

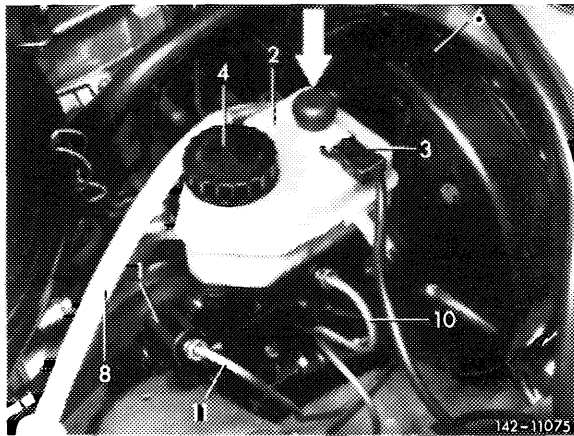
All models

Revision. Specifications for service products revised.

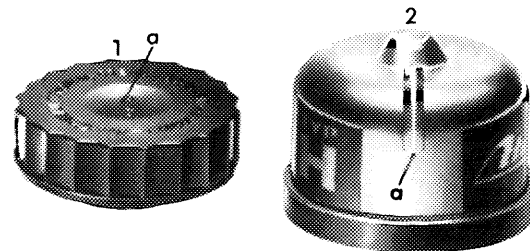
Brake fluid

Use specified brake fluid only

refer to "Specifications for Service Products" page 331.0



2 Reservoir
4 Top



R 42/6405

1 Top for all models except model 100
2 Top for model 100
a Ventilation bore

Note

During operation, the boiling point of the brake fluid will drop as a result of the continuous absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. During all-out braking, the braking system may be subject to vapor lock. For this reason, be sure to **renew brake fluid once a year**, if possible in the spring.

- Remove cover from expansion tank and fill fresh brake fluid up to the "max" marks punched into the expansion tank.

Check fluid level

The brake fluid level should be between both marks max and min punched into expansion tank.

If fluid level has dropped heavily, find cause (leaks, worn brake pads).

Correct fluid level**Note**

If brake pads are replaced, correct fluid level only following installation of pads.

- Screw-on closing cover. Make sure that the vent bore in cover is not clogged.

Handle brake fluid carefully.

- Fill **brake fluid** only into containers which make consumption by mistake impossible (**fatal dose 100 cc**).
- Already minor traces of mineral oil will result in failure of the brake system. Particular attention must be paid to colorless brake fluid or brake fluid tinted yellow, since a risk of confusion is particularly high here. If mineral oil is found in brake system, or if the presence of mineral oil is suspected, flush entire brake system, and replace main cylinder.
- Do not permit brake fluid to touch paintwork of vehicle, since fluid contains particles which will dissolve paint.
- Brake fluid is highly hygroscopic, that is, fluid will absorb moisture from the air, which in turn will lower the boiling point. For this reason, store brake fluid only in well-sealed containers.