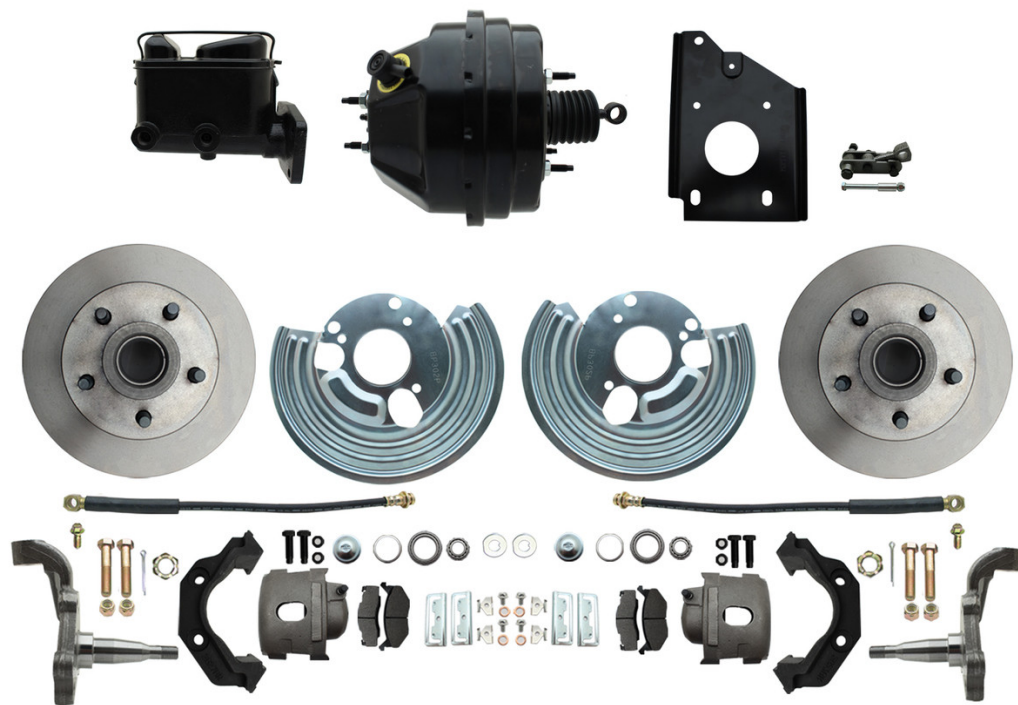


555-630107

**FITS 1971-1974 B BODIES
1970-1974 E BODIES**

DISC BRAKE CONVERSION KIT



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING Proper operation of your brakes is essential for your safety and the safety of others. Any brake service should be performed ONLY by persons experienced in the installation and proper operation of brake systems. It is the responsibility of the person installing any brake component or kit to determine the suitability of the component or kit for the particular application. After installation, and before operating your vehicle, be sure to test the function of the brakes under controlled conditions. **DO NOT DRIVE WITH UNTESTED BRAKES!**

IMPORTANT Take time to read all the literature that came with this kit. Before beginning installation check the provided list of parts against what you received to ensure that all parts are present. While this kit was designed to make the process of changing brake parts as simple as possible, **NOTE: WITH SOME KITS IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO MAKE MINOR CHANGES TO YOUR CAR! READ ALL WARRANTY DISCLAIMERS AND RETURN POLICIES INCLUDED IN THIS KIT PRIOR TO INSTALLATION!**

NOTE Always utilize safety restraints when operating the vehicle. The installation of disc brakes will require the use of 15" wheels. Any attempt to install disc brake with a 14" wheel will be the customer's responsibility.

NOTE This kit is an aftermarket solution. It is not intended to be a direct installation or OEM replacement. Due to changes in production in certain years, your car may require modifications beyond these instructions for this kit to install properly.

PARTS INCLUDED WITH THIS KIT:

PART #	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
2627	Spindles	2
BP302D/P	Backing Plates	2
BPRP6570	Booster Bracket	2
5314	Rotors	2
HSDBK-7/16	Brake hoses	2
HWK6272	Hardware Kit	1
A17	Inner Bearings	2
A2	Outer Bearings	2
5121	Seals	2
20618101	Dust Caps	2
4103/4104	Calipers	2

PERFORMANCE UPGRADE PARTS:

5314LX/5314RX	High performance drilled and slotted rotors	2
HSDBKSS-7/16	Stainless steel braided hoses	2

OPTIONAL PARTS (NOT INCLUDED WITH KIT, AVAILABLE FOR SEPERATE PURCHASE):

	Power Booster	
	Master Cylinder	
	Proportioning Valve Kit	
	Vacuum Hose & Fittings	

PREPARING YOUR VEHICLE TO INSTALL YOUR BRAKE SYSTEM UPGRADE

- Rack the vehicle.
- If you don't have a rack, then you must take extra safety precautions.
- Choose a firmly packed and level ground to jack up the vehicle.
- Chock the rear wheels.
- Jack the vehicle up and support it with jack stands and secure the pins.
- Set the parking brake and put the transmission in park if automatic, reverse if manual transmission.
- The front wheels should be allowed to free hang to relieve tension on the coil springs.

IMPORTANT

NEVER rely on jacks to support a vehicle! Always test the steadiness of your stands that are supporting the vehicle before attempting to work on a raised vehicle!

PREPARING YOUR PARTS

- Locate the spindles and the inner wheel bearings. In order to install the inner bearings on new spindles, often you must remove .0004" from the inner bearing seating diameter. This can be accomplished with 240 grit emery paper and a rotary sanding motion on the spindle. Be sure to sand around the radius of the spindle which avoids flat spots. Continue this operation until the inner bearings can be slid onto the spindle without binding. Remember to use brake parts cleaner to keep all surfaces free of debris. Also use a lubricant such as bearing grease to ease them on. Do not grind or file on the spindle!
- Pack all bearings with hi-temp wheel bearing grease. A bearing packing tool is ideal for the job. (See Figure 1)
- Adhere the brake pads into place using disc brake quiet and bend outer brake tabs over calipers accordingly. Let them cure!
- Mate up each threaded nut with its' designated bolt or threaded surface.
- Group your kit parts to speed up the installation.
- Check your quantity of components versus the items list.

FIGURE 1



Universal Bearing Packer

COMPONENTS TO INSPECT, REPLACE OR UPGRADE PRIOR TO AND / OR DURING INSTALLATION OF DISC CONVERSION KITS

Tie rod ends and nuts	Adjustment sleeves	Control arm shafts, mounting bolts, & nuts
Control Arms	Idler arm and nut	Pitman Arm and nut
Upper Ball Joints and nuts	Lower Ball Joints and nuts	Shocks and hardware
Residual valves	Metering valves	Proportioning valves
Brake lines	Stainless steel brake lines	Stainless steel hardware

SUGGESTIONS:

- Take the time to identify any suspect parts that are not included in this kit.
- Consider making upgrades such as converting to polyurethane bushings, performance shocks, tubular a-arms, etc.
- Plan any Installation (s) of replacement parts during the various stages of the drum to disc conversion process.

INSTALLATION OF THE DISC BRAKE KIT WILL REQUIRE THE USE OF THE FOLLOWING TOOLS & CHEMICALS:

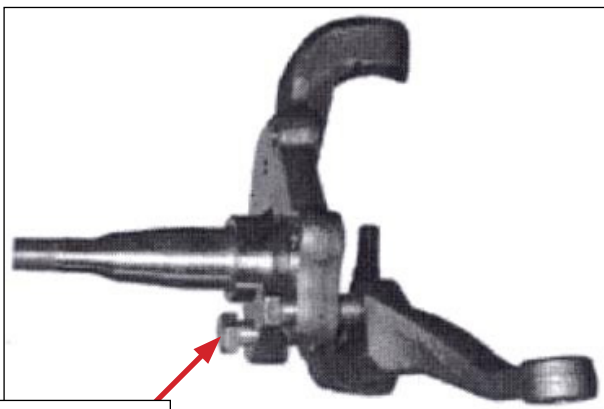
Most Tools Available at www.Jegs.com part numbers referenced below.			
Wheel bearing seal driver	Drum brake tool	Flare wrench set	Wheel chocks
3/8" ratchet drive set	3/8" Allen wrench or socket	Jack stands	Brake spring pliers
Box end wrench set	Ball joint fork	Tire iron	Brake bleeder wrench
Pliers	Screwdriver	Snips	Grease gun
Universal Bearing Packer	Line bending tool	Disc brake quiet	Wheel bearing grease
Ball pein hammer	Disc brake pad spreader tool	Brake Fluid	Brake cleaner
Caliper slide grease	Hand cleaner		

INSTRUCTIONS

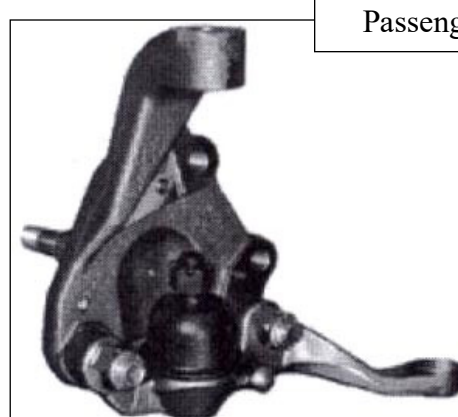
1. If you are performing the installation with a jack be sure that the parking brake is set and that the rear wheels are chocked. Support the front of the vehicle with jack stands. Never work on sloping ground.
2. If you're using a lift, raise the vehicle to a comfortable working height.
3. Remove the front wheels.
4. At this point, be sure to place the proper support under the lower control arm. Failure to do so will allow the coil spring to blow out when the spindle is removed which could result in serious Injury and damage to the vehicle.
5. Utilizing a mallet and screwdriver, remove the brake hose clip at the frame bracket by tapping it loose. Disconnect the brake hose from the hard line using the appropriate flare wrenches.
6. Locate the ball joint at the tie rod end and the steering arm. Remove the cotter pin and loosen the ball Joint nut approximately 1/2 off. This allows for a controlled, separation of the tie rod end and the steering arm. Place the ball joint fork between the steering arm and the ball joint. Strike the fork with a mallet until the steering arm and ball Joint separate. Remove the ball joint nut.
7. Repeat the process described in step 6 for the lower and upper ball joint at the spindle. Place the ball joint fork between the spindle and the ball joint.
8. Slowly lower the support and remove the drum brake assembly as a unit.
9. Inspect the ball joints for signs off excessive wear and check to see if the rubber boot Is torn. If the ball Joint wobbles excessively or is worn, now is the time for replacement. Clean the ball joints with a rag. Keep the lower ball joint and steering arm assembly because it will be reused in this installation.
10. Take the drum brake assembly to a bench to disassemble it. Remove the dust cover by twisting a screw-

driver between the dust cover and the hub. Remove the cotter pin and take off the spindle nut. Save the spindle nut and the keyed washer to use on the disc spindle. Remove the bolts that hold the steering arm to the spindle and retain the arm and the bolts to use on the disc spindle. (This requires removing the brake shoes which is easier with a drum brake tool.)

11. Bolt the old steering arm ball joint assembly to the new disc brake spindle as shown below.



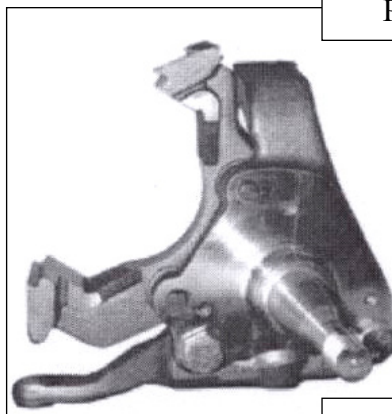
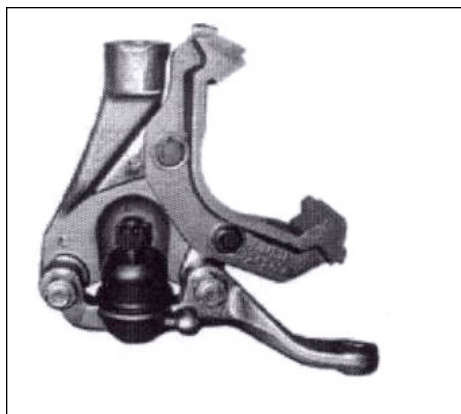
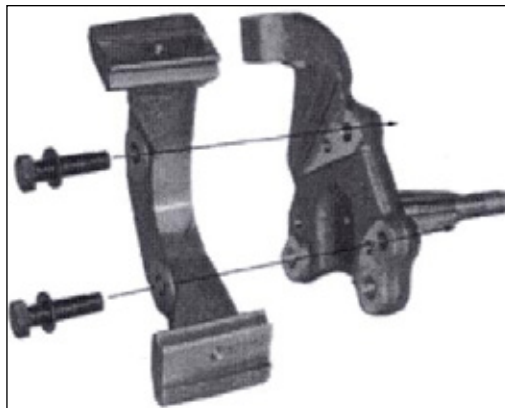
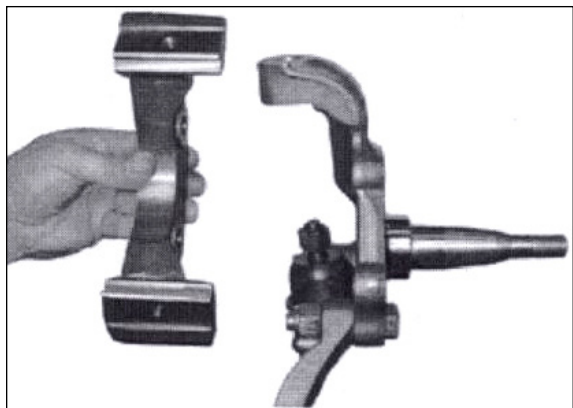
Spindle Bolts



Passenger Side

Front of Car

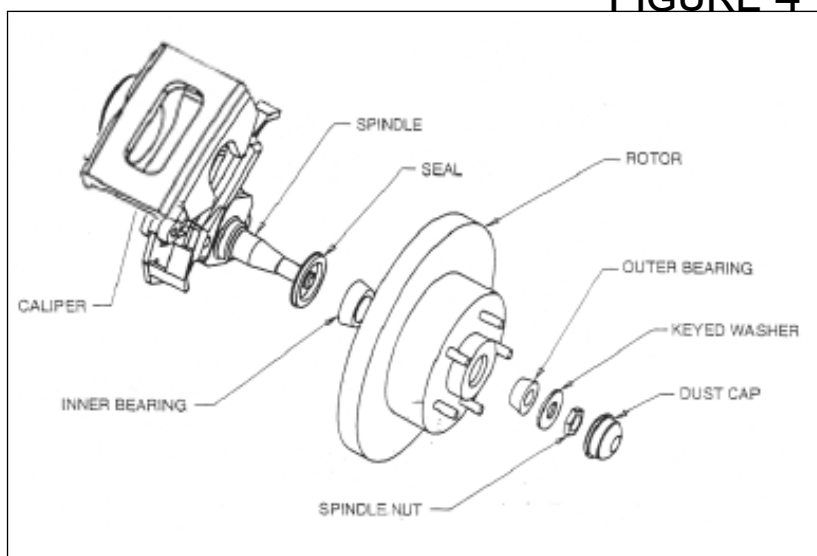
12. Now assemble the caliper bracket to the spindle with the 1 1/2" bolts supplied with the spindles.



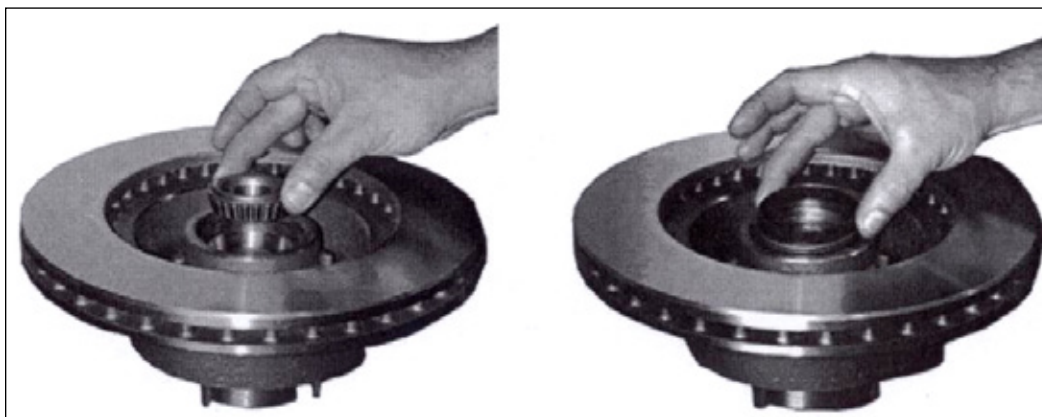
Passenger Side

Front of Car

FIGURE 4

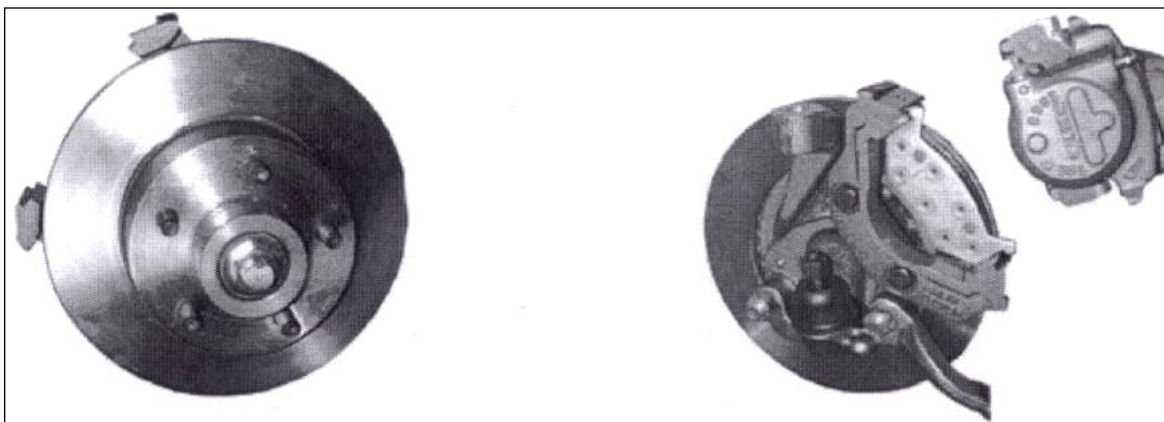


13. Now install the inner bearing (the larger bearing) and bearing seal into the rotor as shown below. Carefully tap the bearing seal into place securely with a small hammer or large socket. Be sure to grease the bearings before installing.

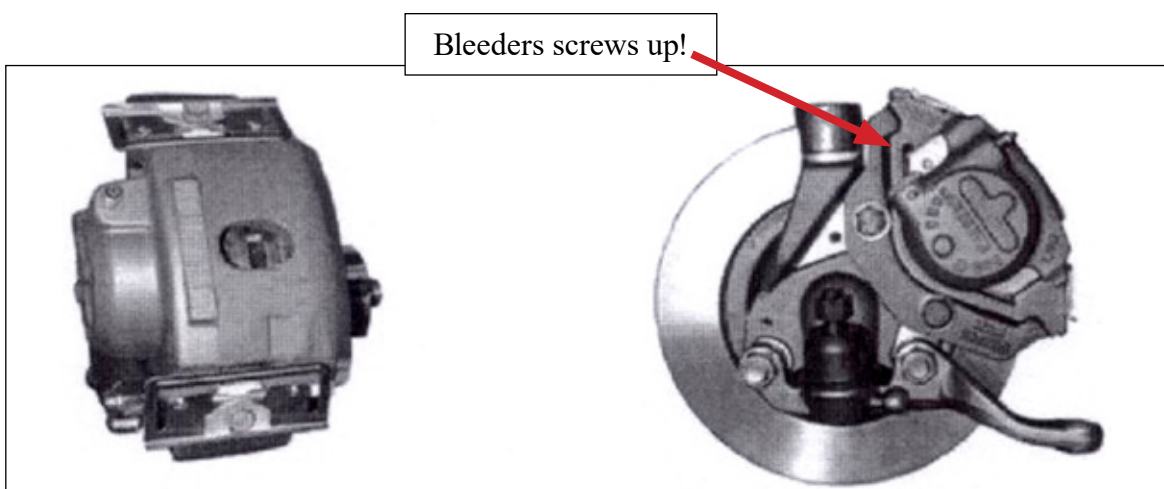


Tech Advisory: 60's used left hand thread wheel studs on the driver side, change studs if necessary

14. Install the rotor onto the spindle followed by the outer bearing. Re-use the old spindle nuts and washers. Tighten the spindle nut until the rotor does not spin freely and then back off the nut slightly until the rotor spins freely but does not wobble. Secure with cotter pin. Install the dust cap.
15. After the spindle is on the rotor place the inboard disc pad into the caliper cradle. Grease the caliper slides. Now drop the caliper onto the cradle with the outboard pad on the other side of the rotor so the pads sandwich the rotor between them. (See detailed Single Piston Sliding Caliper instructions on the next page)



16. Secure the caliper to the bracket with the supplied clips as shown. The larger clip goes on first followed by the smaller clip.



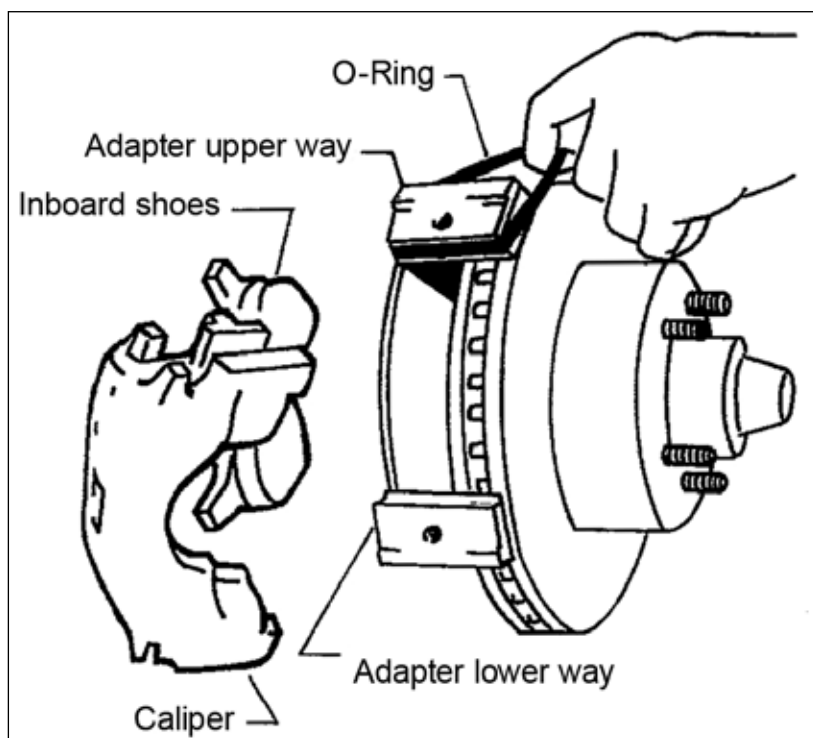
17. The assembled spindles will be bolted to the vehicle in reverse of the removal of the drum spindles. Attach the pre assembled disc kit onto the lower control arm bolt. Snug the nut. (check the service manual for the specified torque value) Add the cotter pin.
18. Pop on the new upper ball-joint boot- or the old one if you didn't destroy it and raise the control arm until the tension is removed from the shock so you can get the upper and lower ball joints in without stress. Again, remember the torque specs and the cotter pins. Connect the tie rod and the new brake hoses that came with the kit. Run the hoses to the frame and connect to the hard line where the drum hoses were attached. Remember this: you will need to get a wheel alignment.

SINGLE PISTON SLIDING CALIPER

"O" RING INSTALLATION

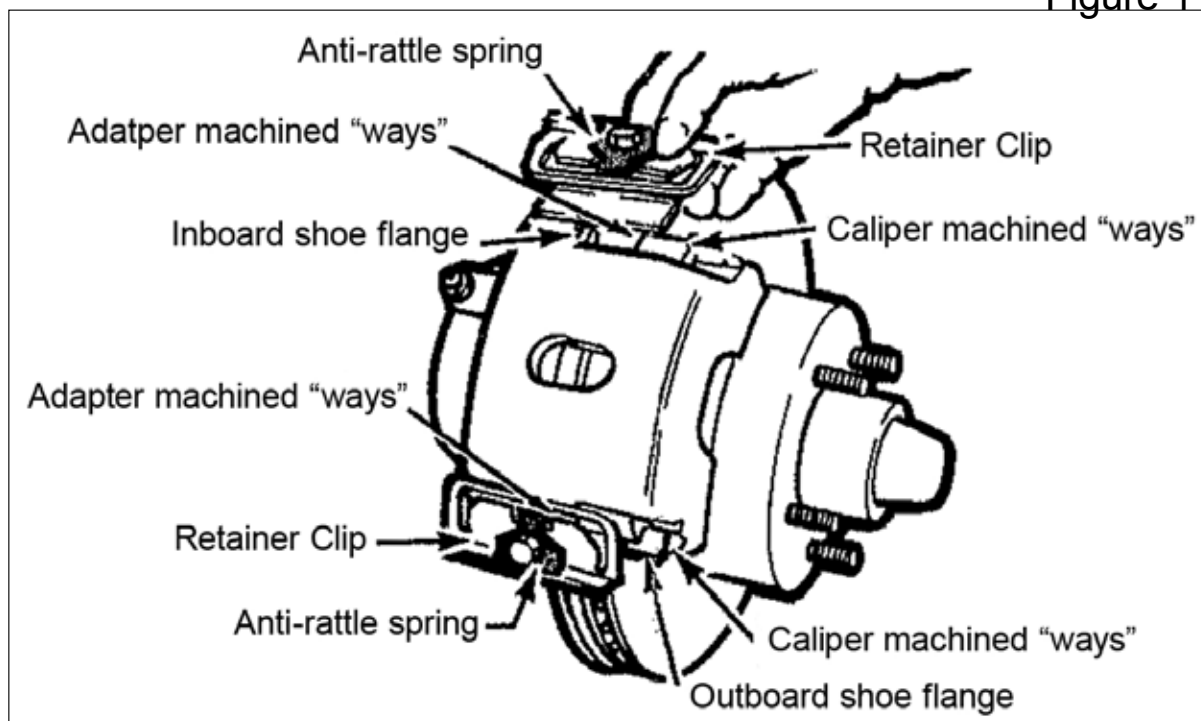
The "O" ring, packaged in hardware kits, prevents the rattle by limiting the end movement of the caliper. It is installed as follows:

1. Before inboard shoe or caliper is installed, place the "O" ring around the adapter upper way as shown in this illustration.
2. Install inboard pad in the adapter.
3. Lower the caliper into the adapter upper way so that the "O" ring is compressed into the chamber and end clearance area. Rotate the caliper down and move it into place on the adapter lower way.
4. Install the retaining plates with the inboard shoe anti-rattle springs on top of the plates, underneath the bolt heads. Torque retaining bolts to 200 inch pounds.



NOTE: The "O" ring may break after the vehicle has returned to service. This should be of no concern, as the portion of the "O" ring which is effective in eliminating rattle will remain in place between the caliper and adapter.

Figure 1



CALIPER REMOVAL

1. Remove wheel and tire assembly.
2. Remove caliper retaining clips and anti-rattle springs (Fig. 1, previous page)
3. Remove caliper from disc by slowly sliding caliper assembly out and away from rotor.
4. Remove inboard shoe from adapter.
5. Remove outboard shoe by prying between shoe and caliper fingers.
6. To remove piston, support caliper assembly on upper control arms on shop towels to absorb any hydraulic fluid loss. Carefully depress brake pedal to hydraulically push piston out of bore (brake pedal will fall away when piston has passed bore opening) Prop brake pedal to any position below the first inch of pedal travel to prevent loss of brake fluid.
7. Disconnect flexible brake hose from caliper.

CALIPER DISASSEMBLY

8. Mount caliper in a vise equipped with protector jaws. Caution: Excessive vice pressure will distort caliper.
9. Remove and discard boot and seal. Use pointed wood or plastic stick to remove seal as metal tool may scratch piston bore or burr edge of seal groove.

CLEANING AND INSPECTION

10. Check piston bore for scoring and pitting. Bores with light scratches or corrosion can be corrected with crocus cloth. Deep scratches or scores may be removed by honing providing diameter of bore is not increased more than .002". Replace caliper if not within specification or is cracked.
11. Inspect piston. Replace if pitted, scored or plating is severely worn.
12. Clean caliper and piston with alcohol or brake fluid and blow dry. If caliper was honed, carefully clean seal and boot grooves and flush with clean brake fluid. Wipe dry with clean, lintless cloth. Repeat flushing, until clean cloth shows no sign of discoloration.
13. Remove any rust or corrosion from machined surfaces of caliper or adapter.
14. Clamp caliper in vice with protective jaws.
15. Coat new piston seal and piston bore with brake assembly fluid and install seal in groove in bore.
16. Coat new boot with brake assembly fluid and install in caliper. Slide finger around inside of boot to make sure It is fully seated.

Figure 2

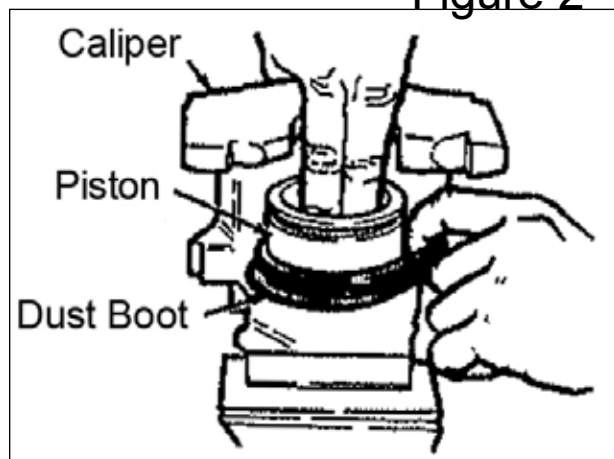
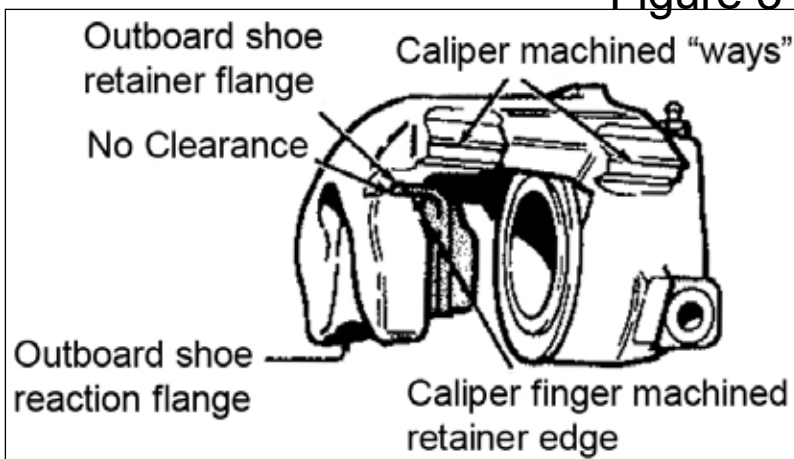


Figure 3



17. Plug high pressure inlet to caliper, then coat piston with brake assembly fluid. With fingers spreading boot, work piston into boot and press down on piston. The entrapped air below piston will force boot around piston and into its groove as piston is depressed. Remove plug and carefully push piston down until it is bottomed. (Fig. 2)
18. Install new outboard shoe. No free play should exist between brake shoe flanges and caliper fingers. (Fig. 3)

CALIPER ASSEMBLY

If free play is evident, remove shoe from caliper and bend flanges (Fig. 4) to create slight interference fit to eliminate all vertical free play which might cause shoe rattle. Install by snapping shoe into place with fingers or with "C" clamp using old pads over new lining and across caliper fingers (Fig. 5).

19. Install new inboard shoe in position on adapter with shim "flanges" in the caliper "ways".
20. Carefully slide caliper into position in adapter and over disc. Align caliper on machined ways of adapter. Be careful not to cut or pull dust boot from its groove as the piston and boot slide over the Inboard shoe.
21. Install anti-rattle springs and retaining clips and torque retaining screws to 180 inch-pounds.
- NOTE: The inboard anti-rattle spring must always be installed on top of the retainer spring plate.
22. Reinstall brake hose and unblock brake pedal.
23. Fill master cylinder reservoir, if necessary, with clean disc brake fluid and bleed the hydraulic system.
- Check for fluid leaks under maximum pedal pressure

Figure 4

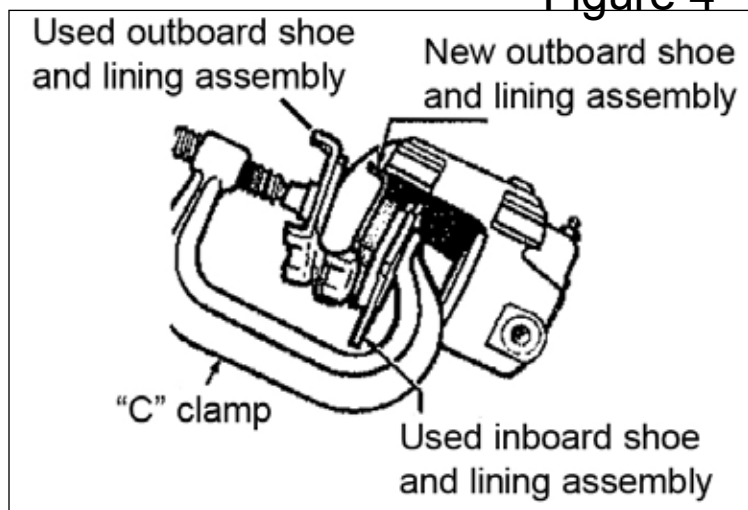
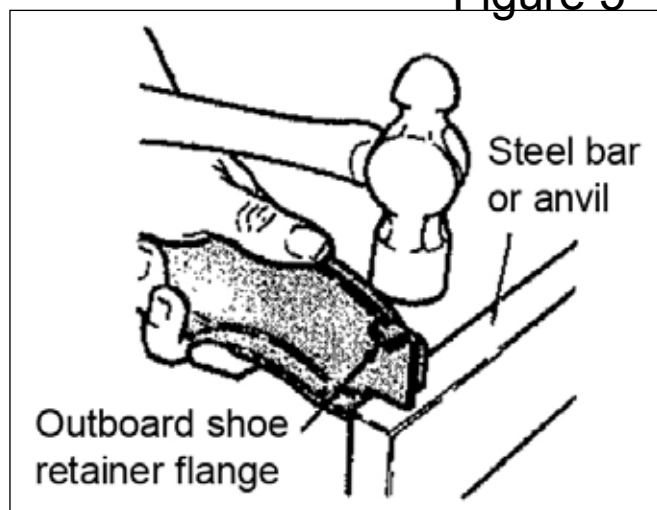


Figure 5



3. Check your booster for a vacuum leak. With everything hooked up run the engine at moderate speed. Release the accelerator and turn the engine off. Wait 90 seconds and apply the brakes. If the brake applications are power assisted there is no leak. If there is no power assist the booster is defective and must be replaced.

IF THE BOOSTER IS OPERATING BUT YOU STILL HAVE A HARD PEDAL

1. Your combination valve may have tripped shutting off fluid flow to the front or rear brakes. This condition will produce a very hard pedal. Check that fluid passes through the valve to both the front and rear by cracking a bleeder screw and observing a good flow of fluid. If one half of the system does not have flow, re-center the valve.
2. You may have frozen rear wheel cylinders or frozen caliper pistons. If these components freeze you can get a very hard pedal.
3. Your pedal ratio may be too low. Check your pedal ratio. The pedal ratio must be in between 4:1 to 5:1. Some of the older cars that had power brakes used a ratio of almost 1:1. If you add a vacuum booster to this type of car you will have a very hard pedal. Typically we are talking about late 50's cars. Adjust ratio as necessary.
4. Your booster may be undersized for the weight of the vehicle or the bore size of the master. If you try to use a small diameter booster such as a 7" street rod booster for a heavy car you will get a very hard pedal. Compounding the problem is an attempt to use a large bore master (1-1/4" or larger) on a small booster.

IF YOUR BRAKE PEDAL IS VERY SENSITIVE AND THE BRAKES GRAB

1. Your pedal ratio may be too high. Power brakes will require a 4:1 to 5:1 ratio. If your ratio is around 6:1 you are getting too much mechanical advantage making the brakes extremely sensitive. Adjust the ratio to correct level.
2. The booster may be too large for the weight of the vehicle. Lightweight vehicles with large boosters give you "touchy brakes". This effect may be dampened somewhat by going to a larger bore master.
3. Too large a booster for front drum brakes. Drum brakes do not require as much pressure as disc brakes (500 psi vs. 1,000 psi). If your booster is very large (11") and you have drum brakes you are over-boosted. Do a pressure test to determine what you have.
4. The booster has a cracked internal hub. When there is a crack in the phenolic hub inside the booster it will be either totally on or totally off. Any slight pressure to the pedal will cause the brakes to lock up. The booster must be replaced.

TEN REASONS FOR A POOR BRAKE PEDAL

CAUSE	REASON
Bleeder screws on calipers not on top.	The bleeder screws on calipers must be at the 12:00 position on the caliper to allow all the air to escape during bleeding. A very common mistake installers will make is to reverse the side the caliper goes on giving you a situation where the caliper bleeder screw is facing down. It's also common to use the wrong caliper on a bolt on disc kit giving a situation where the bleeder hole is shifted from the 12:00 position producing a pocket of air at the top of the caliper bore which can not be dislodged. Check your bleeder hole orientation.
A defective master cylinder which does not hold pressure.	If brake fluid bypasses a pressure seal on a master cylinder you will get a pedal that fades. To test for this obtain two inverted flare plugs at an auto parts store and plug both master cylinder outlets. Try your pedal. If the pedal is high and firm the master is good. If the pedal fades the master is bad. Replace master as necessary.
No residual pressure valve to rear drums.	Drum brakes require the use of a 10 lb residual pressure valve in the line. This residual pressure counter balances the drum brake spring tension keeping the shoes close to the drums. This results in a higher firmer pedal. You can test this by clamping off the rear hose removing the rear drums from the system. Now test your pedal. If the pedal gets better you will need to splice a 10 lb residual pressure valve into the rear line.
Hard line that loops up.	Hard brake line that loops up and then back down will tend to trap air. It doesn't take much air to cause problems so check your lines carefully.
Incorrect master cylinder.	If the bore size of the master cylinder is too small for the fluid requirements of the system you will get a very poor pedal. This will happen most frequently with four piston calipers and with four wheel disc brakes. The only solution for this is to install a larger bore master cylinder or a true four wheel disc master.
Incorrectly bled or adjusted rear calipers.	Rear calipers that have an internal parking brake with a lever can be troublesome. These calipers must be adjusted so that the piston is moved out and the pads are close to the rotor. If this initial adjustment is not made the pistons will travel outward during activation but no squeezing of the rotor will occur. This can be checked by clamping off the rear hoses and checking if the pedal gets better. Adjust as necessary.
Incorrect booster pin length.	The booster pin that pushes on the master cylinder must almost be touching the master cylinder piston face. A gap larger than 1/32" will begin to introduce a spongy pedal. Adjust as necessary.
Silicone brake fluid.	While silicone fluid is great because it does not attack paint it also aerates very easily and can give a spongy pedal.
Rear wheel cylinders too large.	Rear drum wheel cylinders that are too large will give a poor pedal. Check as in step six above.
Loose front wheel bearings.	Loose front wheel bearings will cause rotor wobble. This will cause the caliper pistons to retract too far into the caliper giving a spongy pedal every time you hit the brakes. Check and adjust as necessary.

UNIVERSAL FRONT DISC BRAKE CHECKLIST

	Spindle properly secured to ball joints and tie rods with castle nut and cotter pin.
	All mounting bolts properly tightened.
	Wheel bearings properly packed with grease.
	Inner bearing must be installed before grease seal.
	Rotor I bearings slide onto spindle with ease.
	Washer, castle nut properly torqued and cotter pin installed.
	Calipers installed and properly torqued.
	Spin rotor and check for any interference. (If any interference is found, resolve problem before driving vehicle.)
	Flex lines are properly installed with no interference.
	Power booster (if applicable) installed properly.
	Master cylinder bench bled according to the instructions.
	All brake lines are properly tightened and free of leaks.
	Turn wheels lock to lock and check for any interference.
	Place wheel onto vehicle and spin the wheel to make sure there is no interference between the brakes and wheel.

UNIVERSAL REAR DISC BRAKE CHECKLIST

	All bolts on base bracket properly tightened.
	All caliper mounting bolts properly tightened.
	Rotor slides onto axle with ease.
	No interference with rotor and any other parts (splash shield, brackets, etc.).
	Caliper is centered over the rotor (because of difference in axle lengths, you may have to shim caliper in or out).
	No interference with caliper and rotor.
	All brake lines are tight with no leaks.
	Parking brake is properly adjusted and not dragging, with vehicle on ground.
	Adjustable proportioning valve installed (if applicable).
	Distribution block modification made (if applicable).
	Brake system properly bled.

PART NUMBERS EXPLAINED IN THIS MANUAL:

BRAKE BOOSTERS PB8536-1 PB8536-2		
BOOSTER CONVERSION KITS BCK8536-1 BCK8536-1D BCK-8536-2		
MASTER CYLINDERS MC5621 MC1323		
HARDWARE KITS HWK8536-1 HWK8536-2		

1. Determine if the firewall on your car has a manual brake or power brake pattern.

See Figures below.

Body Style	Manual	Power	Aftermarket Dual Pattern
1966-1970 B Body			
1971-1974 B Body 1970-1974 E Body			

2. If you purchased only the brake booster, do you have an original manual or power brake firewall plate? You will need the power brake firewall plate and the pedal linkage to install the booster.

See Figures below.

	
HWK8536-1	HWK8536-2

3. Make sure you have appropriate plate, pedal linkage and matching booster for your vehicle.

Body Style	Power Booster	Firewall Plate Kit
Uses the plate and corresponding linkage 1966-1970 B Body Cars	 PB-8536-1	 HWK8536-1
Uses the plate and corresponding linkage 1971-1974 B Body Cars 1970-1974 E Body Cars	 PB-8536-2	 HWK8536-2

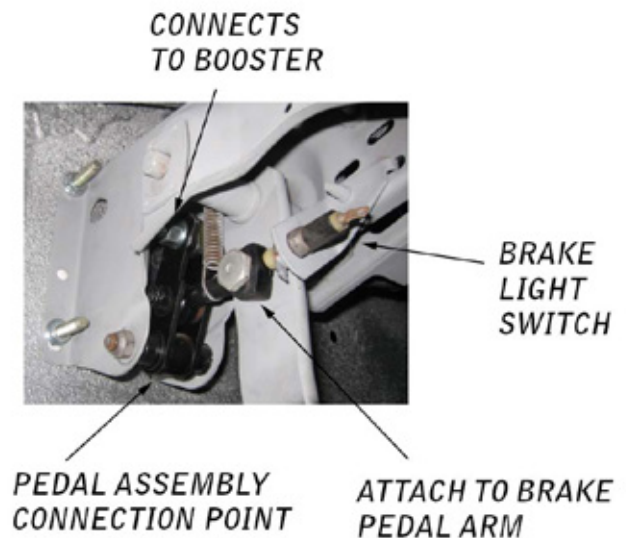
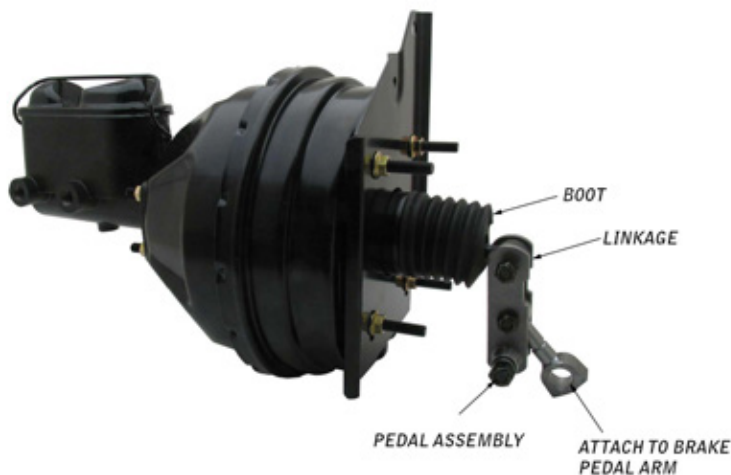
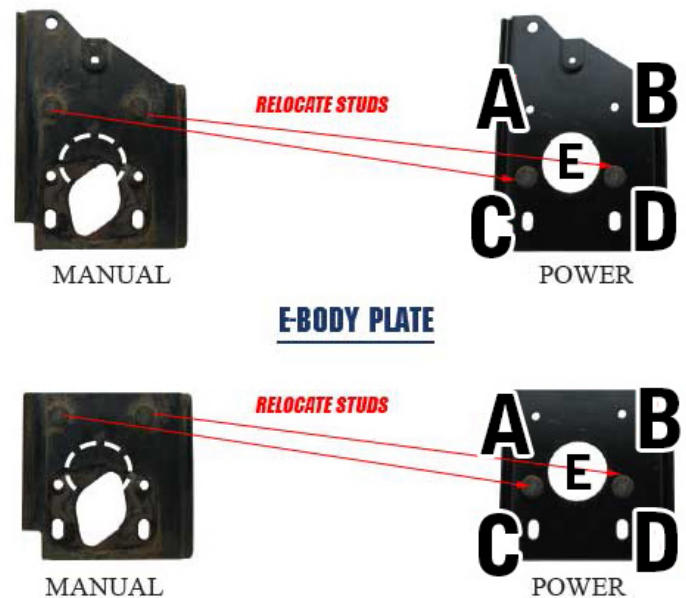
Installation procedure:

1. Perform brake work on a level surface. Chock the wheels, set the emergency brake and put the transmission in Park or in gear if manual transmission.
2. Protect painted surfaces from brake fluid and place absorbent materials such as rags under the master cylinder. Since brake fluid is caustic to paint, use a fender cover mat.
3. Spray the master cylinder nuts and fittings with penetrating spray.
4. Mark which lines connect to which port on the master cylinder and which supplies fluid to the front and rear wheels respectively. Simply label each line with tape to note front and rear connections. (If you have the ability to take a digital picture for reference before disassembling the lines from the valve this would be a good time to do so.)
5. Make a note of the brake pedal ride height inside the cab of the vehicle. Use a wooden block to rest the pedal on so you will have a reference when you set it back up. (If you have the ability to take a digital picture for reference before disassembling the lines from the valve this would be a good time to do so).
6. Use flare nut wrenches to loosen the master cylinder nuts. On stubborn fittings, sometimes attempting to tighten them before loosening them helps break them free. Be careful with the tube nut hex heads and tubes themselves if you are re-using them.

7. Again, to protect important painted surfaces you might cover the master cylinder with a plastic trash bag and or wrap it with shop rags or towels. Consider removing all of the old brake fluid from master cylinder first.
8. Inside the car, disconnect the master cylinder or booster rod's clevis from the brake pedal swing arm and note which hole it was connected to.
9. If originally manual brakes, remove original master cylinder, its rod and firewall plate. If originally power brakes, remove original master cylinder & the brake booster.
10. Unbolt the firewall reinforcement plate by accessing its' mounting nuts inside cab.

****NOTE Manual firewall vehicles perform steps 11 & 12. Power firewall vehicles proceed to step 13****

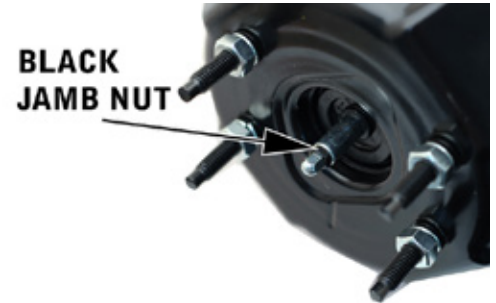
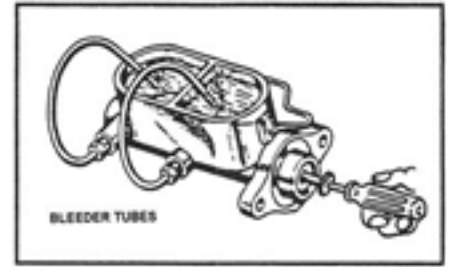
11. If you have the manual brake pattern on the firewall you will have to modify it into the Mopar power brake firewall pattern. To create the new pattern, use the new power plate as a template. Hold new power plate to firewall. Trace the center hole and mark the mounting hole locations A, B, C, D, E.
12. If necessary drill out hole diameters using a 25/64 drill bit.
13. Test fit booster onto firewall without firewall plate.
14. Modify any holes preventing the booster from mounting flush.
15. Set booster aside, and mount firewall plate. Secure hanger studs from inside cab.
16. Mount booster onto the plate and firewall. Hand tighten the mounting nuts.
17. Attach swivel mechanism to booster, pivot point & brake pedal.



Pedal Arm View Inside Cab

BLEEDING MASTER CYLINDER

1. Mount the master cylinder in a vice and fill with DOT 3 or DOT4 brake fluid. Use the plastic clip to secure the hoses that return into the reservoir so that the hose ends are below the fluid line. **The hose tips must be submerged under the fluid level.**
2. Using a blunt tool or punch, push the pistons $\frac{3}{4}$ "-1" in with a series of steady strokes to expel air bubbles. This may take several cycles to expel all of the bubbles. Do this until it cannot be compressed more than $\frac{1}{8}$ ", & no air bubbles are visible.
3. Remove the bleeder kit. Install the lid. Wipe off any excess brake fluid
4. Position & place clean shop rags or towels in the engine compartment of the car to protect painted surfaces.
5. Test mount the master on a power brake unit. If it feels like it is pre-engaging remove the black jamb nut. If necessary remove the protective cover from the front of the booster to expose the front pin.
6. Mount the master cylinder on to the booster. ***Tech Note: If you experience brake drag or pre engaging of brakes during your brake testing, remove the jam nut from your booster, reinstall pin and proceed to testing. Hold the silver metal sleeve with vice grips or pliers while removing the jamb nut with a wrench.
7. Torque the hex nuts to 20-25ft. lbs. Connect the brake lines to corresponding ports.



SUM-760175



9/16-20 Rear 1/2-20 Front

SUM-760174



9/16-20 Rear 1/2-20 Front

INSTALL THE PROPORTIONING VALVE AND BRACKET (PROPORTIONING VALVE KITS SOLD SEPARATELY)

8. Be sure to install the correct brake valve for your application. Due to a wide range of applications, a brake proportioning valve is not included in the booster conversion kit.
9. If you already have the kit, attach brake line tube nuts to the master cylinder. Don't use Teflon tape.

BLEEDING ON THE VEHICLE.... NEVER USE OLD BRAKE FLUID!

10. Use a brake screw bleeder wrench to open and close the bleeder screws.
11. Bleed the wheels in this order. Right rear, left rear, right front, left front. (Bleed from farthest from the master cylinder to the closest).
12. Have an assistant pump the pedal 3-5 times and hold the pedal.
13. As you open the bleeder screw, the assistant follows/pushes the brake pedal all the way to the floor. When they reach the floor, you tighten the bleeder screw and the cycle repeats.
14. Bleed each wheel until no air comes out and there is only fluid. Wipe fluid.
15. Be sure to check the fluid level in the master cylinder frequently. Keep the reservoir full of fluid and the lid installed in the process. Remember to protect painted surfaces with rags.
16. You should notice the pedal requiring more effort to depress it as you progress towards the front left wheel.
17. Repeat the bleeding process until the brake pedal is firm and holds.
18. When done, remove the wheel chocks and release the emergency brake.
19. Test brakes slowly in a safe area away from other cars or objects by making a series of stops. Try a 5 mph stop, a 15mph stop, a 30mph stop & a 50 mph stop. Drive safely and responsibly.
20. Stop the car & check brake fluid level.

21. Drive safely to get a "feel" for the braking action of your car.