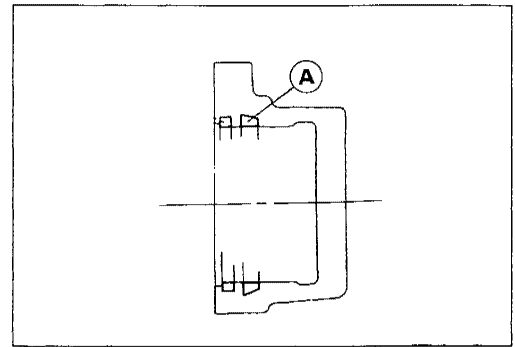


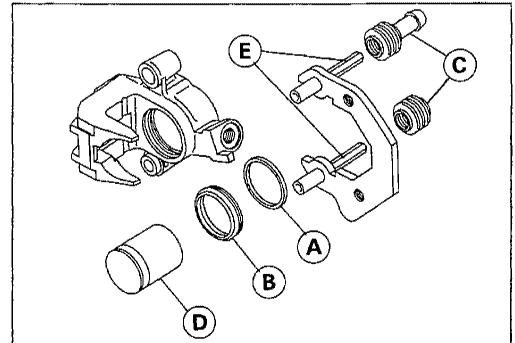
Fluid Seal Damage

The fluid seal [A] around the piston maintains the proper pad/disc clearance. If this seal is not satisfactory, pad wear will increase, and constant pad drag on the disc will raise brake and brake fluid temperature.

- Replace the fluid seals under any of the following conditions: (a) fluid leakage around the pad; (b) brakes overheat; (c) there is a large difference in inner and outer pad wear; (d) the seal is stuck to the piston.
- ★ If the fluid seal is replaced, replace the dust seal as well. Also, replace all seals every other time the pads are changed.

**Dust Seal and Friction Boot Damage**

- Check that the dust seals [B] and friction boots [C] are not cracked, worn swollen, or otherwise damaged.
- ★ If they show any damage, replace them.

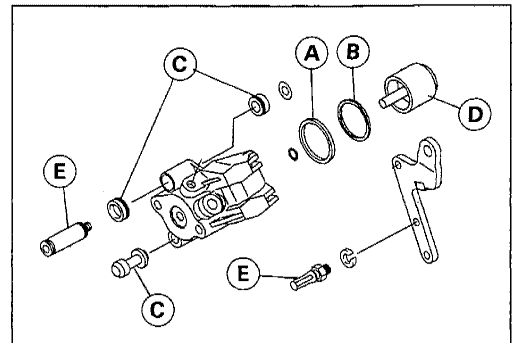
**Piston and Cylinder Damage**

- Visually inspect the piston [D] and cylinder surfaces.
- ★ Replace the caliper if the cylinder and piston are badly scored or rusty.

Caliper Holder Shaft Wear

The caliper body must slide smoothly on the caliper holder shafts. If the body does not slide smoothly, one pad will wear more than the other, pad wear will increase, and constant drag on the disc will raise brake and brake fluid temperature.

- Check to see that the caliper holder shafts [E] are not badly worn or stepped, and that the rubber friction boots are not damaged.
- ★ If the rubber friction boot is damaged, replace the rubber friction boot.
- ★ If the caliper holder shaft is damaged, replace the caliper holder for the front caliper, and replace the caliper holder shaft and rubber friction boot as a unit for the rear caliper.

**Parking Brake Assembly Inspection**

- Visually inspect the boot [A].
- ★ Replace the boot if it is cracked, swollen or otherwise damaged.
- Visually inspect the parking brake shaft [B].
- ★ Replace the brake cam assembly [C] if the shaft is worn, stepped or otherwise damaged.

