

## 19. Parking Brake

### A: INSPECTION

Inspect the brake linings and disc rotor of both sides of the rear brake at the same time by removing disc rotor.

1) Inspect the brake shoes for damage or deformation and check the brake linings for wear.

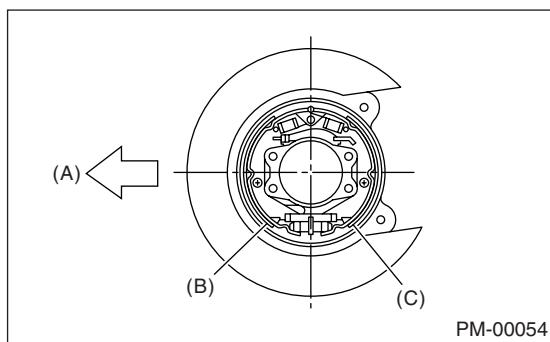
#### NOTE:

Always replace both primary and secondary brake shoes for the left and right wheels at the same time.

#### **Thickness of brake lining (except for back metal):**

**Standard: 3.2 mm (0.126 in)**

**Wear limit: 1.5 mm (0.059 in)**



PM-00054

(A) Forward

(B) Brake shoe (Primary side)

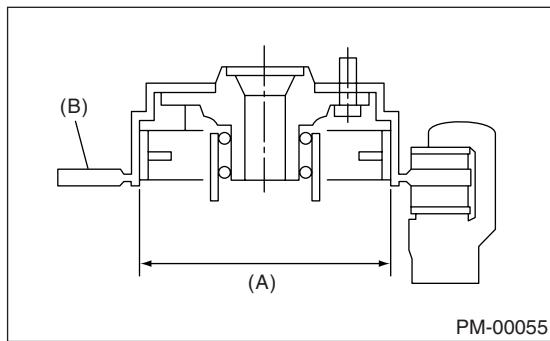
(C) Brake shoe (Secondary side)

2) Check the inside of disc rotor for wear, dents or other damage. If the inside surface of disc rotor is streaked, correct the surface with emery cloth (#200 or more). If it is unevenly worn or tapered, correct or replace it.

#### **Brake drum inside diameter:**

**Standard: 170 mm (6.69 in)**

**Wear limit: 171 mm (6.73 in)**



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(A) Inside diameter

(B) Disc

3) If the deformation or wear of back plate, shoe, etc. is noticeable, replace them.

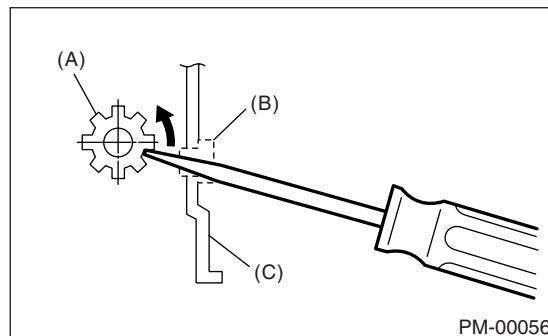
4) When the shoe return spring tension is excessively weakened, replace it.

### B: ADJUSTMENT

For rear disc brake, adjust the parking brake after bleeding air.

1) Remove the rear cover (rubber) installed at back plate.

2) Turn the adjuster toward arrow mark (upward) until it is locked slightly, by using flat-tip screwdriver as shown in the figure.



(A) Adjuster

(B) Cover (rubber)

(C) Back plate

3) Turn back (downward) the adjuster 3 to 4 notches.

4) Install the cover (rubber) in original position correctly.