

SECTION B

SINGLE PISTON DISC BRAKE (DELCO MORAINÉ)

CONTENTS

Division	Subject	Paragraph
I	SPECIFICATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS: Single Piston Disc Brake Specifications	50-16
II	DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION: Description Operation	50-17 50-18
III	SERVICE PROCEDURES: Shoe and Lining Replacement Caliper Overhaul Rotor Servicing Metering Valve Replacement Bleeding Disc Brakes	50-19 50-20 50-21 50-22 50-23
IV	TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS: Single Piston Disc Brake Trouble Diagnosis	50-24

DIVISION I SPECIFICATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

50-1 SINGLE PISTON DISC BRAKE SPECIFICATIONS

a. Tightening Specifications

Use a reliable torque wrench to tighten the parts listed, to insure proper tightness without straining or distorting parts. These specifications are for clean and lightly lubricated threads only, dry or dirty threads produce increased friction which prevents accurate measurement of tightness.

Part	Location	Thread Size	Torque
Bolt	Brake Hose to Caliper	7/16-20	30 lb. ft.
Bolt	Splash Shield and Mounting Bracket to Knuckle (Upper)	5/8-18	125 lb. ft.
Bolt	Caliper to Mounting Bracket	Special	35 lb. ft.
Bolt	Metering Valve Mounting	5/16-18	20 lb. ft.
Nut	Wheel Attaching	Special	70 lb. ft.

b. General Specifications

Disc Brake Type	Sliding Caliper — Disc
Location	Front Wheels Only
Disc Type	Ventilated — Cast Iron
Disc Diameter	11"
Disc Runout (Maximum)004" Total
Disc Surface Finish	30-50 Micro-Inch
Disc Thickness, Maximum	1.005"
Disc Thickness, Minimum8875"
Disc Parallelism (Thickness Variation)0005"
Brake Shoe and Lining Type	Integrally Molded

DIVISION II

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

50-17 DESCRIPTION

The single piston disc brake is constructed from a single casting which contains one large piston bore in the inboard section of the casting. The fluid inlet hole and bleeder valve hole are machined into the inboard section of the caliper and connect directly to the piston bore. See Figure 50-17.

A piston seal groove is provided in the side wall of the piston bore. The groove is machined so that it is shallower toward the bottom of the piston bore. The purpose of this is to

put more compression on the edge of the square cut seal which faces the brake fluid pressure.

The top of the piston bore is machined to accept a sealing dust boot. The dust boot contains a metal retainer as a part of the boot. The retainer part of the boot is pressed into the recess in the top of the piston bore. The inside diameter of the boot fits into a groove which is machined in the piston.

The piston is formed from steel, precision ground and nickle-chrome plated, giving it a very hard and durable surface. The use of abrasives or any attempt to re-machine the piston will destroy the plating.

Note that there is no piston spring in the bottom of the caliper bore. Shoe

wear is automatically compensated for by the sliding caliper feature.

The machined caliper casting has two mounting ears at each end of the caliper. Holes are machined in each of the mounting ears. The holes in the inboard ears are larger in diameter than the holes in the outboard ears. Grooves are machined in the inside diameter of the holes in the four ears to accommodate rubber bushings. Sleeves are assembled through the two large holes in the inboard ears.

A support bracket is mounted on the suspension. The caliper assembly is attached to the support bracket using two special bolts which are plated to resist corrosion. These bolts are inserted through the sleeves, support bracket, under the ears on

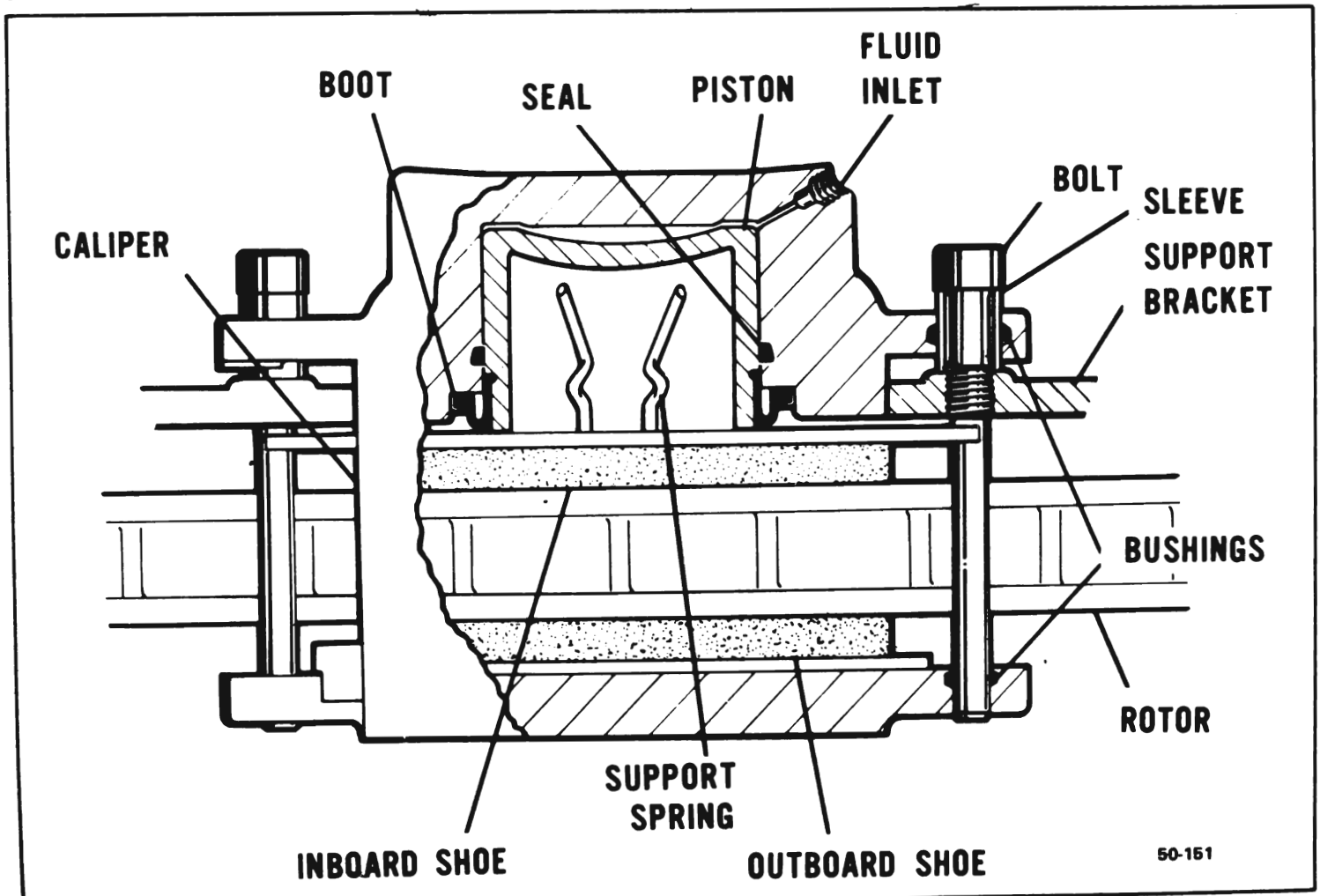


Figure 50-27--Single Piston Disc Brake

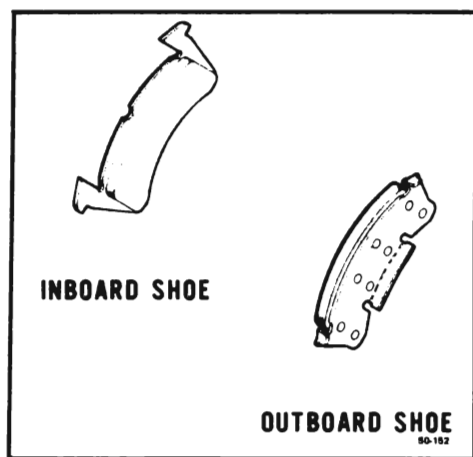


Figure 50-28--Brake Shoe and Lining Assemblies

the inboard shoe and through the outboard ears on the caliper. The bolt threads engage tapped holes in the support bracket and the bolt heads are tightened against the ends of the sleeves. The caliper is free to slide on the sleeves at the inboard ears and on the bolt at the outboard ears.

The shoe and lining assemblies are constructed of a stamped metal shoe with the lining molded to the shoe. The outboard shoe and lining differs

from the inboard shoe and lining as shown in Figure 50-28

1. The outboard shoe and lining assembly has a thinner metal shoe with slightly thinner lining.

2. The outboard shoes have ears on the top ends which are bent over at right angles to the shoe, and another large tab at the bottom of the shoe which is also bent at a right angle to the shoe. The ears at the top fit over the outboard mounting ears on the caliper. The large tab at the bottom of the shoe fits in the cut-out in the outboard section of the caliper.

3. The inboard shoe and lining has ears on the top ends which fit over the caliper retaining bolts. A special spring inside the hollow piston supports the bottom edge of the inboard shoe.

A cast iron, ventilated rotor is used in conjunction with these disc brakes. It contains two machined braking surfaces separated by ventilating fins. A groove is added to the center of the rotor braking surfaces to aid in dampening out brake noise.

50-18 OPERATION

The significant feature of the single piston caliper operation is that it is free to slide on the two mounting bolts which thread into the support bracket. Figure 50-29 shows a simplified cross section of the caliper, with both new and worn linings, and the forces at work when the brakes are applied.

Upon application of the brakes, the fluid pressure behind the piston increases. Pressure is exerted equally against the bottom of the piston and also against the bottom of the piston bore. The pressure applied to the piston is transmitted to the inboard shoe and lining, forcing the lining against the inboard rotor surface. The pressure applied to the bottom of the piston bore forces the caliper to slide or move on the mounting bolts toward the inboard side, or toward the car. Since the caliper is

one piece, this movement toward the car causes the outboard section of the caliper to apply pressure against the back of the outboard shoe and lining assembly, forcing the lining against the outboard rotor surface. As the line pressure builds up, the shoe and lining assemblies are pressed against the rotor surfaces with increased force, bringing the car to a stop.

In actual practice, the application and release of the brake pressure causes a very slight movement of the piston and caliper. Upon release of the braking effort, the piston and caliper merely relax into a released position. In the released position the shoes do not retract any appreciable distance from the rotor surfaces.

The bottom section of Figure 50-29 shows that, as the brake lining wears, the piston moves out of the caliper bore and the caliper repositions itself on the mounting bolts and equal distance toward the car. In this manner the caliper assembly maintains the inboard and outboard shoe and lining in the same relationship with the rotor surface throughout the full life of the lining.

DIVISION III

SERVICE PROCEDURES

50-19 SHOE AND LINING REPLACEMENT

a. Lining Inspection

Inspect the brake linings any time that the wheels are removed (tire rotation, etc.). Check both ends of the outboard shoe by looking in at each end of the caliper. See Figure 50-30. These are the points at which the highest rate of wear normally occurs. However, at the same time, check the lining thickness on the inboard shoe to make sure that it has not worn prematurely. Look down through the inspection hole in the top of the caliper to view the inboard shoe. Whenever the thickness of any lining is worn to within

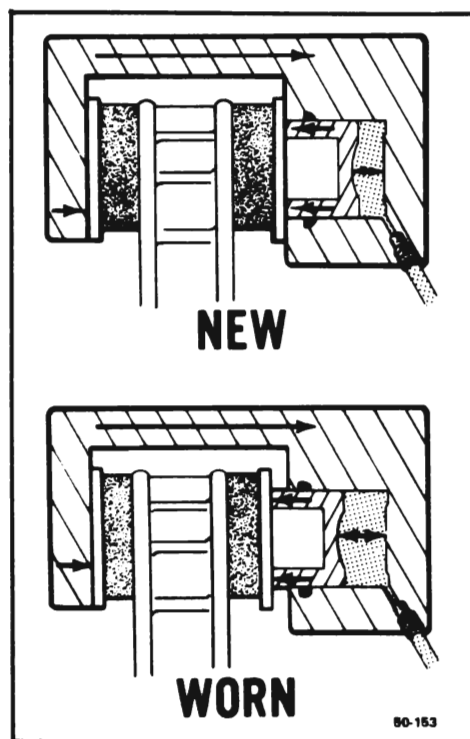


Figure 50-29 - Simplified Cross Section

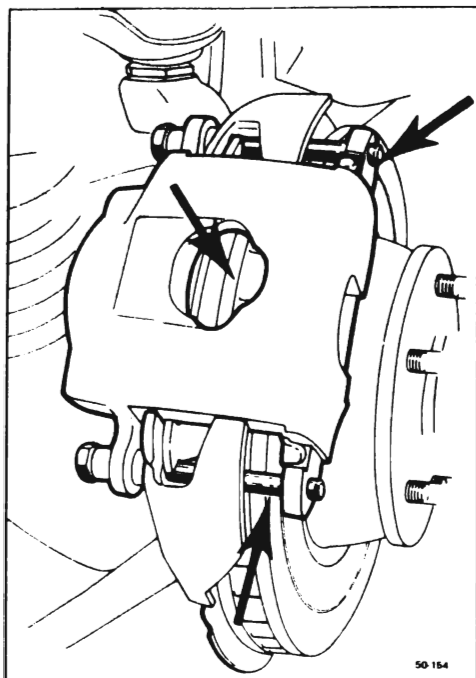


Figure 50-30--Lining Inspection

.020 at either end of the shoe, all disc brake shoe and lining assemblies should be replaced at the same time. See Figure 50-31

b. Caliper Removal

1. Remove two thirds of the total fluid capacity from the front master cylinder reservoir. This may be done by breaking the front line connection at the master cylinder and bleeding down the fluid level. Do not remove the brake line or completely empty the reservoir or it will be necessary to bleed the hydraulic system. Discard -- do not attempt to reuse -- the brake fluid removed.

NOTE: Removal of the fluid is necessary to prevent reservoir overflow when the caliper piston is pushed

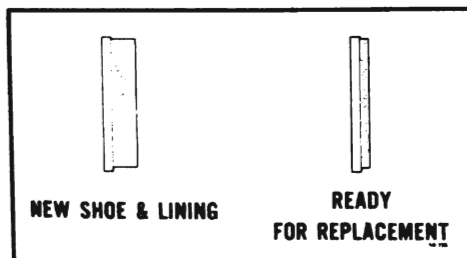


Figure 50-31--New and Worn Linings

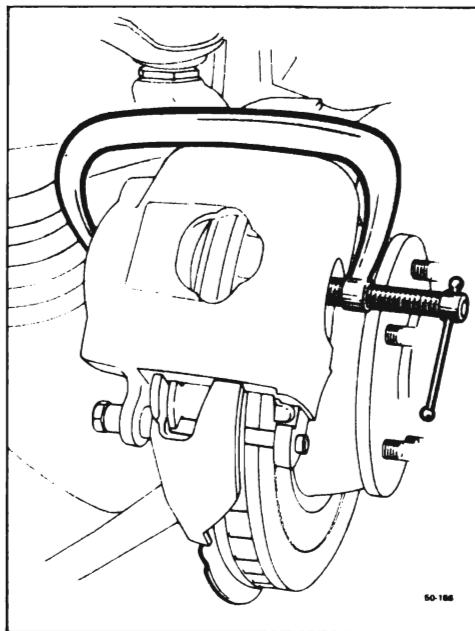


Figure 50-32 Use of C Clamp

back in its bore to remove the caliper.

2. Raise the car and remove the wheel covers and wheel assemblies. Position a 7 inch "C" clamp on the caliper so that the solid side of the clamp rests against the inside of the caliper and the screw end rests against the metal part of the out-

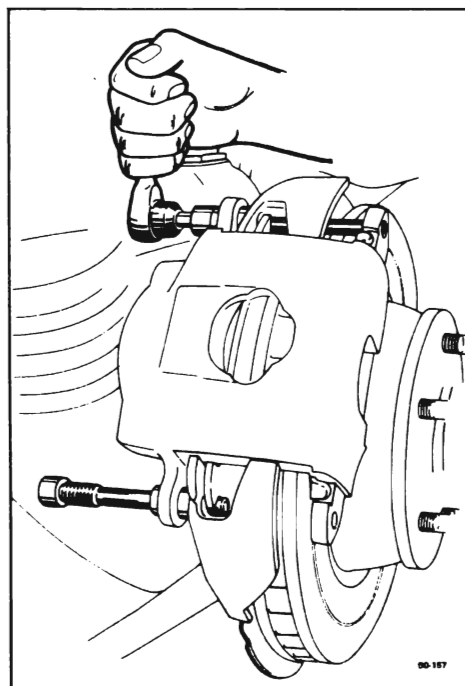


Figure 50-33--Removing Mounting Bolts

board shoe. See Figure 50-32. Tighten the "C" clamp until the caliper moves away from the car far enough to push the piston to the bottom of the piston bore. This will allow the shoes to back off the from the rotor surfaces. Remove the "C" clamp.

3. It is not necessary to disconnect the brake hose for shoe and lining replacement. Remove the two mounting bolts which attach the caliper to the support bracket. See Figure 50-33. Lift the caliper off the rotor and remove the inboard shoe. Dislodge the outboard shoe and position the caliper on the front suspension arm so that the brake hose will not support the weight of the caliper. Remove the shoe support spring from the cavity in the piston.

4. Using tool, No. J-22835, remove the sleeves from the inboard ears of the caliper. See Figure 50-34. Next, remove the rubber bushings from the grooves in each of the four caliper ears.

c. Cleaning and Inspection

1. Thoroughly clean the holes and the bushing grooves in the caliper ears. Wipe all dirt from the mounting bolts. Do not use abrasives on the bolts since this will damage the plating. If the bolts are corroded, or damaged, they should be replaced.

2. Examine the inside of the caliper for evidence of fluid leakage. If leakage is noted, the caliper should be overhauled. Wipe the inside of the caliper clean, including the exterior of the dust boot. Check the boot

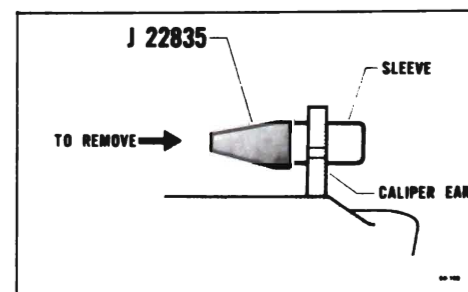


Figure 50-34--Remove Sleeves

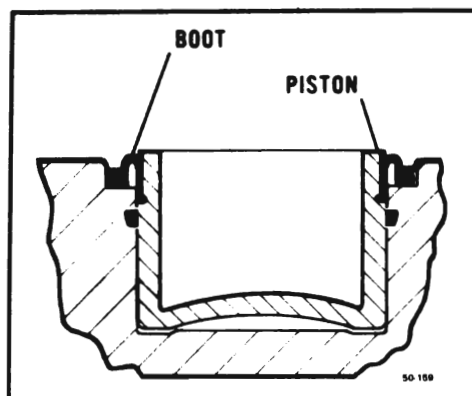


Figure 50-35--Boot Installation

for cuts, cracks or other damage. Make sure that the boot is properly engaged in the groove in the piston and also in the caliper counter-bore. See Figure 50-35.

CAUTION: Do not use compressed air to clean the inside of the caliper since this may cause the dust boot to become unseated.

3. If the vehicle has a brake problem and diagnosis points to the rotor, it should be inspected and check for runout at this time. (Refer to paragraph 50-21.)

d. Caliper Installation

1. Using Buick Silicone Lube, No. 1050243, lubricate new sleeves, on all surfaces. Lubricate new rubber bushings, bushing grooves and the small ends of bushings in all four caliper ears. See Figure 50-36. Install rubber bushings in all four caliper ears.

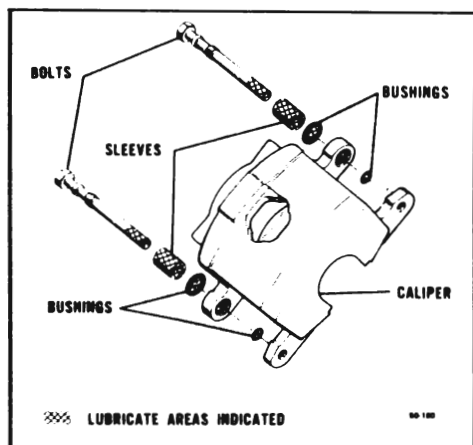


Figure 50-36--Lubrication

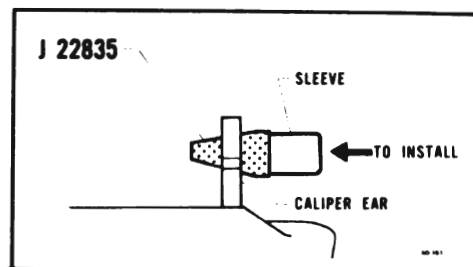


Figure 50-37--Sleeve Installation

CAUTION: It is essential that the new sleeves and rubber bushings be used and that lubrication instructions be followed in order to insure the proper functioning of the sliding caliper design.

2. Use Tool, J-22835, to install the sleeves. See Figure 50-37. Position the sleeves so that the end toward the shoe and lining assemblies is flush with the machined surface of the ear.

3. Place the shoe support spring in the center of the piston as shown in Figure 50-38

4. Position the inboard shoe and lining assembly in the caliper so that the bottom edge of the metal shoe contacts the piston and the two spring ends. Adjust the spring, if necessary, so that the spring ends contact the shoe centrally. The shoe will be at an angle, with the top edge away from the piston. See Figure 50-39. Press down on the ears at the top of the shoe until the shoe lays down, flat against the piston. When properly seated, the ends of the spring will not extend more than 0.100 inch beyond the metal part of the shoe.

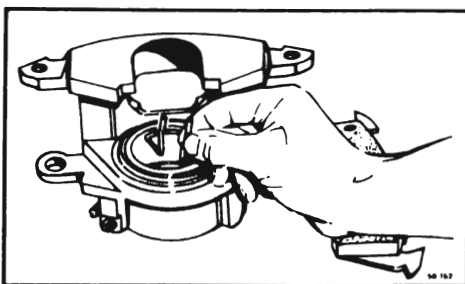


Figure 50-38--Inserting Shoe Support Spring

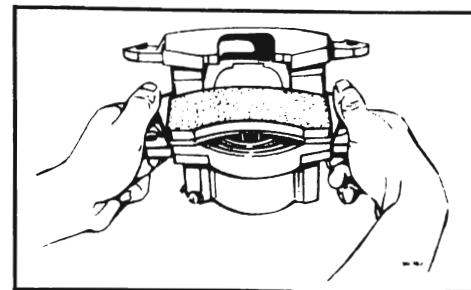


Figure 50-39--Installing Inboard Shoe

5. Position the outboard shoe in the caliper, with the ears at the top of the shoe over the caliper ears and the tab at the bottom of the shoe engaged in the caliper cut-out. See Figure 50-40.

6. With both shoes installed, lift up the caliper and rest the bottom edge of the outboard lining on the outer edge of the rotor to make sure that there is no clearance between the tab at the bottom of the outboard shoe and the caliper abutment. Using a 1/4x1x2-1/2 inch metal bar to bridge the caliper cut-out, clamp the outboard shoe to the caliper with moderate pressure. Use a clean C clamp to avoid contamination of the brake lining and do not use excessive force which may deform the lining face.

7. Using vise-grip pliers, clinch both upper ears of the outboard shoe to prevent sizerattle. Locate the pliers 1/8 to 1/4 inch from the outer edge of the shoe ear. See Figure 50-41. After clinching, measure the tangential and radial clearance between the

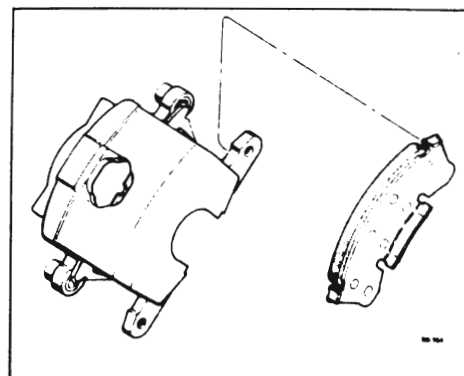


Figure 50-40--Installing Outboard Shoe

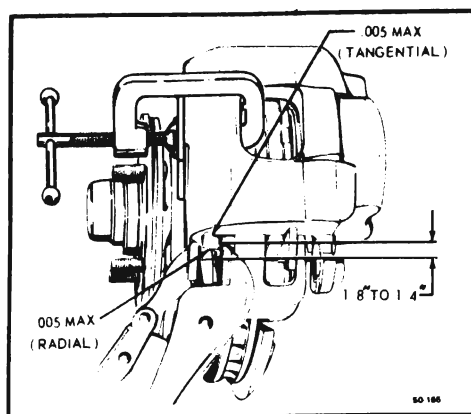


Figure 50-41--Clinching Outboard Shoe

caliper and the shoe ears. If the clearance exceeds 0.005 inch in either direction, re-adjust the pliers and repeat the clinching procedure.

8. After clinching, remove the C clamp and position the caliper over the rotor, lining up the holes in the caliper ears with the holes in the mounting bracket. Make sure that the brake hose is not twisted or kinked. Start the bolts through the sleeves in the inboard caliper ears and through the mounting bracket, making sure that the ends of the bolts pass under the retaining ears on the inboard shoe. See Figure 50-42. Push the bolts on through to engage the holes in the outboard caliper ears, at the same time threading the bolts into the mounting bracket. Torque the bolts to 35 lb. ft.

e. Completion

1. Replace the shoe and linings on the other front wheel disc brake in exactly the same manner as just described. Relining is to be done in full axle sets only. When completed, reinstall the wheel and tire assemblies. Torque wheel nuts to 70 lb. ft. Install wheel covers and lower the car to the floor. Add fresh approved brake fluid to the master cylinder reservoirs to bring the level up to within 1/8 inch of the top. Before moving the vehicle, pump the brake pedal several times to make sure that it is firm--that the car can be safely stopped.

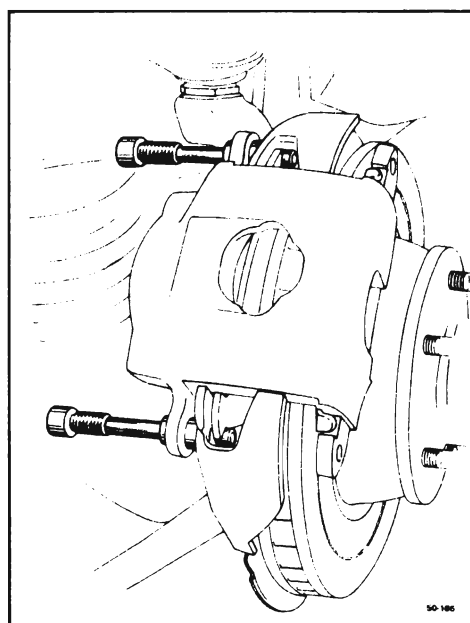


Figure 50-42--Installing Mounting Bolts

2. Whenever the front wheel disc brakes are relined, the rear drum brakes should be checked also.

50-20 CALIPER OVERHAUL

a. Removal

1. Removal of the caliper for overhaul is the same as for shoe and lining replacement (refer to paragraph 50-19) except that it will be necessary to disconnect the brake hose.

2. First, disconnect the hose from the steel brake line and cap the fittings to prevent dirt from entering the line or the hose. Then, remove the U-shaped retainer from the hose fitting. Withdraw the hose from the frame support bracket and remove the caliper -- with hose attached -- to a work bench for overhaul.

b. Disassembly

1. Before beginning disassembly, thoroughly clean the exterior of the caliper using clean denatured alcohol. Place the caliper on a clean work surface.

2. Remove the brake hose from the caliper, discarding the copper gasket.

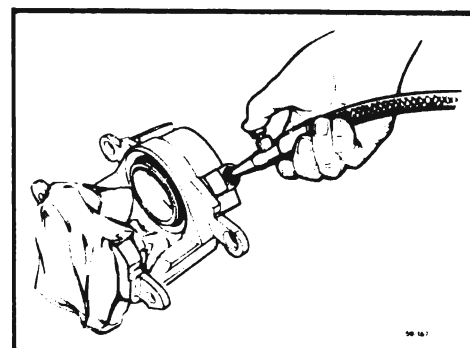


Figure 50-43--Removing Piston

Check the hose for worn spots, cracks or other signs of deterioration. Discard the hose, if damaged, to be replaced with a new hose at reassembly. Drain brake fluid from the caliper.

3. Use clean shop towels to pad the interior of the caliper and remove the piston by directing compressed air into the caliper inlet hole. See Figure 50-43.

CAUTION: Use just enough air pressure to ease the piston out of the bore. If the piston is blown out--even with padding provided--it may become damaged.

WARNING: Do not place the fingers in front of the piston in an attempt to catch or protect it when applying compressed air. This could result in serious injury.

4. Use a screwdriver to pry the boot out of the caliper. Extend the screwdriver across the caliper bore, under the boot, and pry up. Be careful not to scratch the caliper bore.

5. Use a piece of wood or plastic -- a plastic toothpick is ideal -- to remove the piston seal from its groove in the caliper bore. **DO NOT USE A METAL TOOL OF ANY TYPE FOR THIS OPERATION.**

6. Remove the bleeder valve from the caliper.

c. Cleaning and Inspection

1. The boot, piston seal, rubber bushings and sleeves are to be replaced each time the caliper is

overhauled. Discard -- do not bother to clean and inspect -- these parts.

2. Clean all other parts in clean denatured alcohol. Use dry, filtered compressed air to dry parts and blow out all passages in the caliper and bleeder valves.

CAUTION: The use of lubricated shop air will leave a film of mineral oil on the metal parts. This may damage rubber parts when they come in contact after reassembly.

3. Check the mounting bolts for corrosion, breaks in the plating or other damage. Do not use abrasives in an attempt to clean the bolts -- replace them.

4. Carefully examine the piston OD for scoring, nicks, corrosion and worn or damaged chrome plating. If any surface defects are detected, replace the piston.

CAUTION: The piston OD is the primary sealing surface in the caliper assembly. It is manufactured and plated to close tolerances. Refinishing by any means or the use of any abrasive in the field is not acceptable.

5. Check the bore in the caliper for the same defects as the piston with the exception of plating damage. The piston bore is not plated and stains or minor corrosion can be polished with crocus cloth. Do not use emery cloth. Thoroughly clean the caliper after the use of crocus cloth. If the bore cannot be cleaned up in this manner, replace the caliper.

d. Reassembly

1. Lubricate the bore in the caliper and the new piston seal with clean brake fluid. Position the seal in the caliper bore groove. Lubricate the piston with clean brake fluid and assemble a new boot into the groove in the piston so that the fold faces the open end of the piston. Insert the piston into the caliper bore, using care not to unseat the seal and force down to the bottom in the bore. This

will require a force of 50 to 100 pounds. Position the OD of the boot in the caliper counterbore and seat with tool No. J-22904. See Figure 50-44.

2. Check the boot installation to make sure that the retaining ring molded into the boot is not bent and that the boot is installed fully -- below the caliper face -- and evenly all around. See Figure 50-44. Otherwise dirt or moisture may enter the bore and cause damage or corrosion.

3. Install the brake hose in the caliper inlet using a new copper gasket.

e. Installation

1. Installation of the caliper and mounting parts (rubber bushings, sleeves, shoe and lining assemblies, and bolts) is the same as for lining replacement (refer to paragraph 50-19) except for the following:

(a) The brake hose must be connected to the brake line at the frame bracket.

(b) After overhaul -- or any time that the brake hose or line is disconnected -- the calipers must be bled.

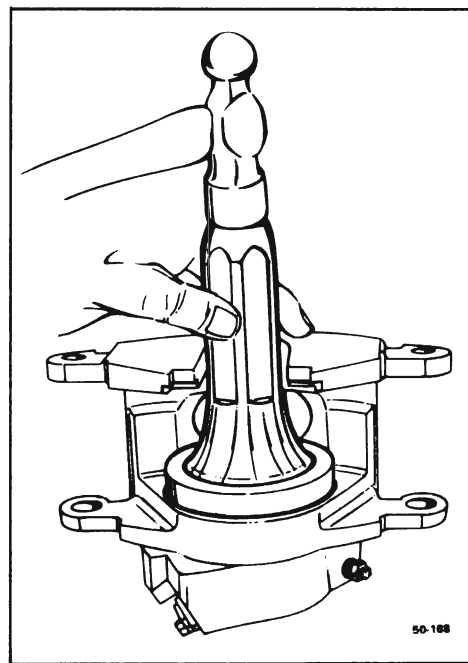


Figure 50-44--Seating Boot

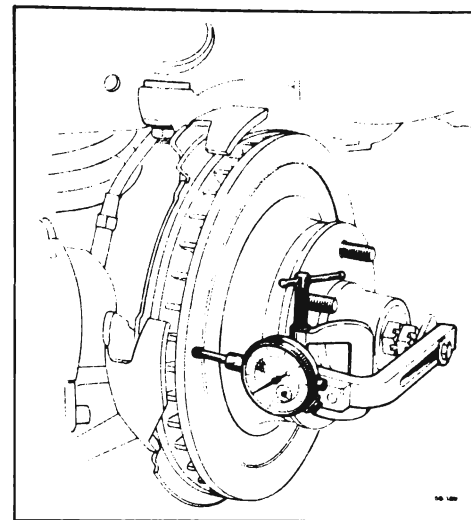


Figure 50-45--Checking Rotor For Lateral Runout

Use either the manual or pressure tank method.

50-21 ROTOR SERVICING

a. Checking Lateral Runout

NOTE: Check rotors only when a specific complaint points toward a problem in this area.

1. Lateral runout is the movement of the rotor from side to side as it rotates. This could be described as "rotor wobble."

2. The movement of the rotor from side to side in the lateral plane causes the brake shoe and lining and pistons to be knocked back into their bores. This results in additional pedal travel required and a vibration during the braking action.

3. To check lateral runout, first tighten the wheel bearings until all of the play is out of the bearings. Fasten a dial indicator to some portion of the suspension so that the point of the stylus contacts the rotor face approximately one inch from the rotor edge. See Figure 50-45. Set the dial at zero. Move the rotor one complete rotation, checking the indicator as the rotor moves.

4. Lateral runout should not be over .004 total indicator reading.

b. Parallelism Check

1. Parallelism is the measurement of the thickness of the rotor at four or more points around the circumference of the rotor. All measurements must be made at the same distance in from the edge of the rotor.

2. A rotor that varies over .0005 causes pedal vibration, as well as front end vibration during brake applications. A rotor that does not meet these specifications should be discarded and replaced with a new rotor.

c. Rotor Tolerance & Surface Finish

In manufacturing the brake rotor, tolerances of the rubbing surfaces for flatness, for parallelism and for lateral runout are held very close. The maintenance of these close

controls on the shape of the rubbing surfaces is necessary to prevent brake roughness.

In addition to these tolerance the surface finish must be held to a specified range. The control of the rubbing surface finish is necessary to avoid pulls and erratic performance and to extend lining life.

d. Acceptable Defects

Light scoring of the rotor surfaces not exceeding .015 in depth, which may result from normal use, is not detrimental to brake operation.

e. Machining

Since accurate control of the rotor tolerances is necessary for proper performance of the disc brakes, machining of the rotor in field service is not recommended.

50-22 METERING VALVE REPLACEMENT

The metering valve (Bendix) is not repairable. If a defect is found in the metering valve, the complete valve assembly must be replaced. See Figure 50-46.

1. Disconnect hydraulic lines at metering valve. Plug lines to prevent loss of fluid and entrance of dirt.
2. Remove metering valve.
3. Install metering valve by reversing removal steps.
4. Bleed front brake system.

CAUTION: Do not move car until a firm brake pedal is obtained.

50-23 BLEEDING DISC BRAKES

The bleeding operation for disc brakes is the same as for drum brakes. The only exception is that the metering valve must be held open. This is done by depressing and holding the stem in the end of the valve either by hand or Special Tool J-22793. It is not essential that the boot be removed first. If pressure bleeding equipment is used, pressure must not exceed 30 psi.

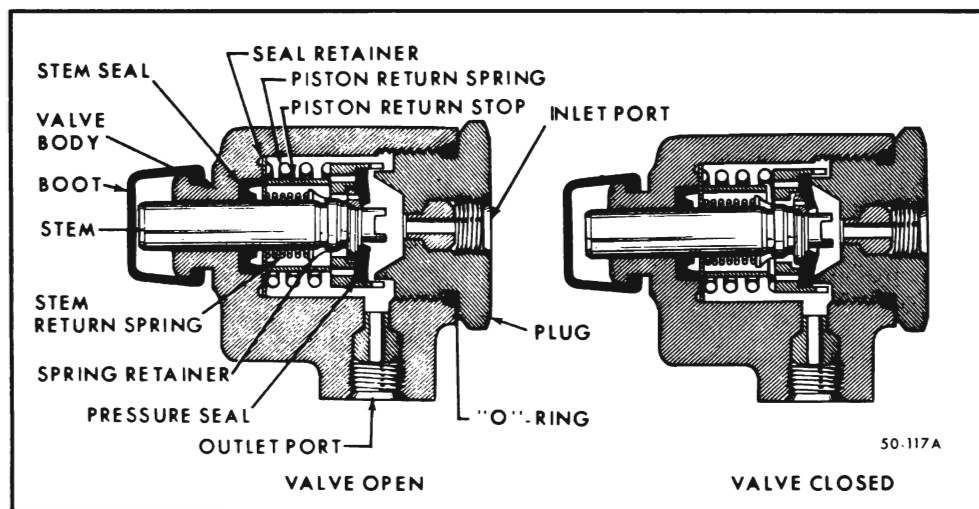


Figure 50-46--Disc Brake Metering Valve

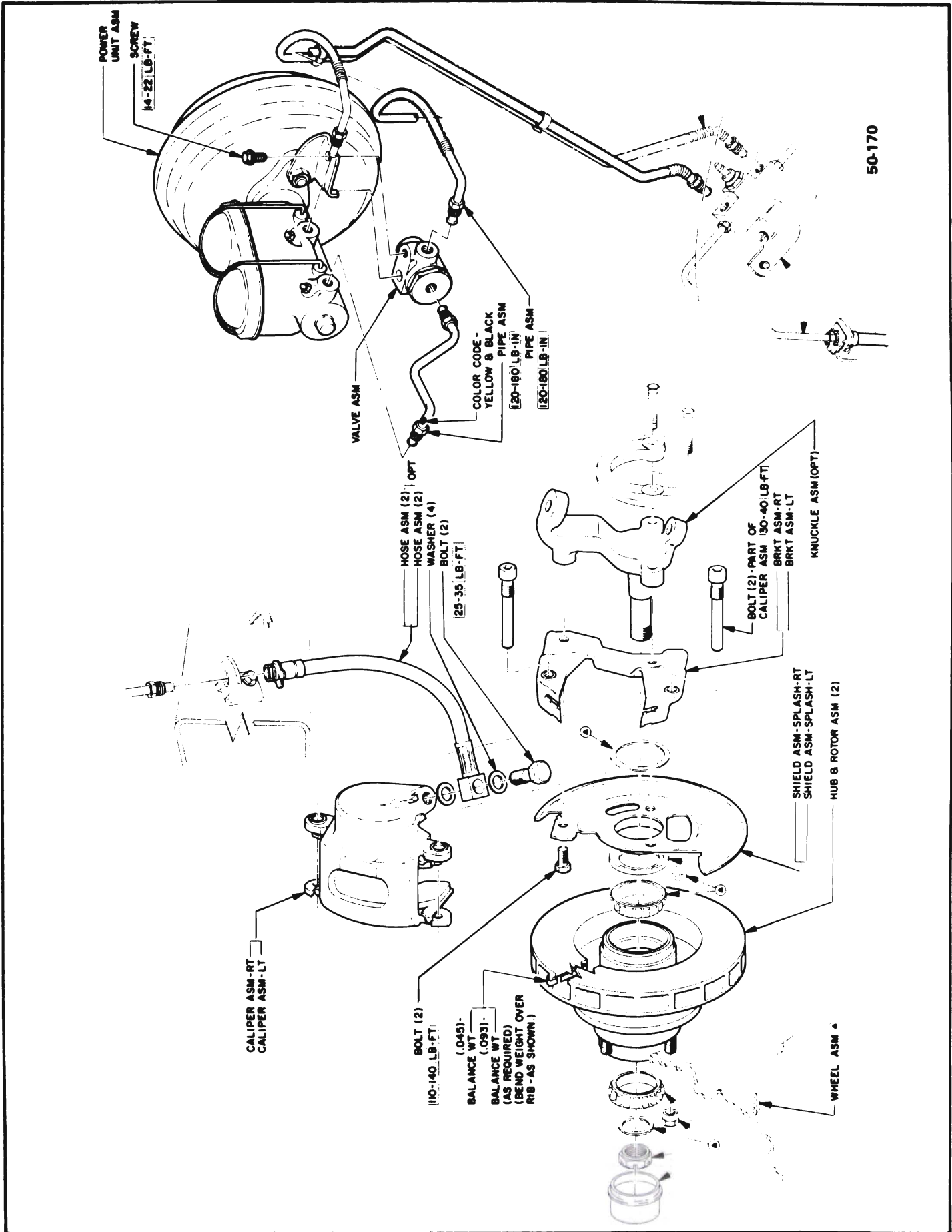


Figure 50-47 - Disc Brake System

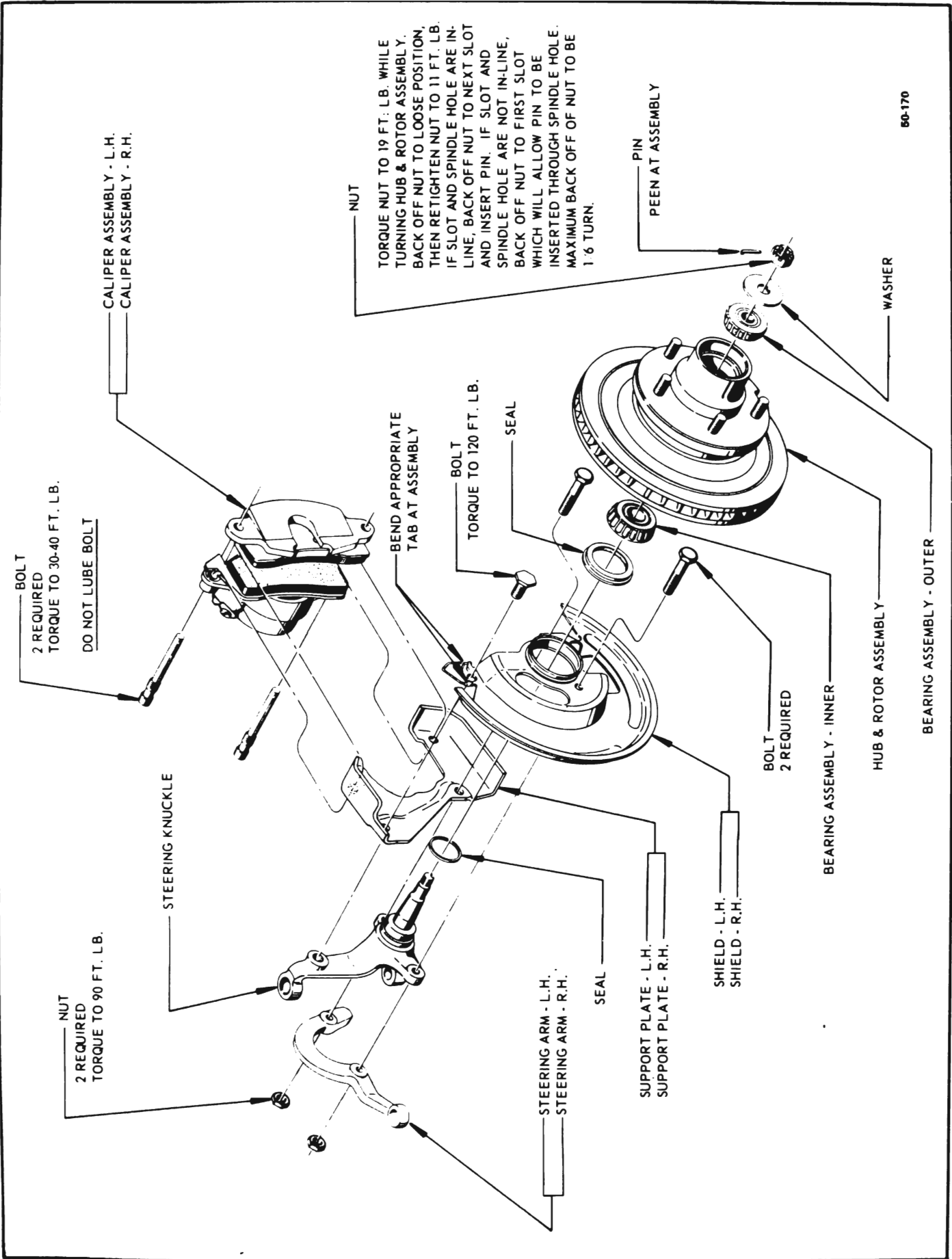


Figure 50-48.-Disc Brake Installation

DIVISION IV

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS

<p>50-24 SINGLE PISTON DISC BRAKE TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS</p> <p>PULLS</p> <p>CAUSES</p> <p>Incorrect Tire Pressures.</p> <p>Front End Out of Line.</p> <p>Unmatched Tires on Same Axle.</p> <p>Restricted Brake Tubes or Hoses.</p> <p>Malfunctioning Caliper Assembly.</p> <p>Defective or Damaged Shoe and Lining (Grease or Brake Fluid on Lining or Bent Shoe).</p> <p>Malfunctioning Rear Brakes.</p> <p>Loose Suspension Parts.</p> <p>Loose Calipers.</p>	<p>CORRECTIONS</p> <p>Inflate evenly on both sides to the recommended pressures. (See owner's manual.)</p> <p>Check and align to manufacturer's specifications.</p> <p>Tires with approximately the same amount of tread should be used on the same axle.</p> <p>Check for soft hoses and damaged lines. Replace with new hoses and new double-walled steel brake tubing.</p> <p>Check for stuck or sluggish pistons, proper lubrication.</p> <p>Install new shoe and lining in complete axle sets.</p> <p>Check for inoperative auto adjusting mechanism, defective lining (grease or brake fluid on lining) or defective wheel cylinders. Repair as necessary.</p> <p>Check all suspension mountings.</p> <p>Check and torque bolts to specifications.</p>
<p>BRAKE ROUGHNESS OR CHATTER (PEDAL PULSATES)</p> <p>CAUSES</p> <p>Excessive Lateral Runout.</p> <p>Parallelism not within Specifications.</p> <p>Wheel Bearings not Adjusted.</p> <p>Rear Drums Out of Round.</p> <p>Shoe Reversed (Steel against iron).</p>	<p>CORRECTIONS</p> <p>Check per instructions and replace the rotor, if not within specifications.</p> <p>Check per instructions and replace the rotor, if not within specifications.</p> <p>Adjust wheel bearings to correct specifications.</p> <p>Check runout and if not within specifications, turn the drums. (Not over maximum of 0.060 on the diameter.)</p> <p>Replace rotor and shoe and lining.</p>
<p>EXCESSIVE PEDAL EFFORT</p> <p>CAUSES</p> <p>Malfunctioning Power Brake.</p> <p>Partial System Failure.</p> <p>Excessively Worn Shoe and Lining.</p> <p>Piston in Caliper Stuck or Sluggish.</p>	<p>CORRECTIONS</p> <p>Check power brake and repair if necessary.</p> <p>Check front and rear brake system and repair if necessary. Also check brake warning light, if a failed system is found and light did not function.</p> <p>Check and replace in axle sets.</p> <p>Remove caliper and rebuild.</p>

Figure 50-49--Single Piston Disc Brake Trouble Diagnosis

<p>EXCESSIVE PEDAL EFFORT (Continued)</p> <p>CAUSES</p> <p>Fading Brakes due to Incorrect Lining.</p> <p>EXCESSIVE PEDAL TRAVEL</p> <p>CAUSES</p> <p>Partial Brake System Failure.</p> <p>Insufficient Fluid in Master Cylinder.</p> <p>Incorrect Master Cylinder Push Rod Adjustment.</p> <p>Air Trapped in System.</p> <p>Rear Brake not Adjusting.</p> <p>Bent Shoe and Lining.</p>	<p>CORRECTIONS</p> <p>Remove and replace with original equipment lining.</p> <p>CORRECTIONS</p> <p>Check both front and rear system for a failure and repair. Also check warning light. It should have indicated a failure.</p> <p>Fill reservoirs with approved brake fluid. Check for leaks.</p> <p>Adjust clevis where possible.</p> <p>Bleed system.</p> <p>Adjust rear brakes and repair auto adjusters.</p> <p>Replace axle set of shoe and lining.</p>
<p>DRAGGING BRAKES</p> <p>(A very light drag is present in all disc brakes immediately after pedal is released.)</p> <p>CAUSES</p> <p>Master Cylinder Pistons not Returning Correctly.</p> <p>Restricted Brake Tubes or Hoses.</p> <p>Incorrect Parking Brake Adjustment on Rear Brakes.</p> <p>Metering Valve Installed Incorrectly.</p> <p>Check Valve Installed in Outlet to Front Disc Brakes.</p>	<p>CORRECTIONS</p> <p>With reservoir cover off, check for fluid spurt at bypass holes as pedal is depressed. Adjust push rod, if necessary or re-build master cylinder.</p> <p>Check for soft hoses or damaged tubes and replace with new hoses and new double-walled steel brake tubing.</p> <p>Check and readjust to correct specifications.</p> <p>Port marked "inlet" goes to master cylinder. Port marked "outlet" goes to disc calipers.</p> <p>Check master cylinder outlet and remove check valve if present.</p>
<p>GRABBING OR UNEVEN BRAKING ACTION</p> <p>CAUSES</p> <p>All conditions listed under "Pulls".</p> <p>Malfunction of Metering Valve or Proportioning Valve.</p> <p>Malfunction of Power Brake Unit.</p> <p>Binding Brake Pedal Mechanism.</p>	<p>CORRECTIONS</p> <p>Replace and bleed system.</p> <p>Check operation and repair, if necessary.</p> <p>Check and lubricate, if necessary.</p>

Figure 50-50--Single Piston Disc Brake Trouble Diagnosis