

SECTION 8-C

BRAKE SERVICE AND ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

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SERVICE BULLETIN REFERENCE

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8-8 FILLING BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER

The fluid level must be maintained at 1/2" to 1" below top of master cylinder filler opening at all times. Low fluid level in master cylinder reservoir may permit air to be pumped into the brake pipes and wheel cylinders, necessitating bleeding of the hydraulic system.

Before removing filler cap nut to check fluid level or add fluid, thoroughly clean the cap and surrounding area of cylinder to avoid getting dirt into reservoir. It is recommended that Master Cylinder Filler J 713 and Adapter J 713-2 be used when filling master cylinder reservoir. This tool automatically fills the reservoir to proper level, and it also prevents dirt getting into the fluid container when not in use. See figure 8-6.

Use only Delco or G.M. Super No. 9 Hydraulic Brake Fluid in the hydraulic brake system. Shock absorber fluid, or other fluids containing even a trace of mineral oil, will cause swelling and distortion of the rubber parts in the hydraulic system. Do not use reclaimed fluid.

Super No. 9 Hydraulic Brake Fluid is an all-weather fluid which will operate satisfactorily in temperatures of 300° F. above zero to 50° F. below zero; therefore, it need not be changed seasonally. It has no detrimental effect on rubber or metal, and will not gum the cylinders or pistons even under extreme heat. It will mix satisfactorily when new fluid is added to fluid in the hydraulic system.

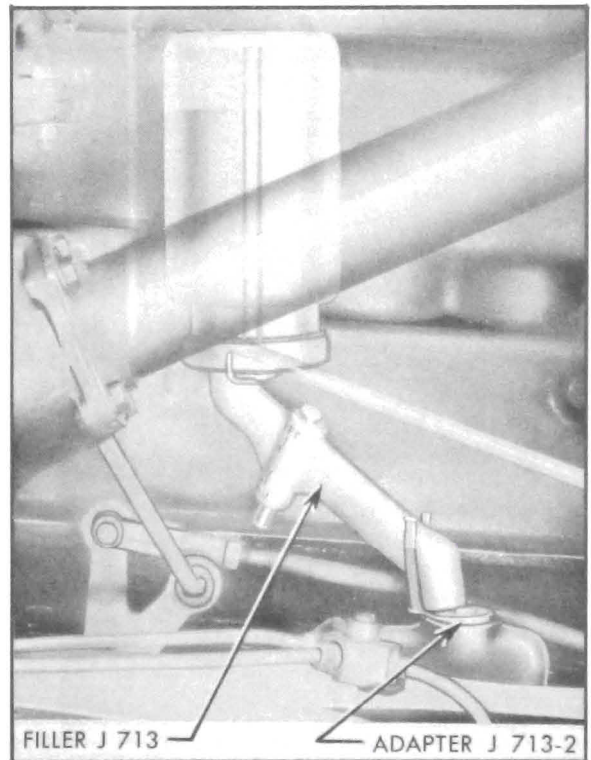


Figure 8-6—Master Cylinder Filler J 713

8-9 BLEEDING BRAKE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

A bleeding operation is necessary to remove air whenever it is introduced into the hydraulic brake system. Since air is compressible and hydraulic fluid is not, the pressure of air in the system is indicated by a springy, spongy feeling on the brake pedal accompanied by poor braking action.

Air will be introduced into the hydraulic system if the brake pedal is operated when the fluid is too low in master cylinder reservoir. Air will also enter the system whenever any part of hydraulic system is disconnected.

It will be necessary to bleed the hydraulic system at all four wheel cylinders if air has been introduced through low fluid level or by disconnecting brake pipe at master cylinder. If brake pipe is disconnected at any wheel cylinder, then that wheel cylinder *only* need be bled. If pipes are disconnected at any fitting located between master cylinder and wheel cylinders, then all wheel cylinders served by the disconnected pipe must be bled. See figure 8-2.

The following bleeding operation is performed at one wheel cylinder at a time, to avoid getting fluid level in reservoir dangerously low. **CAUTION:** *Do not perform bleeding operation while any brake drum is removed.*

1. Fill master cylinder reservoir with specified fluid, using Filler J 713 and Adapter J 713-2 (par. 8-8). Leave Filler J 713 in place during all bleeding operations as it automatically maintains the proper level in reservoir as fluid is pumped out of master cylinder.

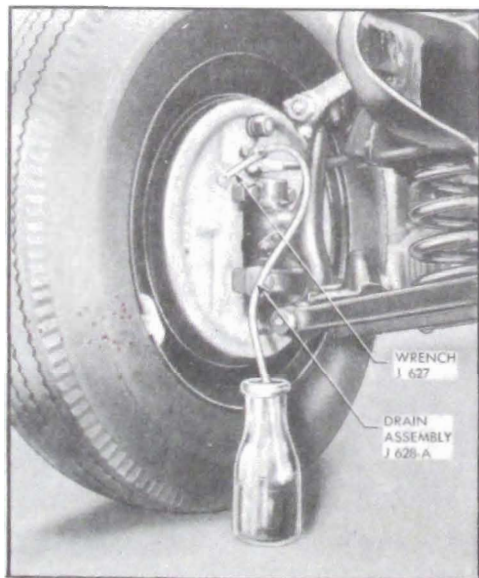


Figure 8-7—Bleeding Wheel Cylinder

2. Remove screw and attach Bleeder Drain Assembly J 628-A to wheel cylinder bleeder valve. Place lower end of drain tube in a clean glass jar. Unscrew bleeder valve three-quarters of a turn, using Bleeder Wrench J 627. See figure 8-7.

3. Depress brake pedal a full stroke, then allow pedal to return slowly to released position. *Allowing pedal to return quickly may draw air into system.* Continue operating pedal in this manner until fluid flows from drain tube

into glass jar in a solid stream that is free of air bubbles.

4. If Filler J 713 is not used to maintain proper fluid level in master cylinder reservoir, fill reservoir after each five strokes of brake pedal. Approximately one-half pint of fluid is required to bleed each wheel cylinder. *Allowing reservoir to be emptied will cause air to be drawn into hydraulic system.*

5. When bleeding operation is completed, close the bleeder valve securely. Remove bleeder drain and install screw in valve.

6. When bleeding operation is completed at all wheel cylinders where needed, make sure that fluid level is $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" below top of master cylinder filler opening then install filler plug and gasket. See figure 8-5.

7. Discard the brake fluid deposited in glass jar during bleeding operation. It is poor economy to attempt to clean fluid that has once been used.

8. Test brakes (par. 8-5 and 8-6).

8-10 FLUSHING BRAKE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

It is recommended that the entire hydraulic system be thoroughly flushed and cleaned every 15,000 miles, or whenever new parts are installed in the hydraulic system, or new shoes or linings are installed. Flushing is also recommended if there is any doubt as to the grade of fluid in the system or if fluid has been used which contains the slightest trace of mineral oil.

G. M. Declene Flushing Fluid, Group 4.683, is recommended as the most satisfactory flushing and cleaning fluid. If Declene is not available, G. M. Super No. 9 Hydraulic Brake Fluid or a good grade of alcohol may be used for flushing. *Gasoline, kerosene, or any other fluid containing even a trace of mineral oil must not be used as such fluids will cause serious damage to rubber parts.*

One quart of fluid is required to flush the hydraulic system, and the following procedure should be used:

1. Remove screws and attach Bleeder Drain Assemblies J 628A to bleeder valves of all four wheel cylinders. Place lower end of drain tubes in clean glass jars. Unscrew bleeder valves three-quarter of a turn, using Bleeder Wrench J 627. See figure 8-7.

2. Operate brake pedal full strokes to force all fluid from system, then fill master cylinder reservoir with Declene or other approved flush-

ing fluid. A Master Cylinder Filler J 713 (reserved for flushing fluid) and Adapter J 713-2 should be used as it will automatically keep reservoir filled. See figure 8-6.

3. Operate brake pedal full strokes until all old fluid plus one quart of flushing fluid is forced out through bleeder drains. Blow out system with dry air through master cylinder, then close all bleeder valves. NOTE: *Declene or alcohol does not take the place of hydraulic brake fluid.*

4. Fill master cylinder reservoir with G. M. Super No. 9 Hydraulic Brake Fluid, using Filler J 713 and Adapter J 713-2. Bleed each wheel cylinder separately (par. 8-9) until all air and flushing fluid is removed from system.

5. Make certain that bleeder valves are securely closed, remove drains, and install bleeder valve screws. Make certain that fluid level is $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" below top of master cylinder filler opening then install filler plug and gasket.

6. Test brakes (par. 8-5 and 8-6).

8-11 BRAKE PEDAL ADJUSTMENT

The brake pedal adjustment is provided to insure full pedal stroke and proper clearance at toeboard in the released position. When brake pedal is in released position, the push rod stop (K) must bear against the stop plate (L) in master cylinder. See figure 8-5.

1. Before attempting to adjust brake pedal, be certain that pedal returns to stop freely, is not binding on pedal shaft or in floor mat, and that pedal return spring has not lost its tension.

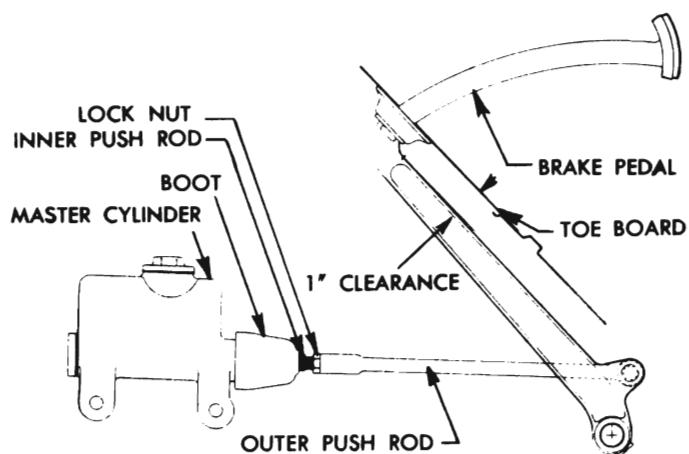


Figure 8-8—Brake Pedal Clearance Adjustment

2. Depress pedal slightly and then return it against the stop, which will be indicated by a metallic click. At this point, the clearance between brake pedal and toeboard should be 1". See figure 8-8.

3. If clearance is not correct, loosen the lock nut and turn master cylinder inner push rod with pliers until correct clearance is obtained. Hold push rod while tightening lock nut.

8-12 MINOR BRAKE ADJUSTMENT

The minor brake adjustment is intended for use where braking action is equal and generally satisfactory except that brake pedal goes too close to toeboard due to wear of brake linings. If braking action is unequal or otherwise unsatisfactory, the major brake adjustment should be used (par. 8-15).

Do not adjust when brakes are warm. Brake drums should be approximately room temperature.

1. Jack up all four wheels in a safe manner.
2. Check fluid level in master cylinder reservoir and add fluid if necessary (par. 8-8).
3. Check brake pedal for free action, proper return to stop, and proper clearance at toeboard (par. 8-11).

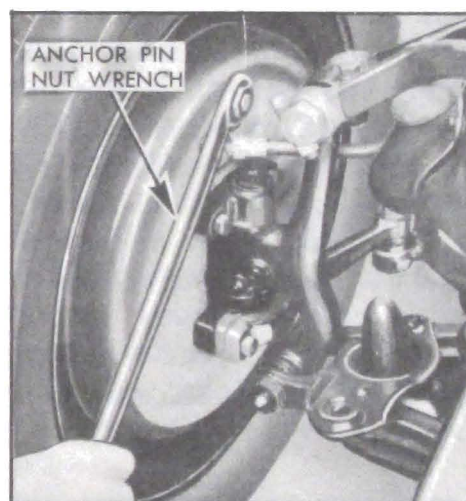


Figure 8-9—Using Anchor Pin Nut Wrench J 854

4. Check all anchor pin nuts with 16" Wrench J 854 to make certain nuts are tight. See figure 8-9. If an anchor pin nut is found loose, reset anchor pin to centralize brake shoes as instructed in paragraph 8-15, step 17.

5. Fully release parking brake lever. Back off cable adjusting nut at brake cable sheave while holding rod on end of cable to prevent it from twisting. Pull on both ends of rear brake cable a number of times to make sure that cables operate rear brake shoes freely and do not bind in conduits. Check for free movement of cable in brake cable sheave and check brake cable spring for tension. If cable action is not free, the cable and sheave should be lubricated (par. 8-14). Replace a weak or broken cable spring.

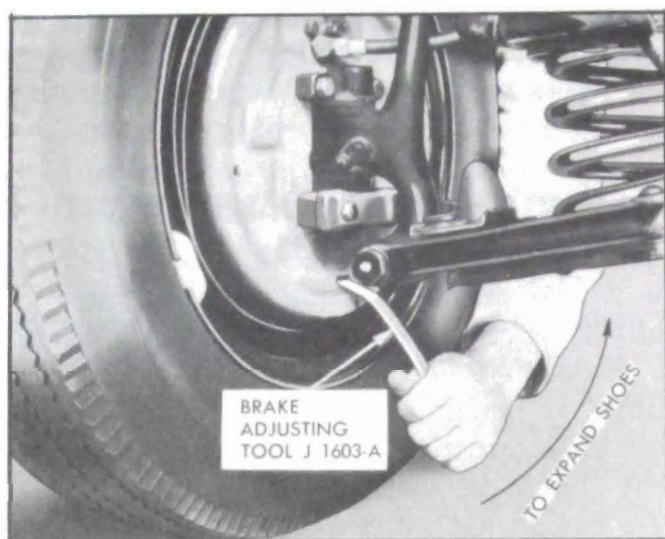


Figure 8-10—Expanding Brake Shoes with Tool J 1603-A

6. Remove adjusting hole covers from brake backing plates. Using Adjusting Tool J 1603-A to turn brake adjusting screw, expand brake shoes at each wheel until the wheel can just be turned by hand. Moving outer end of tool upward toward center of wheel expands the shoes. See figure 8-10. The drag should be equal at all wheels.

7. While holding brake lever cable to prevent twisting, tighten cable adjusting nut at cable sheave until rear brake cable is taut.

8. Back off adjusting screw at each wheel 15 notches. If shoes drag on drums, back off adjusting screw one or two additional notches. Install adjusting hole covers in all brake backing plates.

9. Remove jacks and road test car for service and parking brake performance (par. 8-5 and 8-6).

8-13 PARKING BRAKE ADJUSTMENT

Adjustment of the parking brake is included in the minor brake adjustment described in paragraph 8-12. It is advisable to use the complete minor brake adjustment if the position of brake pedal, when applied, indicates that some brake lining wear has taken place since brakes were last adjusted. In this case, adjustment of parking brakes only will result in the front brake shoes having more clearance than the rear shoes.

If brake linings have not worn appreciably, it is permissible to adjust parking brakes separately to take up slack in brake cables. Jack up rear wheels only and adjust parking brakes by performing steps 5 through 8 of minor brake adjustment (par. 8-12). *Do not attempt to adjust parking brakes by simply tightening adjusting nut at brake cable sheave as this*

practice may result in taking up necessary clearance of brake shoes and cause them to drag.

8-14 LUBRICATION OF PARKING BRAKE CABLES

Lubrication of parking cables is not included in Periodic Lubricare Instructions since these cables are usually lubricated during a major brake adjustment. Vehicles habitually operated under conditions where mud and water are frequently encountered may require more frequent lubrication to insure free action and avoid excessive wear of cables.

1. Disconnect brake lever cable at cable sheave (equalizer). See figure 8-1.

2. Disconnect rear brake cable conduits from rear brake backing plates and from clips on strut rods.

3. Slide each conduit away from backing plate and coat the cable sparingly with Bendix or Delco Brake Lubricant, or Lubriplate. Also lubricate cable where it passes through the sheave and make sure cable slides freely in sheave.

4. Slide conduit to within 2" of normal position, then clean surplus lubricant from cable at backing plate to avoid forcing it into brake assembly where it will get on brake linings.

5. Connect conduits to clips on strut rods and to backing plates.

6. Although the brake lever cable rarely needs lubrication it may be lubricated at this time by disconnecting cable at brake lever and removing exposed portion from grommets under torque tube. Heavily coat exposed section under torque tube with graphite lubricant, then pull cable out of conduit at upper end. This will cause lower section of cable to deposit lubricant in rear end of conduit. Coat upper end of cable with graphite lubricant, then pull upper end of cable back into conduit and connect to brake lever.

7. Connect brake lever cable at cable sheave and adjust parking brakes (par. 8-13).

8-15 MAJOR BRAKE ADJUSTMENT

The major brake adjustment is intended for use when braking action is unequal, severe, or otherwise unsatisfactory, or when the car has been driven sufficient mileage to warrant a thorough inspection and cleaning of the brake assemblies and drums.

Throughout the adjustment procedure *additional operations are specified* where inspection indicates their need. Each additional operation is *identified by an asterisk (*)* preceding the reference to paragraph number covering the operation. The major brake adjustment combined with required additional operations constitute a general overhaul of the entire brake mechanism.

1. Jack up car in a safe manner and remove all wheels.

2. Check fluid level in master cylinder reservoir and add fluid if necessary (par. 8-8).

3. Check brake pedal for free action, proper return to stop, and proper clearance at toe-board (par. 8-11).

4. Pump brake pedal a number of times with quick release. If pedal develops a very solid feel and reduced travel, and brakes drag heavily when drums are turned, it indicates that the compensating port in master cylinder is blocked by a distorted piston primary cup. If brake pedal goes slowly down when steady pressure is applied, and no leaks are found in inspection described later, it indicates a distorted primary cup or scored master cylinder barrel. Either condition required overhaul of master cylinder (*par. 8-19).

5. Inspect all brake pipe and hose connections for evidence of fluid leakage. See figure 8-1. Tighten any leaking connection, apply heavy pressure to brake pedal to build pressure in hydraulic system, and recheck connections.

6. Remove rear brake drums, and front hub and drum assemblies. NOTE: *Since stops are located on brake backing plates to prevent pistons from leaving wheel cylinders, it is not necessary to install wheel cylinder clamps when drums are removed; however, brake pedal must not be operated while drums are removed.*

7. Clean all dirt out of brake drums, using care to avoid getting dirt into front wheel bearings. Inspect drums and replace or recondition if required (*par. 8-17).

8. Inspect front wheel bearings and oil seal packings. Replace faulty bearings or packings (*par. 6-14).

9. Blow all dirt from brake assemblies, then inspect brake linings for wear, oil soaking, loose rivets, and imbedded foreign particles. If linings are worn nearly flush with rivets or are oil soaked, replacement of linings is required (*par. 8-16). If linings are otherwise service-

able, tighten or replace loose rivets and thoroughly clean all steel or other imbedded particles from surfaces and rivet counterbores of linings.

10. Carefully pull lower edges of wheel cylinder boots away from cylinders and note whether interior is wet with brake fluid. Fluid at this point indicates leakage past the piston cup, requiring overhaul of wheel cylinder (*par. 8-18).

11. Inspect rear brake backing plates for oil leaks past wheel bearing oil seals. Correct any oil leaks by installation of new seals (*par. 5-9).

12. Check all backing plate attaching bolts to make sure they are tight. Check anchor pin nuts for tightness, using Wrench J 854 (fig. 8-9).

13. Lubricate parking brake cables, paragraph 8-14, but leave cable adjusting nut backed off for adjustment later.

14. If brake shoes were not removed for additional work, pry shoes away from backing plates and clean all rust and dirt from contact surfaces on shoes and plates, using fine emery cloth. Lubricate contact surfaces with a thin coating of Bendix or Delco Brake Lubricant, or Lubriplate. On rear brakes, sparingly apply the same lubricant to parking brake strut and backing plate boss under the brake cable.

15. Lubricate front wheel bearings, install hub and drum assemblies and adjust wheel bearings (par. 6-14).

16. Install rear brake drums and all four wheels. Remove adjusting hole covers from all backing plates.

17. Centralize brake shoes and set anchor pins at each wheel as follows:

(a) Using Wrench J 854 (fig. 8-9), loosen anchor pin nut just enough so that pin can shift in slotted hole in backing plate. If nut is loosened too much, the anchor pin will tilt due to pull of brake shoe springs.

(b) Using Adjusting Tool J 1603-A (fig. 8-10), turn brake adjusting screw to expand brake shoes until wheel can just be turned with two hands.

(c) Tap anchor pin lightly to make sure it centers in the ends of brake shoes while they are centered in the drum, then *tighten anchor pin nut securely.*

(d) Tightening the anchor pin nut should not change the two hand drag previously obtained. If it does, repeat the procedure without loosening anchor pin nut quite as much.

18. After centralizing brake shoes and anchor pins at all four wheels, check to make sure that an equal two hand drag exists at each wheel, as near as possible.

19. While holding rod on end of brake lever cable to prevent twisting, tighten cable adjusting nut at cable sheave until rear brake cable is taut.

20. Back off adjusting screw at each wheel 15 notches. If shoes drag on drums, back off adjusting screw one or two additional notches.

Install adjusting hole covers in all brake backing plates.

21. If any hydraulic connections were disturbed or if master cylinder reservoir was pumped dry, bleed hydraulic system at affected wheel cylinders (*par. 8-9). If new parts were installed in hydraulic system, or brake fluid has been in service 15,000 miles, flushing of hydraulic system is recommended (*par. 8-10).

22. Remove jacks and road test car for service and parking brake performance (par. 8-5 and 8-6).