

3 F 8 Issue 2

February 22, 1971

NO.

MODELS:

Brake Bleeding

SUBJECT:

Austin America

This bulletin enlarges on the procedure of brake bleeding described in the Workshop Manual and is issued prior to the manual being amended.

Before commencing, adjust both rear brakes.

Fill the master cylinder reservoir with brake fluid conforming to SAEJ 1703A upgraded to meet special requirements (minimum boiling point 500° F 260° C) and keep it at least half-full throughout the bleeding operation to prevent air being drawn into the system through the reservoir.

Attach a bleeder hose to the bleeder screw of the LH front caliper, also one to the bleeder screw of the LH rear wheel cylinder. Allow each bleeder hose to be submerged in a small quantity of new clean fluid contained in an open glass jar. (If difficulty is experienced in keeping the end of the bleeder hose beneath the fluid, press a short piece of steel tube into the end of the hose to weight it).

Open the two bleed screws half a complete turn.

Fully depress the brake pedal and hold down to the floor. Close both bleed screws and allow the pedal to return unassisted and repeat this operation until clean, air free fluid appears from both tubes.

At this point, repeat four further pedal depressions then with pedal depressed, tighten both bleed screws to 5 - 7 ft. lbs. torque.

Repeat this procedure for the RH of the vehicle, bleeding front and rear together as before.

Be sure that the master cylinder reservoir is replenished to the correct level.

FLUID BLED FROM THE SYSTEM MUST BE DISCARDED.

NOTE:

The operation of bleeding or filling up the braking system with fluid must be carried out under strictly controlled conditions. It is essential that any containers or dispensers used are completely free of water, dust, dirt or any other contaminant. Brake fluid absorbs water from the atmosphere and it is, therefore, essential that fluid is only exposed during the time it takes to fill the system. Fluid must be stored in an air-tight container.