

C. Bleeding the Hydraulic System with ARC 50 Power Bleeder

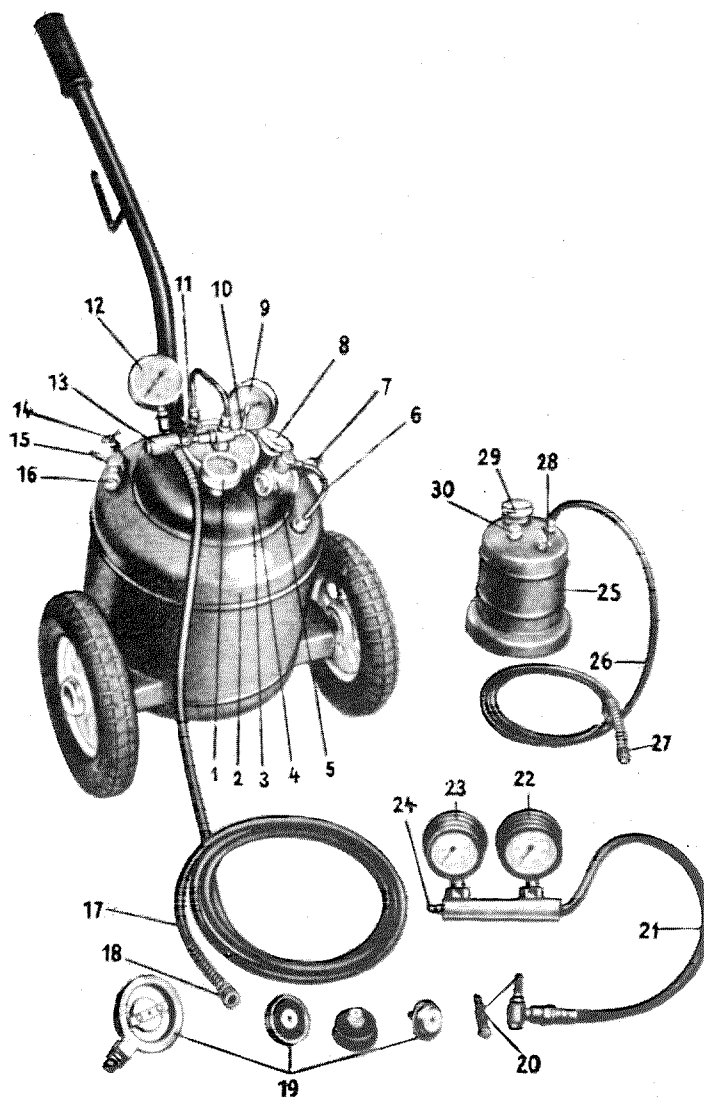


Fig. 42 — 1/6

- 1 Contents and consumption indicator
- 2 Compressed air tank
- 3 Brake fluid tank
- 4 Cover with switching position
- 5 Reducing valve
- 6 Pressure pipe to reducing valve
- 7 Reducing valve adjusting screw
- 8 Fluid filler pipe with strainer
- 9 Air pressure gage
- 10 Three-way valve
- 11 Operating valve
- 12 Bleeder pressure gage
- 13 Union with strainer
- 14 Compressed-air valve
- 15 Compressed-air filler
- 16 Relief valve
- 17 Hose
- 18 Connector
- 19 Filler hole fittings (various)
- 20 Special screw(s) for brake wheel cylinder
- 21 Connecting hose
- 22 High-pressure gage
- 23 Residual pressure gage
- 24 Bleed nipple for pressure gage
- 25 Flushing unit
- 26 Flushing hose
- 27 Connector (like 18)
- 28 Valve
- 29 Alcohol filler pipe
- 30 Union for connection to power bleeder

1. Fill the brake fluid tank (3) with ATE brake fluid through the filler pipe (8) (minimum 3 liters, maximum 6 liters).
2. Put the three-way valve (10) in its vertical position and close valve (11).
3. Fill the compressed-air tank (2) over the filler pipe (15) with completely dry, compressed air until the pressure gage (9) indicates a pressure of approx. 4.5 atmospheres.
4. Close the valve (14) at the compressed-air tank.
5. Remove the filler plug from the fluid reservoir of the brake master cylinder and install a suitable filler hole fitting (19).
6. Connect the hose (17) of the power bleeder to the filler hole fitting (19).
7. Put the three-way cock (10) in its horizontal position pointing to "Füllen und Entlüften" (filling and bleeding) and open valve (11).

8. Adjust the pressure indicated on pressure gage (12) to 2.2—2.5 atmospheres by means of the adjusting screw (7) of the reducing valve (5).

9. Bleed the system in the same order as described in Section B (Paragraph 2).

10. To start the bleeding operation remove the rubber protective cap of the bleed screw and fit the bleeder hose over the bleed screw nipple (Fig. 42—1/5).

Note: Fig. 42—1/5 shows the bleeding operation at the right front wheel.

11. Immerse the free end of the bleeder hose in a clean glass container partly filled with brake fluid until the end of the bleeder hose is below the fluid level (see Fig. 42—1/5).

12. Bleed the system by opening and closing each bleed screw several times until the emerging brake fluid is clear and free from air bubbles.

Note: Open the bleed screws by approx. one turn only and drain sufficient brake fluid to ensure that the system is completely bled.

13. Remove the bleeder hose and put the dust cap on the bleed screw.

14. Open the valve (14) and put the valve (10) in the horizontal position pointing toward "Entleeren" (drain).

15. Remove the filler hole fitting (19) from the fluid reservoir in the vehicle. Allow the brake fluid in the hose to flow back and then put the valve (10) in a vertical position.

Note: In order to ensure that the power bleeder is ready for the next bleeding operation without having to be filled again with compressed air, the new version of the bleeder is supplied with a closing plug for sealing the connector (18). In this case the procedure as outlined under 14 and 15 is changed as follows:

14a. Put the valve (10) in a vertical position and close valve (11).

15a. Unscrew the connector (18) slowly from the filler pipe fitting (19) to allow the compressed air to escape (Caution! Brake fluid is corrosive and attacks the car enamel). Screw the closing plug into the connector (18).

Then remove the filler hole fitting (19) from the fluid reservoir of the car.

16. If necessary, replenish the brake fluid in the fluid reservoir and install the normal filler plug.

Note: Any air bubbles rising in the fluid reservoir after the power bleeder has been disconnected come from the brake cylinders between the secondary and primary cups and are of no importance and have no influence on brake efficiency.

D. Bleeding the Hydraulic System with ATE Filler and Bleeder AW 34 204

1. Remove the filler plug from the bleeder and fill the fluid tank with 3 to 4 liters ATE brake fluid (Fig. 42—1/7).

2. Connect a compressed-air hose to the hose valve of the filler pipe. **The compressed air must be completely dry.**

3. Subject the brake fluid to a maximum pressure of 2.5 atmospheres.

4. Connect the filler hose with its quick action nipple to the bleed screw of the left front wheel brake and open the bleed screw.

Note: In the case of cars with a bleed screw at