

**Brake System – Bleed (12 141 0)**

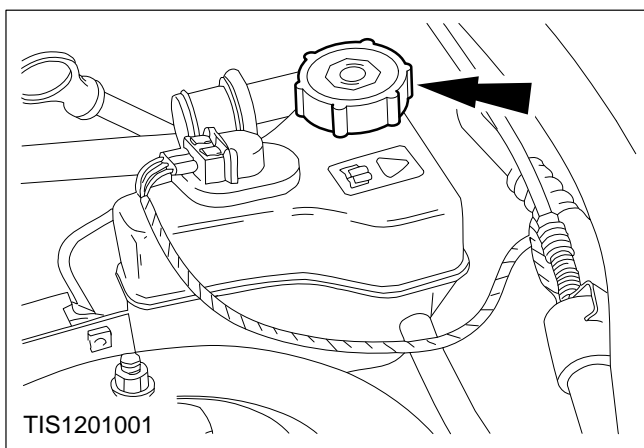
**⚠ CAUTION:** Ensure that the vehicle is standing on level ground or on a non-wheel free hoist.

**⚠ CAUTION:** If brake fluid is spilled on the paintwork, the affected area must be immediately washed down with cold water.

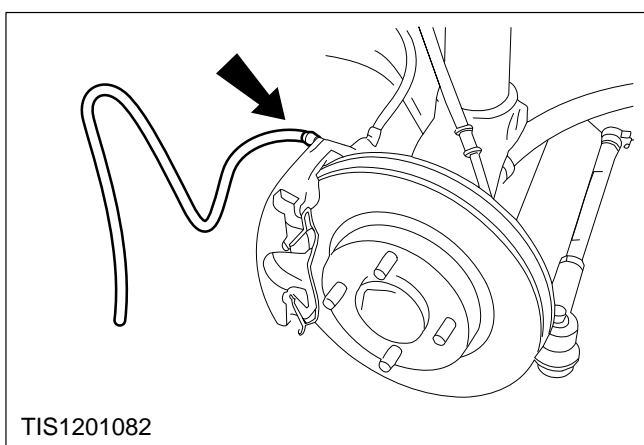
**NOTE:** The system consists of separate circuits for each front wheel and a common circuit for the rear wheels. Each circuit can be bled individually, and each wheel circuit can be bled independently of the other.

**NOTE:** Ensure the filler cap does not become contaminated. The reservoir must remain topped up with new, clean brake fluid at all times during bleeding.

**1. Remove the brake fluid reservoir filler cap.**




**2. Fit a bleed tube to the left hand front caliper bleed nipple.**



**3. Bleed the circuit.**

- 1 Ensure that the tube is a firm fit.
- 2 Immerse the end of the tube in the bleed jar containing a small quantity of approved brake fluid.
- 3 Position bleed jar base at least 300 mm above bleed nipple to maintain fluid pressure and prevent air leaking past the threads.
- 4 Unscrew the bleed nipple by one turn.
- 5 Depress the pedal fully, pumping brake fluid and/or air into the jar, and allow the pedal to quickly return to the 'rest' position.
- 6 Pause briefly to allow full recuperation of the master cylinder.
- 7 Continue pumping until air free fluid is being pumped into the jar.
- 8 With the pedal fully depressed tighten the bleed nipple.

 **WARNING:** Care must be taken when bleeding the rear brake circuit as fluid will be subjected to extremely high pressure.

4. Repeat the procedure for the right hand front brake circuit.
5. If necessary bleed the rear circuit in the same way starting with the left hand caliper.

6. Top up the fluid reservoir to the 'Max' mark and refit the reservoir cap.

