

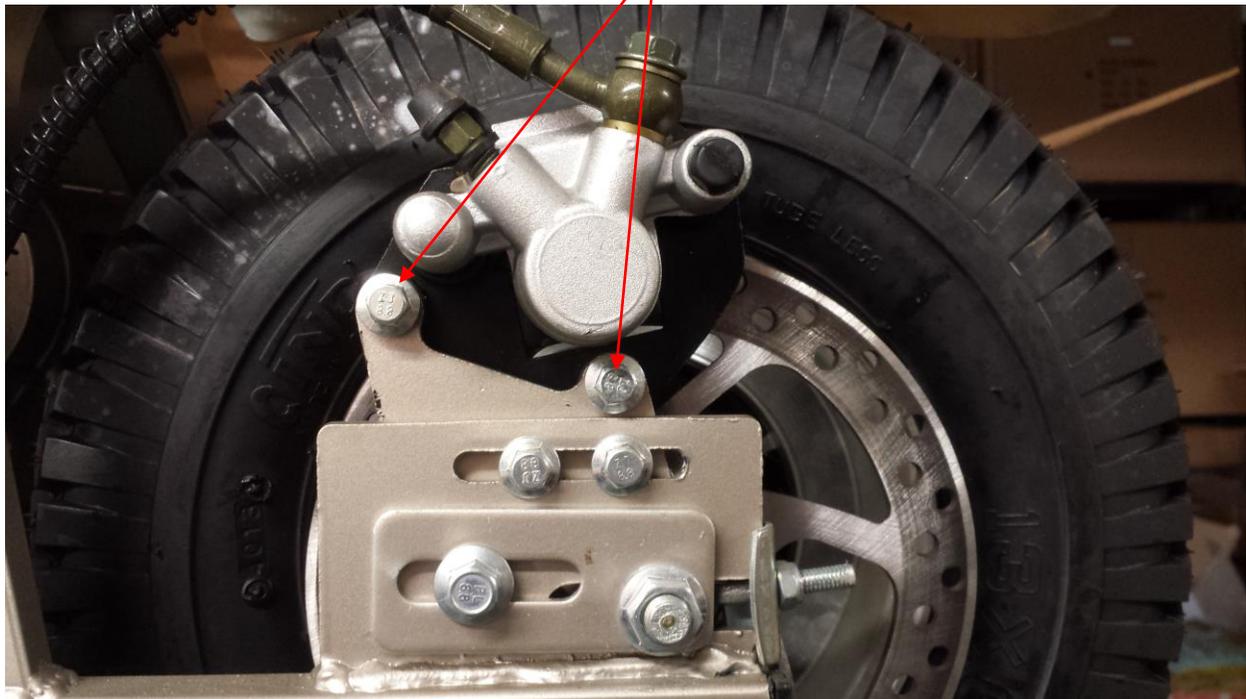
Installing new brake pads and bleeding brakes

Tools needed: Phillips head screw driver, 8mm spanner.

To change the brake pads, the brake calliper will have to be removed.

1-Remove the side covers and footpads on the cruiser on the left hand side.

2- Undo the 2 bolts on the calliper with an 8mm spanner.



3- With the calliper off, the new brake pads can be installed. N.B. take note of the old pads location before replacement so you know where the new ones go. You may need to push the pads apart to get the old ones out and the new ones in, this can be done by levering them apart gently with a flat blade screw driver.

4- Replace the calliper back on its bracket, with one pad either side of the brake disc. Tighten up the bolts firmly. Turn the wheel to ensure that it turns freely and then test the brakes by pulling the brake lever on.

Bleeding the brakes.

If the brake lever is soft and spongy when you are using it, there may be air in the brake lines and they will need bleeding to remove the air.

Step 1

Remove the reservoir cap at the top of your master cylinder by unscrewing the screws holding it in. This cap has a rubber diaphragm underneath it. Remove this to expose the fluid. You may want to wrap a cloth around the bottom of the master cylinder to capture leaked fluid before it reaches any painted metal or plastic parts. Keep the reservoir cap and its rubber diaphragm clean.



Fill the reservoir with fluid. Use only fluid from a sealed container (old cans of fluid absorb water from the atmosphere), and use only the fluid your braking system was designed for (DOT 3 or DOT 4 fluid). Be careful not to spill because the fluid will wreak havoc on the cruisers finish. **Then replace the diaphragm and cap.**



Step 3

Bleed the brakes. There will be an odd-looking nipple on your caliper. Put one end of a clear plastic tube over the nipple, and put the other end of the tube in a jar with some hydraulic fluid inside. Loosen the nipple approximately one turn (use a 8mm spanner), and squeeze the brake lever gently, causing fluid to flow through the tube. Tighten the nipple and release the lever. If you see bubbles in the tube, repeat the process until they disappear. Refill the reservoir and refit the rubber diaphragm before squeezing the brake lever. You'll need to have a length of clear plastic tubing on hand to bleed your brakes without making a mess.



Make sure that the nipple is then done back up firmly and the rubber dust cap is replaced over the top.

N.B. Make sure that you clean up any spilt brake fluid immediately as this will cause damage to any painted surfaces. Make sure that you avoid getting brake fluid in your eyes and that you wash your hands immediately after getting any brake fluid on them.