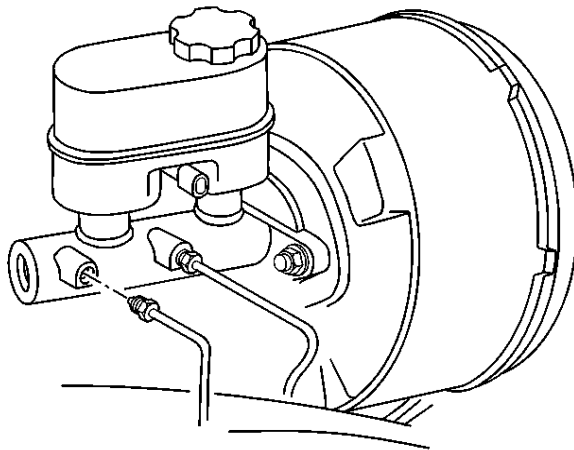


# Hydraulic Brake System Bleeding Manual

The time required to bleed the hydraulic system can be reduced if the master cylinder reservoir is filled with brake fluid and as much air as possible is expelled before the master cylinder is installed on the vehicle. Pumping the piston can evacuate the air from the piston cavities.

Power brakes require the vacuum reserve be depleted by applying the brakes several items with the engine off. Care must be taken to prevent brake fluid from contacting any painted surface. Use rags to catch the excess fluid.



1. Fill the master cylinder reservoir with brake fluid and keep the reservoir at least half full of fluid during the bleeding operation.

## Notice

Use the correct fastener in the correct location. Replacement fasteners must be the correct part number for that application. Fasteners requiring replacement or fasteners requiring the use of thread locking compound or sealant are identified in the service procedure. Do not use paints, lubricants, or corrosion inhibitors on fasteners or fastener joint surfaces unless specified. These coatings affect fastener torque and joint clamping force and may damage the fastener. Use the correct tightening sequence and specifications when installing fasteners in order to avoid damage to parts and systems.

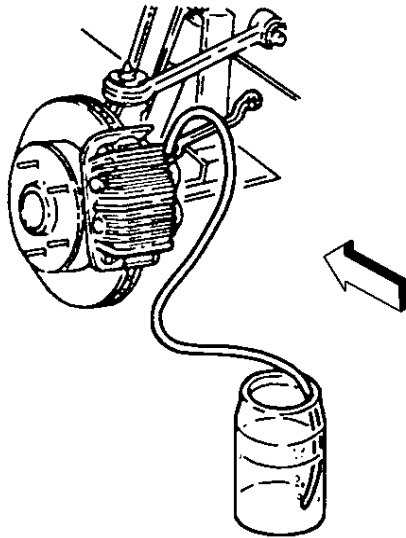
2. If the master cylinder is known or suspected to have air in the bore, then it must be bled in the following manner, before bleeding any caliper:
  - A. Disconnect the forward (blind end) brake pipe connection at the master cylinder.
  - B. Allow the brake fluid to fill the master cylinder piston bore until it begins to flow from

the forward pipe connector port.

- C. Connect the forward brake pipe to the master cylinder and tighten.
- D. Depress the brake pedal slowly one time and hold. Loosen the forward brake pipe connection at the master cylinder to purge air from the bore. Tighten the connection and then release the brake pedal slowly. Wait 15 seconds. Repeat the sequence, including the 15 second wait, until all air is removed from the bore. **Tighten**

Tighten the brake pipe tube nut to 18 N·m (13 lb ft).

- E. When clear fluid flows from the forward connection, repeat steps 1 and 2 to bleed the master cylinder at the rear (cowl) connection.



- 3. Individual brake calipers are bled only after all air is removed from the master cylinder. If it is known that the brake calipers do not contain any air, then it will not be necessary to bleed them.
  - A. Place a proper size box end wrench, or equivalent, over the brake caliper bleed screw. Attach a clear tube over the screw. Submerge the other end of the tube in a clear container partially filled with brake fluid.
  - B. Depress the brake pedal slowly one time and hold. Loosen the brake caliper bleed screw to purge the air from the cylinder. Tighten the brake caliper bleed screw and slowly release the pedal. Wait 15 seconds. Repeat the sequence, including the 15 second wait, until all air is removed. It may be necessary to repeat the sequence 10 or more times to remove all the air. Rapid pumping of the brake pedal pushes the master cylinder secondary piston down the bore in a way that makes it difficult to bleed the system. **Tighten**

Tighten the brake caliper bleed screws to 12 N·m (106 lb in).

- C. If it is necessary to bleed all of the brake calipers, the following sequence should be used:
  - i. Right rear
  - ii. Left rear
  - iii. Right front
  - iv. Left front
- D. Check the brake pedal for sponginess.

- E. Auto bleed the modulator and repeat the manual bleeding procedure to correct this condition. Refer to [ABS Automated Bleed Procedure](#) in Antilock Brake System.

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