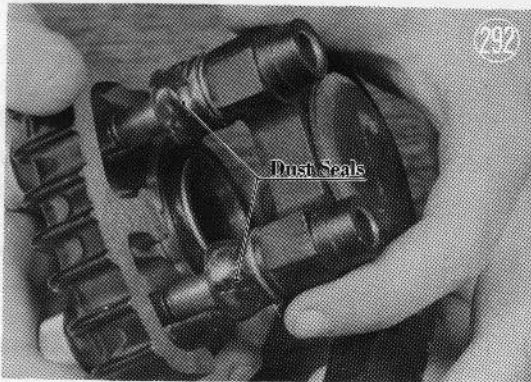


●Insert the two shafts into caliper A, put the first two dust seals onto the caliper mounting, and slide the mounting onto the shafts. Make sure the dust seals are in place around the outside of the mounting.



- Fit the next of dust seal onto each shaft and screw on caliper B.
- Move the caliper mounting back and forth on the shafts to see that it moves smoothly.
- Remove the caliper onto the fork, fit on the brake line pipe, and bleed the line.

Brake Line

When replacing or inspecting the brake line parts, be careful of the following points:

1. The metal pipe should not touch the front fork or frame. Leave at least $5/16$ - $3/8$ inch (8-10 mm) clearance to allow for pipe movement with the calipers.
2. When screwing on the hose and pipe fittings hold the pipe or hose so that it does not turn with the screw. Don't mount them so that there are any sharp bends in the line at any point.
3. Use "loc-tite" on the threads when screwing in the pressure switch, but do not use so much that the excess may clog the switch intake.

Maintenance Adjustment

As explained earlier, the disc brakes are self adjusting, so brake adjustments are neither necessary nor possible.

If brake lever play develops, use the adjuster screw to set it at less than $3/16$ inch (5 mm). See Figure 283.

The brake lamp switch for the front brake is a pressure switch and no adjustment is necessary. If the switch will not turn on the brake light with light pressure on the brake lever, it is defective and should be replaced.

Bleeding the Brake

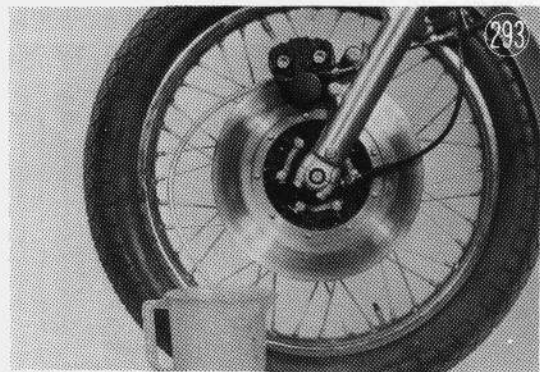
The air must be bled from the brakes:

(a) Any time the brake line is opened at any point (including the bleeder valve).

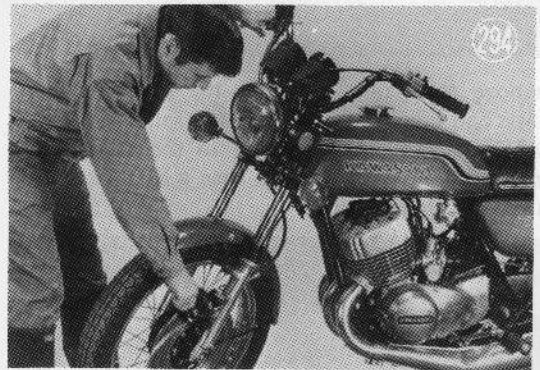
(b) If the brake lever feels soft (easy to pull).

(c) If the fluid in the reservoir gets too low or becomes empty.

- Fill the reservoir and keep the level high at all times during the air bleeding operation.
- Pull off the rubber cap and fit a clear plastic hose onto the bleeder valve. Put the other end of the hose into an open container holding some brake fluid.



●Open the bleeder valve, squeeze the brake lever, close the valve, release the lever. Repeat this sequence several times until the hose is full of fluid.



●Open the bleeder valve, leave it open and keep pumping the brake lever until no air bubbles appear in either the reservoir brake fluid or in the brake fluid from the bleeder valve. During this time, add brake fluid as necessary to maintain the level in the reservoir.

●Close the valve, replace the rubber cap, and fill the reservoir up to the line.