

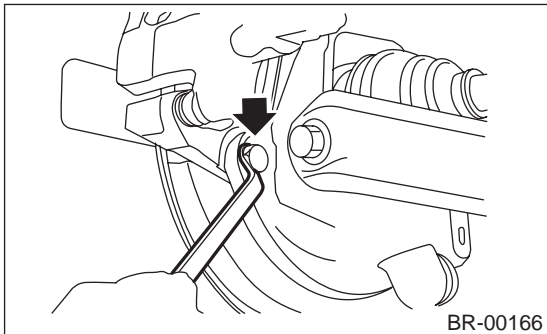
REAR DISC ROTOR

BRAKE

6. Rear Disc Rotor

A: REMOVAL

- 1) Lift-up vehicle and remove wheels.
- 2) Remove the two mounting bolts and remove the disc brake assembly.

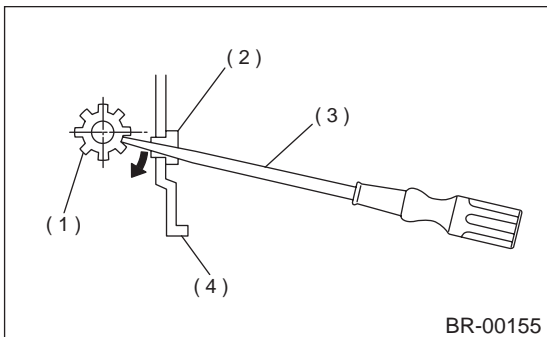


- 3) Suspend the disc brake assembly so that the hose is not stretched.
- 4) Pull down and release parking brake.
- 5) Remove the disc rotor.

NOTE:

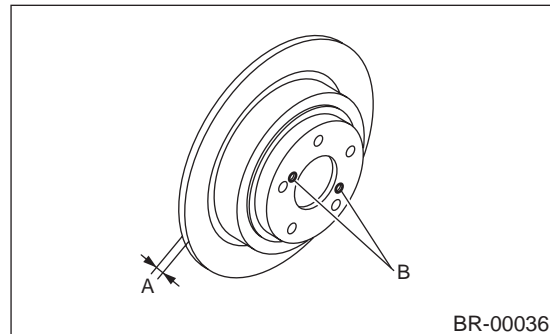
If the disc rotor is difficult to remove try the following two methods in order.

- (1) Turn adjusting screw using a slot-type screwdriver until brake shoe gets away enough from the disc rotor.



- (1) Adjusting screw
- (2) Cover
- (3) Slot-type screwdriver
- (4) Back plate

- (2) If disc rotor seizes up within hub, drive disc rotor out by installing an 8-mm bolt in holes B on the rotor.



B: INSTALLATION

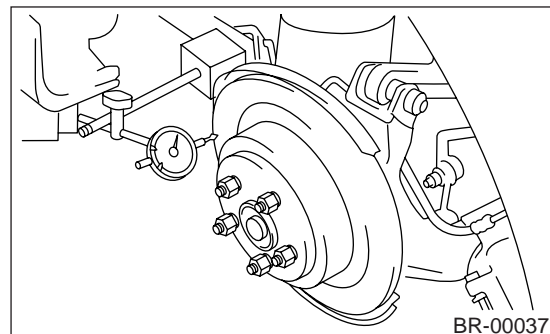
- 1) Install in the reverse order of removal.
- 2) Adjust parking brake. <Ref. to PB-10, ADJUSTMENT, Parking Brake Assembly.>

C: INSPECTION

- 1) Secure disc rotor by tightening the five wheel nuts.
- 2) Set a dial gauge on the disc rotor. Turn disc rotor to check runout.

CAUTION:

Securely fix disc rotor to hub.



NOTE:

- Make sure that dial gauge is set 5 mm (0.20 in) inward of rotor outer perimeter.
- If disc rotor runout is above standard value, inspect play of hub bearing axial direction and runout of axle hub. <Ref. to DS-27, INSPECTION, Hub Unit Bearing.>

Disc rotor runout limit:

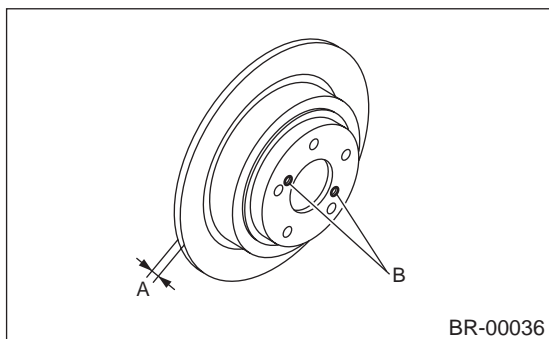
0.075 mm (0.0030 in)

BR-20

REAR DISC ROTOR

BRAKE

3) Measure disc rotor thickness.



NOTE:

Make sure that micrometer is set 5 mm (0.20 in) inward of rotor outer perimeter.

Disc rotor thickness: A

Standard value

10 mm (0.39 in)

Service limit

8.5 mm (0.335 in)

BR-21