

IMPORTANT

Hydraulic clutch system vacuum bleed procedure

NOTE: You will need a hand held vacuum pump and fresh high quality DOT 3 or 4 brake fluid for this procedure.

- 1) Remove clutch fluid reservoir cap. Be sure the fluid level is at normal as marked.
- 2) Use the enclosed round rubber reservoir gasket to create a temporary seal against the clutch master cylinder reservoir.
- 3) Using the enclosed vacuum line cup, attach the vacuum hand pump to the rubber gasket and introduce 10 to 15 in/Hg negative pressure to the clutch hydraulic system. **IMPORTANT:** you will be drawing a vacuum from the air gap above the fluid within the reservoir... **DO NOT** draw any fluid into the vacuum pump! If the system is sealed and done correctly, the negative pressure should hold for several minutes. This procedure will draw out any air contained within the hydraulic system. **DO NOT** depress the clutch pedal while there is a vacuum applied to the hydraulic clutch system.
- 4) Release vacuum pressure from the system and top off fluid as needed. Repeat step 3 several times. Then remove the vacuum pump and rubber reservoir gasket.
- 5) Top off the fluid reservoir as needed and check the hydraulic system for leaks.
- 6) Replace the reservoir cap.
- 7) Once the clutch hydraulic vacuum bleed procedure is complete, the clutch should engage and start to move the vehicle at approximately half of the clutch pedal travel up from the floor.



Note: It's common for small air bubbles to remain aerated within the clutch fluid for several hours. The clutch vacuum bleed procedure may need to be repeated after the vehicle sits overnight.

**This bearing is a
O.E.M.
self aligning design**

NOTICE:

Bearing may appear to be off-center, however this is part of the feature, and will center during use

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