
Brake Bleeding Procedures

Priming Master Cylinder

1. Fill the master cylinder reservoir with brake fluid.
2. Open the bleed fitting at the master cylinder.
3. Gently depress and release the brake pedal until fluid emerges.
4. Select the bleeding order that fits your application from one of the shaded text boxes below.

Required Equipment

- Bleeder kit, P/N 72-503
- Proper bleed screw wrenches
- An adequate supply of DOT 3 or 4 brake fluid
- ***If the vehicle has a dual master cylinder brake system then both of the systems must be bled simultaneously***

Brake Bleeding

1. Fill a clear bottle with enough brake fluid to keep the hose ends submerged.
2. Attach the other end of the plastic bleeder hose to the caliper bleedscrew.
3. Be sure the hoses stay submerged throughout the procedure to prevent sucking air on the return stroke of the pedal.
4. Depress the brake pedal with slow and gentle foot pressure.
5. Open the caliper bleedscrew.
6. Allow the pedal to drop to the fully depressed position.
7. Close the caliper bleedscrew.
8. Allow the pedal to return to the relaxed position.
9. Wait several seconds and then repeat step 4 through 8 until air has been removed from the system.

Brake Bleeding Order

Fixed Calipers, 2 Master Cylinders

- Front & rear passenger's side, inboard
- Front & rear passenger's side, outboard
- Front & rear driver's side, inboard
- Front & rear driver's side, outboard

Floating Calipers, 2 Master Cylinders

- Front & rear passenger's side
- Front & rear driver's side

Floating calipers, 1 Master Cylinder

Start with the caliper located farthest from the master cylinder and work your way in.

Fixed calipers, 1 Master Cylinder

Start with the caliper located farthest from the master cylinder. Bleed the inboard side and then the outboard side before proceeding to the next closest caliper.

After bleeding, minimal brake pedal travel should be observed. Properly bleeding the brakes does not require any power equipment or a massive amount of applied force.