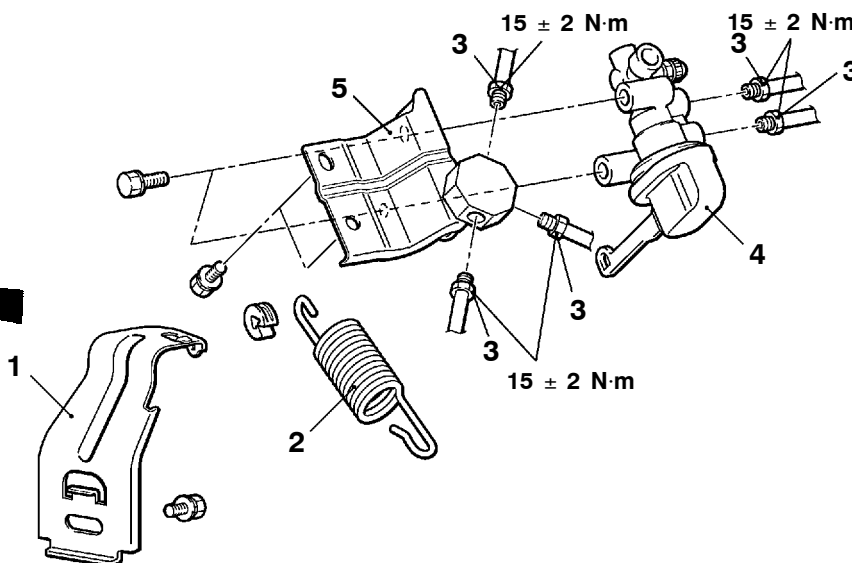
Brake Fluid Draining

Post-installation Operation

- Brake Fluid Supplying
- Brake Line Bleeding (Refer to P.35A-29.)



BX1361CA



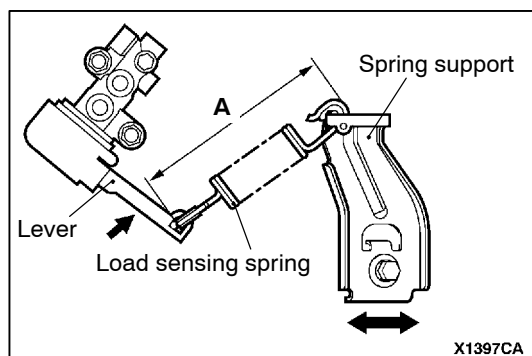
AX1404CA

Removal steps



1. Spring support
2. Load sensing spring
3. Brake pipe connection

4. Load sensing proportioning valve
5. Bracket assembly



X1397CA

INSTALLATION SERVICE POINT

►A◄ SPRING SUPPORT INSTALLATION

1. Install the load sensing spring, and then tighten the spring support to the lower arm assembly temporarily.
2. Insert the lever of the load sensing proportioning valve fully into the valve side and hold it. Then adjust the spring support so that the spring length (the distance between the two ends of the spring) is at the standard value.

Standard value (A): 135 - 139 mm