



Instruction for Clutch slave cylinder

- Fluid

Use only new clutch Hydraulic fluid or an approved DOT 3 brake fluid.

Do not use transmission fluid, motor oil, power steering fluid or any mineral oil fluids to fill or lubricate the clutch hydraulic system.

Caution: carefully clean the top and sides of the reservoir before opening to prevent contamination of the system with dirt, water, and other foreign material.

Pay particular attention to the phase of screwing/unscrewing of the ring since dirt can penetrate contaminating the fluid.

- Assembly

Make sure that the base of the cylinder is correct and that there are no sediments that make it difficult to properly mount it.

The cylinder needs to fit into the base without being forced.

The push rod must be positioned in the center of the base on the lever that pushes the disk.

The head of the push rod which couples the lever pushing the disk, should not have any markings left from handling it which could impede the normal rotation.

It is important that the push rod operates at the prescribed angle as to reduce the wear and tear of the seal.

- Bleeding

Remove the reservoir diaphragm when checking or adding fluid. Carefully replace the diaphragm and cover after filling.

1. Fill the master cylinder reservoir with a new fluid.
2. depress the clutch pedal and hold down
3. Open the bleed screw on the slave cylinder to let air and clutch fluid escape
4. Close the bleed screw and release the clutch pedal. Do not over tighten the bleed screw.
Check and refill the reservoir as needed while bleeding so that air is not drawn into the system
5. Repeat steps 2,3 and 4 until all the air is out and clean clutch fluid is visible
6. After bleeding system, pump clutch pedal several times. If clutch engagement is not satisfactory, repeat the bleeding procedure. Under normal usage, small amounts of air will eventually work their way out of the system.

The installation may only be performed by trained qualified personnel.