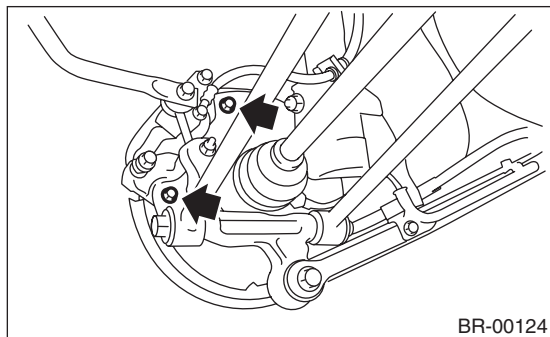


6. Rear Disc Rotor

A: REMOVAL

- 1) Lift-up the vehicle, and then remove the rear wheels.
- 2) Pull down and release the parking brake.
- 3) Remove the two mounting bolts and remove the disc brake assembly.

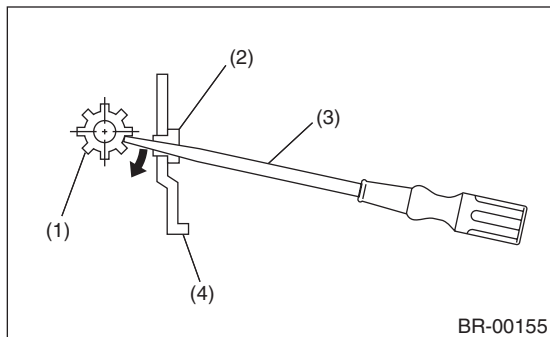


- 4) Suspend the disc brake assembly so that the hose is not stretched.
- 5) Remove the disc rotor.

NOTE:

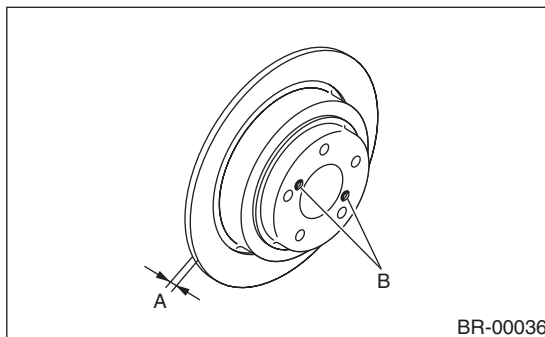
If it is difficult to remove the disc rotor, perform the following two methods in order.

- (1) Using a flat tip screwdriver, turn the adjuster until the parking brake shoe is apart enough from disc rotor.



- (1) Adjuster
- (2) Cover
- (3) Flat tip screwdriver
- (4) Back plate

- (2) If it is difficult to remove the disc rotor from hub, drive an 8 mm bolt into the threads B of the rotor, then remove the rotor.



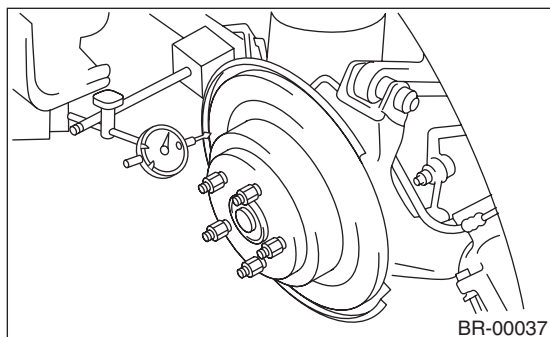
B: INSTALLATION

- 1) Install in the reverse order of removal.
- 2) Adjust the parking brake. <Ref. to PB-9, ADJUSTMENT, Parking Brake Assembly (Rear Disc Brake).>

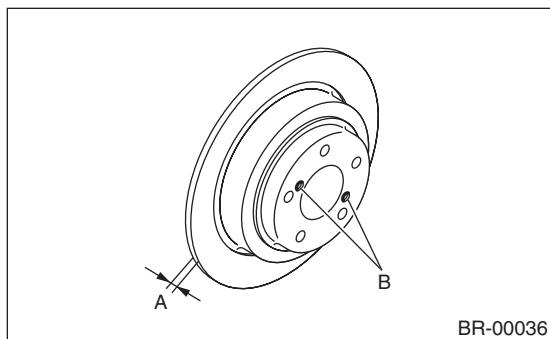
C: INSPECTION

- 1) Check the rear wheel bearing play and axle hub runout before the inspection of disc rotor runout. <Ref. to DS-28, INSPECTION, Rear Axle.>
- 2) Secure the disc rotor by tightening the five wheel nuts.
- 3) Set a dial gauge 10 mm (0.39 in) inward from the disc rotor outer circumference. Rotate the disc rotor to check runout. If the disc rotor runout exceeds the limit, resurface the disc rotor. After resurfacing, check disc rotor thickness as in step 4).

**Disc rotor runout limit:
0.070 mm (0.0027 in)**



- 4) Set a micrometer in 10 mm (0.39 in) inward from disc rotor outer perimeter, and then measure the disc rotor thickness. If the thickness of disc rotor exceeds the service limit, replace with a new disc rotor.



	Standard	Limit	Disc rotor outer dia.
Disc rotor thickness A	10 mm (0.39 in)	8.5 mm (0.335 in)	266 mm (10.47 in)