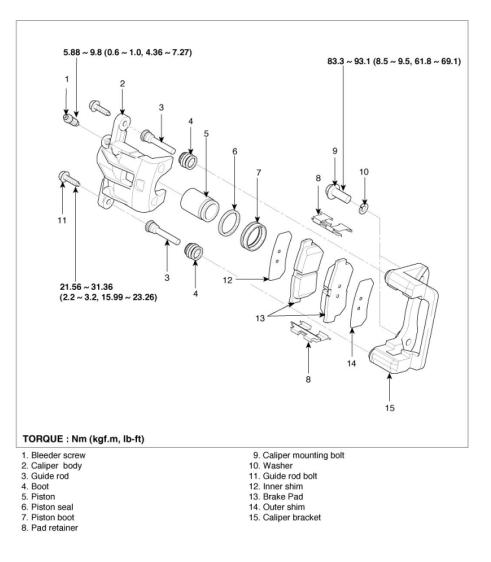
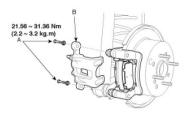
# Brake Pad: Service and Repair Rear Disc Brake

# COMPONENTS

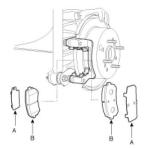


#### REMOVAL

- 1. Raise the rear of the vehicle and make sure it is securely supported. Remove the rear wheel.
- 2. Release the parking brake.
- 3. Remove the guide rod bolt (A). After, raise the caliper assembly (B), and support it with a wire.

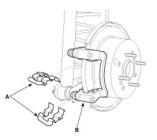


4. Remove the pad shim(A) and pad assembly(B).

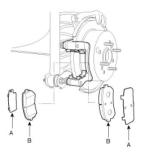


## INSTALLATION

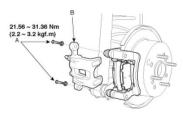
1. Install the pad retainers(A) to the caliper (B).



2. Check the foreign material at the pad shim (A) and the back of the pads (B).



- 3. Contaminated brake discs or pads reduce stopping ability. Keep grease off the discs and pads.
- 4. Install the brake pads (B) and pad shim (A) on the caliper bracket.
- 5. If you are reusing the pads, always reinstall the brake pads in their original positions to prevent a momentary loss of braking efficiency. Push in the piston using SST(09581-11000) so that the caliper will fit over the pads. Make sure that the piston boot is in position to prevent damaging it when pivoting the caliper down.
- 6. Pivot caliper down into position. Being careful not to damage the pin boot, install the guide rod bolt (A) and tighten it to the specified torque.



- 7. Install the brake caliper.
- 8. After installation, check for leaks at hose and line joints and connections, and retighten if necessary.
- 9. Depress the brake pedal several times to make sure the brakes work, then test-drive.

## NOTE:

Engagement of the brake may require a greater pedal stroke immediately after the brake pads have been replaced as a set. Several applications of the brake pedal will restore the normal pedal stroke.