All models

Revision: Specifications for service products revised.

Brake fluid

Use specified brake fluid only

refer to "Specifications for Service Products" page 331.0

b) 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

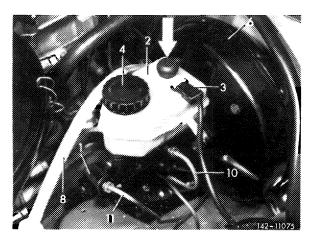
yellow, since the risk of the confusion is particularly

Note

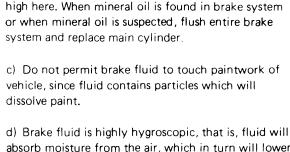
During operation, the boiling point of the brake fluid will drop as a result of the continuous absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. During all-out braking, the braking system may be subject to vapor lock. For this reason, be sure to **renew brake fluid once a year**, if possible in the spring.

Handle brake fluid carefully!

a) Fill **brake fluid** only into containers which make consumption by mistake impossible **(fatal dose 100 cc)**.



4 Closing cover



- absorb moisture from the air, which in turn will lower the boiling point. For this reason, store brake fluid only in well-sealed containers.
- Unscrew closing cover (4) and drain chambers of compensating tank down to a fluid level of approx.
 10 mm.

Attention!

If tank is completely emptied, bleed entire brake system.

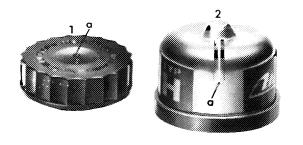
With bleeding device.

At each wheel brake, permit approx. 80 cc of brake fluid to flow out, so that the lines and pressure cylinders of the calipers are also filled with fresh brake fluid.

Without bleeding device.

Fill expansion tank up to "max. mark" with brake fluid. Apply 10 pump strokes to each caliper to pump out the old brake fluid. Add new brake fluid.

• Screw-on closing cover. Make sure that bleed hole (a) in cover is not clogged.



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- 1 Closing cover for all models, except model 100
- 2 Closing cover for model 100
- a Bleed hole