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### **PRECAUTIONS**

PRECAUTIONS PFP:00001

# Precautions for Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) "AIR BAG" and "SEAT BELT PRE-TENSIONER"

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The Supplemental Restraint System such as "AIR BAG" and "SEAT BELT PRE-TENSIONER", used along with a front seat belt, helps to reduce the risk or severity of injury to the driver and front passenger for certain types of collision. This system includes seat belt switch inputs and dual stage front air bag modules. The SRS system uses the seat belt switches to determine the front air bag deployment, and may only deploy one front air bag, depending on the severity of a collision and whether the front occupants are belted or unbelted. Information necessary to service the system safely is included in the SRS and SB section of this Service Man-

### **WARNING:**

- To avoid rendering the SRS inoperative, which could increase the risk of personal injury or death in the event of a collision which would result in air bag inflation, all maintenance must be performed by an authorized NISSAN/INFINITI dealer.
- Improper maintenance, including incorrect removal and installation of the SRS, can lead to personal injury caused by unintentional activation of the system. For removal of Spiral Cable and Air Bag Module, see the SRS section.
- Do not use electrical test equipment on any circuit related to the SRS unless instructed to in this Service Manual. SRS wiring harnesses can be identified by yellow and/or orange harnesses or harness connectors.

### **Precautions for Battery Service**

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Before disconnecting the battery, lower both the driver and passenger windows. This will prevent any interference between the window edge and the vehicle when the door is opened/closed. During normal operation, the window slightly raises and lowers automatically to prevent any window to vehicle interference. The automatic window function will not work with the battery disconnected.

### **Precautions for Brake System**

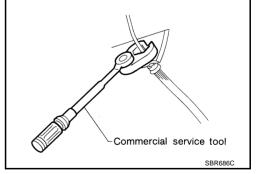
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- Recommended fluid is brake fluid "DOT 3".
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- Be careful not to splash brake fluid on painted areas.
- To clean or wash all parts of master cylinder, disc brake caliper and wheel cylinder, use clean brake fluid.
- Never use mineral oils such as gasoline or kerosene. They will ruin rubber parts of the hydraulic system.
- Use flare nut wrench when removing and installing brake tube.
- Always torque brake lines when installing.
- Before working, turn ignition switch OFF and disconnect connectors for control unit or battery negative terminal.
- Burnish the brake contact surfaces after refinishing or replacing drums or rotors, after replacing pads or linings, or if a soft pedal occurs at very low mileage.
  - Refer to BR-25, "BRAKE BURNISHING PROCEDURE".

### WARNING:

 Clean brake pads and shoes with a waste cloth, then wipe with a dust collector.



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**BR-3** 

### **PREPARATION**

PREPARATION PFP:00002

### **Commercial Service Tools**

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Tool name		Description
1. Flare nut crowfoot a:10 mm (0.39 in) 2. Torque wrench	a 2 2 S-NT360	Removing and installing each brake piping
Power tool	PBIC0190E	Removing front and rear caliper assembly, tires
	PBIC0191E	

### NOISE, VIBRATION AND HARSHNESS (NVH) TROUBLESHOOTING

# NOISE, VIBRATION AND HARSHNESS (NVH) TROUBLESHOOTING NVH Troubleshooting Chart

PFP:00003

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Use the chart below to help you find the cause of the symptom. If necessary, repair or replace these parts.

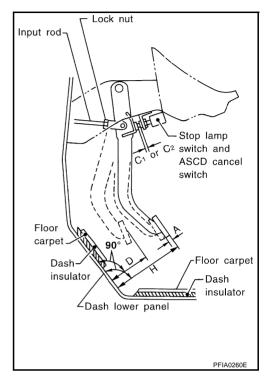
Reference	e page		BR-21, BR-27	<u>BR-20, BR-26</u>	BR-21, BR-27	I	1	BR-25, BR-30	I	I	I	BR-25, BR-30	I	NVH in PR section	NHV in RFD section	NVH in FAX, RAX and FSU, RSU section	NVH in WT section	NVH in WT section	NVH in RAX section	NVH in PS section
Possible c SUSPECT	ause and ED PARTS	3	Pads - damaged	Pads - uneven wear	Shims damaged	Rotor imbalance	Rotor damage	Rotor runout	Rotor deformation	Rotor deflection	Rotor rust	Rotor thickness variation	Drum out of round	PROPELLER SHAFT	DIFFERENTIAL	AXLE AND SUSPENSION	TIRES	ROAD WHEEL	DRIVE SHAFT	STEERING
		Noise	×	×	×									×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Symptom	BRAKE	Shake				×								×		×	×	×	×	×
		Shimmy, Judder				×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×		×

<sup>×:</sup> Applicable

BRAKE PEDAL PFP:46501

# Inspection and Adjustment PLAY AND CLEARANCE BETWEEN BRAKE PEDAL AND FLOOR PANEL WITH PEDAL DEPRESSED.

- 1. Check the brake pedal free height from dash floor panel.
- 2. Adjust the height referring to the following specifications.



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		M/T Model	154 - 164 mm (6.06- 6.46 in)
	top surface)	A/T model	162 - 172 mm (6.38 - 6.77 in)
D	Depressed pedal height (under a force	M/T Model	More than 90 mm (3.54 in)
of 490 N (50 kg, 110 lb) with the engine running)		A/T Model	More than 95 mm (3.74 in)
C1 or C2	Clearance between stopper rubber and end of the stop lamp switch and ASCD switch.	0.74 - 1.96 mm (0.0291 - 0.0772 in)	
A	Pedal play		3 - 11 mm (0.12 - 0.43 in)

### **BRAKE PEDAL**

### **ADJUSTMENT**

- 1. Loosen stop lamp switch and ASCD cancel switch by rotating it counterclockwise by 45°.
- 2. Loosen lock nut (A) on the input rod, then rotate input rod to set pedal to the specified height, and tighten lock nut (A).

Check that the threaded end of the input rod stays inside clevis.

Lock nut (A) :

15.7 - 21.6 N·m (1.6 - 2. 2 kg-m, 12 - 15 in-lb)

- 3. With the pedal pulled and held by hand, press stop lamp switch and ASCD cancel switch until its threaded end contacts stopper rubber.
- With the threaded end of the stop lamp switch contacting stopper rubber and ASCD cancel switch, rotate the switch clockwise by 45° to secure.

### **CAUTION:**

Make sure that the clearance (C) between stopper rubber and threaded end of the stop lamp switch and ASCD cancel switch is within the standard.

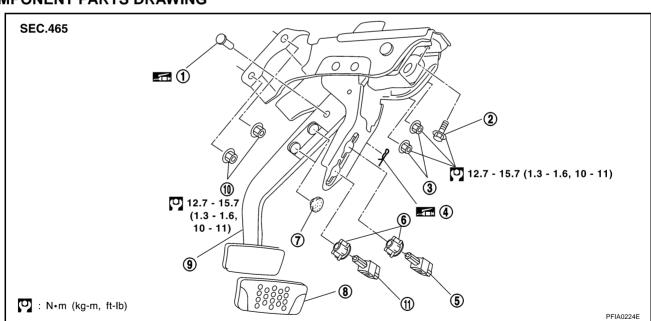
5. Check the pedal play.

### **CAUTION:**

Make sure that stop lamps go off when pedal is released.

6. Start engine to check the brake pedal's depressed height.

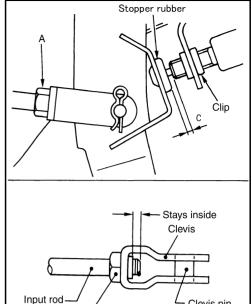
### Removal and Installation **COMPONENT PARTS DRAWING**



- Clevis pin 1.
- 4. Snap pin
- Stopper rubber

- Bolt
- 5. ASCD cancel switch
- 8. Pedal pad

- 3. Nut
- 6. Clip
- Brake pedal assembly



Look nut A

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Clevis pin

SFIA0160E

### **BRAKE PEDAL**

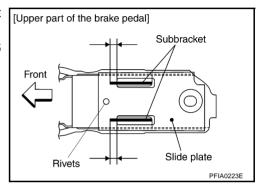
### **REMOVAL**

- 1. Remove lower driver-side instrument panel. Refer to <u>IP-12</u>, "INSTRUMENT DRIVER PANEL LOWER".
- 2. Remove steering column. Refer to <u>PS-10, "STEERING COL-UMN"</u>.
- 3. Remove stop lamp switch and ASCD cancel switch from pedal assembly.
- 4. Remove snap pin and clevis pin from brake booster clevis.
- 5. Remove mounting nuts and bolts from bracket, and remove pedal assembly from vehicle.

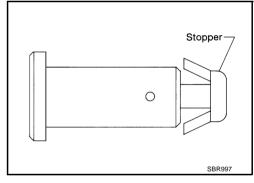
# Snap pin Clevis pin Clevis SFIA0159E

### **INSPECTION AFTER REMOVAL**

- Check that rivets in the upper part of the brake pedal are not deformed.
- Make sure sub bracket and slide plate are at least 4 mm (0.16 in) apart.



- Check brake pedal for bend, damage, and cracks on the welded parts. Replace the applicable part if a failure is detected.
- Check clevis pin and resin stopper for damage and deformation.
   If a failure is detected, replace clevis pin.



### **INSTALLATION**

Paying attention to the following items, install in the reverse order of removal.

After installing brake pedal assembly to vehicle, adjust brake pedal.

BRAKE FLUID PFP:KN100

# On-board Inspection

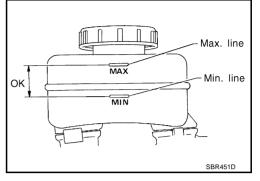
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 Check that the fluid level in reservoir tank is within the standard (between MAX and MIN lines).

- Visually check around reservoir tank for fluid leaks.
- If fluid level is excessively low, check brake system for leaks.
- If warning lamp remains illuminated after parking lever is released, check brake system for fluid leakage.

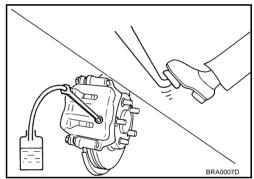


**Drain and Refill** 

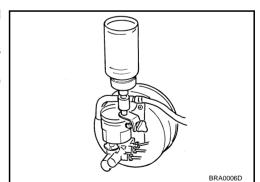
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### **CAUTION:**

- Refill with new brake fluid "DOT3".
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- Do not let brake fluid come in contact with painted surfaces on the body. This might damage the
  paint, so if it does come in contact, immediately wipe area and wash off with water.
- Connect a vinyl tube to air bleeder.
- Depress brake pedal, loosen air bleeder, and gradually remove brake fluid.
- Turn key switch to off position and remove battery negative terminal.



- Make sure there is no foreign material in reservoir tank, and refill with new brake fluid.
- 5. Rest foot on brake pedal. Loosen air bleeder. Slowly depress pedal until it stops. Tighten air bleeder. Release brake pedal. Repeat this process a few times, then pause to add new brake fluid to master cylinder. Continue until new brake fluid flows out. Bleed Air. Refer to BR-10, "Bleeding Brake System".



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### **BRAKE FLUID**

### **Bleeding Brake System**

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### **CAUTION:**

While bleeding, pay attention to master cylinder fluid level.

- 1. Turn ignition switch to OFF position.
- 2. Connect a vinyl tube to rear right air bleeder.
- 3. Fully depress brake pedal 4 to 5 times.
- 4. With the brake pedal depressed, loosen air bleeder to let the air out, and then tighten it immediately.
- 5. Repeat steps 3, 4 until no more air comes out.
- 6. Tighten air bleeder to the specified torque. Refer to BR-20, "Components", BR-26, "Components".
- 7. In steps 2 to 6 below, with master cylinder reservoir tank filled at least half way, bleed air from front left, rear left, and front right tires, in that order.

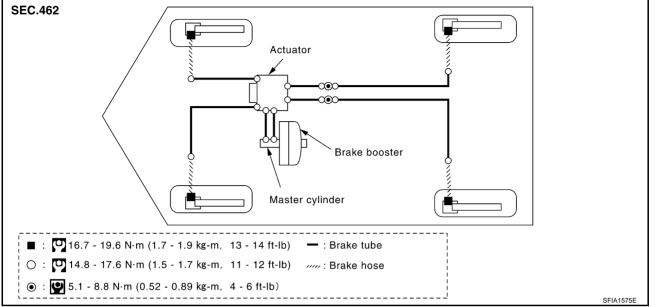
### **BRAKE PIPING AND HOSE**

PFP:46210

**Hvdraulic Circuit** 

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### **CAUTION:**

- Make sure it does not twist or break when being attached.
- Make sure there is no interference with other parts when turning steering both clockwise and counterclockwise.
- Brake piping is an important safety part. If a brake fluid leak is detected, always disassemble the parts. Replace applicable part with a new one, if necessary.
- Do not let brake fluid come in contact with painted surfaces on the body. This might damage the paint, so if it does come in contact, immediately wipe area and wash off with water.
- Do not bend or twist brake hose sharply, or strongly pull it.
- When removing components, cover connections so that no dirt, dust, or other foreign matter gets
- Refill with new brake fluid "DOT 3"
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.

### Removal and Installation of the Front Brake Piping Brake Hose **REMOVAL**

- 1. Drain brake fluid. Refer to BR-9, "Drain and Refill".
- Using a flare nut wrench, remove brake tube from brake hose.
- Remove union bolt and remove brake hose from caliper assembly.
- Remove lock plate and nut, and remove brake hose from vehicle.

### INSTALLATION

1. Attach brake hose to vehicle and tighten nut to the specified torque.

: 19.6 - 23.5 N·m (2.0 - 2.3 kg-m, 15 - 17 ft-lb) (U)

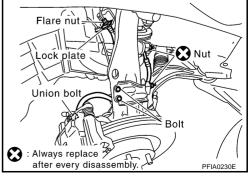
### NOTE:

When removed bracket attaching bolt is tightened with provisions torque.

: 10.8 - 15.6 N·m (1.1 - 1.5 kg-m, 8 - 11 ft-lb) O

2. Install brake hose by aligning with the protrusion on caliper assembly, and tighten union bolts to the specified torque.

: 16.7 - 19.6 N·m (1.7 - 1.9 kg-m, 13 - 14 ft-lb)



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### **BRAKE PIPING AND HOSE**

### **CAUTION:**

### Do not reuse copper washer.

- 3. Attach brake hose to brake tube, partially tighten flare nut as far as possible by hand, then secure it to bracket with lock plate.
- 4. Using a flare nut wrench, tighten flare nut to the specified torque.

5. Refill brake fluid and bleed air. Refer to BR-9, "Drain and Refill".

# Removal and Installation of the Rear Brake Piping Brake Hose REMOVAL

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- 1. Drain brake fluid. Refer to BR-9, "Drain and Refill".
- 2. Using a flare nut wrench, remove brake tube from brake hose.
- 3. Remove union bolts, and then remove brake hose from caliper assembly.
- 4. Remove lock plate and then remove brake hose from vehicle.

### INSTALLATION

 Attach brake hose L-pin to the caliper assembly positioning hole and tighten union bolt to the specified torque.

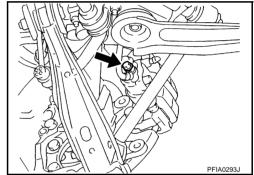
: 1 6.7 - 19.6 N·m (1.7 - 1.9 kg-m, 13 - 14 ft-lb)

### **CAUTION:**

### Do not reuse copper washer.

After securing brake hose to vehicle with lock plate, partially tighten brake tube flare nut as far as possible by hand and then tighten to the specified torque with flare nut torque wrench.





3. Refill brake fluid and bleed air. Refer to BR-10, "Bleeding Brake System".

### **Inspection After Installation**

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### **CAUTION:**

### If a leak is detected at the connections, retighten it or, if necessary, replace the damaged part.

- 1. Check hose, tube, and connections for fluid leaks, damage, twist, deformation, contact with other parts, and loose connections.
- 2. While depressing pedal under a force of 785 N (80 kg, 177 lb) with engine running for approximately 5 seconds, check for fluid leakage from each part.

### **BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER**

### PFP:46010

### **On-board Inspection** LEAK INSPECTION

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Check for leaking in the master cylinder installation surface, the reservoir tank installation surface, and the brake tube connections.

### Removal and Installation

AFS000U8

### **CAUTION:**

Do not let brake fluid come in contact with painted surfaces on the body. This might damage the paint, so if it does come in contact, immediately wipe area and wash off with water.

### **REMOVAL**

1. Drain brake fluid. Refer to BR-9. "Drain and Refill".

- Remove the fluid surface sensor harness connector.
- 3. Using a flare nut wrench, disconnect master cylinder assembly and brake tube.
- Remove master cylinder assembly nut and remove master cylinder assembly from vehicle. Refer to BR-13, "Removal and Installation".

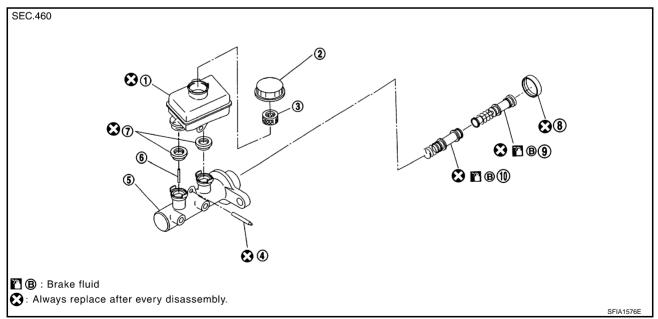
### INSTALLATION

### **CAUTION:**

- Refill with new brake fluid "DOT3".
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- Attach master cylinder assembly to brake booster assembly and tighten nut to the specified torque. Refer to BR-13, "Removal and Installation".
- Install brake tube to master cylinder assembly and temporarily tighten flare nuts by hand.
- Tighten brake tube flare nut to the specified torque with flare nut torque wrench. Refer to BR-11, "Hydrau-3. lic Circuit".
- Refill brake fluid and bleed air. Refer to BR-10, "Bleeding Brake System".

### Components

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**BR-13** 

Reservoir tank 1.

2. Reservoir cap 3. Oil strainer

4. Pin 5. Cylinder body

6. Piston stopper

Grommet 7.

8. Stopper cap 9. Primary piston assembly

Secondary piston assembly

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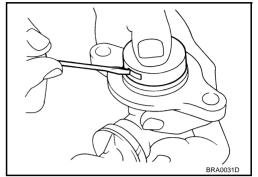
# Disassembly and Assembly DISASSEMBLY

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### **CAUTION:**

### Only remove reservoir tank when absolutely necessary.

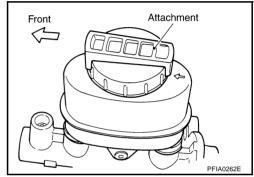
1. Using a screwdriver as shown in the figure, lift up the tabs on the stopper cap and remove it from master cylinder. The piston inside the master cylinder might pop out when this is done, so hold the stopper cap down at the same time.



2. Attach attachment in inner kit to reservoir cap as shown in the figure.

### **CAUTION:**

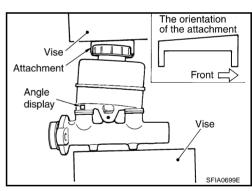
When attaching attachment to reservoir cap, make sure it is pointing in the right direction.

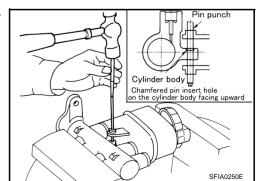


 Place the side of the cylinder body with chamfering around the pin insertion hole facing up, and secure master cylinder assembly with a vise.

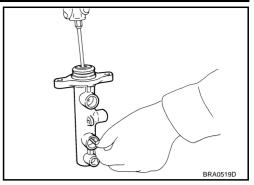
### **CAUTION:**

- Tighten without letting the pin securing reservoir tank and cylinder body come in contact with the pin insertion hole of the reservoir tank.
- When securing master cylinder assembly with vise, be sure not to over-tighten.
- When securing in a vise, use copper plates or cloth to protect flange.
- 4. Using a pin punch [commercial service tool: diameter Approx. 4 mm (0.16 in)], remove mounting pins on the reservoir tank.
- 5. Remove master cylinder assembly from vise.
- 6. Remove reservoir tank and grommet from cylinder body.

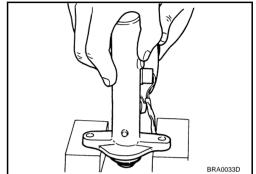




- 7. Using a Phillips screwdriver, push in piston and remove piston stopper from cylinder body.
- 8. Carefully pull the primary piston assembly straight out to prevent cylinder inner wall from being damaged.



Tap flange using a soft block such as wood, and carefully pull the secondary piston assembly straight out to prevent cylinder inner wall from being damaged.



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### INSPECTION AFTER DISASSEMBLY

Master cylinder

• Check that there is no damage, friction, rusting, or pinholes on the cylinder inner wall, and replace if there are any non-standard conditions.

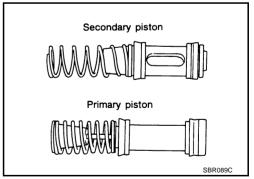
### **ASSEMBLY**

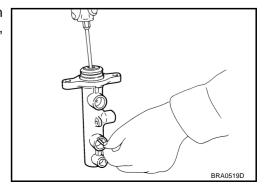
### **CAUTION:**

- Never use mineral oils such as kerosene, gasoline during the cleaning and assembly process.
- Make sure there is no foreign matter such as dirt or dust attached to the inner cylinder walls, piston, or cap seal, and use care to avoid damaging parts with the assembly tools.
- Do not drop parts. If a part is dropped, do not use it.
- Apply fluid to cylinder inner wall body and contact surface of the piston assembly. Then insert secondary piston assembly and primary piston assembly into cylinder body in this order.

### **CAUTION:**

- Do not reuse the primary and secondary piston assemblies.
- Be sure to replace the assembly without disassembling new inner kit.
- Pay attention to the orientation of the piston cup, and insert straight to prevent cup from being caught by cylinder inner wall.
- 2. Perform a visual inspection of the secondary piston slit through the tank boss hole on the secondary side of the cylinder body, and attach piston stopper.





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 Holding down piston with stopper cap, push stopper cap tabs so they are firmly into the cylinder grooves, then attach stopper cap.

### **CAUTION:**

Do not reuse stopper cap.

4. Apply brake fluid grommet and attach to cylinder body.

### **CAUTION:**

Do not reuse grommet.

5. Attach attachment in inner kit to reservoir cap as described in disassembly step 2.

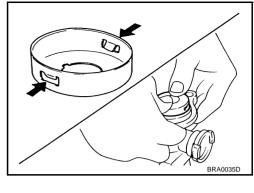
### **CAUTION:**

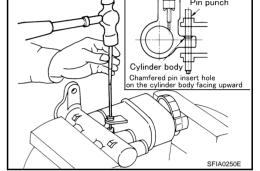
Make sure attachment is pointing in the right direction.

- 6. Master cylinder assembly is fixed in vise as described in disassembly step 3.
- 7. Using a pin punch [commercial service tool: diameter Approx. 4 mm (0.16 in)], attach reservoir tank mounting pin so that the attachment side and the opposite side are identical.

### CAUTION:

Do not reuse reservoir tank and mounting pin.





**BRAKE BOOSTER** 

# On-Vehicle Service OPERATING CHECK

PFP:47200

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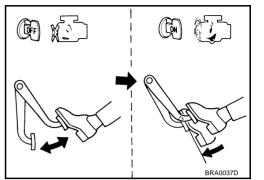
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With the engine stopped, change the vacuum to the atmospheric pressure by depressing the brake pedal several times. Then with brake pedal fully depressed, start engine and when the vacuum pressure reaches the standard, check that the clearance between brake pedal and floor panel decreases.

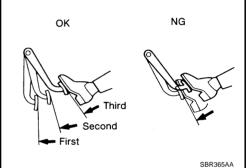
### CAUTION

Depressing pedal interval is approximately 5 seconds.



### **AIRTIGHT CHECK**

- Run engine at idle for approximately 1 minute, and stop it after applying vacuum to booster. Depress the brake pedal normally to change the vacuum to the atmospheric pressure. Check that distance between brake pedal and floor panel gradually increases.
- Depress brake pedal while engine is running, and stop engine with pedal depressed. The pedal stroke should not change after holding pedal down for 30 seconds.



### CAUTION

Depressing pedal interval is approximately 5 seconds.

### Removal and Installation

SEC. 460 · 465 · 470

SEC. 460 · 465 · 470

(a) [7] 12.7 - 15.7 (1.3 - 1.6, 10 - 11)

(b) 12 - 14

(1.3 - 1.4, 9 - 10)

(c) 15.7 - 21.6

(1.6 - 2.2, 12 - 15)

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- Reservoir tank
- Nut
- 7. Brake booster

- 2. Master cylinder
- 5. Brake pedal
- 8. Nut

- 3. Gasket
- 6. Nut

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### **BRAKE BOOSTER**

### **REMOVAL**

### **CAUTION:**

- Be careful not to deform or bend brake piping while removing and installing brake booster.
- Replace clevis pin if it is damaged.
- Be careful not to damage brake booster stud bolt threads. If brake booster is tilted or inclined during installation, the dash panel may damage the threads.
- Attach the check valve in the correct orientation.
- 1. Remove vacuum hose from brake booster. Refer to BR-19, "VACUUM LINES".
- 2. Remove brake master cylinder.BR-17, "Removal and Installation"
- 3. Remove brake piping between master cylinder and ABS actuator. Refer to <u>BR-11, "Hydraulic Circuit"</u>.

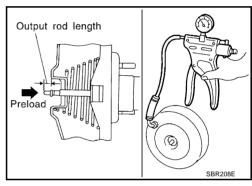
### For M/T vehicles with remove brake piping after removing the clutch reservoir tank bolt.

- 4. Remove brake pedal attachment snap pin and clevis pin from inside vehicle.
- 5. Remove nuts on the brake booster and brake pedal assembly.
- 6. Remove brake booster assembly from the engine compartment side.

### **INSPECTION AFTER REMOVAL**

### **Output Rod Length Inspection**

- 1. Using a handy vacuum pump, apply a vacuum of 66.7 kPa (– 500 mmHg,19.69 inHg) to brake booster.
- 2. Check output rod length.



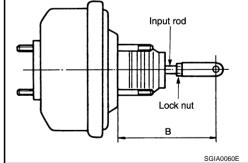
### Standard dimension when vacuum - 66.7 kPa (- 500 mmHg, - 19.69 inHg): 10.4 mm ( 0.409 in)

### **INSTALLATION**

1. Loosen lock nut to adjust the input rod length so that the length B (in the figure on the right) satisfies the specified value.

### Length "B" : 125 mm (4.92 in)

- 2. After adjusting "B", temporarily tighten lock nut to install booster assembly to vehicle. At this time, make sure to install a gasket between booster assembly and vehicle.
- 3. Connect brake pedal with clevis of the input rod.
- Install pedal bracket mounting nuts and tighten them to the specified torque.
- Install brake piping between master cylinder and ABS actuator. Refer to <u>BR-11</u>, "<u>Hydraulic Circuit</u>".



- 6. Install master cylinder to booster assembly.BR-17, "Removal and Installation"
- 7. Adjust the height and play of the brake pedal.
- 8. Tighten lock nut of the input rod to the specified torque.
- 9. Refill new brake fluid and bleed air. Refer to BR-10, "Bleeding Brake System"

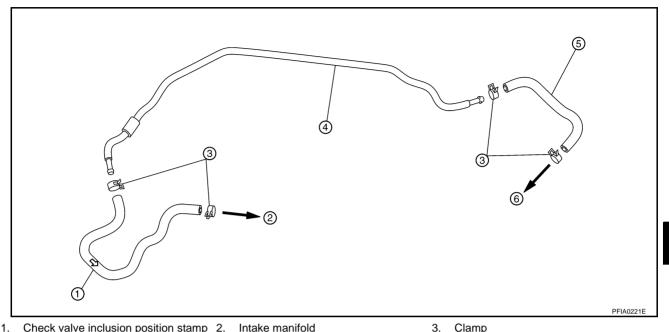
**VACUUM LINES** PFP:41920

### **Removal and Installation**

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- Check valve inclusion position stamp 2.

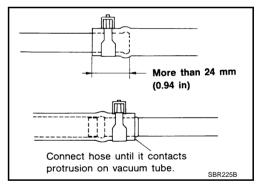
  - Vacuum hose

- 3. Clamp
- 6. Brake booster

**CAUTION:** 

Vacuum piping

- Because vacuum hose contains a check valve, it must be installed in the correct orientation. Refer to the stamp or label to confirm correct installation. The brake booster will not operate normally if hose is installed in the wrong direction.
- Insert vacuum hose for at least 24 mm (0.94 in).
- Never use lubricating oil during assembly.



Inspection VISUAL INSPECTION

Check for improper assembly, damage and deteriorate.

### **CHECK VALVE INSPECTION**

### **Airtightness Inspection**

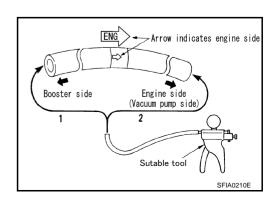
Use a hand-held vacuum pump to check.

When connected to booster side (1):

Vacuum decrease should be within 1.3 kPa (10 mmHg, 0.39 inHg) for 15 seconds under a vacuum of - 66.7 kPa (- 500 mmHg, -19.69 inHg)

When connected to engine side (2):

No vacuum will be applied



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# On-board Inspection PAD WEAR INSPECTION

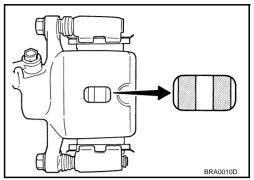
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PFP:41000

• Inspect the thickness of the pad through the cylinder body inspection hole. Use a scale for inspection if necessary.

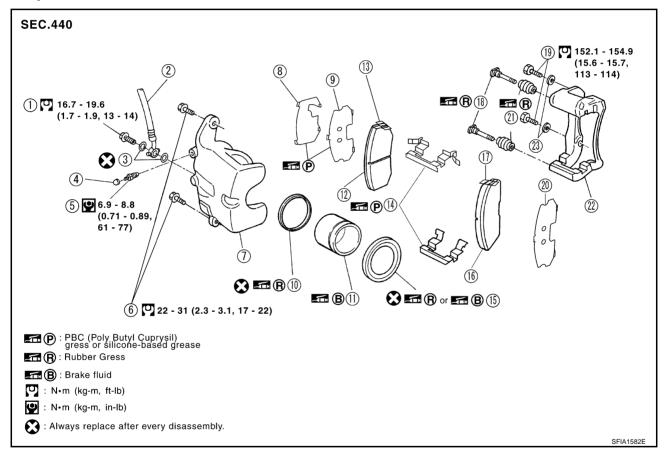
**Standard** 

Standard thickness : 11.0 mm (0.433 in) Repair limit thickness : 2.0 mm (0.079 in)



### Components

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1.	Union bolt
4.	Сар
7.	Cylinder body
10.	Piston seal
13.	Pad wear sensor
16.	Outer pad
19.	Torque member bolts
22.	Torque member

- Brake hose
   Air bleeder
- 8. Inner shim cover11. Piston
- 14. Pad retainer17. Pad wear sensor
- 20. Outer shim23. Washer

- 3. Copper washer
- 6. Sliding pin bolt
- 9. Inner shim
- 12. Inner pad
- 15. Piston boot
- 18. Sliding pin bolt
- 21. Slide pin boot

### **CAUTION:**

- Clean dust on caliper and brake pad with a vacuum dust collector. Do not blow with compressed air.
- While brake pad and cylinder body are separated, piston may suddenly jump out, so do not depress brake pedal.

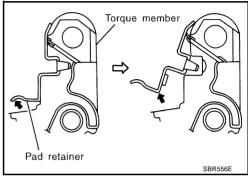
- It is not necessary to remove bolts on torque member and brake hose except for disassembly or replacement of the caliper assembly. In this case, hang cylinder body with a wire so that brake hose is not under tension.
- Do not damage piston boot.
- If any shim is subject to serious corrosion, replace it with a new one.
- Always replace shims and shim covers as a set when replacing brake pads.
- Keep the rotor clean of brake fluid.

### Removal and Installation of Brake Pad **REMOVAL**

- 1. Remove tires from vehicle with power tool.
- 2. Remove lower sliding pin bolt (1).
- Hang cylinder body with a wire and remove pad and shim from torque member.

### **CAUTION:**

When removing pad retainer from torque member, lift pad retainer in the direction shown by the arrow (shown in the figure) so as not to deform it.

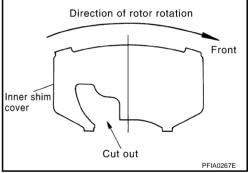


**INSTALLATION** 

- 1. Apply PBC (Poly Butyl Cuprysil) grease or silicone -based grease between inner shim cover and inner
- 2. Attach inner shim and shim cover to inner pad and outer shim to outer pad.

### **CAUTION:**

Attach inner shim cover in the direction shown in the figure.



3. Apply PBC (Poly Butyl Cuprysil) grease or silicone -based grease to the contact surface of the pad retainer and attach pad retainer and pad to torque member.

### **CAUTION:**

Since both inner and outer pads have pad return mechanisms on the upper pad retainer, when attaching a pad, make sure pad return lever is firmly attached to pad wear sensor.

4. Push piston in so that pad is firmly attached and attach cylinder body to torque member.

### NOTE:

Using a disc brake piston tool (commercial service tool), etc., makes it easier to push in piston.

### **CAUTION:**

• By pushing in piston, the brake fluid returns to master cylinder reservoir tank. Watch the level of the surface of the reservoir tank.

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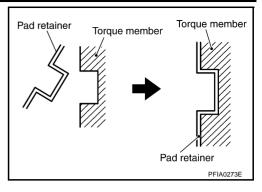
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- When attaching pad retainer, attach it firmly so that it does not float up higher than torque member, as shown in the figure.
- 5. Install lower sliding pin bolt (1), and tighten it to the specified torque.
- 6. Check brake for drag.
- 7. Attach tires to vehicle.



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# Removal and Installation of Caliper Assembly REMOVAL

- 1. Remove tires from vehicle with power tool.
- 2. Drain brake fluid. Refer to BR-9, "Drain and Refill".
- 3. Remove union bolts and torque member bolts, and remove caliper assembly.
- 4. Remove disc rotor.

### **INSTALLATION**

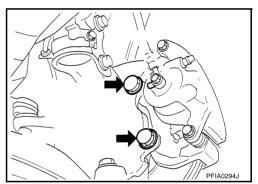
### **CAUTION:**

- Refill with new brake fluid "DOT3"
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- 1. Install disc rotor.
- Install caliper assembly to vehicle, and tighten bolts to the specified torque.

: 152.1 - 154.9 N·m (15.6 - 15.7 kg-m, 113 - 114 ft - lb)



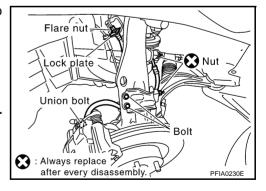
 Do not allow the knuckle attachment surface, caliper attachment surface, screws, bolts, or washers to come in contact with oil or water.



- 3. Install brake hose to caliper assembly, and tighten union bolts to the specified torque.
  - : 16.7 19.6 N·m (1.7 1.9 kg-m, 13 14 ft-lb)

### **CAUTION:**

- Do not reuse copper washer for union bolts.
- Attach brake hose to the protrusion on the caliper assembly attachment part.



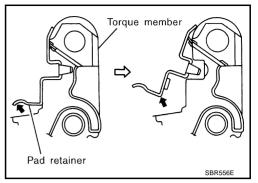
- Refill new brake fluid and bleed air. Refer toBR-10, "Bleeding Brake System".
- 5. Attach tires to vehicle.

# Disassembly and Assembly of Caliper Assembly DISASSEMBLY

1. Remove slide pin bolt, and then remove pad, shim, shim cover, and pad retainer from torque member.

### **CAUTION:**

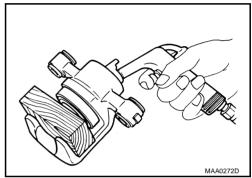
When removing pad retainer from torque member, lift it in the direction indicated by the arrow in the figure so that it does not deform.



- 2. Remove sliding pins and sliding pin boots from torque member.
- 3. Place a wooden block as shown in the figure, and blow air from union bolt mounting hole to remove pistons and piston boots.

### **CAUTION:**

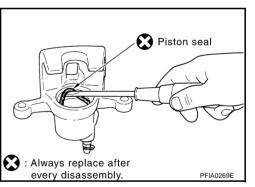
Do not get your fingers caught in piston.



4. Using a screwdriver, remove piston seal from cylinder body.

### **CAUTION:**

Be careful not to damage cylinder inner wall.



### **CALIPER INSPECTION**

### Cylinder Body

### **CAUTION:**

- Use new brake fluid to clean. Never use mineral oils such as gasoline or kerosene.
- Check for corrosion, wear, or damage to the cylinder inner wall, and replace caliper if there are any non-standard conditions.
- Minor flaws caused by corrosion or a foreign material can be removed by polishing the surface with a fine sandpaper. Replace cylinder body, if necessary.

### **Torque Member**

Check for wear, cracks, and damage. If damage or deformation is present, replace the affected part.

### **Piston**

### **CAUTION:**

- Since the piston surface is plated, do not repair using sandpaper.
- Check piston surface for corrosion, wear, and damage. If any non-standard condition is detected, replace applicable part.

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### Sliding Pins, Sliding Pin Bolts, and Sliding Pin Boots

Check sliding pin and sliding pin boot for wear, damage, and cracks. If damage or deformation is present, replace the affected part.

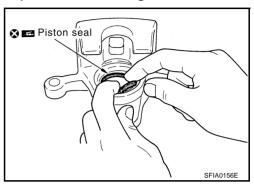
### **ASSEMBLY**

### **CAUTION:**

Do not use Nissan Rubber Grease (KRE00 00010, KRE00 00010 01) when assembling.

Apply rubber grease to piston seal and attach to cylinder body.
 CAUTION:

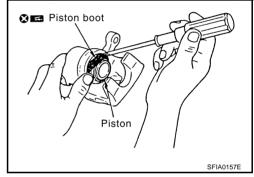
Do not reuse piston seals.



2. Apply brake fluid or rubber grease to piston boot, place it on the piston, and firmly insert the piston boot cylinder-side lip into the cylinder body groove.

### **CAUTION:**

Do not reuse piston boot.

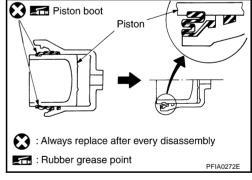


3. Apply brake fluid or rubber grease to piston, insert into cylinder body by hand and firmly attach the piston boot piston-side lip into the piston groove.

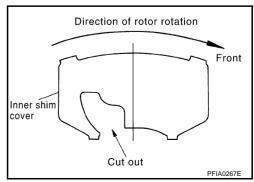
### **CAUTION:**

Press the piston evenly and vary the pressing point to prevent cylinder inner wall from being rubbed.

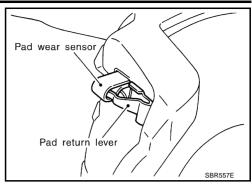
4. Install sliding pins and sliding pin boots to torque member.



- 5. Apply PBC (Poly Butyl Cuprysil) grease or silicone -based grease between inner shim cover and inner shim.
- 6. Attach inner shim and shim cover to inner pad and outer shim to outer pad.



- Apply PBC (Poly Butyl Cuprysil) grease or silicone -based grease to the contact surface of the pad retainer and attach pad retainer and pad to torque member.
- 8. Install cylinder body. Tighten sliding pin bolt to the specified torque.



### **DISC ROTOR INSPECTION**

### **Visual Inspection**

Check surface of the disc rotor for uneven wear, cracks, and serious damage. If any non-standard condition is detected, replace applicable part.

### **Runout Inspection**

- 1. Using wheel nuts, fix disc rotor to wheel hub. (2 or more positions)
- 2. Inspect runout using a dial gauge.

Standard value

(measured at 10 mm (0.39 in) inside the disc edge)

Runout limit : 0.035 mm (0.0014 in)

(with it attached to vehicle) or less

Runout limit (just disc rotor) : 0.020 mm (0.0008 in)

or less

### **CAUTION:**

Before measuring, make sure the axle endplay is 0 mm (0 in).

3. If runout is outside the limit, find the minimum runout point by shifting mounting positions of the disc rotor and wheel hub by one hole.

### **Thickness Inspection**

Using a micrometer, check thickness of the disc rotor. If thickness is outside the standard, replace disc rotor.

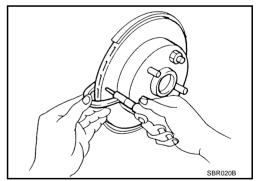
**Standard** 

Standard thickness : 24.0 mm (0.945 in)

Wear limit : 22.0 mm (0.866 in)

Maximum uneven wear : 0.015 mm (0.0006 in) or

(measured at 8 positions) less



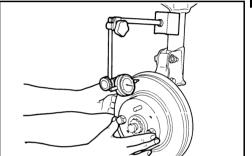
### **BRAKE BURNISHING PROCEDURE**

Burnish the brake contact surface according to the following procedure after refinishing or replacing rotors, after replacing pads, or if a soft pedal occurs at very low mileage.

### CAUTION:

Only perform this procedure under safe road and traffic conditions. Use extreme caution.

- 1. Drive vehicle on a straight smooth road at 50 km/h (31 MPH).
- 2. Use medium brake pedal /foot effort to bring vehicle to a complete stop from 50 km/h (31 MPH). Adjust brake pedal /foot pressure such that vehicle stopping time equals 3 to 5 seconds.
- 3. To cool the brake system, drive vehicle at 50 km/h (31 MPH) for 1 minute without stopping.
- 4. Repeat steps 1 to 3, 10times or more to complete the burnishing procedure.



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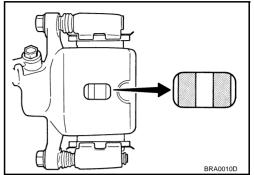
# On-board Inspection PAD WEAR INSPECTION

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• Inspect the thickness of the pad through the cylinder body inspection hole. Use a scale for inspection if necessary.

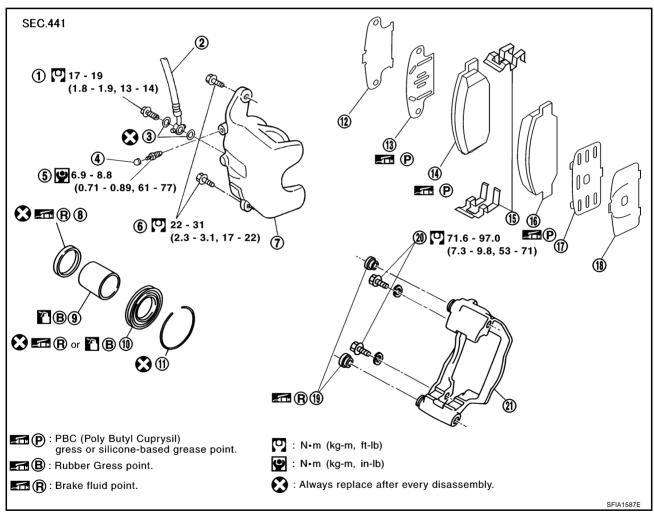
### **Standard**

Standard thickness : 8.5 mm (0.335 in) Repair limit thickness : 2.0 mm (0.079 in)



### Components

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1.	Union	bolt

4. Cap

7. Cylinder body

10. Piston boot

13. Inner shim

16. Outer pad

19. Slide pin boot

- 2. Brake hose
- 5. Air bleeder
- 8. Piston seal
- Retaining ring
- 14. Inner pad
- 17. Outer shim
- 20. Torque member bolts

- 3. Copper washer
- 6. Sliding pin bolt
- 9. Piston
- 12. Inner shim cover
- 15. Pad retainer
- 18. Outer shim cover
- 21. Torque member

### **CAUTION:**

- Clean dust on caliper and brake pad with a vacuum dust collector. Do not blow with compressed air.
- While removing cylinder body, never depress brake pedal because piston will pop out.
- It is not necessary to remove bolts on torque member and brake hose except for disassembly or replacement of the caliper assembly. In this case, hang cylinder body with a wire so that brake hose is not under tension.
- Do not damage piston boot.
- Always replace shims and shim covers as a set when replacing brake pads.
- Keep the rotor clean of brake fluid.

# Removal and Installation of Brake Pad REMOVAL

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- 1. Remove tires from vehicle with power tool.
- 2. Remove sliding pin bold (one on top).
- 3. Hang cylinder body with a wire, and remove pads, pad retainers, shims from torque member.

### INSTALLATION

- 1. Apply PBC (Poly Butyl Cuprysil) grease or silicon- based grease to the rear of the pad and to both sides of shim, and attach inner shim and shim cover to inner pad, and outer shim and outer shim cover to outer pad.
- 2. Attach pad retainer and pad to torque member.
- 3. Push piston in so that pad is firmly attached and attach cylinder body to torque member.

### NOTE:

Using a disc brake piston tool (commercial service tool), etc., makes it easier to push in piston.

### CAUTION:

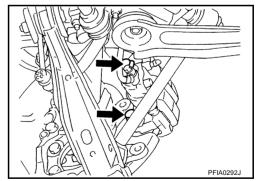
By pushing in piston, the brake fluid returns to master cylinder reservoir tank. Watch the level of the surface of the reservoir tank.

- 4. Attach sliding pin bolt (one on top) and tighten to the specified torque.
- 5. Check brake for drag.
- 6. Attach tires to vehicle.

# Removal and Installation of Caliper Assembly REMOVAL

1. Remove tires from vehicle with power tool.

- 2. Drain brake fluid. Refer to BR-9, "Drain and Refill".
- Remove union bolts and torque member bolts, and remove caliper assembly.
- 4. Remove disc rotor.



### **INSTALLATION**

### **CAUTION:**

- Refill with new brake fluid "DOT 3".
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- 1. Install disc rotor.
- 2. Install caliper assembly to vehicle, and tighten bolts to the specified torque.

### CAUTION

Before installing caliper assembly to vehicle, wipe off oil and grease on washer seats on axle assembly and mounting surface of caliper assembly.

3. Install brake hose to caliper assembly and tighten union bolts to the specified torque.

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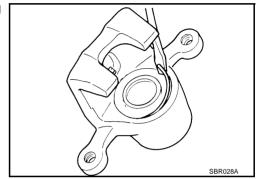
### **CAUTION:**

- Do not reuse copper washer for union bolts.
- Securely attach brake hose to protrusion on caliper assembly.
- 4. Insert new brake fluid and bleed air. Refer to BR-10, "Bleeding Brake System".
- 5. Attach tires to vehicle.

# Disassembly and Assembly of Caliper Assembly DISASSEMBLY

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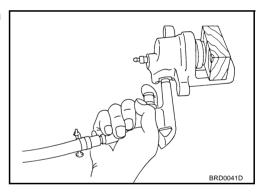
- 1. Remove slide pin bolt, and then remove pad, shim, shim cover, and pad retainer from torque member and cylinder.
- 2. Remove sliding pin boot from torque member.
- 3. As shown in the figure, using a screwdriver, remove retaining ring from cylinder body.



4. Place a wooden block as shown in the figure, and blow air from union bolt mounting hole to remove pistons and piston boots.

### CAUTION:

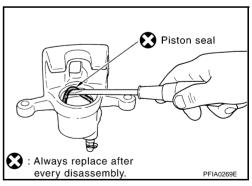
Do not get your fingers caught in piston.



5. Using a screwdriver, remove piston seals from cylinder body.

### **CAUTION:**

Be careful not to damage cylinder inner wall.



### CALIPER INSPECTION

### Cylinder Body

### **CAUTION:**

- Use new brake fluid to clean. Never use mineral oils such as gasoline or kerosene.
- Check inner wall of cylinder for corrosion, wear, and damage. If any non-standard condition is detected, replace cylinder body.
- Minor flaws caused by corrosion or a foreign material can be removed by polishing the surface with a fine sandpaper. Replace cylinder body, if necessary.

### **Torque Member**

Check for wear, cracks, and damage. If damage or deformation is present, replace the affected part.

### **Piston**

### **CAUTION:**

### Since the piston surface is plated, do not repair using sandpaper.

Check piston surface for corrosion, wear, and damage. If any non-standard condition is detected, replace applicable part.

**Sliding Pin Bolts and Sliding Pin Boots** 

Check that there is no wear, damage, or cracks in sliding pin bolts and sliding pin boots, and if there are, replace them.

### **ASSEMBLY**

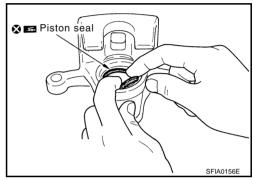
### **CAUTION:**

Do not use Nissan Rubber Grease (KRE00 00010, KRE00 00010 01) when assembling.

1. Apply a rubber grease to piston seal and attach to cylinder body.

### **CAUTION:**

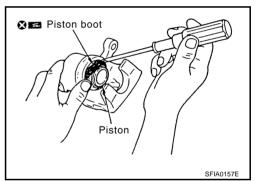
Do not reuse piston seals.



2. Apply brake fluid or rubber grease to piston boot, place it on the piston, and firmly insert the piston boot cylinder-side lip into the cylinder body groove.

### **CAUTION:**

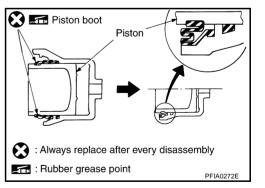
Do not reuse piston boot.



3. Apply a brake fluid to piston, insert into cylinder body by hand and firmly attach the piston boot piston-side lip into the piston groove.

### **CAUTION:**

Press the piston evenly and vary the pressing point to prevent cylinder inner wall from being rubbed.



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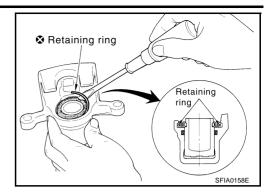
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**BR-29** 

4. Fix piston boot with retaining ring.

### **CAUTION:**

- Make sure boot is firmly in the cylinder body groove.
- Do not reuse retaining ring.

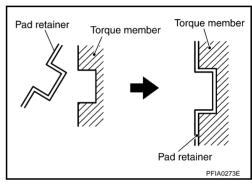


- 5. Attach sliding pin bolt and sliding pin boot to torque member.
- Apply PBC (Poly Butyl Cuprysil) grease or silicon- based grease to the rear of the pad and to both sides of the shim, and attach inner shim and shim cover to inner pad, and outer shim and outer shim cover to outer pad.
- 7. Attach pad retainer and pad to torque member.

### **CAUTION:**

When attaching pad retainer, attach it firmly so that it does not float up higher than torque member, as shown in the figure.

- 8. After assembling shims and shim covers to pad, install it to torque member.
- 9. Install cylinder body. Tighten sliding pin bolts to the specified torque.



### **DISC ROTOR INSPECTION**

### **Visual Inspection**

Check surface of the disc rotor for uneven wear, cracks, and serious damage. If any non-standard condition is detected, replace applicable part.

### **Runout Inspection**

- 1. Using wheel nuts, fix disc rotor to wheel hub. (2 or more positions)
- 2. Inspect runout using a dial gauge.

Standard value

(measured at 10 mm (0.39 in) inside the disc edge)

Measurement position : At a point 10 mm (0.39 in)

from outer edge of the disc.

Runout limit (with it : 0.10 mm (0.0039 in) or less

attached to vehicle)

Runout limit :0.07 mm (0.0028 in) or less

(just disc rotor)

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### **CAUTION:**

Before measuring, make sure the axle endplay is 0 mm (0 in).

3. If runout is outside the limit, find the minimum runout point by shifting mounting positions of the disc rotor and wheel hub by one hole.

### **Thickness Inspection**

Using a micrometer, check thickness of the disc rotor. If thickness is outside the standard, replace disc rotor.

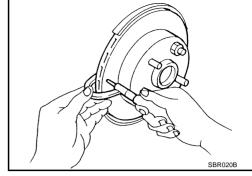
**Standard** 

Standard thickness : 16.0 mm (0.630 in)

Wear limit : 14.0 mm (0.551 in)

Maximum uneven wear : 0.015 mm (0.0006 in) or

(measured at 8 positions) less



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## **SERVICE DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS (SDS)**

# **SERVICE DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS (SDS)**

PFP:00030

AFS0008Q

**General Specifications** 

Unit: mm (in)

Front brake	Brake model	CLZ25VD
	Rotor outer diameter × thickness	296 × 24.0 (11.65 × 0.945)
	Pad	125.6 × 46.0 × 11.0
	$Length \times width \times thickness$	$(4.94 \times 1.811 \times 0.433)$
	Cylinder bore diameter	57.2 (2.252)
Rear brake	Brake model	AD14VE
	Rotor outer diameter × thickness	292 × 16 (11.50 × 0.63)
	Pad	83.0 × 33.0 × 8.5
	$Length \times width \times thickness$	$(3.268 \times 1.299 \times 0.335)$
	Cylinder bore diameter	42.86 (1.6874)
Master cylinder	Cylinder bore diameter	26.99 (1.0626)
Control valve	Valve model	Electric brake force distribution
Brake booster	Booster model	M215T
	Diaphragm diameter	205 (8.07) / 230 (9.06)
Recommended brake fluid	d	DOT 3

Brake Pedal AFSOOOBR

Brake pedal height (from dash panel top surface)	M/T model	154 - 164 mm (6.06 - 6.46 in)		
blake pedal height (nom dash panel top sunace)	A/T model	162 - 172 mm (6.38 - 6.77 in)		
Depressed pedal height (under a force of 490 N (50 kg, 110 lb) with the	M/T model	More than 90 mm (3.54 in)		
engine running)	A/T model	More than 95 mm (3.74 in)		
Clearance between stopper rubber and the threaded end of the stop lamp scancel switch.	0.74 - 1.96 mm (0.0291 - 0.0772 in)			
Pedal play	3 - 11 mm (0.12 - 0.43 in)			

Brake Booster Vacuum type

Vacuum leakage [at vacuum of – 66.7 kPa (– 500 mmHg, –19.69 inHg)]	Within 3.3 kPa (25 mmHg, 0.98 inHg) of vacuum for 15 seconds
Input rod installation standard dimension	125 mm (4.92 in)

Check Valve

Vacuum leakage [at vacuum of – 66.7 kPa(– 500 mmHg, – 19.69 inHg)]	within 1.3 kPa (10 mmHg, 0.39 inHg) of vacuum for 15 seconds
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Front Disc Brake

Brake model		CLZ25VD
Droke ned	Standard thickness (new)	11.0 mm (0.433 in)
Brake pad	Repair limit thickness	2.0 mm (0.079 in)
Disc rotor Maxim	Standard thickness (new)	24.0 mm (0.945 in)
	Repair limit thickness	22.0 mm (0.866 in)
	Maximum uneven wear (measured at 8 positions)	0.015mm (0.0006 in) or less
	Runout limit (with it attached to vehicle)	0.035 mm (0.0014 in) or less
	Runout limit (just disc rotor)	0.020 mm (0.0008 in) or less

# **SERVICE DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS (SDS)**

Brake model		AD14VE
Brake pad	Standard thickness (new)	8.5 mm (0.335 in)
	Repair limit thickness	2.0 mm (0.079 in)
Disc rotor	Standard thickness (new)	16.0 mm (0.630 in)
	Repair limit thickness	14.0 mm (0.551 in)
	Maximum uneven wear (measured at 8 positions)	0.015 mm (0.0006 in) or less
	Runout limit (with it attached to vehicle)	0.10 mm (0.0039 in) or less
	Runout limit (just disc rotor)	0.07 mm (0.0028 in) or less

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# **SERVICE DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS (SDS)**