

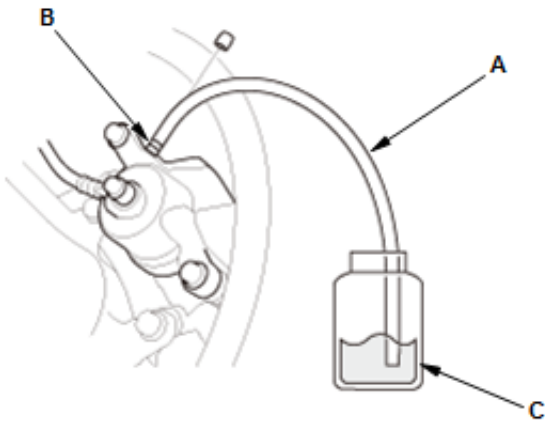
Conventional Brake System Bleeding

Bleeding

NOTE:

- [Review the Service Precautions before doing repairs or service.](#)
- The reservoir connected to the master cylinder must be at the MAX (upper) level mark at the start of the bleeding procedure and checked after bleeding each wheel. Add fluid as required.
- Before beginning the bleeding procedure, remove the reservoir cap and strainer, and remove any dirt and debris then reinstall the strainer only.
- Bleed the brake system in the following order: front-driver's, front-passenger's, rear-passenger's, and rear-driver's.
- Whenever you do any of these actions, or the brake master cylinder reservoir tank is empty, first bleed the brake system using the normal bleed procedure. Then apply and release the parking brake 5 times and bleed the rear brakes again.
 - Removing the master cylinder.
 - Removing the rear brake caliper.
 - Removing the rear brake hose.
 - Removing the VSA modulator-control unit.

1. Brake System - Normal Bleed



NOTE: If a large amount of air is introduced into the system from a brake system component replacement, first drain the brake fluid into a container from each caliper by pumping the brake pedal slowly before starting the normal brake system bleed.

1. Attach a clear tube (A) to the bleed screw (B).
2. Submerge the other end of the clear tube into a clear plastic catch bottle of brake fluid (C).
3. Have an assistant slowly pump the brake pedal several times, then apply steady continuous pressure.
4. Loosen the bleed screw slowly to bleed the fluid into the plastic catch bottle. The brake pedal will travel toward the floor as the fluid is bled from the system.
5. When the brake pedal reaches the floor, have the assistant hold the pedal in that position, then tighten the bleed screw. The brake pedal can now be released.
6. Repeat steps 3 thru 5 until the brake fluid in the clear tube

appears fresh and there are no air bubbles in the fluid.
Then tighten the bleed screw to the specified torque: [Front](#),
[rear](#).

7. Repeat this procedure for each caliper in the bleeding sequence.

2. Brake System - Rear Caliper Bleed

- Apply and release the parking brake 5 times, then bleed the rear brakes again.

NOTE: When bleeding the brake system, air can get trapped inside the rear calipers. This is due to the complex fluid path inside electric parking brake calipers. Therefore this procedure is necessary.