

## GENERAL PROCEDURES

### Clutch System Bleeding

#### Special Tool(s)

 <p>ST1176-A</p>	<p>Vacuum Pump Kit 416-D002 (D95L-7559-A) or equivalent</p>
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#### Material

Item	Specification
High Performance DOT 3 Motor Vehicle Brake Fluid PM-1 or PM-1-C (US); CPM-1 or CPM-1-C (Canada)	ESA-M6C25-A or WSS-M6C62-A

1. Make sure all hydraulic lines are correctly seated. Make sure all bleed screws are tightened to specification.
  - Tighten to 8 Nm (71 lb-in).
2. Make sure the clutch pedal is in the most upward position.
3. Check the fluid level of the brake/clutch reservoir. Fill the reservoir with the specified fluid to the MAX mark.
4. Using a suitable bleeder kit and a vacuum pump, install the rubber stopper in the reservoir opening. Make sure the rubber stopper has a tight fit.
  - Alternate method: use a 50 mm (1.96 in) rubber stopper with an 8 mm (0.31 in) pipe inserted through the rubber stopper.
5. Holding the rubber stopper in place, operate the vacuum pump to 15-20 inches of vacuum. Hold the vacuum for one minute, then quickly relieve the vacuum. Remove the special tools.
6. Check the fluid level of the reservoir. Fill the reservoir with the specified fluid to the MAX mark. Install the reservoir cap.
7. Depress and release the clutch pedal 10 to 12 times or until clutch pedal effort is consistent and positive at top of clutch pedal travel.
8. Repeat Steps 4 through 6 two additional times or until clutch pedal effort is consistent and positive at top of clutch pedal travel.
9. Install the reservoir cap.
10. Check the clutch pedal reserve. Test the clutch system for normal operation.