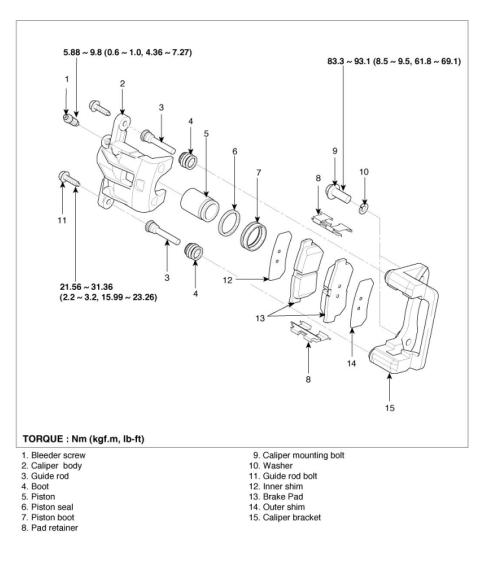
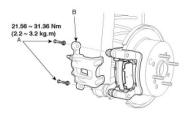
Brake Pad: Service and Repair Rear Disc Brake

COMPONENTS

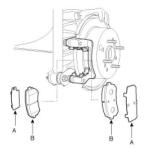


REMOVAL

- 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.

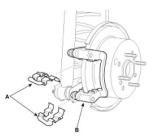


4. Remove the pad shim(A) and pad assembly(B).

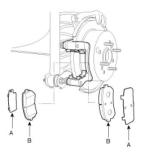


INSTALLATION

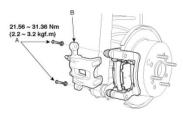
1. Install the pad retainers(A) to the caliper (B).



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.