

**L: BRAKE FLUID LEVEL AND BRAKE PIPING INSTALLATION****CHECK POINTS**

1. Fluid level in brake reserve tank
2. Wiring of fluid leveller and its operation
3. Brake booster, master cylinder and pressure control valve for proper installation; brake pipe, brake hose and connectors for proper fitting
4. Leakage in any of the above

**Recommended brake fluid**

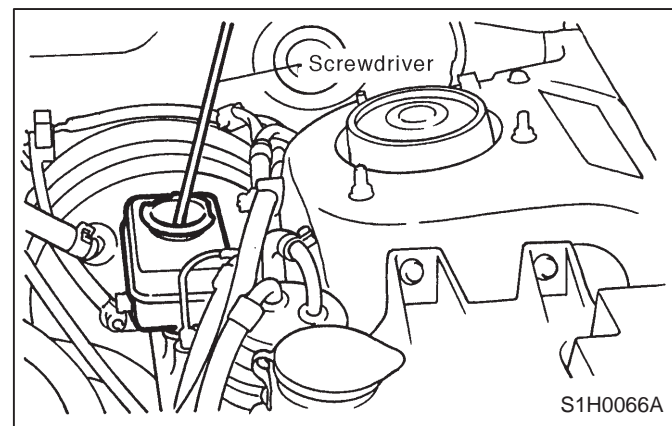
**FMVSS No. 116, fresh DOT3 or DOT4 brake fluid**

**CAUTION:**

- The fluid level must be kept at “MAX” level.
- Do not mix different brands of brake fluid.
- When adding brake fluid, be careful not to allow any dirt, water, or oil around the fluid tank to enter it.
- Use special care not to spill any brake fluid on the vehicle’s painted surfaces, because it will quickly erode them. In case of an accident, wipe it off as quickly and as cleanly as possible.
- Never use engine oil, gear oil, or any mineral oil.
- Use extreme care not to allow any water to get into the fluid; water in the brake fluid will lower the fluid’s boiling point and cause vapor-lock.
- If too much brake fluid is missing, check the brake line for possible leakage.
- After adding brake fluid, any excess must be stored in a tightly sealed container.
- When checking the operation of leveller, use clean screwdriver or the like and be careful not to allow dirt or dust to get into the tank.

**1. CHECK FLUID LEVELLER OPERATION**

- 1) Remove filter from reservoir tank.
- 2) Check fluid leveller operation while pushing it down with a screwdriver.

**2. CHECK THAT THE BRAKE PIPES, HOSES AND CONNECTORS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION**

- 1) Brake fluid is not oozing or leaking from the brake fluid lines.
- 2) The connectors and clamps are not loose.
- 3) There is no possibility of the pipes and hoses contacting the body or other mechanical parts due to vibration during running.

