BRAKE SYSTEM

SECTION **BR**

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When you read wiring diagrams:

Read GI section, "HOW TO READ WIRING DIAGRAMS".
See EL section, "POWER SUPPLY ROUTING" for power distribution circuit. When you perform trouble diagnoses, read GI section, "HOW TO FOLLOW FLOW CHART IN TROUBLE DIAGNOSES" and "HOW TO PERFORM EFFICIENT DIAGNO-SIS FOR AN ELECTRICAL INCIDENT".

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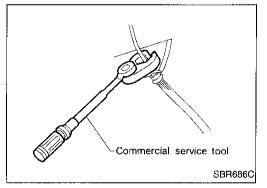
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Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) "Air Bag"

The Supplemental Restraint System "Air Bag", used along with a seat belt, helps to reduce the risk or severity of injury to the driver and front passenger in a frontal collision. The Supplemental Restraint System consists of air bag modules (located in the center of the steering wheel and on the instrument panel on the passenger side), a diagnosis sensor unit, warning lamp, wiring harness and spiral cable. Information necessary to service the system safely is included in the **RS section** of this Service Manual. **WARNING:**

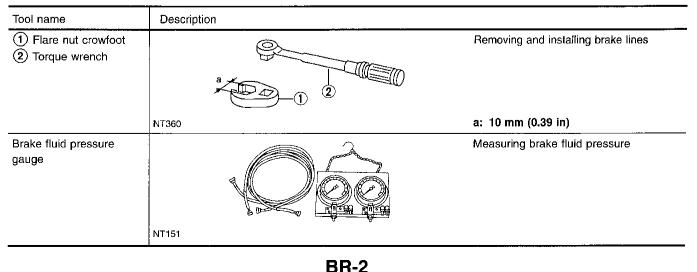
- To avoid rendering the SRS inoperative, which could increase the risk of personal injury or death in the event of a collision which would result in air bag inflation, all maintenance must be performed by an authorized NISSAN dealer.
- Improper maintenance, including incorrect removal and installation of the SRS, can lead to personal injury caused by unintentional activation of the system.
- Do not use electrical test equipment on any circuit related to the SRS unless instructed to in this Service Manual. SRS wiring harnesses are covered with yellow insulation just before the harness connectors for easy identification.



Precautions for Brake System

- Use brake fluid DOT 3.
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- Be careful not to splash brake fluid on painted areas; it may cause paint damage. If brake fluid is splashed on painted areas, wash it away with water immediately.
- To clean master cylinder parts, disc brake caliper parts or wheel cylinder parts, use clean brake fluid.
- Never use mineral oils such as gasoline or kerosene. They will ruin rubber parts of hydraulic system.
- Use flare nut wrench when removing or installing brake tubes.
- Always torque brake lines when installing.
 WARNING:
- Clean brakes with a vacuum dust collector to minimize the hazard of airborne materials.

Commercial Service Tools



NOISE, VIBRATION AND HARSHNESS (NVH) TROUBLESHOOTING

NVH Troubleshooting Chart

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

				_	, ,										·		• @r
Reference page		BR-30, 24, 26	BR-17, 24, 26	BR-21	BR-17, 26		BR-20, 23, 30	BR-20, 23, 30	BR-20, 23, 30	BR-20, 30	BR-23	NVH in FA Section	NVH in FA, RA Section	NVH in FA Section	NVH in FA Section	NVH in ST Section	- GI M
······			ear														LC
	SUSPECTED PARTS (Possible cause)	Linings or pads - Damaged	Linings or pads - Uneven wear	Return springs damaged	Shims damaged	Rotor or drum imbalance	Rotor or drum runout	Rotor or drum deformation	Rotor or drum rust	Rotor thickness variation	Drum out of round	DRIVESHAFT	AXLE AND SUSPENSION	TIRES	ROAD WHEEL	STEERING	E(FI
	Noise	X	Х	Х	х							Х	Х	Х	x	x	
Symptom	Shake					Х						Х	х	х	х	Х	MT
	Shimmy, Judder					Х	Х	Х	х	х	х		Х	Х	Х	х	
	<u> </u>									<u> </u>						_	AT

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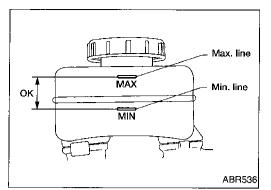
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Checking Brake Fluid Level

- Check fluid level in reservoir tank. It should be between Max. and Min. lines on reservoir tank.
- If fluid level is extremely low, check brake system for leaks.
- If the brake warning lamp comes on, check brake fluid level switch and parking brake switch.

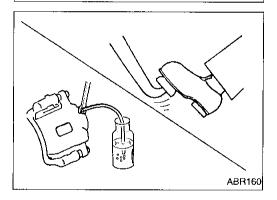
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Checking Brake Line

CAUTION:

If leakage occurs around joints, retighten or, if necessary, replace damaged parts.

- 1. Check brake lines (tubes and hoses) for cracks, deterioration or other damage. Replace any damaged parts.
- 2. Check for fluid leakage by fully depressing brake pedal while engine is running.

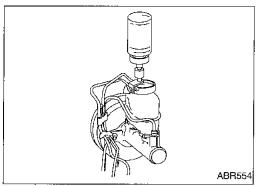


Changing Brake Fluid

CAUTION:

- Refill with new brake fluid DOT 3.
- Always keep fluid level higher than minimum line on reservoir tank.
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- Be careful not to splash brake fluid on painted areas; it may cause paint damage. If brake fluid is splashed on painted areas, wash it away with water immediately.
- 1. Clean inside of reservoir tank, and refill with new brake fluid.
- 2. Connect a vinyl tube to each air bleeder valve.
- 3. Drain brake fluid from each air bleeder valve by depressing brake pedal.
- 4. Refill until new brake fluid comes out of each air bleeder valve.

Use same procedure as in bleeding hydraulic system to refill brake fluid. Refer to "Bleeding Procedure", BR-5.



Bleeding Procedure

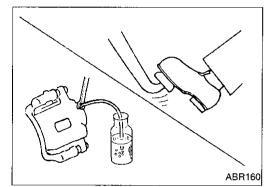
CAUTION:

- Carefully monitor brake fluid level at master cylinder GI during bleeding operation.
- If master cylinder is suspected to have air inside, bleed MA air from master cylinder first. Refer to "Installation", "MASTER CYLINDER", BR-13.
- Fill reservoir with new brake fluid DOT 3. Make sure it EM is full at all times while bleeding air out of system.
- Place a container under master cylinder to avoid spillage of brake fluid.
- LC For models with ABS, turn ignition switch OFF and disconnect ABS actuator connector or battery cable.

EC



CL



- MT Bleed air in the following order: Right rear brake \rightarrow Left front brake \rightarrow Left rear brake \rightarrow Right front brake AT Connect a transparent vinyl tube to air bleeder valve. 1. Fully depress brake pedal several times. 2.
- With brake pedal depressed, open air bleeder valve to З. FA release air.
- 4. Close air bleeder valve.
- 5. Release brake pedal slowly.
- RA Repeat steps 2 through 5 until clear brake fluid comes out 6. of air bleeder valve. BR
- 7. Tighten air bleeder valve.

(@: 7 - 9 N·m (0.7 - 0.9 kg-m, 61 - 78 in-lb)

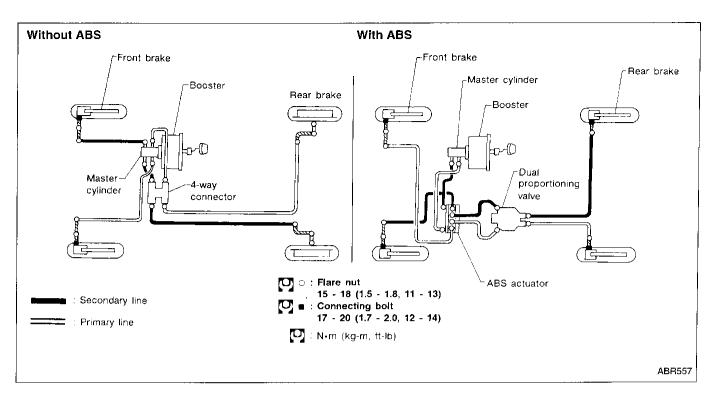
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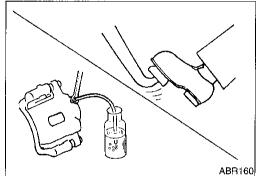
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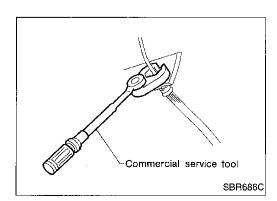
REMOVAL

CAUTION: Be careful not to splash brake fluid on painted areas; it may cause paint damage. If brake fluid is splashed on painted areas, wash it away with water immediately.

- All hoses must be free from excessive bending, twisting and pulling.
- 1. Connect a vinyl tube to air bleeder valve.
- 2. Drain brake fluid from each air bleeder valve by depressing brake pedal.
- 3. Remove flare nut securing brake tube to hose, then withdraw lock spring.
- 4. Cover openings to prevent entrance of dirt when disconnecting hydraulic line.

INSPECTION

Check brake lines (tubes and hoses) for cracks, deterioration or other damage. Replace any damaged parts.



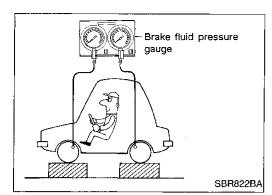
INSTALLATION

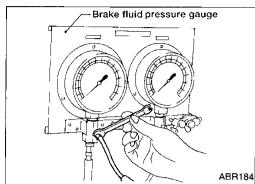
CAUTION:

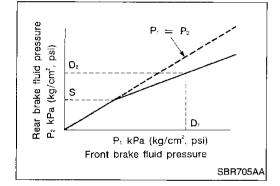
- Refill with new brake fluid DOT 3.
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- Tighten all flare nuts and connecting bolts.
 Flare nut:
 [○]: 15 18 N·m (1.5 1.8 kg-m, 11 13 ft-lb)

Connecting bolt:

- ◯: 17 20 N·m (1.7 2.0 kg-m, 12 14 ft-lb)
- 2. Refill until new brake fluid comes out of each air bleeder valve.
- 3. Bleed air. Refer to "Bleeding Procedure", BR-5.







Proportioning Valve

INSPECTION CAUTION:

- Carefully monitor brake fluid level at master cylinder.
- Use new brake fluid DOT 3.
- Be careful not to splash brake fluid on painted areas; it may cause paint damage. If brake fluid is splashed on paint areas, wash it away with water immediately.
- Depress pedal slowly when raising front brake pressure.
- Check rear brake pressure two seconds after front brake pressure reaches specified value.
- For models with ABS, disconnect harness connectors from ABS actuator relay box before checking.
- 1. Connect Tool to air bleeders of front and rear brakes on EC either LH or RH side.
- 2. Bleed air from the Tool.
- 3. Check rear brake pressure by depressing brake pedal (increasing front brake pressure).

		Unit: kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)	GL
Applied model	Except SE model	SE model	9Ľ
Applied pressure (Front brake) D ₁	5,394 (55, 782)	6,375 (65, 924)	MT
Output pressure (Rear brake) D ₂	2,452 - 2,844 (25 - 29, 356 - 412)	3,432 - 3,825 (35 - 39, 498 - 555)	AT

If output pressure is out of specification, replace dual proportioning valve (separated type) or master cylinder assembly (built-in type). $\ensuremath{\mathbb{F}}\xspace{\mathbb{A}}$

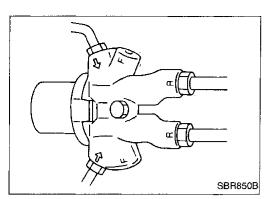


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CONTROL VALVE

Proportioning Valve (Cont'd)



REMOVAL (Separated type)

CAUTION:

- Be careful not to splash brake fluid on painted areas; it may cause paint damage. If brake fluid is splashed on painted areas, wash it away with water immediately.
- All hoses must be free from excessive bending, twisting and pulling.
- 1. Connect a vinyl tube to air bleeder valve.
- 2. Drain brake fluid from each air bleeder valve by depressing brake pedal.
- 3. Loosen flare nut.
- 4. Remove proportioning valve mounting bolt, then remove flare nut.

INSTALLATION (Separated type)

CAUTION:

- Refill with new brake fluid DOT 3.
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- 1. Temporarily fit flare nut to proportioning valve.
- 2. Tighten proportioning valve mounting bolt, then tighten flare nut.

Flare nut:

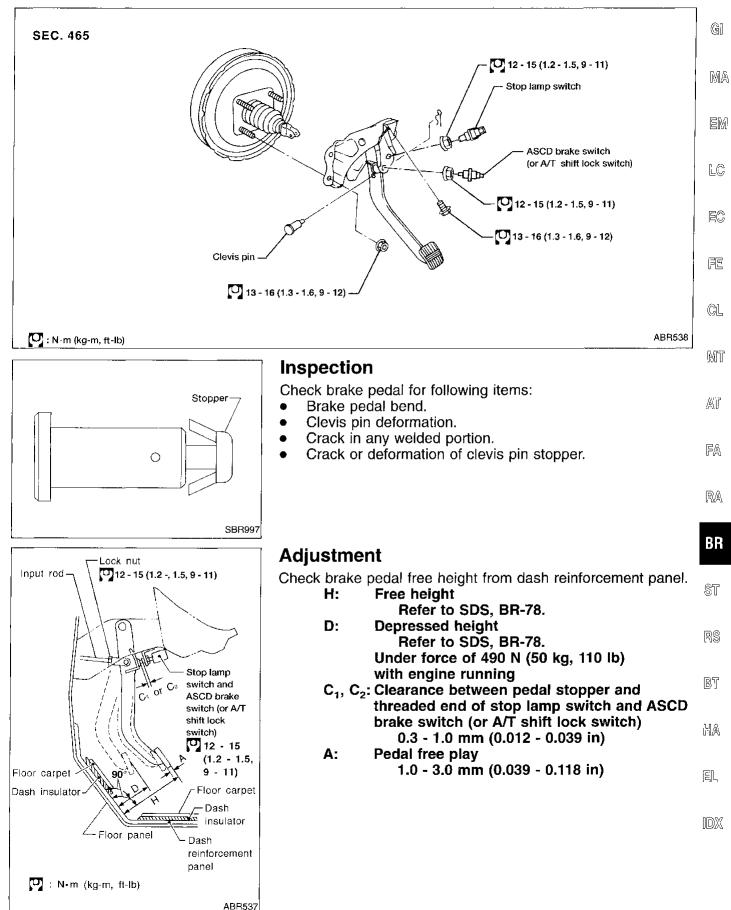
[℃]: 15 - 18 N·m (1.5 - 1.8 kg-m, 11 - 13 ft-lb)

- 3. Refill until new brake fluid comes out of each air bleeder valve.
- 4. Bleed air. Refer to "Bleeding Procedure", BR-5.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION (Built-in type)

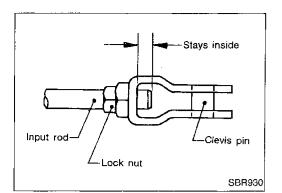
- Always replace proportioning valve and master cylinder as an assembly.
- Refer to "MASTER CYLINDER", BR-11.

Removal and Installation



BRAKE PEDAL AND BRACKET

Adjustment (Cont'd)



If necessary, adjust brake pedal free height.

- 1. Loosen lock nut and adjust pedal free height by turning brake booster input rod. Tighten lock nut.
- Make sure that tip of input rod stays inside of clevis.

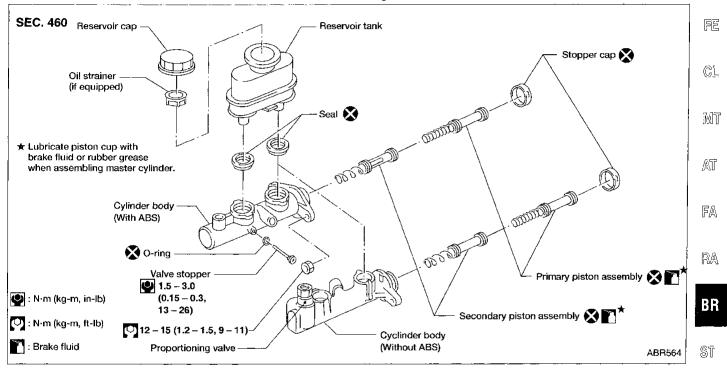
- 2. Loosen lock nut and adjust clearance "C₁" and "C₂" with stop lamp switch and ASCD brake switch (or A/T shift lock switch) respectively. Then tighten lock nuts.
- 3. Check pedal free play.
- Make sure that stop lamps go off when pedal is released.
- 4. Check brake pedal depressed height while engine is running. If lower than specification, check for leaks, air in system, or damage to components (master cylinder, wheel cylinder, etc.). Then make necessary repairs.

Removal

CAUTION:

- Be careful not to splash brake fluid on painted areas; it Gi may cause paint damage. If brake fluid is splashed on painted areas, wash it away with water immediately.
- In the case of brake fluid leakage from the master MA cylinder, disassemble the cylinder. Then check piston cups for deformation or scratches and replace neces-EM sary parts.
- Connect a vinyl tube to air bleeder valve. 1.
- 2. Drain brake fluid from each air bleeder valve, depressing LC brake pedal to empty fluid from master cylinder.
- 3. Remove brake pipe flare nuts.
- Remove master cylinder mounting nuts. 4.

Disassembly

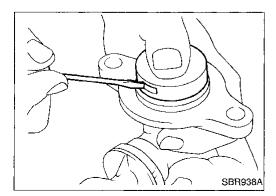




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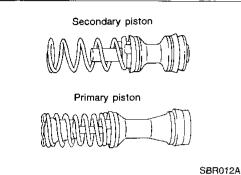
1. Bend claws of stopper cap outward.

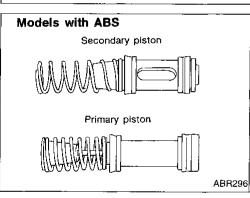
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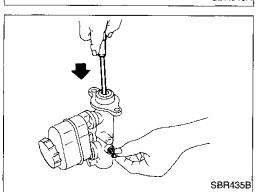
MASTER CYLINDER

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Disassembly (Cont'd)

- 2. Remove valve stopper while piston is pushed into cylinder (Models with ABS only).
- 3. Remove piston assemblies.
- If it is difficult to remove secondary piston assembly, gradually apply compressed air through fluid outlet.
- 4. Draw out reservoir tank.

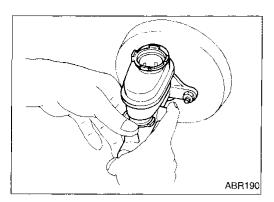
Inspection

Check master cylinder inner wall for pin holes or scratches. Replace if damaged.

Assembly

- 1. Insert secondary piston assembly. Then insert primary piston assembly.
- Pay attention to direction of piston cups in figure. Also, insert pistons squarely to avoid scratches on cylinder bore.
- Pay attention to alignment of secondary piston slit with valve stopper mounting hole of cylinder body (For models with ABS only).

- 2. Install stopper cap.
- Before installing stopper cap, ensure that claws are bent inward.
- 3. Push reservoir tank seals into cylinder body.
- 4. Push reservoir tank into cylinder body.
- 5. Install valve stopper while piston is pushed into cylinder. (Models with ABS only)



Installation

CA	UTION:	
•	Refill with new brake fluid DOT 3.	GI
٠	Never reuse drained brake fluid.	
1.	Place master cylinder onto brake booster and secure mounting nuts slightly.	MA
2.	Tighten mounting nuts.	
	[◯]: 12 - 15 N·m (1.2 - 1.5 kg-m, 9 - 11 ft-lb)	n n n
3.	Fill up reservoir tank with new brake fluid.	EM
4.	Plug all ports on master cylinder with fingers to prevent air	
	suction while releasing brake pedal.	1.0
5.	Have driver depress brake pedal slowly several times until	LC
	no air comes out of master cylinder.	
6.	Fit brake lines to master cylinder.	EC
7.	Tighten flare nuts.	196
	[O]: 15 - 18 №m (1.5 - 1.8 kg-m, 11 - 13 ft-lb)	
8.	Bleed air. Refer to "Bleeding Procedure", BR-5.	FE

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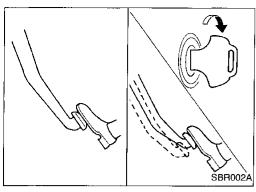
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OK NG OK Third First ABR162

On-vehicle Service

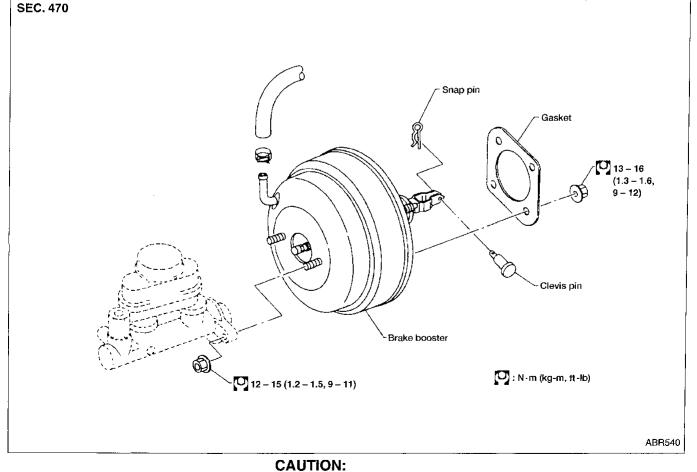
OPERATING CHECK

- Depress brake pedal several times with engine off. After exhausting vacuum, make sure there is no change in pedal stroke.
- Depress brake pedal, then start engine. If pedal goes down slightly, booster operation is normal.

AIRTIGHT CHECK

- Start engine, and stop it after one or two minutes. Depress brake pedal several times slowly. Booster is airtight if pedal stroke is less each time.
- Depress brake pedal while engine is running, and stop engine with pedal depressed. The pedal stroke should not change after holding pedal down **30 seconds**.





Be careful not to splash brake fluid on painted areas; it may cause paint damage. If brake fluid is splashed on painted areas, wash it away with water immediately.

BRAKE BOOSTER

Removal (Cont'd)

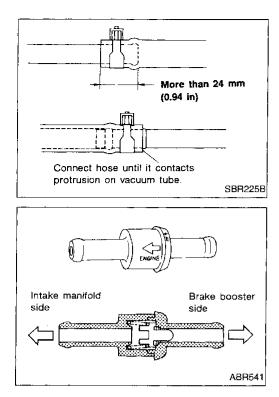
- Be careful not to deform or bend brake pipes during removal of booster.
- It is necessary to remove ABS actuator and actuator bracket first because space around booster is limited.

MA

EM

Output rod length	 Inspection OUTPUT ROD LENGTH CHECK 1. Apply vacuum of -66.7 kPa (-500 mmHg, -19.69 inHg) to brake booster with a hand vacuum pump. 2. Check output rod length. Specified length: 10.275 - 10.525 mm (0.4045 - 0.4144 in) 	LC EC FE CL
	Installation CAUTION:	MT
Approx. 125 mm (4.92 in)	 Be careful not to deform or bend brake pipes during installation of booster. 	AT
	 Replace clevis pin if damaged. Refill with new brake fluid DOT 3. Never reuse drained brake fluid. 	FA
Clevis	• Take care not to damage brake booster mounting bolt thread when installing. Due to the narrow angle of installation, the threads can be damaged by the dash	RA
\ / SBR116B	 panel. Before fitting booster, temporarily adjust clevis to dimension shown. 	BR
	2. Fit booster, then secure mounting nuts (brake pedal bracket to brake booster) lightly.	ST
	 Connect brake pedal and booster input rod with clevis pin. Secure mounting nuts. 13 - 16 N·m (1.3 - 1.6 kg-m, 9 - 12 ft-lb) 	RS
	 Install master cylinder. Refer to BR-13. Adjust brake pedal height and free play. Refer to "Adjust- ment" in "BRAKE PEDAL AND BRACKET", BR-9. 	BT
	 Secure lock nut for clevis. C: 12 - 15 N·m (1.2 - 1.5 kg-m, 9 - 11 ft-lb) 8. Bleed air. Refer to "Bleeding Procedure", BR-5. 	HA
		<u>E</u>

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Removal and Installation

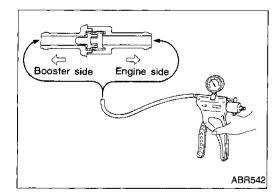
CAUTION:

When installing vacuum hoses, pay attention to the following points:

- Do not apply any oil or lubricants to vacuum hose and check valve.
- Insert vacuum tube into vacuum hose as shown.
- Install check valve, paying attention to its direction.

Inspection HOSES AND CONNECTORS

Check vacuum lines, connections and check valve for airtightness, improper attachment, chafing or deterioration.



CHECK VALVE

Check vacuum with a vacuum pump.

Connect to booster side	Vacuum should exist.
Connect to engine side	Vacuum should not exist.

Pad Replacement

WARNING:

G Clean brake pads with a vacuum dust collector to minimize the hazard of airborne particles or other materials.

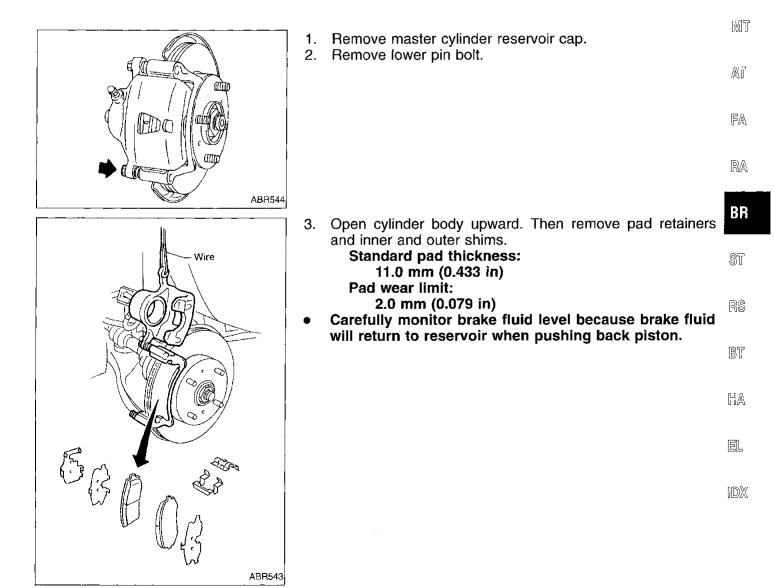
CAUTION:

- MA When cylinder body is open, do not depress brake pedal or piston will pop out.
- Be careful not to damage piston boot or get oil on rotor. EMi
- Always replace shims when replacing pads.
- If shims are rusted or show peeling of the rubber coat, replace them with new shims.
- LC It is only necessary to remove connecting bolt if disassembling or replacing caliper assembly. Otherwise, suspend cylinder body with wire so as not to stretch EC brake hose.



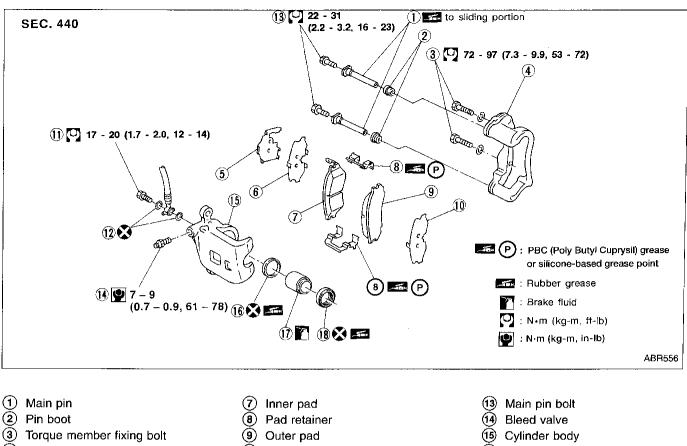


CL



BR-17

FRONT DISC BRAKE



- 4 Torque member
- 5 Shim cover
- 6 Inner shim

- (10) Outer shim
- (1) Connecting bolt
- (12) Copper washer



- (16) Piston seal
- (17) Piston
- (18) Piston boot

Removal

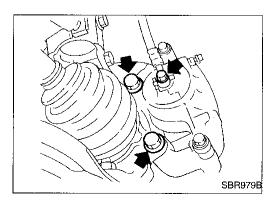
WARNING:

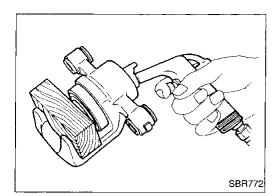
Clean brake pads with a vacuum dust collector to minimize the hazard of airborne materials.

CAUTION:

Suspend caliper assembly with wire so as not to stretch brake hose.

Remove torque member fixing bolts and connecting bolt. It is only necessary to remove connecting bolt if disassembling or replacing caliper assembly. Otherwise, suspend caliper assembly with wire so as not to stretch brake hose.





Disassembly

Do	RNING: not place your fingers in front of piston. UTION:	©]
Do 1.	not scratch or score cylinder wall. Push out piston and dust seal with compressed air. Remove piston seal with a suitable tool.	MA
		EM

Inspection — Caliper

CYLINDER BODY

- Check inside surface of cylinder for scores, rust, wear, damage or presence of foreign objects. If any of these conditions are observed, replace cylinder body.
- Minor damage from rust or foreign objects may be eliminated by polishing surface with a fine emery paper. Replace cylinder body if necessary.

CAUTION:

Use brake fluid to clean. Never use mineral oil.

PISTON

Check piston for scores, rust, wear, damage or presence of foreign objects. Replace if any of these conditions are observed. AT CAUTION:

Piston sliding surface is plated. Do not polish with emery paper even if rust or foreign objects are stuck to sliding surface.

SLIDE PIN, PIN BOLT AND PIN BOOT

Check for wear, cracks, rust or other damage. Replace if any of these conditions are observed.

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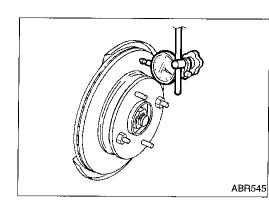
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Inspection — Rotor

RUNOUT

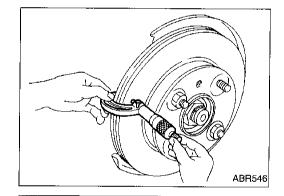
- 1. Secure rotor to wheel hub with at least two nuts (M12 \times 1.25).
- 2. Check runout using a dial indicator.
- Make sure that wheel bearing axial end play is within the specifications before measuring. Refer to FA section ("Front Wheel Bearing", "ON-VEHICLE SERVICE"). Maximum runout:
 - 0.07 mm (0.0028 in)
- 3. If the runout is out of specification, find minimum runout position as follows:
- a. Remove nuts and rotor from wheel hub.
- b. Shift the rotor one hole and secure rotor to wheel hub with nuts.
- c. Measure runout.
- d. Repeat steps a through c so that minimum runout position can be found.
- 4. If the runout is still out of specification, turn rotor with on-car brake lathe ("MAD, DL-8700", "AMMCO 700 and 705" or equivalent).

THICKNESS

Thickness variation (At least 8 positions): Maximum 0.01 mm (0.0004 in)

If thickness variation exceeds the specification, turn rotor with on-car brake lathe.

> Rotor repair limit: Minimum thickness: 20.0 mm (0.787 in)



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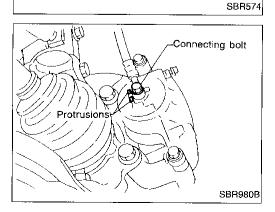
Piston

Boot

Piston seal

Assembly

- 1. Insert piston seal into groove on cylinder body.
- 2. With piston boot fitted to piston, insert piston boot into groove on cylinder body and install piston.
- 3. Properly secure piston boot.



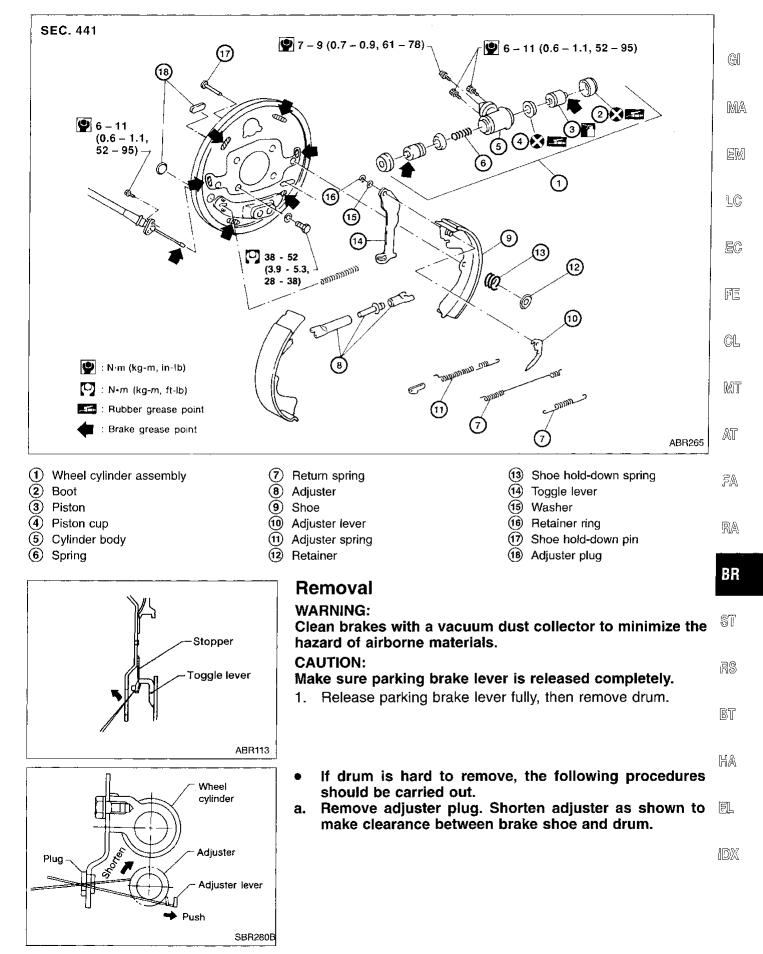
Cylinder body

Installation

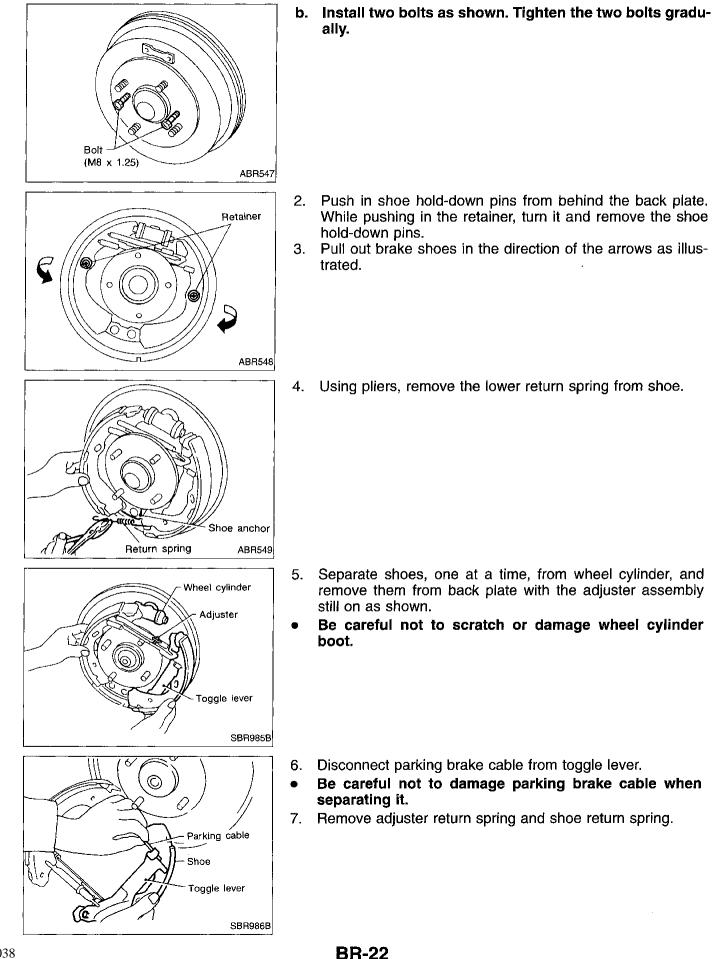
CAUTION:

- Refill with new brake fluid DOT 3.
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- 1. Install caliper assembly.
- 2. Install brake hose to caliper securely.
- 3. Install all parts and secure all bolts.
- 4. Bleed air. Refer to "Bleeding Procedure", BR-5.

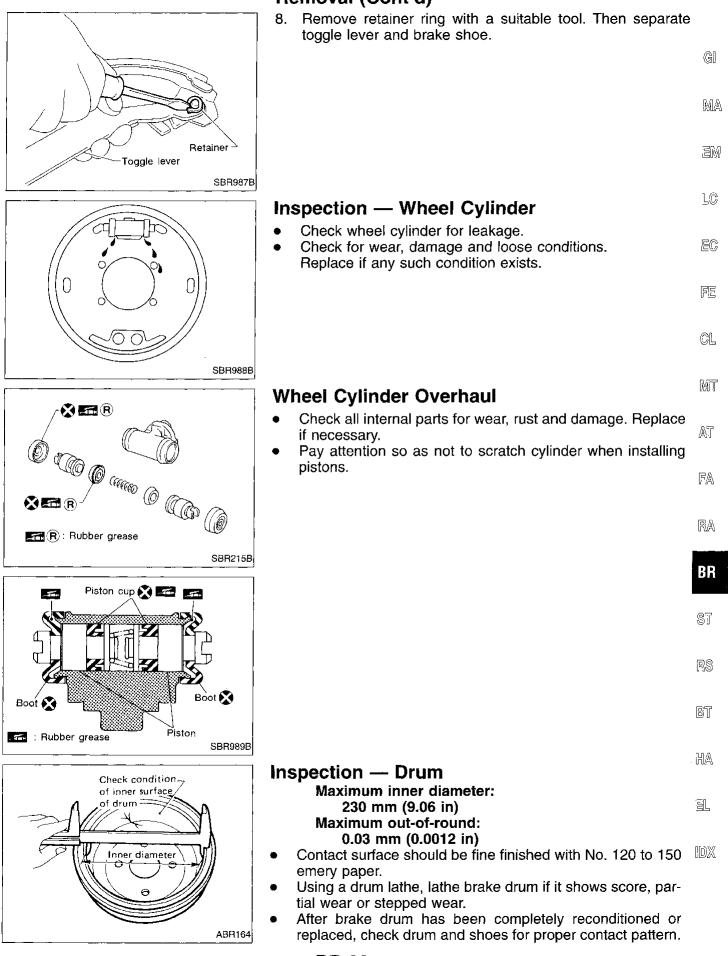
BR-20

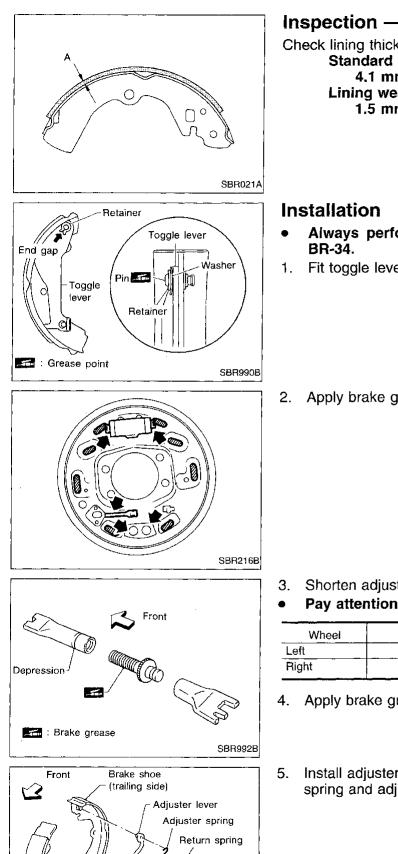


Removal (Cont'd)



Removal (Cont'd)





Adjuster assembly

SBR993B

Return spring

Inspection — Lining

Check lining thickness. Standard lining thickness: 4.1 mm (0.161 in) Lining wear limit (A): 1.5 mm (0.059 in)

- Always perform shoe clearance adjustment. Refer to
- 1. Fit toggle lever to brake shoe with retainer ring.

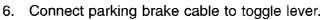
Apply brake grease to the contact areas shown at left.

- Shorten adjuster by rotating it.
- Pay attention to direction of adjuster.

Wheel	Screw	Depression
Left	Left-hand thread	Yes
Right	Right-hand thread	No

- Apply brake grease to adjuster as shown.
- Install adjuster and adjuster lever; then install upper return spring and adjuster spring.

Installation (Cont'd)



• Be careful not to damage brake cable.

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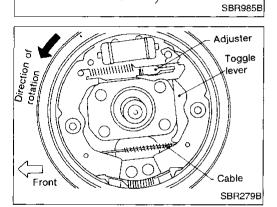
LC

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- 7. Install shoes on wheel cylinder one at a time.
- Do not allow the piston to spring away when assembling.
- Be careful not to damage wheel cylinder piston boots.
- 8. Install lower return spring.

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Parking cable

Toggle lever

Wheel cylinder

Adjuster

Toggie lever

SBR986B

Shoe

- 9. Secure shoe installation with shoe hold-down pins and retainers.
 10. Check all parts are installed properly.
- Pay attention to direction of adjuster assembly.
- 11. Install brake drum.
- 12. When installing new wheel cylinder or overhauling wheel FA cylinder, bleed air. Refer to "Bleeding Procedure", BR-5.
- 13. Adjust parking brake. Refer to BR-34.

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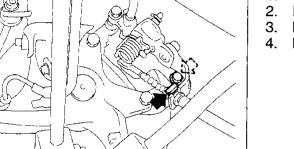
Pad Replacement

WARNING:

Clean brake pads with a vacuum dust collector to minimize the hazard of airborne materials.

CAUTION:

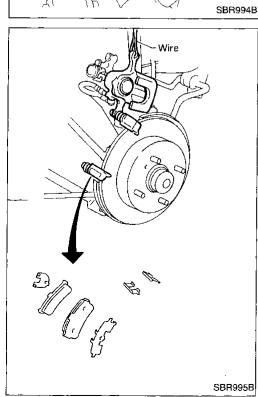
- When cylinder body is open, do not depress brake pedal, or piston will pop out.
- Be careful not to damage piston boot or get oil on rotor. Always replace shims when replacing pads.
- If shims are rusted or show peeling of rubber coat, replace them with new shims.
- It is only necessary to remove connecting bolt if disassembling or replacing caliper assembly. Otherwise, suspend cylinder body with wire so as not to stretch brake hose.



- 1. Remove master cylinder reservoir cap.
- 2. Remove brake cable lock spring.
- 3. Disconnect cable.
- 4. Remove lower pin bolt.

 Open cylinder body upward. Then remove pad retainers, and inner and outer shims.
 Standard pad thickness:

10 mm (0.39 in) Pad wear limit: 1.5 mm (0.059 in)



BR-26

REAR DISC BRAKE

SBR641

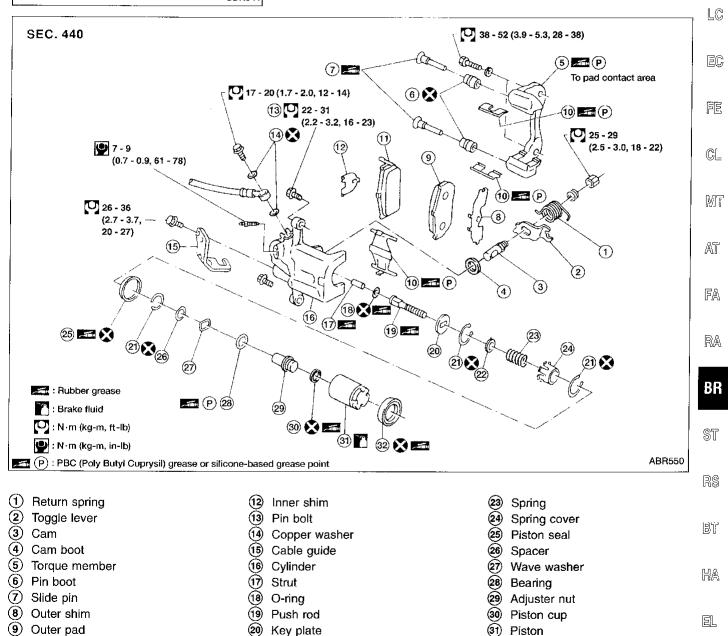
Pad Replacement (Cont'd)

- 6. When installing new pads, push piston into cylinder body by turning piston clockwise.
- Carefully monitor brake fluid level because brake fluid will return to reservoir when pushing back piston.

(32) Piston boot

MA

EM



21 Snap ring

10 Pad retainer

(11) Inner pad

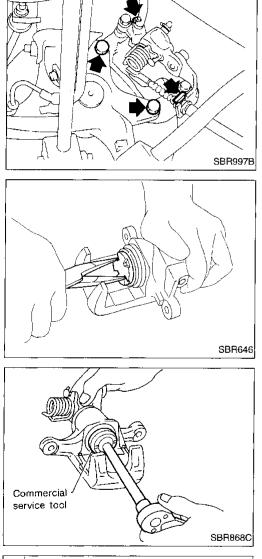
2 Spring seat

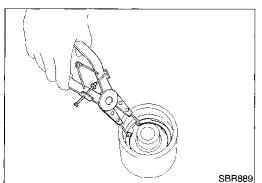
IDX

Removal

WARNING:

Clean brake pads with a vacuum dust collector to minimize the hazard of airborne materials.





- Remove brake cable mounting bracket bolt and lock spring.
 Remove torgue member fixing bolts and connecting bolt.
- It is only necessary to remove connecting bolt if disassembling or replacing caliper assembly. Otherwise, suspend caliper assembly with wire so as not to stretch brake hose.

Disassembly

1. Remove piston by turning it counterclockwise with suitable long nose pliers or commercial service tool.

2. Remove snap ring from piston with suitable pliers and remove adjusting nut.

REAR DISC BRAKE

Disassembly (Cont'd)

- 3. Disassemble cylinder body.
- Pry off snap ring with suitable pliers, then remove spring a. cover, spring and seat.
- G] b. Remove snap ring, then remove key plate, push rod and strut.

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- LC
- Remove piston seal.
- Be careful not to damage cylinder body.
 - - FE
 - CL
- Remove return spring and toggle lever.

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Inspection — Caliper

CAUTION:

Use brake fluid to clean cylinder. Never use mineral oil.

CYLINDER BODY

- RS Check inside surface of cylinder for score, rust, wear, dam-. age or presence of foreign objects. If any of the above conditions are observed, replace cylinder body.
- BT Minor damage from rust or foreign objects may be elimi-• nated by polishing surface with a fine emery paper. Replace cylinder body if necessary. HA

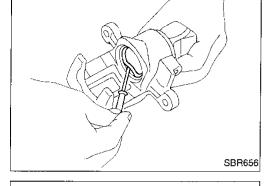
TORQUE MEMBER

Check for wear, cracks or other damage. Replace if necessary. EL

PISTON

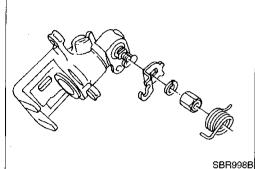
CAUTION:

[D]X Piston sliding surface is plated. Do not polish with emery paper even if rust or foreign objects are stuck to sliding surface.



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C.

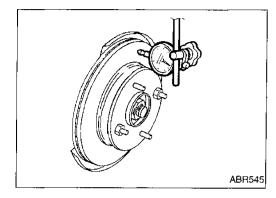


Inspection — Caliper (Cont'd)

Check piston for score, rust, wear, damage or presence of foreign objects. Replace if any of the above conditions are observed.

SLIDE PIN, PIN BOLT AND PIN BOOT

Check for wear, cracks, rust or other damage. Replace if any of the above conditions are observed.



Inspection — Rotor

RUBBING SURFACE

Check rotor for roughness, cracks or chips.

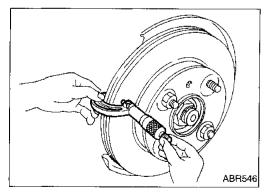
RUNOUT

- 1. Secure rotor to wheel hub with two nuts (M12 x 1.25).
- 2. Check runout using a dial indicator.

Make sure that wheel bearing axial end play is within the specifications before measuring. Refer to RA section ("Rear Wheel Bearing", "ON-VEHICLE SERVICE").

3. Change relative positions of rotor and wheel hub so that runout is minimized.

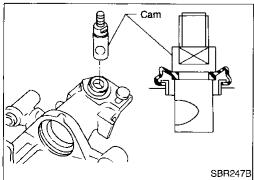
Maximum runout: 0.07 mm (0.0028 in)



THICKNESS

Rotor repair limit: Minimum thickness 8.0 mm (0.315 in) Thickness variation (At least 8 positions) Maximum 0.02 mm (0.0008 in) eplace rotor if any of the above do not meet the specificat

Replace rotor if any of the above do not meet the specifications.



Assembly

1. Insert cam with depression facing toward open end of cylinder.

REAR DISC BRAKE Assembly (Cont'd) Generously apply rubber grease to strut and push rod to 2. make insertion easy. Strut 🚮 (R)

- LC З. Match protrusion on key plate with depression in cylinder.
 - EĈ FE
 - CL
- 4. Install snap ring with a suitable tool.
- AT
 - FA

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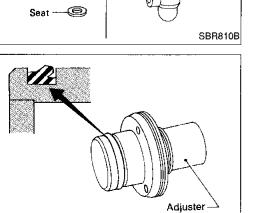
- RA
- BR Install seat, spring, spring cover and snap ring while 5. depressing with a suitable tool. ST
 - RS
 - BT

HA

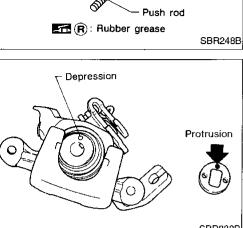
Install adjuster in the specified direction. 6.

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Tool

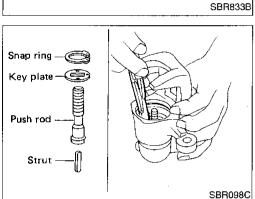


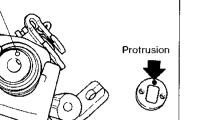
O-ring 🚷 🚮 (R)

Snap ring --

Spring

Spring cover



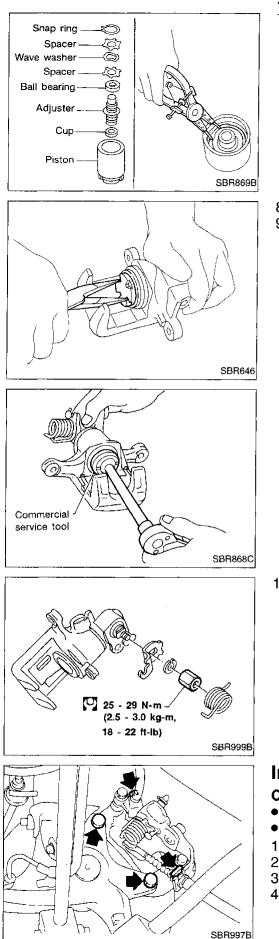


Press

SBR808B

REAR DISC BRAKE

Assembly (Cont'd)



7. Install cup, adjuster, bearing, spacers, washer and snap ring with a suitable tool.

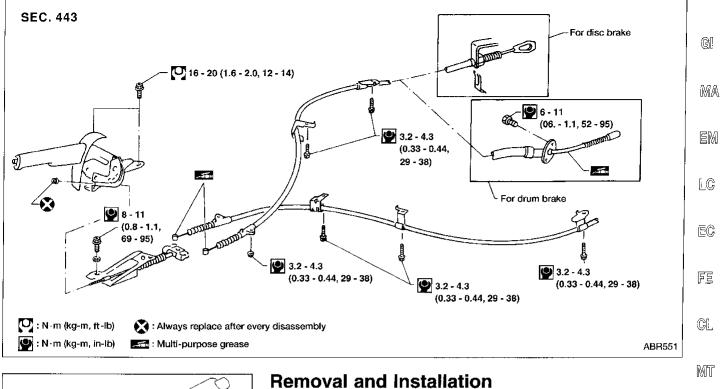
- 8. Insert piston seal into groove on cylinder body.
- 9. With piston boot fitted to piston, insert piston boot into groove on cylinder body and fit piston by turning it clockwise with long nose pliers or commercial service tool.

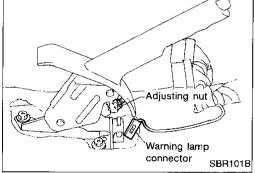
10. Fit toggle lever and return spring.

Installation

CAUTION:

- Refill with new brake fluid DOT 3.
- Never reuse drained brake fluid.
- 1. Install caliper assembly.
- 2. Install brake hose to caliper securely.
- 3. Install all parts and secure all bolts.
- 4. Bleed air. Refer to "Bleeding Procedure", BR-5.





SBR003C

1. 2. 3. 4.	To remove parking brake cable, first remove center console. Refer to BT section ("INSTRUMENT PANEL"). Disconnect warning lamp connector. Remove adjusting nut. Remove bolts securing parking brake cable.
5.	Remove lock plate and disconnect cable (disc brake only).
	For drum brake models, refer to BR-21.
Ins	spection
1.	Check control lever for wear or other damage. Replace if necessary.
~	Observations for the section deterior time. Devices if

- Check wires for discontinuity or deterioration. Replace if necessary.
 Check warning lamp and switch Replace if necessary.
- 3. Check warning lamp and switch. Replace if necessary.
- 4. Check parts at each connecting portion and, if deformed or damaged, replace.

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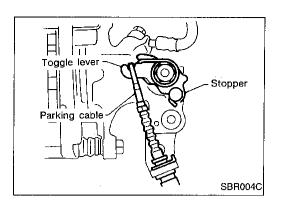
ST

RS

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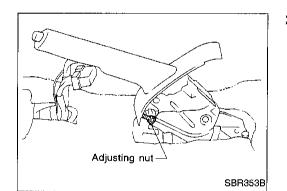
EL



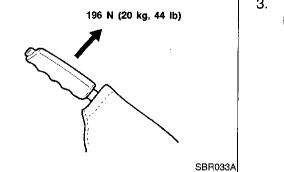
Adjustment

Before or after adjustment, pay attention to the following points.

- For rear disc brake be sure that toggle lever returns to stopper when parking brake lever is released.
- There is no drag when parking brake lever is released.
- 1. Adjust clearance between shoe and drum/pad and rotor as follows:
- a. Release parking brake lever and loosen adjusting nut.
- b. Depress brake pedal fully at least 10 times with engine running.



2. Pull control lever 4 - 5 notches. Then adjust control lever by turning adjusting nut.



Pull control lever with specified amount of force. Check lever stroke and ensure smooth operation.
 Number of notches: 7 - 8

- 4. Bend warning lamp switch plate to ensure:
- Warning lamp comes on when lever is lifted "A" notches.
- Warning lamp goes out when lever is fully released. Number of "A" notches: 1

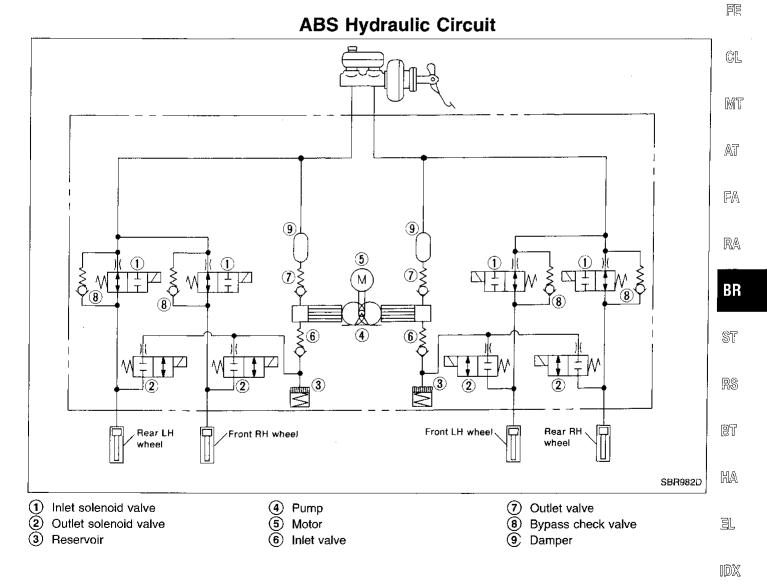
Purpose

The Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) consists of electronic and hydraulic components. It allows for control of braking force so that locking of the wheels can be avoided.

- 1) Improves proper tracking performance through steering wheel operation.
- 2) Eases obstacle avoidance through steering wheel operation.
- 3) Improves vehicle stability.

Operation

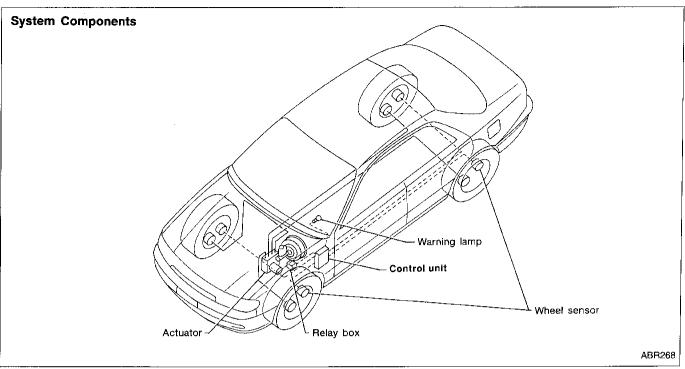
- When the vehicle speed is less than 10 km/h (6 MPH) this system does not work.
- The Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) has a self-test function. The system turns on the ABS warning lamp for one second each time the ignition switch is turned ON. After the engine is started, the ABS warning lamp turns off. The system performs a test the first time the vehicle reaches 6 km/h (4 MPH). A mechanical noise may be heard as the ABS performs this self-test. This is a normal part of the self-test feature. If a malfunction is found during this check, the ABS warning lamp will stay on.
- While driving, a mechanical noise may be heard during ABS operation. This is a normal condition.

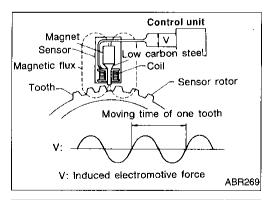


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System Components

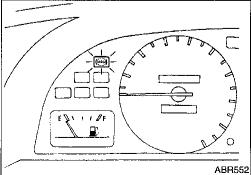




System Description

SENSOR

The sensor unit consists of a gear-shaped sensor rotor and a sensor element. The element contains a bar magnet around which a coil is wound. The sensor is installed on the back side of the brake rotor. Sine-wave current is generated by the sensor as the wheel rotates. The frequency and voltage increase(s) as the rotating speed increases.



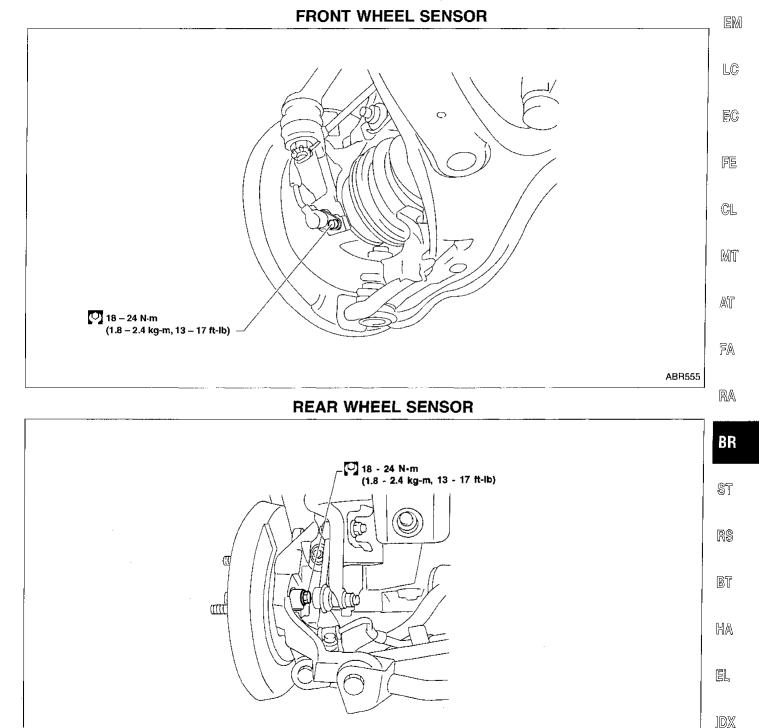
CONTROL UNIT

The control unit computes the wheel rotating speed by the signal current sent from the sensor. Then it supplies a DC current to the actuator solenoid valve. It also controls ON-OFF operation of the valve relay and pump relay. If any electrical malfunction should be detected in the system, the control unit causes the warning lamp to light up. In this condition, the ABS will be deactivated by the control unit, and the vehicle's braking system reverts to normal operation.

Removal and Installation

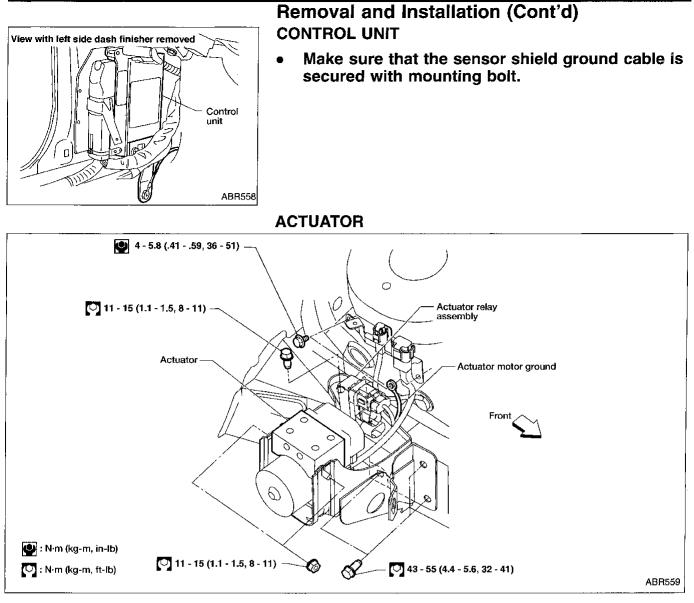
CAUTION:

- Be careful not to damage sensor edge and sensor rotor GI teeth.
- When removing the front or rear wheel hub assembly, disconnect the ABS wheel sensor from the assembly MA and move it away.



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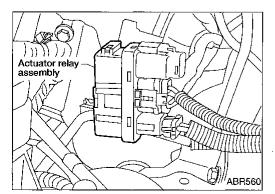
ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM



- 1. Disconnect battery cable.
- 2. Remove actuator.

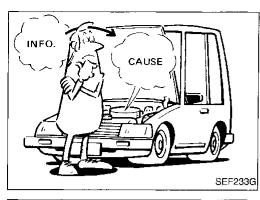
CAUTION:

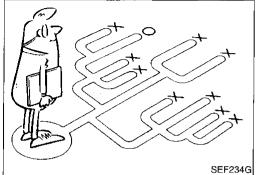
After installation, refill brake fluid and bleed air. Refer to BR-4 and BR-5, respectively.



ACTUATOR RELAY ASSEMBLY

- 1. Disconnect battery cable.
- 2. Remove air cleaner and air duct.
- 3. Disconnect relay assembly connectors.
- 4. Unclip and remove relay assembly.





How to Perform Trouble Diagnoses for Quick and Accurate Repair INTRODUCTION

The ABS system has an electronic control unit to control major functions. The control unit accepts input signals from sensors and instantly drives actuators. It is essential that both kinds of signals are proper and stable. It is also important to check for conventional problems such as air leaks in the booster lines, lack of brake fluid, or other problems with the brake system. It is much more difficult to diagnose a problem that occurs intermittently rather than continuously. Most intermittent problems are caused by poor electrical connections or faulty wiring. In this case, careful checking of suspicious circuits may help prevent the replacement of good parts.

A visual check only may not find the cause of the problems, so a road test should be performed.

Before undertaking actual checks, take a few minutes to talk with a customer who approaches with an ABS complaint. The customer is a very good source of information; especially for intermittent problems. Through the talks with the customer, find out what symptoms are present and under what conditions they occur.

Start your diagnosis by looking for "conventional" problems first. MT This is one of the best ways to troubleshoot brake problems on an ABS controlled vehicle.

Also check service bulletins for information.

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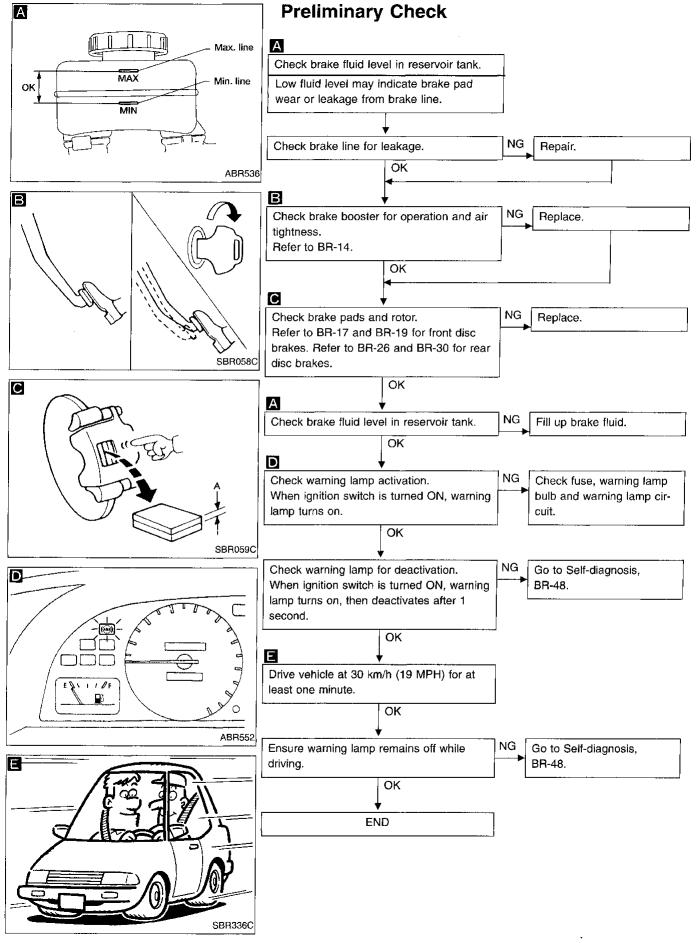
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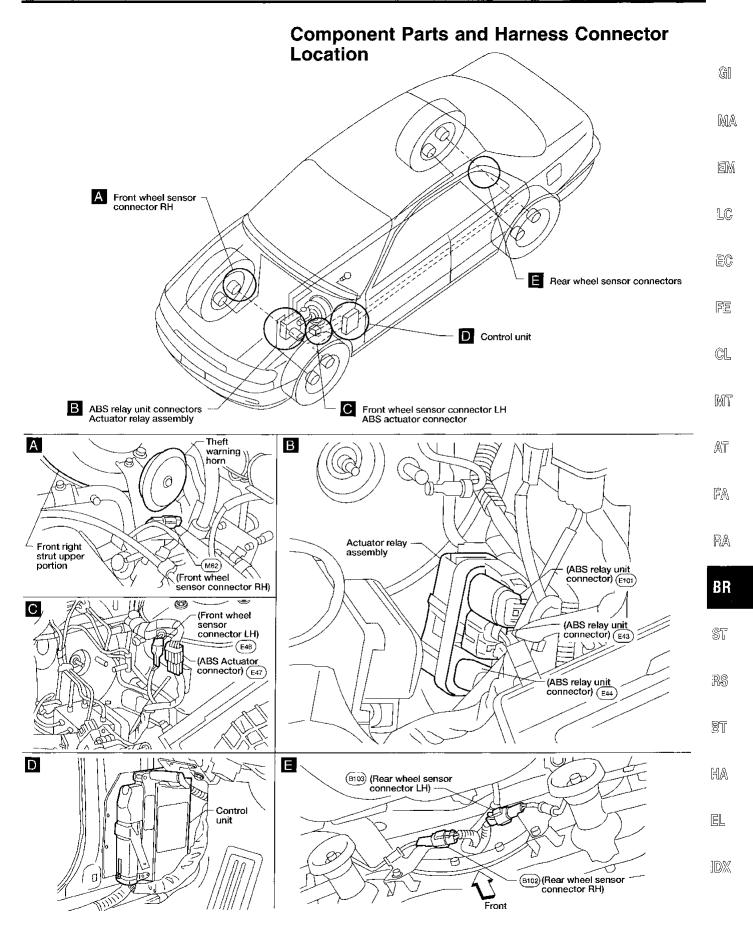
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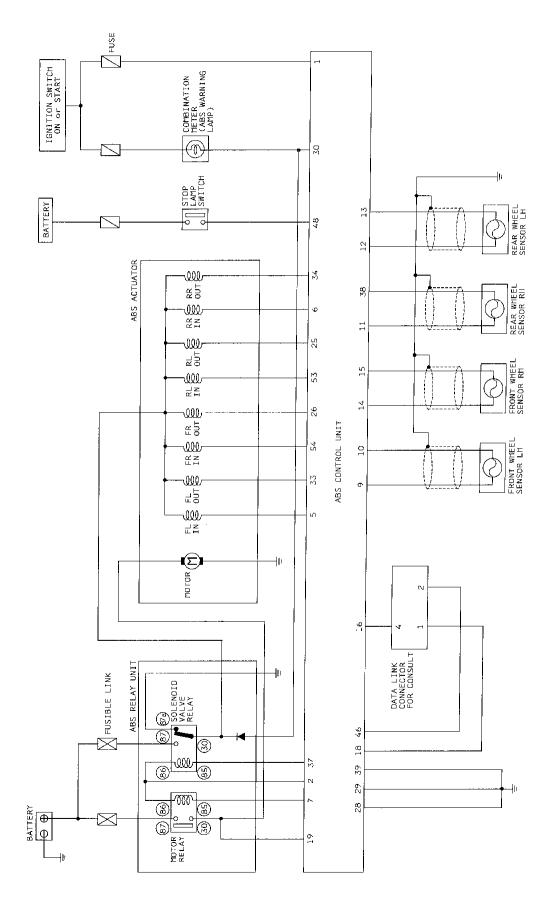
1055



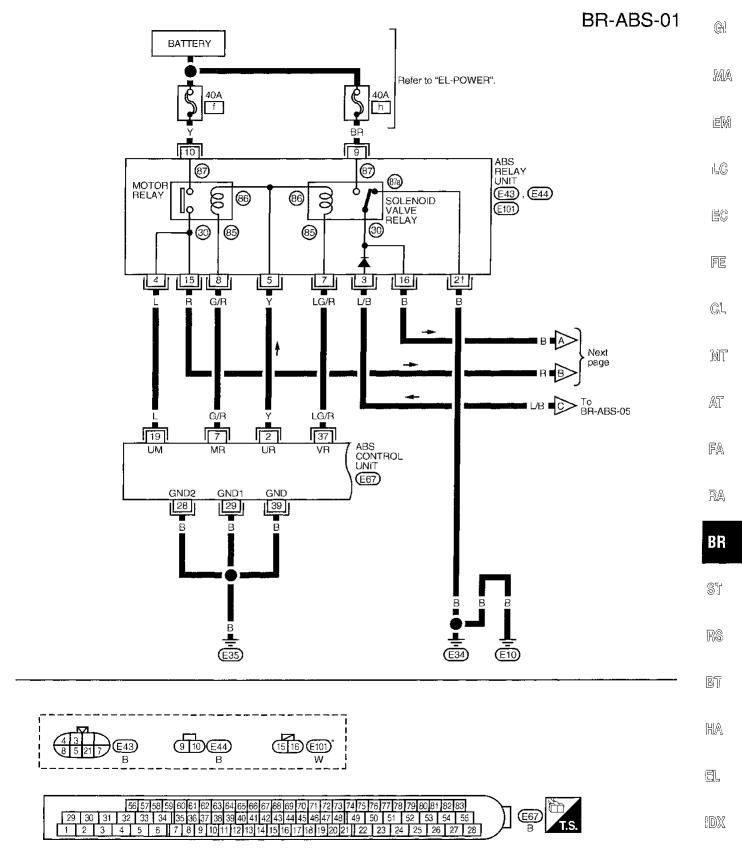


ABR561

Circuit Diagram for Quick Pinpoint Check



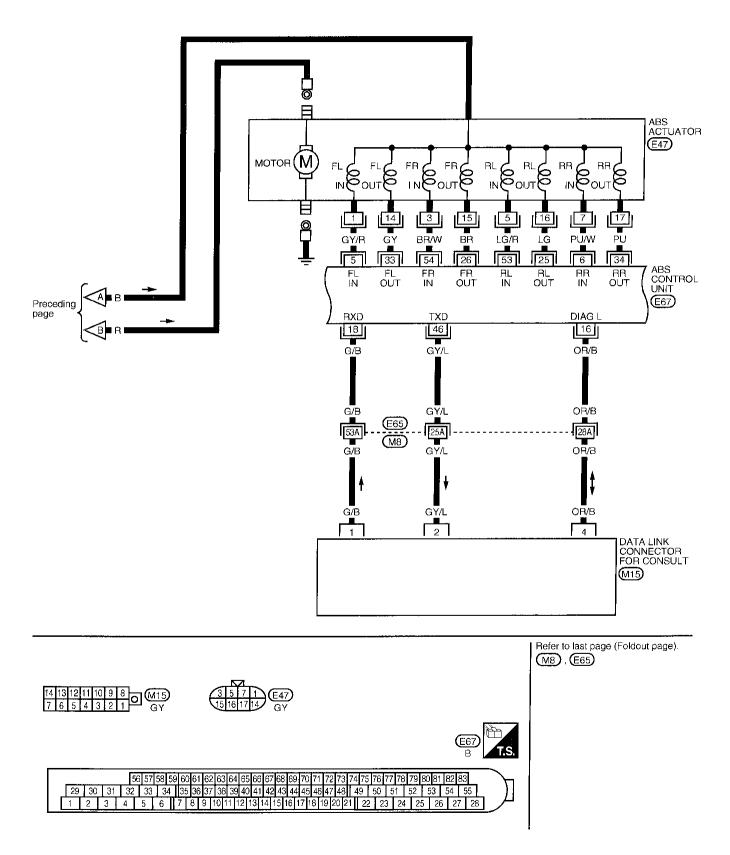
Wiring Diagram -ABS-



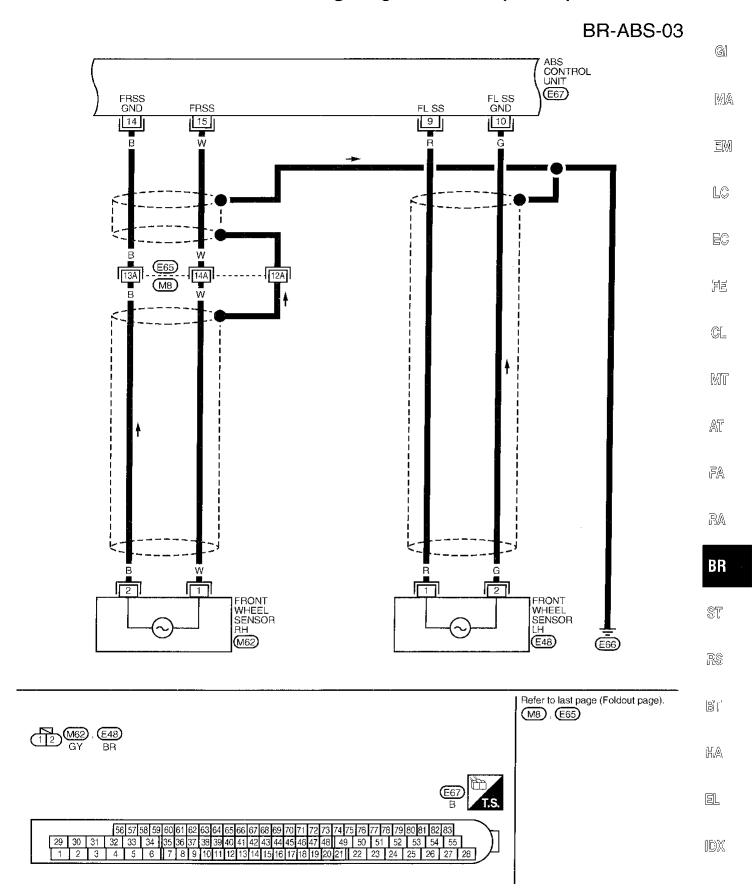
 * : This connector is not shown in "HARNESS LAYOUT" of EL Section.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES Wiring Diagram – ABS– (Cont'd)

BR-ABS-02

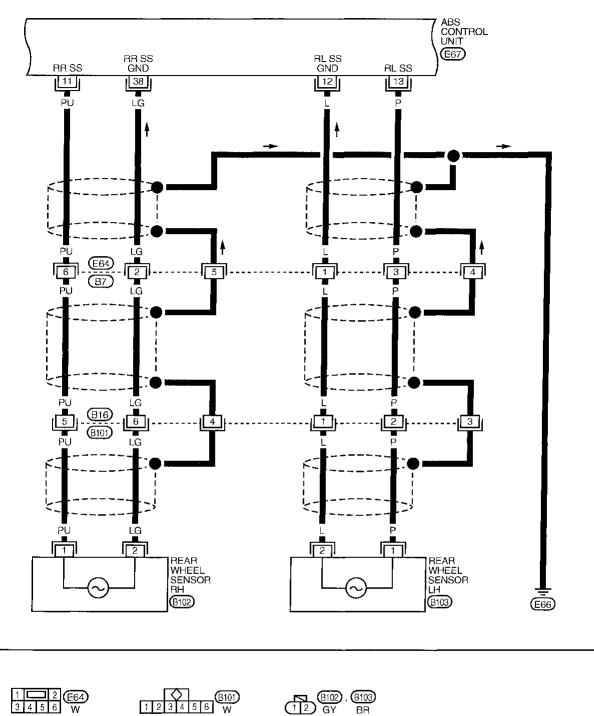


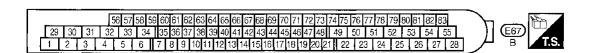
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES Wiring Diagram – ABS– (Cont'd)

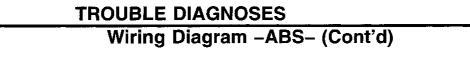


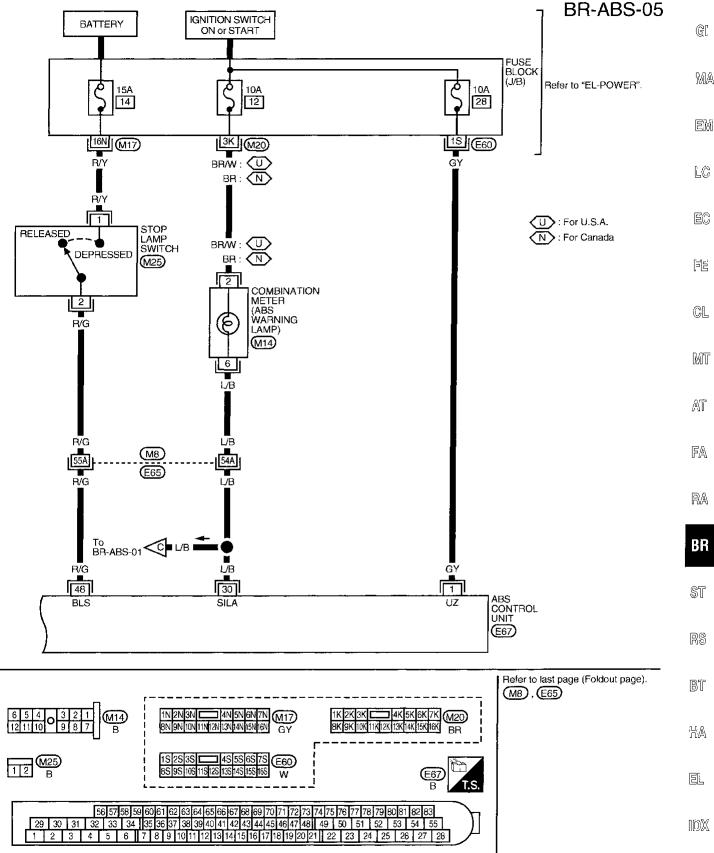
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES Wiring Diagram –ABS– (Cont'd)

BR-ABS-04





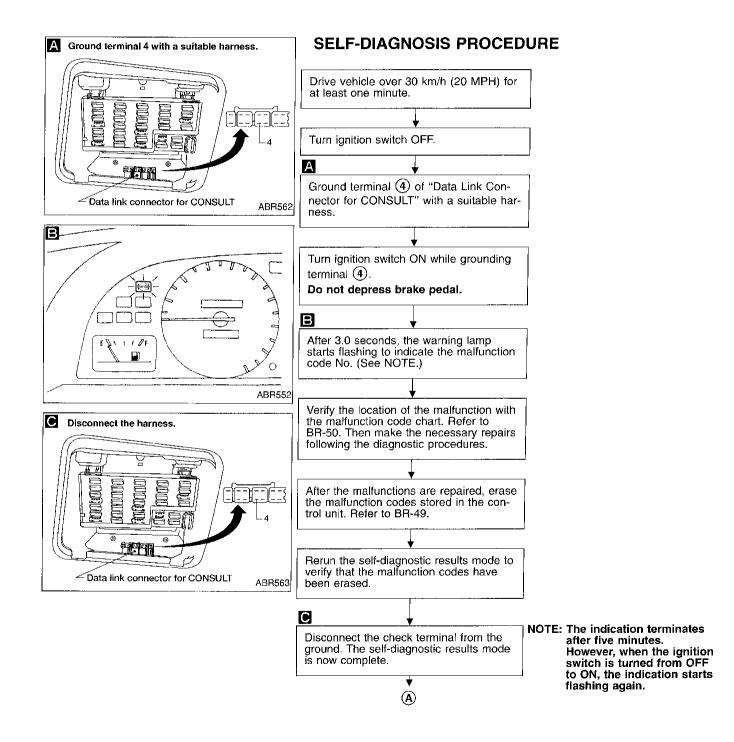


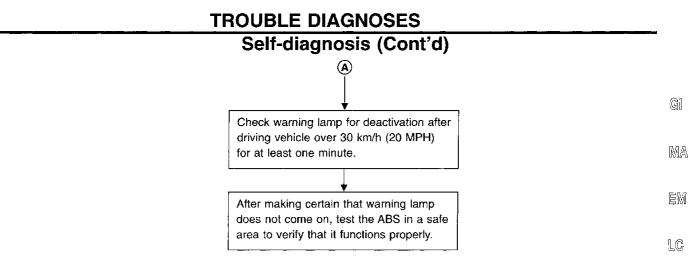


Self-diagnosis

FUNCTION

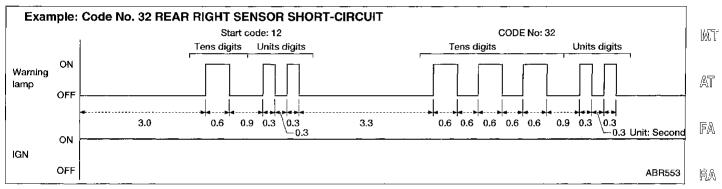
• When a problem occurs in the ABS, the warning lamp on the instrument panel comes on. To start the self-diagnostic results mode, ground the self-diagnostic (check) terminal located on the "Data Link Connector for CONSULT". The location of the malfunction is indicated by the warning lamp flashing on the instrument panel.

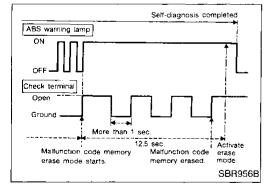




HOW TO READ SELF-DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS (Malfunction codes)

- Determine the code No. by counting the number of times the warning lamp flashes on and off. EC
- When several malfunctions occur at one time, up to three code numbers can be stored; the latest malfunction will be indicated first.
- FE The indication begins with the start code 12. After that a maximum of three code numbers are shown, • with the latest one appearing first. The indication then returns to the start code 12 to repeat (the indication will stay on for a maximum of five minutes). GL
- The malfunction code chart is given on the next page.





HOW TO ERASE SELF-DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS (Malfunction codes)

- ST 1. Disconnect the check terminal from ground (ABS warning lamp will stay lit.)
- Within 12.5 seconds, ground the check terminal three times. 2. RS Each terminal ground must last more than one second. The ABS warning lamp goes out after the erase operation has been completed.
- BT 3. Perform self-diagnosis again, refer to BR-48. Only the startcode should appear, no malfunction codes.

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Self-diagnosis (Cont'd) MALFUNCTION CODE/SYMPTOM CHART

	WALL ONCTION CODE/STWIP	
Code No. (No. of LED flashes)	Malfunctioning part	Diagnostic procedure
45	Actuator front left outlet solenoid valve	1
46	Actuator front left inlet solenoid valve	1
41	Actuator front right outlet solenoid valve	1
42	Actuator front right inlet solenoid valve	1
51	Actuator rear right outlet solenoid valve	1
52	Actuator rear right inlet solenoid valve	1
55	Actuator rear left outlet solenoid valve	1
56	Actuator rear left inlet solenoid valve	1
25 *1	Front left sensor (open-circuit)	2
26 *1	Front left sensor (short-circuit)	2
21 *1	Front right sensor (open-circuit)	2
22 *1	Front right sensor (short-circuit)	2
35 *1	Rear left sensor (open-circuit)	2
36 *1	Rear left sensor (short-circuit)	2
31 *1	Rear right sensor (open-circuit)	2
32 *1	Rear right sensor (short-circuit)	2
18 *1	Sensor rotor	2
61 *3	Actuator motor or motor relay	3
63	Solenoid valve relay	4
57 *2	Power supply (Low voltage)	5
71	Control unit	6
Warning lamp stays on when igni- tion switch is turned ON.	Control unit power supply circuit Warning lamp bulb circuit Control unit or control unit connector Solenoid valve relay stuck Power supply for solenoid valve relay coil	13
Warning lamp stays on during self- diagnosis.	Control unit	_
Warning lamp does not come on when ignition switch is turned ON.	Fuse, warning lamp bulb or warning lamp circuit Control unit	12
Warning lamp does not come on during self-diagnosis.	Control unit	_
Pedal vibration and noise		11
Long stopping distance		9
Unexpected pedal action		8
ABS does not work.		10
ABS works frequently.	_	7
		······································

*1: If one or more wheels spin on a rough or slippery road for 40 seconds or more, the ABS warning lamp will illuminate. This does not indicate a malfunction. Only in the case of the short-circuit (Code Nos. 26, 22, 32, and 36), after repair the ABS warning lamp also illuminates when the ignition switch is turned ON. In this case, drive the vehicle at speeds greater than 30 km/h (19 MPH) for approximately 1 minute as specified in "SELF-DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE", BR-48. Check to ensure that the ABS warning lamp goes out while the vehicle is being driven.

*2: The trouble code "57", which refers to a low power supply voltage, does not indicate that the ABS control unit is malfunctioning. Do not replace the ABS control unit with a new one.

*3: The trouble code "61" can sometimes appear when the ABS motor is not properly grounded. If it appears, be sure to check the condition of the ABS motor ground circuit connection.

CONSULT

CONSULT APPLICATION TO ABS

ITEM	SELF-DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS	DATA MONITOR	ACTIVE TEST	
Front right wheel sensor	X	Х		
Front left wheel sensor	Х	X		
Rear right wheel sensor	X	X	_	
Rear left wheel sensor	X	X	<u> </u>	
Stop lamp switch		X		
Front right inlet solenoid valve	Х	Х	X	
Front right outlet solenoid valve	X	X	X	
Front left inlet solenoid valve	X	X	X	
Front left outlet solenoid valve	Х	Х	X	
Rear right inlet solenoid valve	X	Х	x	
Rear left inlet solenoid valve	x	Х	Х	
Rear right outlet solenoid valve	X	x	x	
Rear left outlet solenoid valve	X	X	Х	
Actuator solenoid valve relay	X	X		
Actuator motor relay (ABS MOTOR is shown on the Data Monitor screen.)	x	X	x	
ABS warning lamp		x		_
Battery voltage	X	X		_
Control unit	X			

ECU part number mode

Ignore the ECU part number displayed in the ECU PART NUMBER MODE. Refer to parts catalog to order the ECU.

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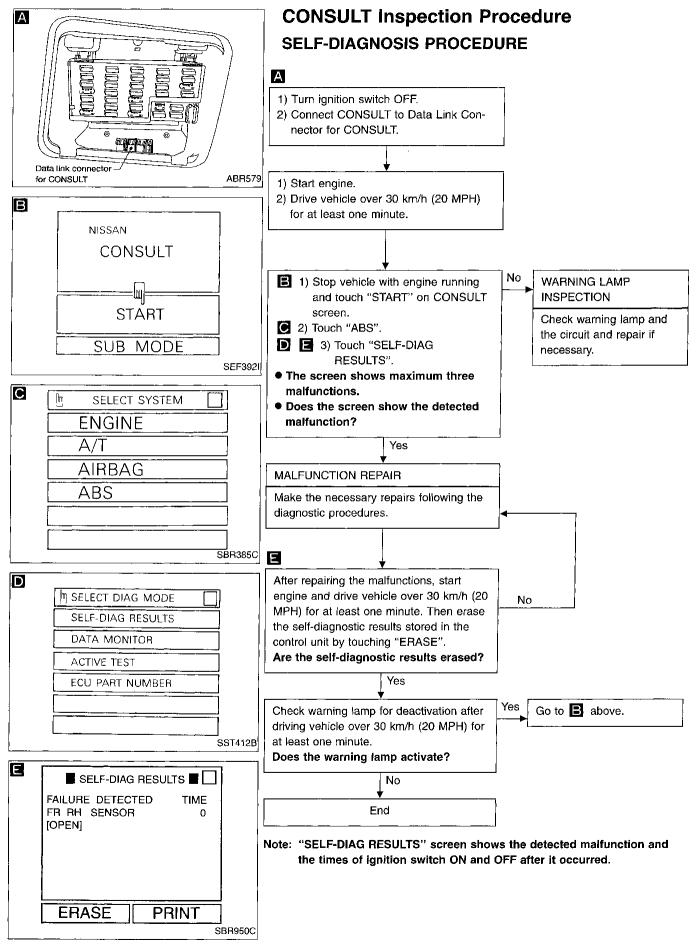
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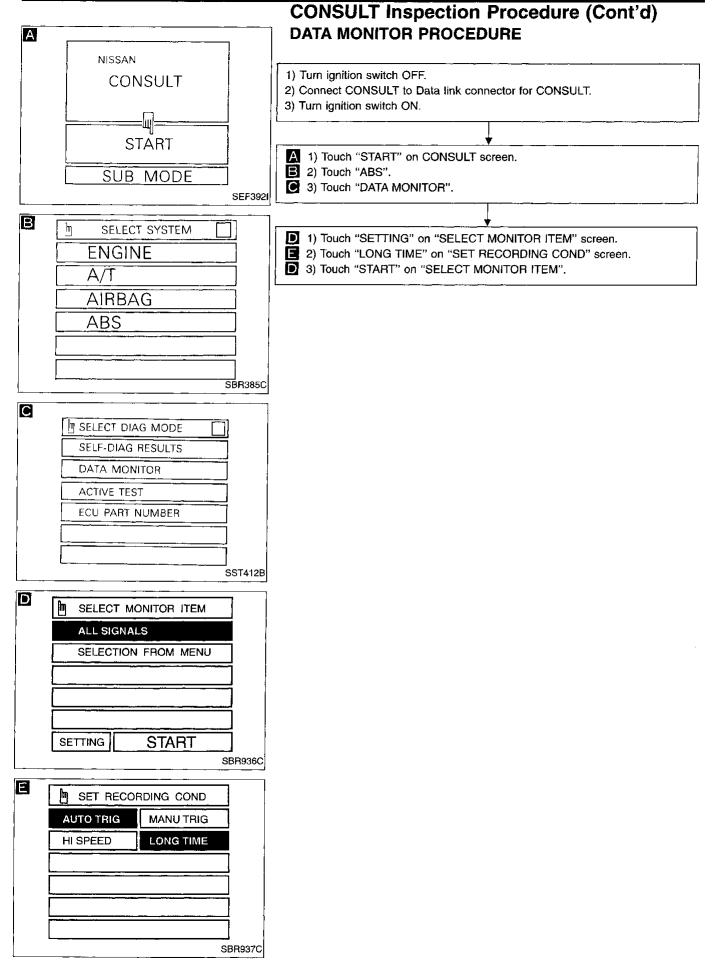


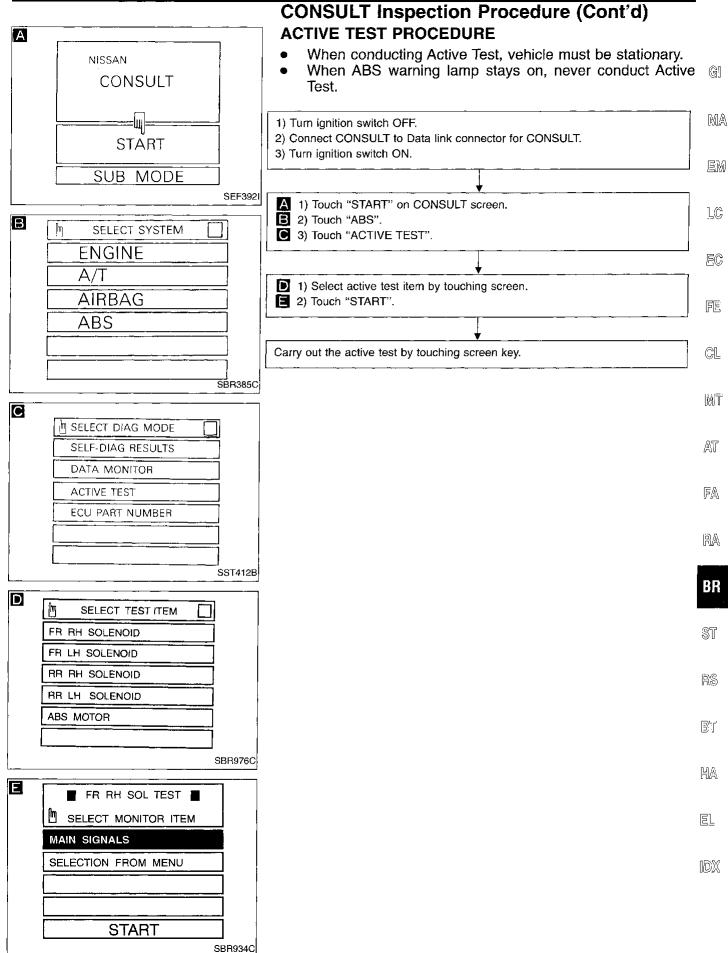
CONSULT Inspection Procedure (Cont'd)

SELF-DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS MODE

Diagnostic item	Diagnostic item is detected when	Diagnostic procedure
R RH SENSOR	 Circuit for front right wheel sensor is open. (An abnormally high input voltage is entered.) 	2
R LH SENSOR OPEN]	 Circuit for front left wheel sensor is open. (An abnormally high input voltage is entered.) 	2
R RH SENSOR	 Circuit for rear right sensor is open. (An abnormally high input voltage is entered.) 	2
R LH SENSOR OPEN]	 Circuit for rear left sensor is open. (An abnormally high input voltage is entered.) 	2
R RH SENSOR SHORTI*1	 Circuit for front right wheel sensor is shorted. (An abnormally low input voltage is entered.) 	2
R LH SENSOR SHORTJ*1	 Circuit for front left wheel sensor is shorted. (An abnormally low input voltage is entered.) 	2
R RH SENSOR SHORT]*1	 Circuit for rear right sensor is shorted. (An abnormally low input voltage is entered.) 	2
R LH SENSOR SHORT]*1	 Circuit for rear left sensor is shorted. (An abnormally low input voltage is entered.) 	2
ABS SENSOR ABNORMAL SIGNAL]	 Teeth damage on sensor rotor or improper installation of wheel sensor. (Abnormal wheel sensor signal is entered.) 	2
FR RH IN ABS SOL OPEN]	 Circuit for front right inlet solenoid valve is open. (An abnormally low output voltage is entered.) 	1
FR LH IN ABS SOL OPEN]	 Circuit for front left inlet solenoid valve is open. (An abnormally low output voltage is entered.) 	1
RR RH IN ABS SOL OPEN]	 Circuit for rear right inlet solenoid value is open. (An abnormally low output voltage is entered.) 	1
R LH IN ABS SOL	 Circuit for rear left inlet solenoid valve is open. (An abnormally low output voltage is entered.) 	1
R RH IN ABS SOL SHORT]	 Circuit for front right inlet solenoid valve is shorted. (An abnormally high output voltage is entered.) 	1
R LH IN ABS SOL SHORT]	 Circuit for front left inlet solenoid valve is shorted. (An abnormally high output voltage is entered.) 	1
R RH IN ABS SOL SHORT]	 Circuit for rear right inlet solenoid valve is shorted. (An abnormally high output voltage is entered.) 	1
R LH IN ABS SOL SHORT]	 Circuit for rear left inlet solenoid valve is shorted. (An abnormally high output voltage is entered.) 	1
R RH OUT ABS SOL DPEN]	 Circuit for front right outlet solenoid valve is open. (An abnormally low output voltage is entered.) 	1
R LH OUT ABS SOL	Circuit for front left outlet solenoid valve is open. (An abnormally low output voltage is entered.)	1
R RH OUT ABS SOL	Circuit for rear right outlet solenoid valve is open. (An abnormally low output voltage is entered.)	1
IR LH OUT ABS SOL DPEN]	 Circuit for rear left outlet solenoid valve is open. (An abnormally low output voltage is entered.) 	1
R RH OUT ABS SOL SHORT]	Circuit for front right outlet solenoid valve is shorted. (An abnormally high output voltage is entered.)	1
R LH OUT ABS SOL SHORT]	Circuit for front left outlet solenoid valve is shorted. (An abnormally high output voltage is entered.)	1
R RH OUT ABS SOL SHORT]	Circuit for rear right outlet solenoid valve is shorted. (An abnormally high output voltage is entered.)	1
R LH OUT ABS SOL SHORT]	Circuit for rear left outlet solenoid valve is shorted. (An abnormally high output voltage is entered.)	1
BS ACTUATOR RELAY	 Actuator solenoid valve relay is ON, even control unit sends off signal. Actuator solenoid valve relay is OFF, even control unit sends on signal. 	4
BS MOTOR BNORMAL]	 Circuit for actuator motor is open or shorted. Actuator motor relay is stuck. 	3
ATTERY VOLT /B-LOW]	• Power source voltage supplied to ABS control unit is abnormally low.	5
	 Function of calculation in ABS control unit has failed. 	6

*1: Be sure to confirm the ABS warning lamp illuminates when the ignition switch is turned ON after repairing the shorted sensor circuit, but the lamp goes out when driving the vehicle over 30 km/h (20 MPH) for one minute in accordance with SELF-DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE.





CONSULT Inspection Procedure (Cont'd)

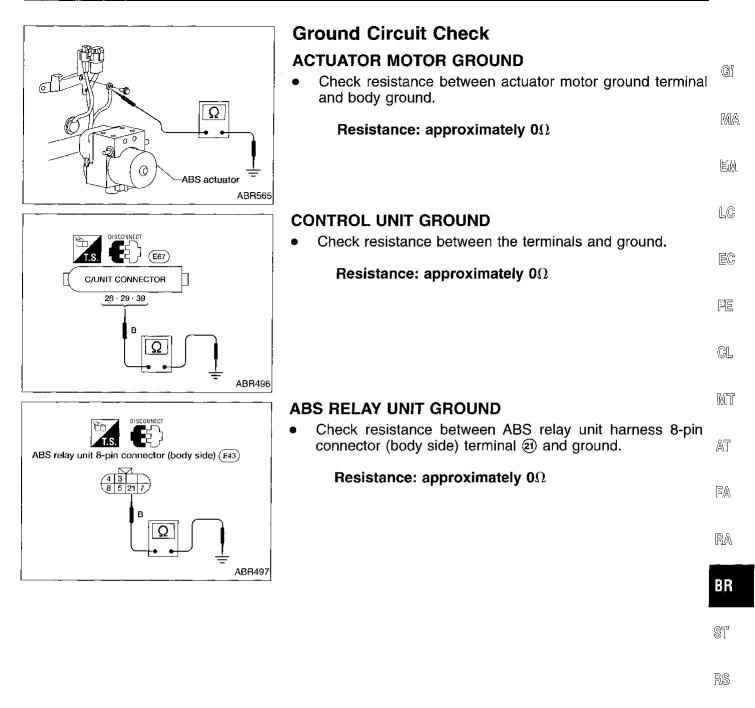
DATA MONITOR MODE

MONITOR ITEM	CONDITION	SPECIFICATION
FR RH SENSOR FR LH SENSOR RR RH SENSOR RR LH SENSOR	Drive vehicle. (Each wheel is rotating.)	Displays computed vehicle speed from wheel sensor signal. Almost the same speed as speedometer.
STOP LAMP SW	Turn ignition switch ON and depress brake pedal.	Depress the pedal: ON Release the pedal: OFF
FR RH IN SOL FR RH OUT SOL FR LH IN SOL FR LH OUT SOL RR RH IN SOL RR RH OUT SOL RR LH IN SOL RR LH OUT SOL	Ignition switch is turned ON or engine is running.	Operating conditions for each solenoid valve are indicated. ABS is not operating: OFF
ACTUATOR RLY		Displays ON/OFF condition of ABS actuator relay. When turning ignition switch ON, ABS actuator relay is oper- ated.
MOTOR RELAY	Ignition switch is turned ON or engine is running.	ABS is not operating: OFF ABS is operating: ON
WARNING LAMP		Warning lamp is turned on: ON Warning lamp is turned off: OFF
BATTERY VOLT		Power supply voltage for control unit

ACTIVE TEST MODE

TEST ITEM	CONDITION	JUDGMENT		
FR RH SOLENOID		Brake fluid pressure	control operatio	OUT SOL
FR LH SOLENOID RR RH SOLENOID RR LH SOLENOID	Ignition switch is turned ON.	UP (Increase): KEEP (Hold): DOWN (Decrease):	OFF ON	OFF OFF ON
ABS MOTOR		ABS actuator motor ON: Motor runs OFF: Motor stops		

Note: Active test will automatically stop ten seconds after the test starts. (TEST IS STOPPED monitor shows ON.)

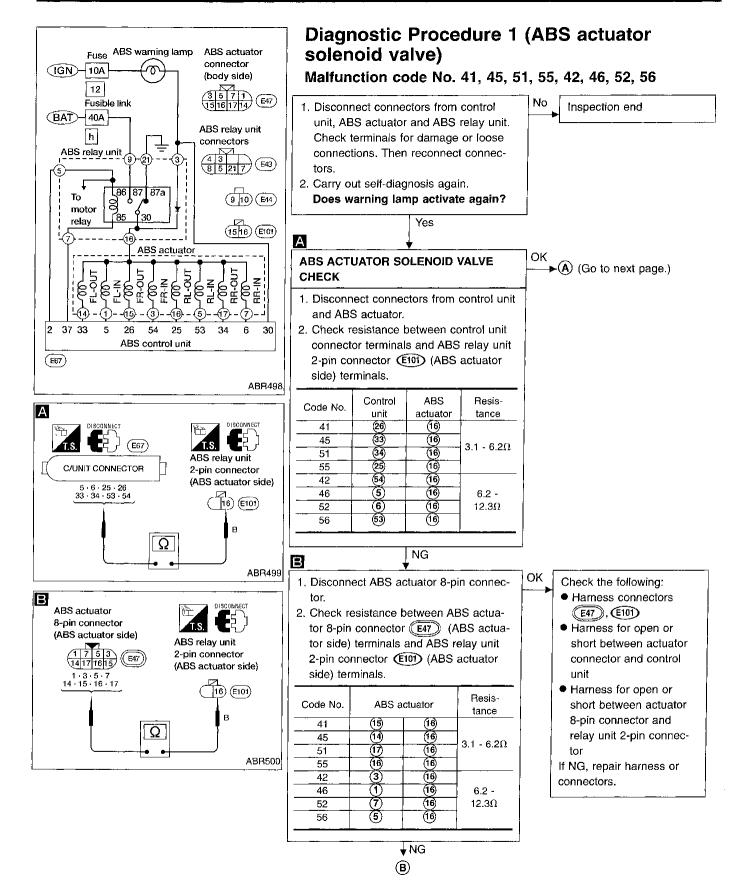


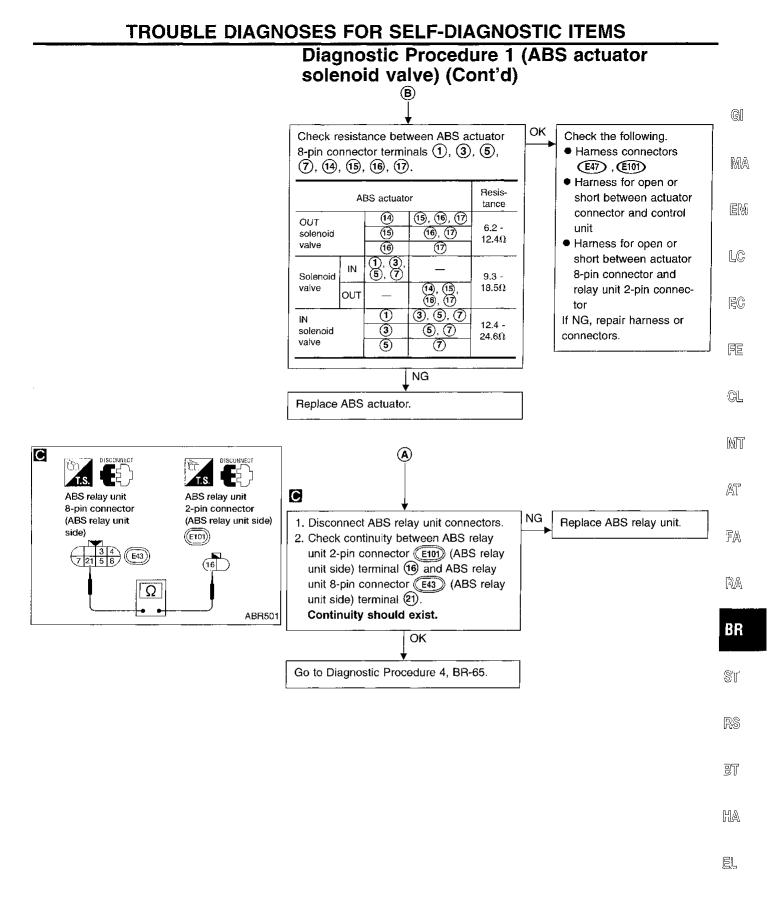
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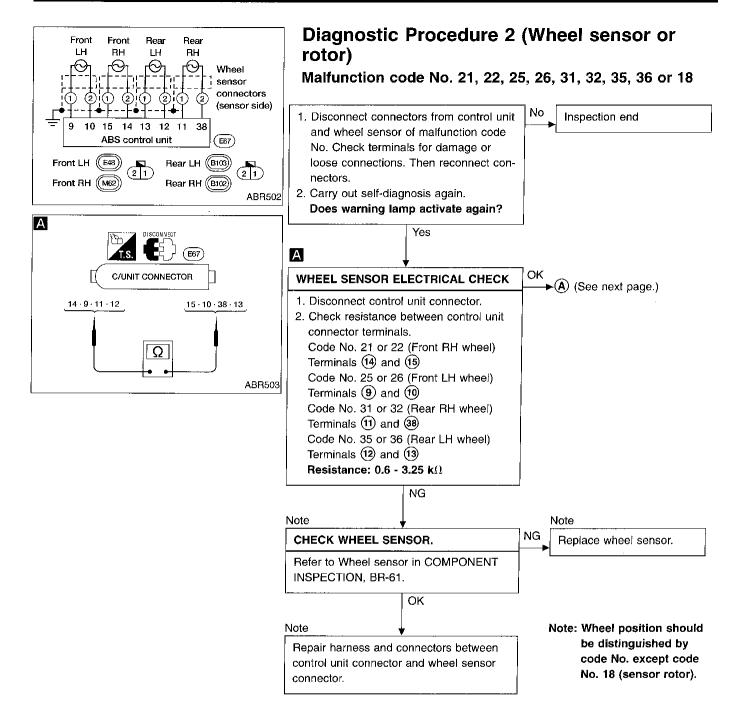
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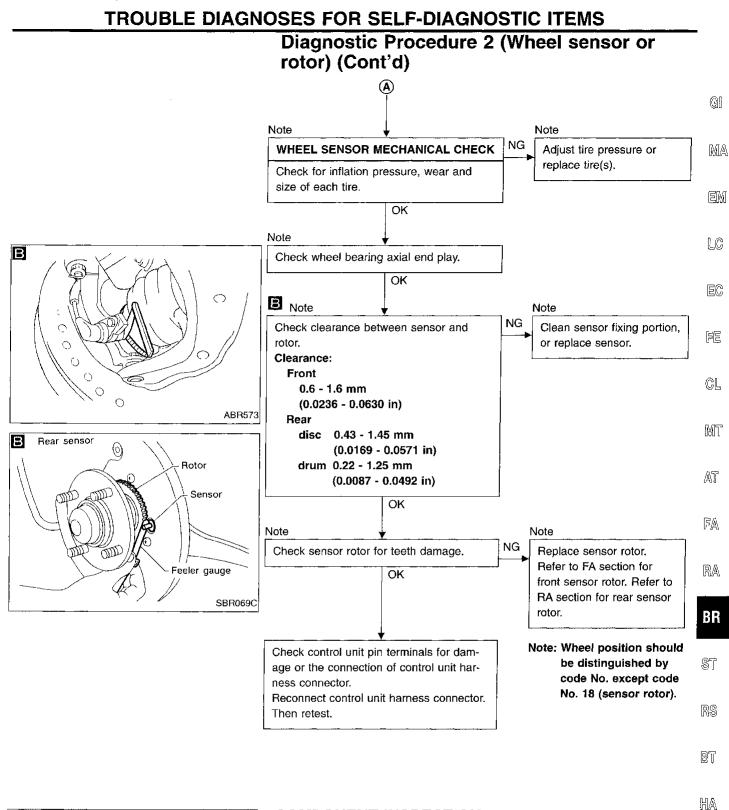
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COMPONENT INSPECTION

Wheel sensor

Rear

wheel

sensor

RH: (B102)

LH: (BICG)

ABR504

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Front

wheel

sensor

LH: (E48)

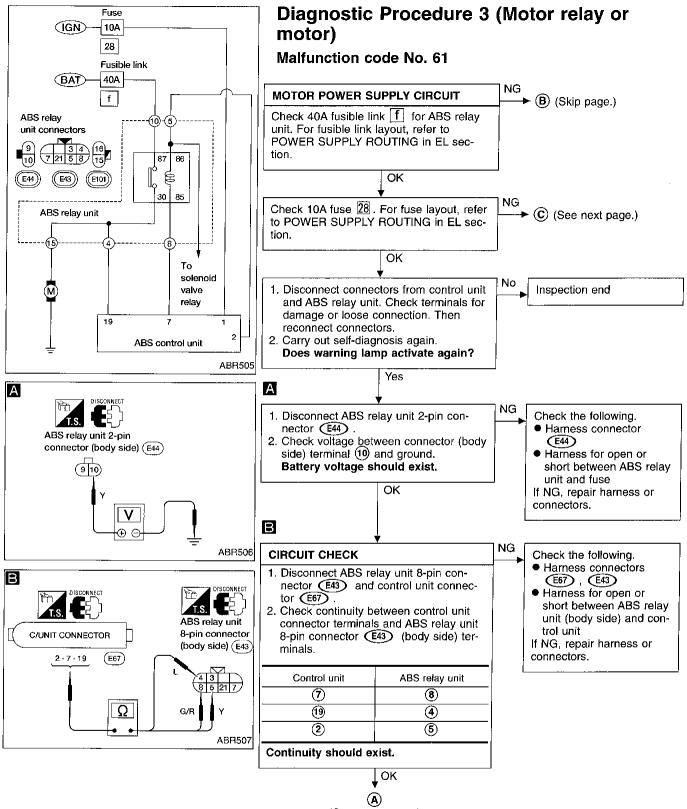
RH: (M62))

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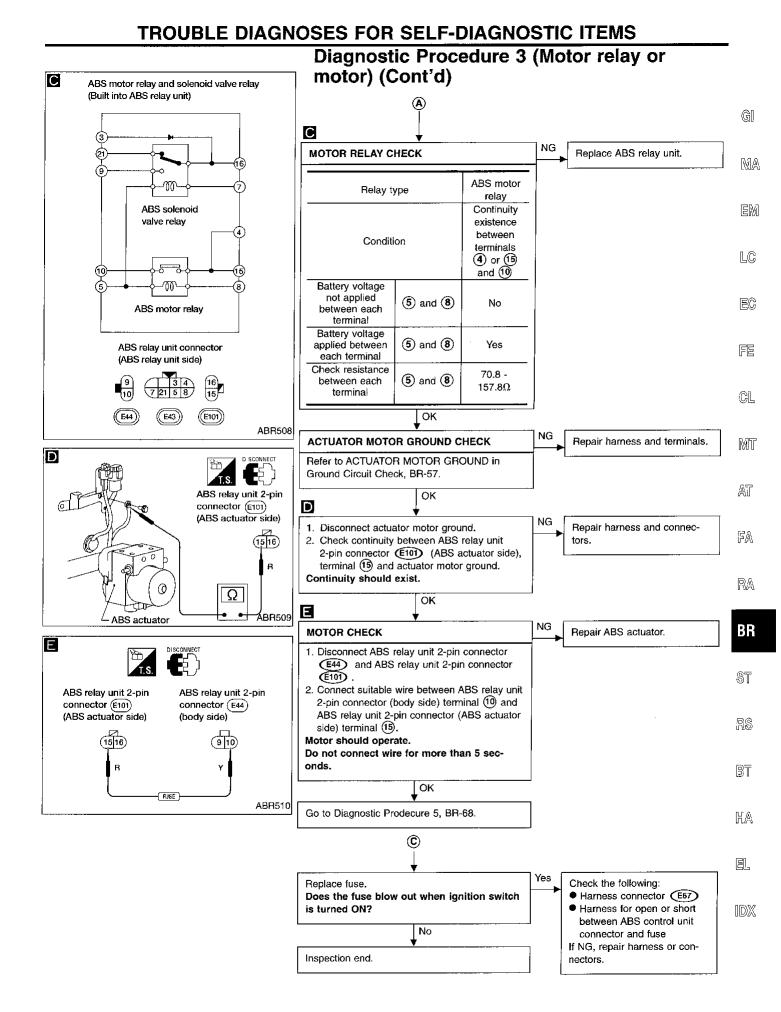
Check resistance for each sensor. **Resistance: 0.6 - 3.25 k** Ω

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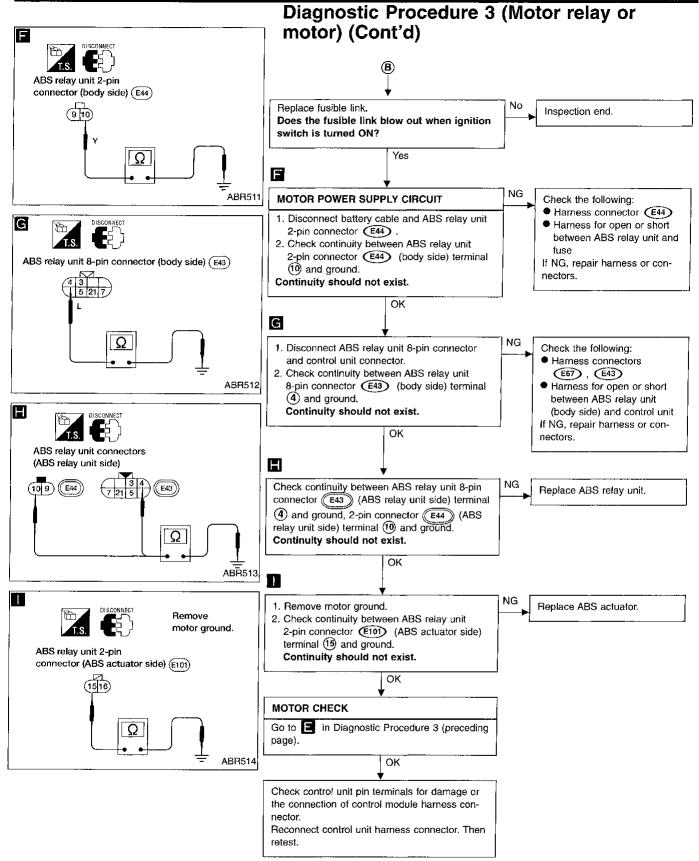
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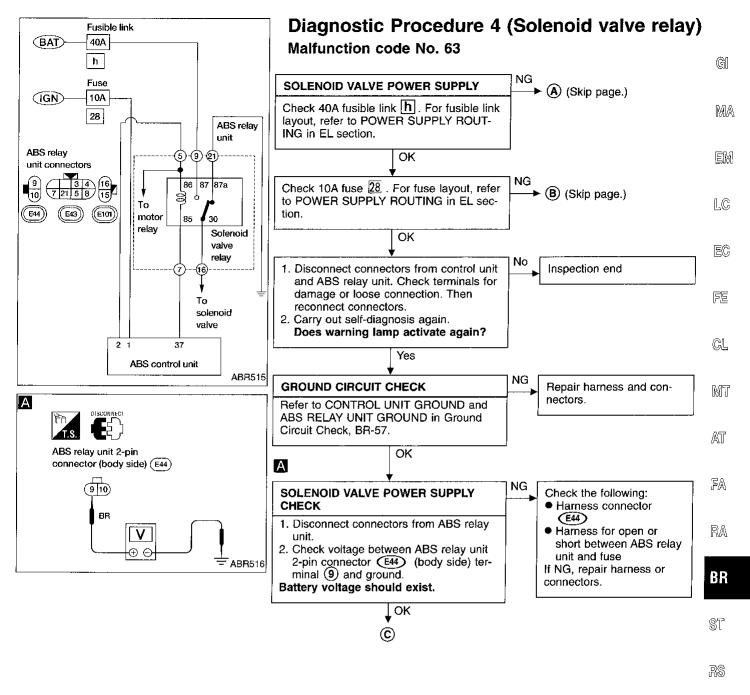


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BR-63



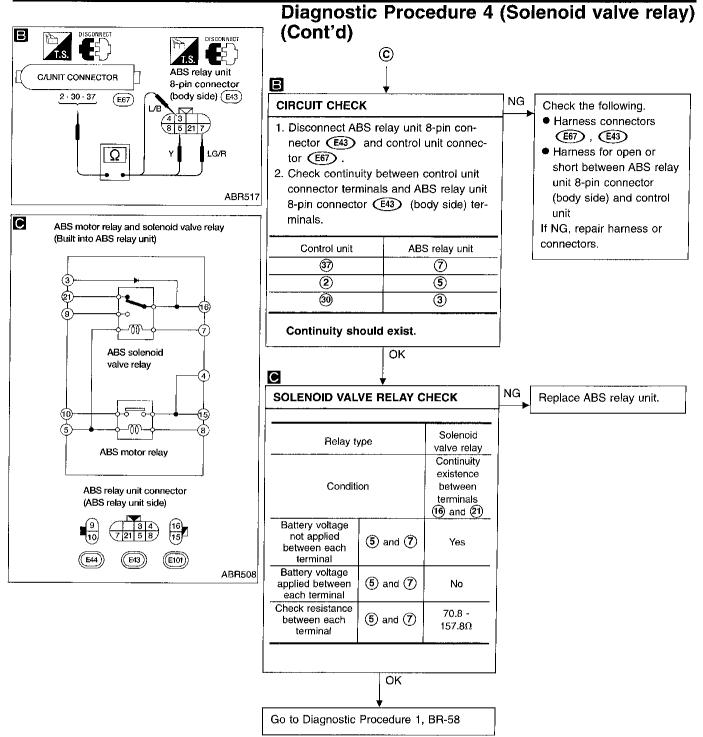


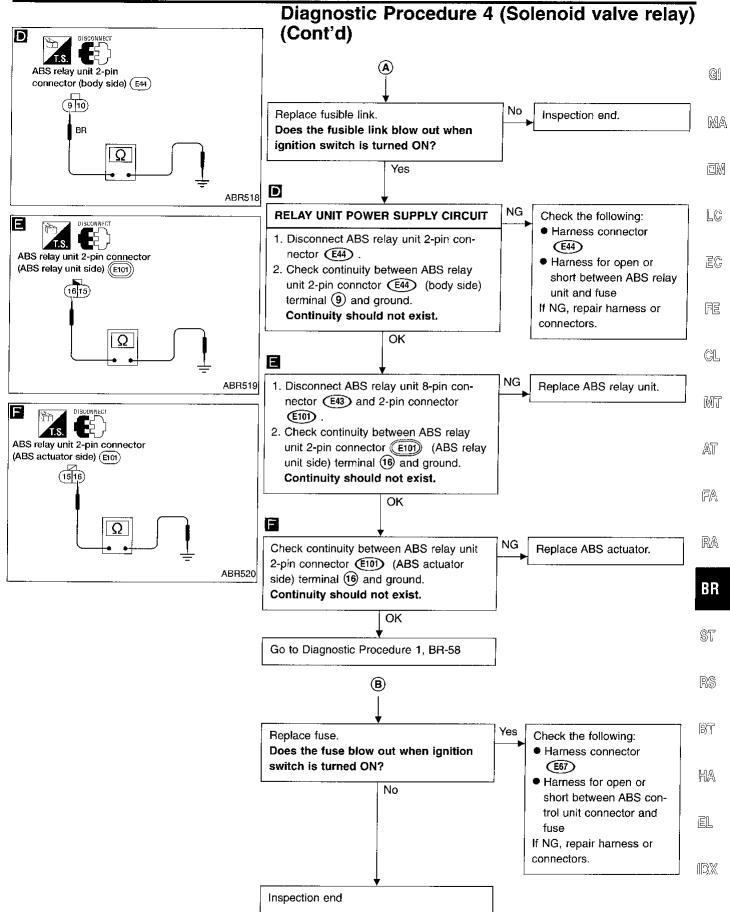
BT

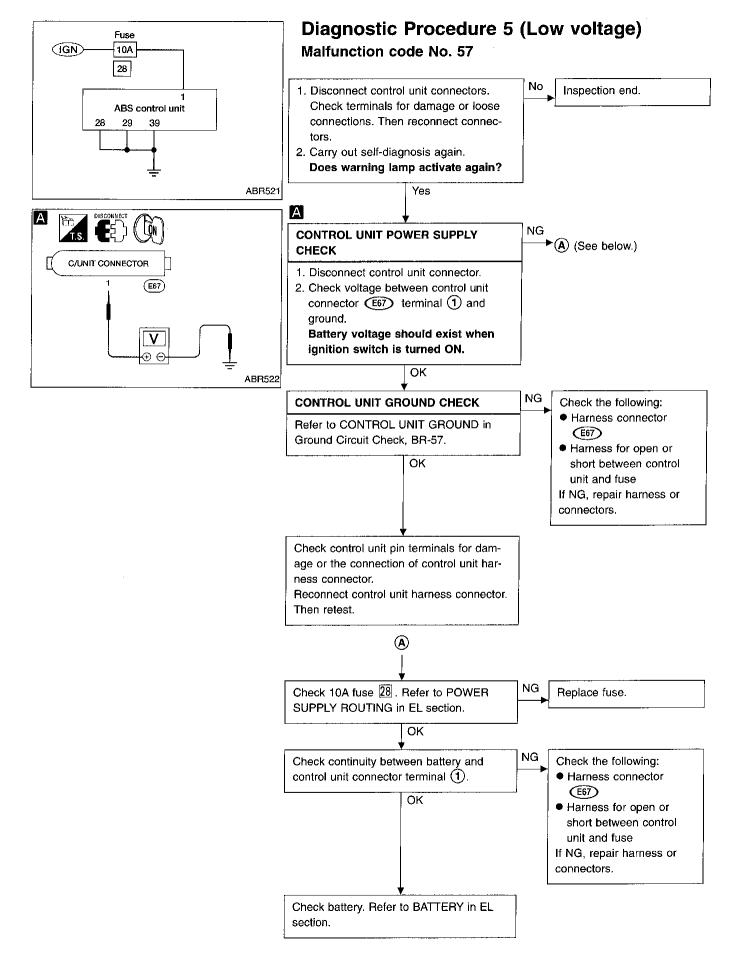
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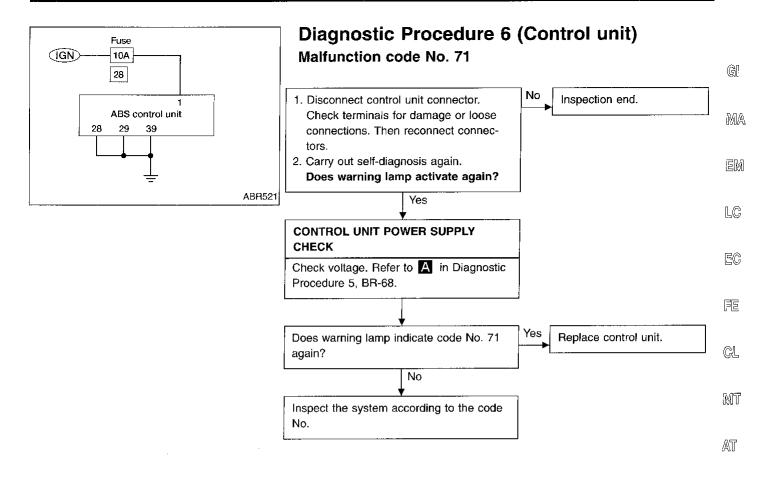
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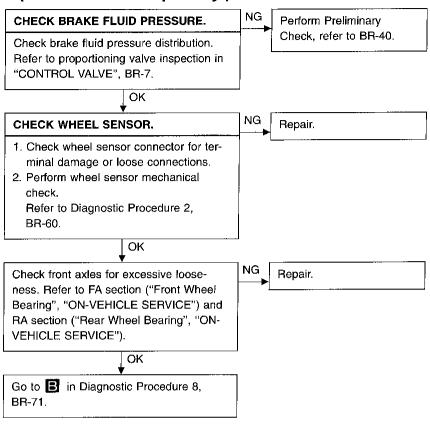
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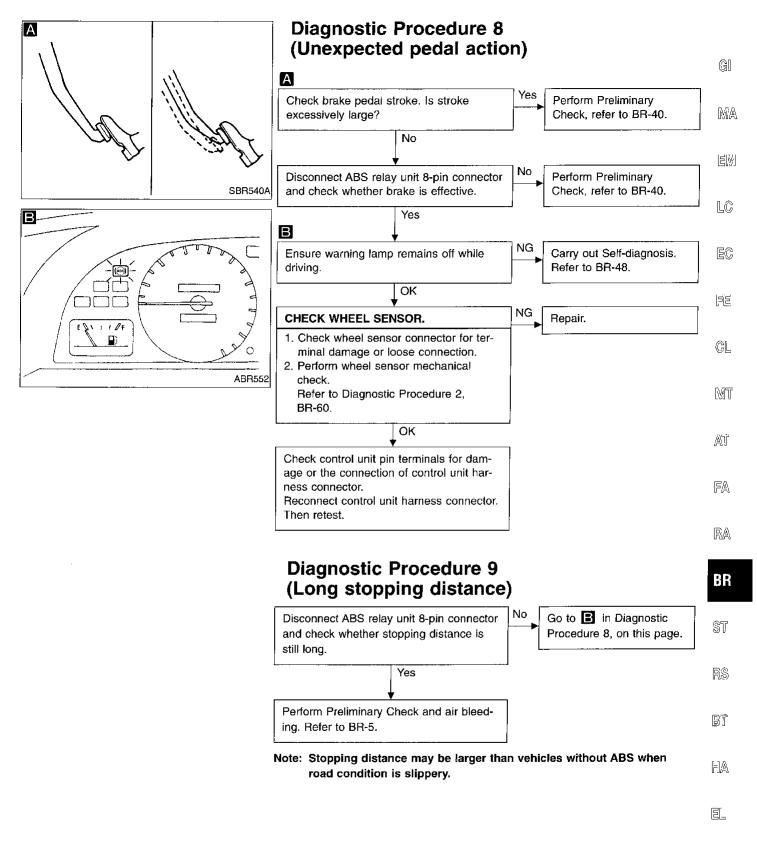
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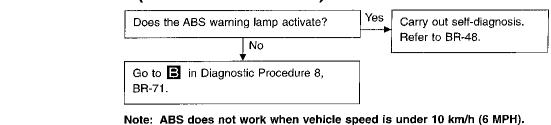
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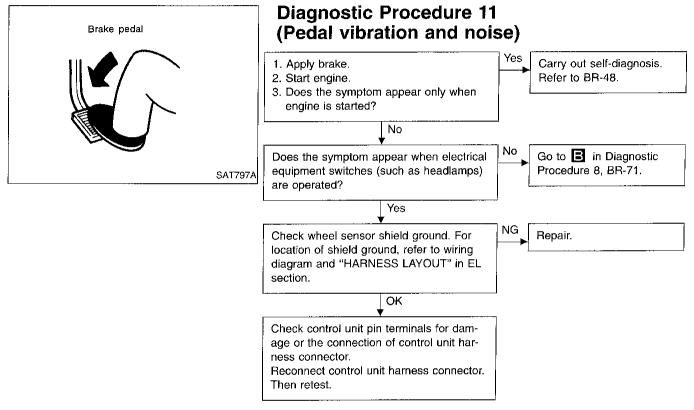
Diagnostic Procedure 7 (ABS works frequently.)





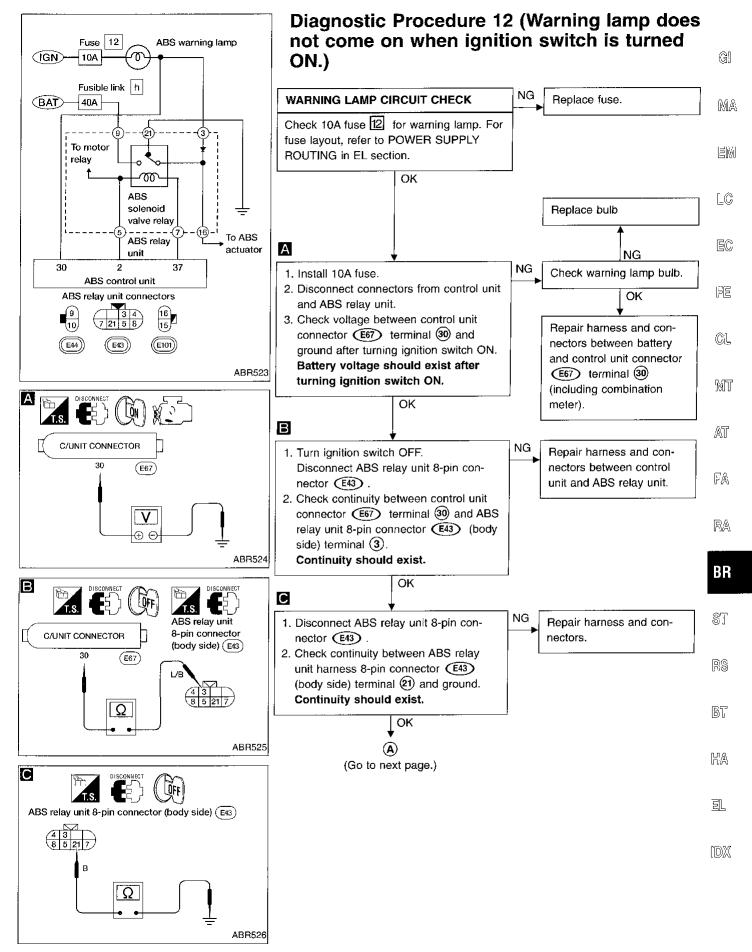
Diagnostic Procedure 10 (ABS does not work)



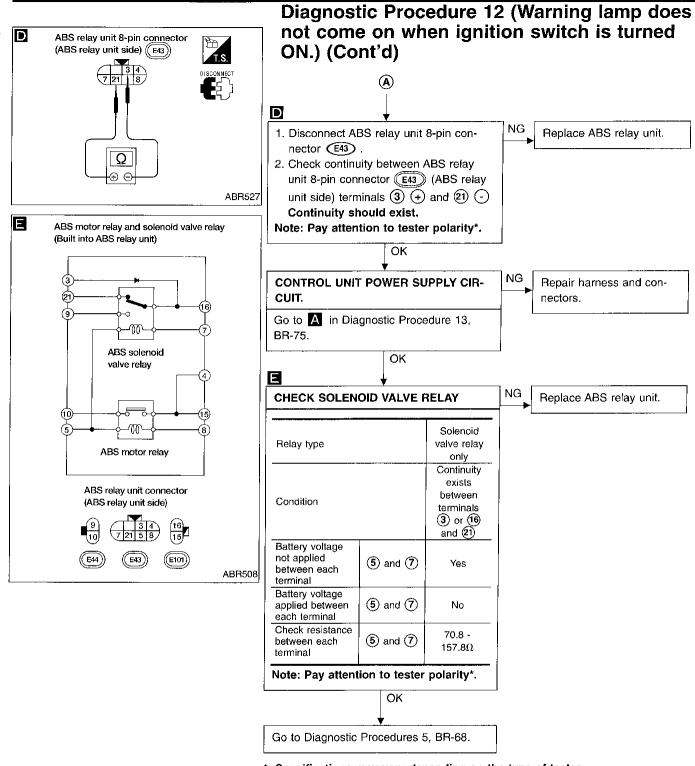


Note: ABS may operate and cause vibration under the following conditions:

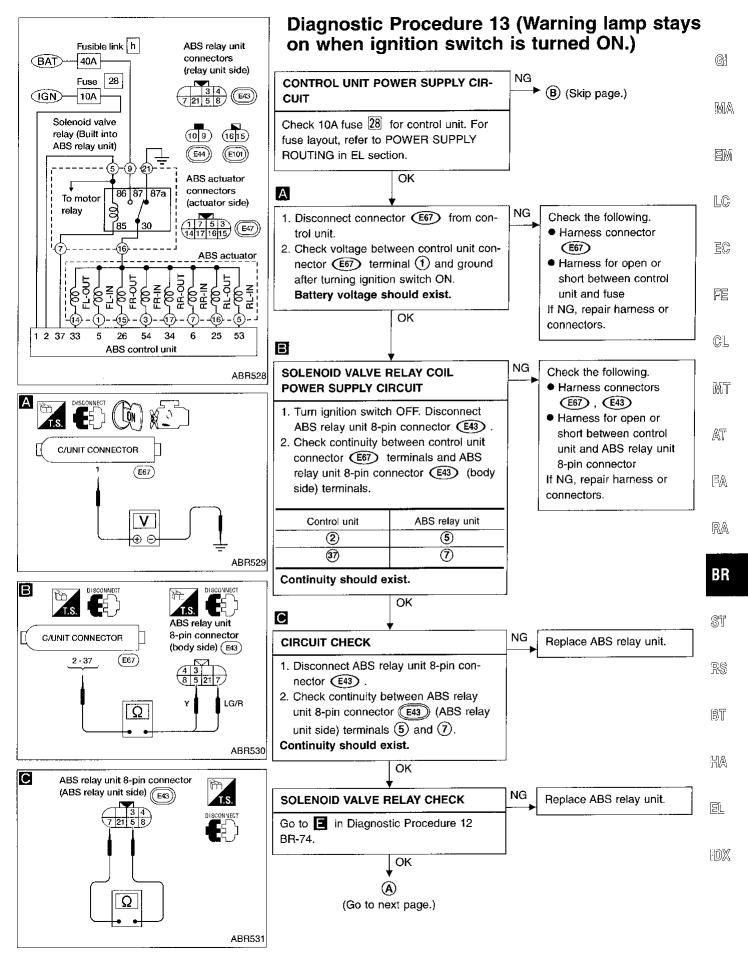
- Applying brake gradually when shifting or operating clutch.
- Low-friction (slippery) road.
- High speed cornering.
- Driving over bumps and pot holes.
- Engine speed is over 5,000 rpm with vehicle stopped.



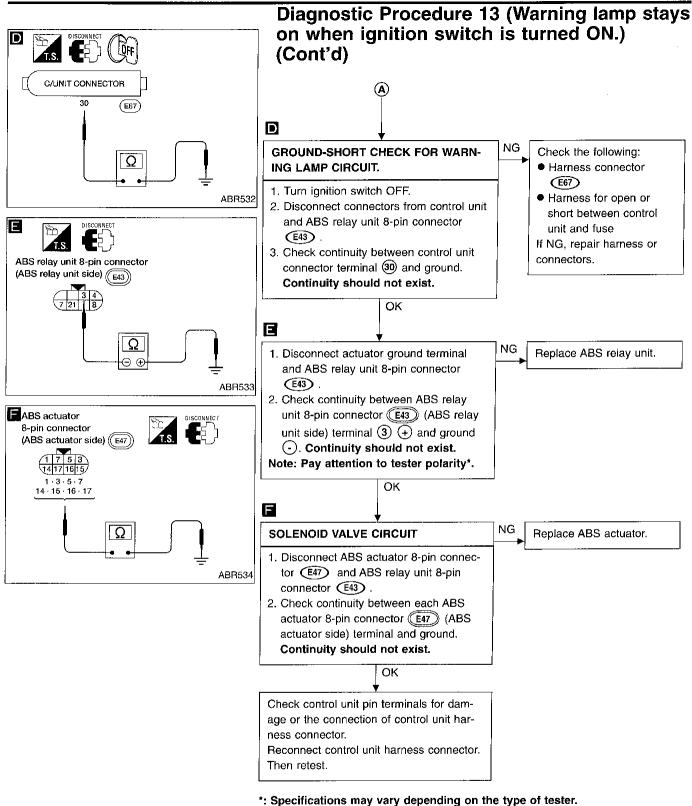
TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS FOR SYMPTOMS



*: Specifications may vary depending on the type of tester. Before performing this inspection, refer to the instruction manual of the tester.

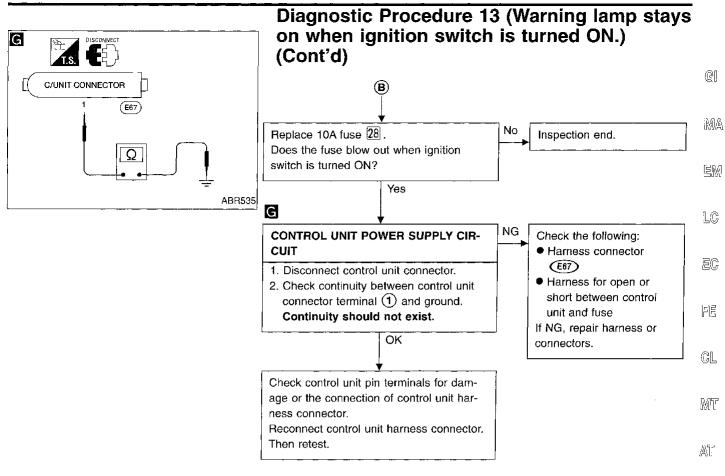


TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS FOR SYMPTOMS



Before performing this inspection, refer to the instruction manual of the tester.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS FOR SYMPTOMS



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		Except S	Except SE Model		SE Model	
Ар	plied model	Without ABS	With ARS I		With ABS	
Fro	ont brake					
	Brake model		CL2	5VB		
	Cylinder bore diameter mm (in)		57.2 (2.252)			
	Pad mm (in)					
	Length x width x thickness		125.6 x 4 (4.94 x 1.8			
	Rotor outer diam- eter x thickness mm (in)		280 x 22 (11.02 x 0.87)			
Re	ar brake					
	Brake model	LT23E CL9		НА		
	Cylinder bore diameter mm (in)	19.05 (3/4) 33.96 (1.3		1.3370)		
	Lining or pad mm (in)					
	Length x width x thickness	$\begin{array}{c} 219.4 \times 35 \times 4.1 \\ (8.64 \times 1.38 \times 0.161) \end{array} (3.508)$		89.1 x 3 (3.508 x 0.3	1.555 x	
	Drum inner diam- eter or rotor outer diameter x thick- ness mm (in)	228.6 (9) 258 x (10.16 x				

General Specifications

	Except SE Model		SE Model	
Applied model	Without ABS	With ABS	Without ABS	With ABS
Master cylinder	23.81	25.40	23.81	25.40
Cylinder bore diameter				
mm (in)	(15/16)	(1)	(15/16)	(1)
Control valve	Dual proportioning valve			3
Valve model	built-in type	sepa- rated type	built-in type	sepa- rated type
Split point kPa (kg/cm², psi) x reducing ratio			427) x 0.2	
Brake booster				
Booster model		M 21	15T	
Diaphragm diam- eter mm (in)	Primary: 230 (9.06) Secondary:			
	205 (8.07)			
Recommended brake fluid	DOT 3			

DISC BRAKE

Brake model		CL25VB	CL9HA
Pad wear limit	mm (in)		
Minimum thickness		2.0 (0.079)	1.5 (0.059)
Rotor repair limit	mm (in)		
Minimum thickness		20.0 (0.787)	8.0 (0.315)

DRUM BRAKE

Brake model	LT23E
Lining wear limit mm (in)	
Minimum thickness	1.5 (0.059)
Drum repair limit mm (in)	
Maximum inner diameter	230 (9.06)
Maximum Out-of-round	0.03 (0.0012)

Inspection and Adjustment BRAKE PEDAL

Free height "H"*	mm (in)	
M/T	1	169 - 179 (6.65 - 7.05)
A/T		177 ~ 187 (6.97 - 7.36)
Depressed height "D"	mm (in)	
[under force of 490 N (50 kg, 110 lb) with engine running]		90 (3.54)
Clearance between switches and pedal stopper bracket "C" mm (in)		0.3 - 1.0 (0.012 - 0.039)
Pedal free play "A"	mm (in)	1.0 - 3.0 (0.039 - 0.118)

*: Measured from surface of dash reinforcement panel.

PARKING BRAKE

Number of notches	
[under force of 196 N (20 kg, 44 lb)]	7 - 8
Number of notches when warning lamp comes on	1