

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
DYNAPRO DRAG RACE FRONT BRAKE KIT
WITH 11.75" DIAMETER VENTED ROTOR

2005 - PRESENT MUSTANG (5 LUG, STOCK OFFSET)

PART NUMBER GROUP

140-10542

**DISC BRAKES SHOULD ONLY BE INSTALLED BY SOMEONE
EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT IN THE INSTALLATION AND
MAINTENANCE OF DISC BRAKES
READ ALL WARNINGS**



WARNING

DO NOT OPERATE ANY VEHICLE ON UNTESTED BRAKES!
SEE MINIMUM TEST PROCEDURE WITHIN

ALWAYS UTILIZE SAFETY RESTRAINT SYSTEMS AND ALL OTHER AVAILABLE SAFETY EQUIPMENT WHILE OPERATING THE VEHICLE

IMPORTANT • READ THE DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY INCLUDED IN THE KIT

NOTE: Some cleaners may stain or remove the finish on brake system components. Test the cleaner on a hidden portion of the component before general use.

Important Notice - Read This First

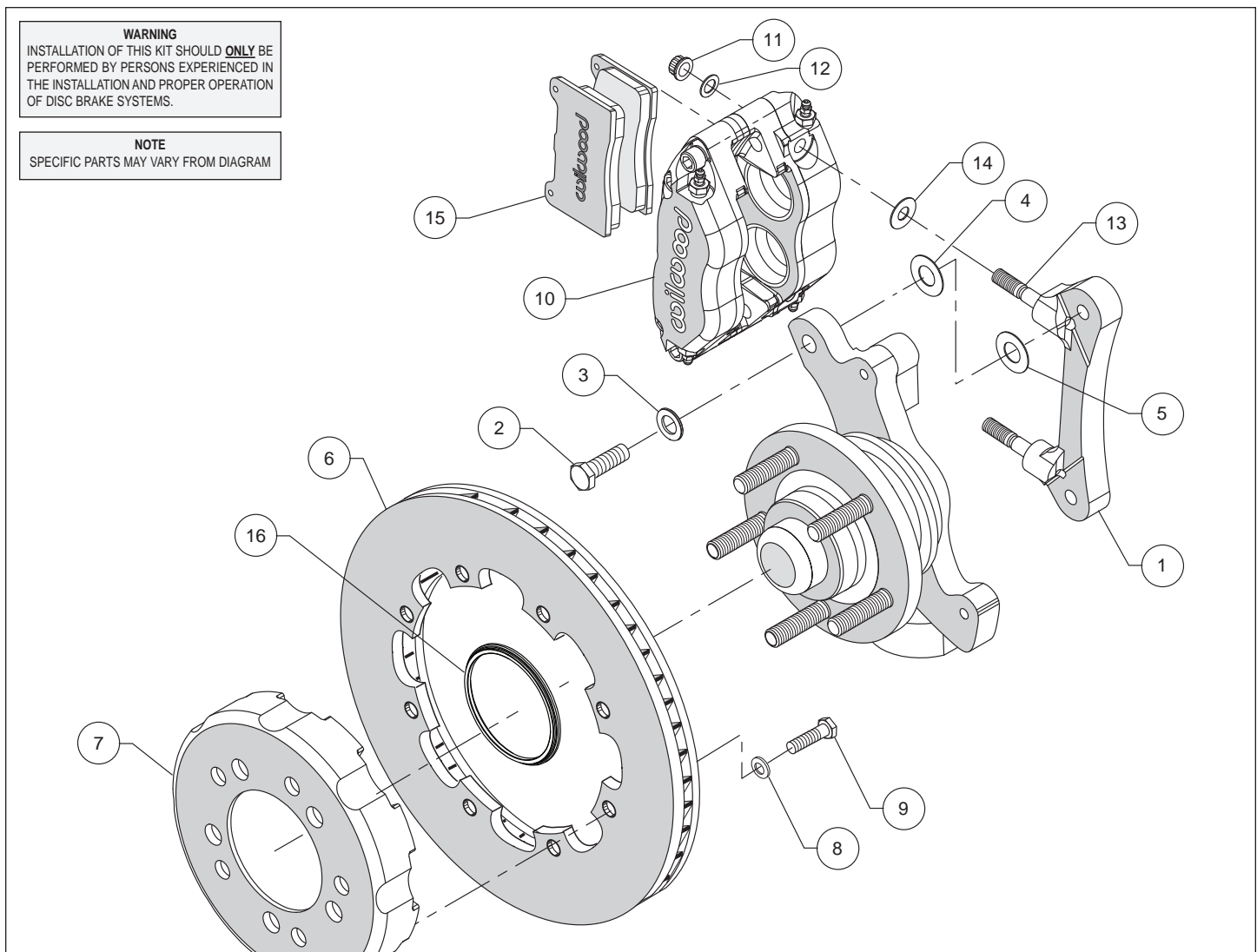
Before any tear-down or disassembly begins, review the following information:

- Review the wheel clearance diagram (figure 2, page 3) to verify that there is adequate clearance with the wheels you will be using with the installation.
- There are spindle modifications that need to be performed before installation of the Wilwood caliper bracket. Please reference figure 3, page 4. These modifications should be performed by a qualified machinist.
- Front brake kits do not include flex lines. OEM brake lines will not adapt to Wilwood calipers. Check the assembly instructions, or associated components section for brake line recommendations before assembly.
- Due to OEM production differences and other variations from vehicle to vehicle, the fastener hardware and other components in this kit may not be suitable for a specific application or vehicle.
- It is the responsibility of the purchaser and installer of this kit to verify suitability / fitment of all components and ensure all fasteners and hardware achieve complete and proper engagement. Improper or inadequate engagement can lead to component failure.

Photographic Tip

We suggest you take digital photos of the brake system setup before and during the disassembly procedure. This will aid in the event that something is not compatible with the new brake components and be a valuable tool to assist in the trouble-shooting process.

Exploded Assembly Diagram



Parts List

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	230-10545	Bracket, Caliper Mounting	2
2	230-10646	Bolt, M12-1.75 x 40mm Long, HXHD	4
3	240-0476	Washer, .477 I.D. x .922 O.D. x .063 Thick	4
4	240-5878	Washer, .503 I.D. x 1.051 O.D. x .015 Thick	4
5	240-6320	Washer, .483 I.D. x 1.031 O.D. x .033 Thick	12
6	160-5841	Rotor, UL, .81" Thk x 11.75" Dia, 8 x 7.00" Bolt Circle	2
7	170-10543	Hat, 5 x 4.50/4.75", 1.163" offset, 8 x 7.00" Bolt Circle	2
8	240-10191	Washer, .328 I.D. x .562 O.D. x .063 Thick	16
9	230-8473	Bolt, 5/16-18 x 1.00 Long, Hex Head	16
10	120-10000	Caliper, DynaPro Radial	2
11	230-9183	Nut, 3/8-24 Self-Locking, 12 Point	4
12	240-10190	Washer, .391 I.D. x .625 O.D. x .063 Thick	4
13	230-9078	Stud, 3/8-16 x 3/8-24 x 2.50 long (pre installed in bracket)	4
14	240-1159	Shim, .035 Thick	12
15	150-9136K	Pad, BP-10 Compound, Axle Set	1
16	300-11337	Adapter, Registration Ring	2

NOTES:

Part Number 230-8390 Rotor Bolt Kit, includes part numbers 230-8473 and 240-10191

Part Number 230-10647 Spindle / Bracket Bolt Kit, includes P/N's 230-10646, 240-0476, 240-5878 and 240-6320

Part Number 250-10544 Caliper Bracket Kit, includes P/N's 230-9183, 230-9078, 240-1159, 240-10190 and 250-10545

General Information and Disassembly Instructions

•Installation of this kit should **ONLY** be performed by persons experienced in the installation and proper operation of disc brake systems. Before assembling the Wilwood front disc brake kit, double check the following items to ensure a trouble-free installation.

•Make sure this is the correct kit to match the exact make and model year of the vehicles spindle (i.e., hats for a 1980 Mustang spindle will not fit a 2005 Mustang spindle).

•Verify the factory hub stud pattern matches the hat in this kit.

•Verify your wheel clearance using Figure 2.

•Inspect the package contents against the parts list to ensure that all components and hardware are included.

Disassembly Instructions

•Disassemble the original equipment front brakes:

Raise the front wheels off the ground and support the front suspension according to the vehicle manufacturer's instructions.

Remove the wheel. Remove the two bolts from the backside of the spindle that hold the stock caliper mounting bracket and lift off the bracket and stock caliper as one unit. If space is a problem, you may have to unbolt the stock caliper from the caliper bracket before removal. Slide off the stock hat and rotor assembly.

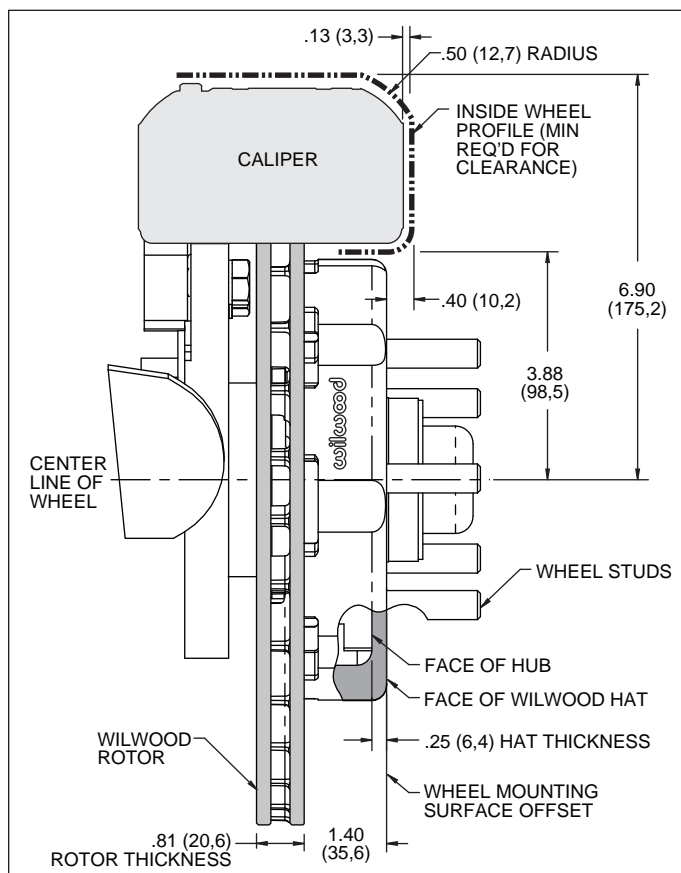


Figure 2. Wheel Clearance Diagram

•Clean and de-grease the spindles. Remove all nicks or burrs on the spindle snout and threads.

Spindle Modifications

- These modifications should be performed by a qualified machinist. Refer to figure 3, right. Only one view of the spindle is shown, but the modifications need to be performed on both spindles.
- Some material must be removed from the caliper mounting lugs on the OE spindle until .55" (14,0 mm) remains between the center bolt hole and the outer edge of the lug (figure 3). After removal, be sure the area is free of sharp edges or burrs. With the caliper and mount bracket in place, check to be sure there is no interference between the mounting lugs on the spindle and the caliper, or caliper bracket.

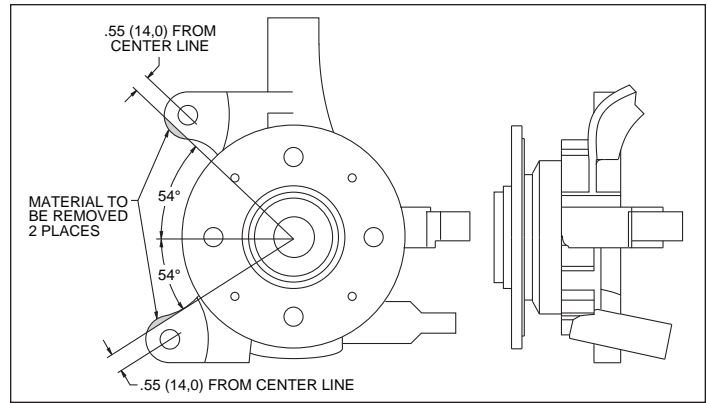


Figure 3. Spindle Modifications

Assembly Instructions

Assembly Instructions (numbers in parenthesis refer to the parts list/diagram on the preceding page):

- The caliper mount bracket assembly (1) should be installed first with clean, dry threads on the mounting bolts. Install the bracket on the inboard side of the spindle by sliding bolt (2) through flat washer (3), and spindle ear from the outboard side of the spindle. Place two shim washers (5) between the bracket (1) and the spindle (see figure 1). The bracket must tighten squarely against the inboard side of the modified caliper mount bosses on the spindle body. Inspect for interference from casting irregularities, machining ridges, burrs, etc. Later, after the caliper, pad, and rotor alignment has been checked, and any necessary shims have been put in place, the mount bolts should be coated with red *Loctite*® 271 and torqued to 65 ft-lbs.
- Slide the rotor registration adapter (16) onto the axle register on the axle flange with the smaller O.D. facing toward the hat (7)
- With the larger I.D. side of the rotor (6) facing away from the hat (7), attach the rotor (6) to the hat (7) using washers (8) and bolts (9) as shown in Figure 1. Using an alternating sequence, apply red *Loctite*® 271 to the threads and torque bolts to 25 ft-lb. For an added measure of security, the bolts may be safety wired using standard 0.032 inch diameter stainless steel safety wire as shown in Figure 4.
- Install the hat and rotor assembly onto the axle hub. Check to be sure the hat seats squarely against the hub. The hub must be free from any rust, debris, casting burrs, machining irregularities, etc. Use three lug nuts to hold the rotor and hat firmly against the hub during the next phases of the installation and clearance checking procedures.
- Lubricate caliper mounting studs (13) and nuts (11) with lightweight oil. Install two shims (14) over each stud (13) on the radial mount bracket. Slide the caliper (10) in place over the studs and rotors and install the washer (12) and lock nut (11) to hold the caliper in place. Snug the lock nuts (11) and check that the rotor (6) is centered in the caliper (10). Add or subtract shims (4 and/or 5) as necessary between the mount bracket and the spindle to center the caliper.
- Remove the caliper center bridge pad retainer bolt, nut, and tube from the caliper. Slide the brake pads (15) into place. They should install easily without interference. Check that the outside radius of the brake pad is flush with the outside diameter of the rotor face. Add or subtract shims (14) between the caliper and mount bracket to gain the proper alignment. Reinstall the center bridge pad retainer tube, bolt, and lock nut. The locknut should be snug without play in the bolt or tube. Be cautious not to over tighten.
- Remove the lug nuts that were holding the hat in place. Install the wheel and torque the lug nuts to manufacturer's specification. Check to see that the wheel rotates freely without interference.
- Once all clearances have been checked, remove the wheel, caliper, hat, and rotor from the spindle and hub. Secure the caliper mounting bracket (1) to the spindle using red *Loctite*® 271. Torque the bolts to 65 ft-lbs. Reinstall the hat and rotor assembly and again use several lug nuts to hold it in place. Reinstall the caliper, torque the caliper nuts (11) to 30-35 ft-lbs.

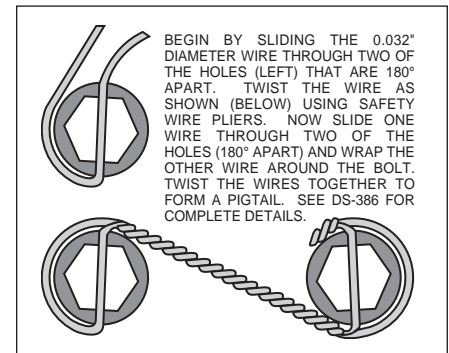


Figure 4. Safety Wire Diagram

Assembly Instructions (Continued)

- NOTE:** OEM rubber brake hoses generally cannot be adapted to Wilwood calipers. The caliper inlet fitting is a 1/8-27 NPT. The preferred method is to use steel adapter fittings at the caliper, either straight, 45 or 90 degree and enough steel braided line to allow for full suspension travel and turning radius, lock to lock. **Carefully route lines to prevent contact with moving suspension, brake or wheel components.** Wilwood hose kits are designed for use in many different vehicle applications and it is the installer's responsibility to properly route and ensure adequate clearance and retention for brake hose components. Wilwood offers a hose kit, P/N 220-9111, which includes hoses, fittings, etc., all in one package for this application.
- Specified brake hose kits may not work with all Years, Makes and Models of vehicle that this brake kit is applicable to, due to possible OEM manufacturing changes during a production vehicle's life. It is the installer's responsibility to ensure that all fittings and hoses are the correct size and length, to ensure proper sealing and that they will not be subject to crimping, strain and abrasion from vibration or interference with suspension components, brake rotor or wheel.
- In absence of specific instructions for brake line routing, the installer must use his best professional judgment on correct routing and retention of lines to ensure safe operation. Test vehicle brake system per the 'minimum test' procedure stated within this document before driving. After road testing, inspect for leaks and interference. Initially after install and testing, perform frequent checks of the vehicle brake system and lines before driving, to confirm that there is no undue wear or interference not apparent from the initial test. Afterwards, perform periodic inspections for function, leaks and wear in a interval relative to the usage of vehicle.
- Bleed the brake system, referring to additional information below for proper bleeding instructions.

Additional Information and Recommendations

- Please read the following concerning balancing the brake bias on 4 wheel disc vehicles.

This Mustang kit can be operated using the stock OEM master cylinder. However, as with most suspension and tire modifications (from OEM specifications), changing the brakes may alter the front to rear brake bias. Rear brakes should not lock up before the front. Brake system evaluation and tests should be performed by persons experienced in the installation and proper operation of brake systems. Evaluation and tests should be performed under controlled conditions. Start by making several stops from low speeds then gradually work up to higher speeds. Always utilize safety restraint systems while operating vehicle.

- For optimum performance, fill and bleed the new system with Wilwood Hi-Temp^o 570 grade fluid or EXP 600 Plus. For severe braking or sustained high heat operation, use Wilwood EXP 600 Plus Racing Brake Fluid. Used fluid must be completely flushed from the system to prevent contamination. **NOTE:** *Silicone DOT 5 brake fluid is **NOT** recommended for racing or performance driving.*
- To properly bleed the brake system, begin with the caliper farthest from the master cylinder. Bleed the outboard bleed screw first, then the inboard. Repeat the procedure until all calipers in the system are bled, ending with the caliper closest to the master cylinder. **NOTE:** *When using a new master cylinder, it is important to bench bleed the master cylinder first.*
- Test the brake pedal. It should be firm, not spongy and stop at least 1 inch from the floor under heavy load.
 - If the brake pedal is spongy, bleed the system again.
 - If the brake pedal is initially firm, but then sinks to the floor, check the system for fluid leaks. Correct the leaks (if applicable) and then bleed the system again.
 - If the brake pedal goes to the floor and continued bleeding of the system does not correct the problem, a master cylinder with increased capacity (larger bore diameter) may be required. Wilwood offers various lightweight master cylinders with large fluid displacement capacities.
- NOTE:** *With the installation of after market disc brakes, the wheel track may change depending on the application. Check your wheel offset before final assembly.*
- If after following the instructions, you still have difficulty in assembling or bleeding your Wilwood disc brakes, consult your local chassis builder, or retailer where the kit was purchased for further assistance.

Brake Testing

WARNING • DO NOT DRIVE ON UNTESTED BRAKES BRAKES MUST BE TESTED AFTER INSTALLATION OR MAINTENANCE MINIMUM TEST PROCEDURE

- Make sure pedal is firm: Hold firm pressure on pedal for several minutes, it should remain in position without sinking. If pedal sinks toward floor, check system for fluid leaks. DO NOT drive vehicle if pedal does not stay firm or can be pushed to the floor with normal pressure.
- At very low speed (2-5 mph) apply brakes hard several times while turning steering from full left to full right, repeat several times. Remove the wheels and check that components are not touching, rubbing, or leaking.
- Carefully examine all brake components, brake lines, and fittings for leaks and interference.
- Make sure there is no interference with wheels or suspension components.
- Drive vehicle at low speed (15-20 mph) making moderate and hard stops. Brakes should feel normal and positive. Again check for leaks and interference.
- Always test vehicle in a safe place where there is no danger to (or from) other people or vehicles.
- Always wear seat belts and make use of all safety equipment.

Pad and Rotor Bedding

BEDDING STEPS FOR NEW PADS AND ROTORS – ALL COMPOUNDS

Once the brake system has been tested and determined safe to operate the vehicle, follow these steps for the bedding of all new pad materials and rotors. These procedures should only be performed on a race track, or other safe location where you can safely and legally obtain speeds up to 65 MPH, while also being able to rapidly decelerate.

- Begin with a series of light decelerations to gradually build some heat in the brakes. Use an on-and-off the pedal technique by applying the brakes for 3-5 seconds, and then allow them to fully release for a period roughly twice as long as the deceleration cycle. If you use a 5 count during the deceleration interval, use a 10 count during the release to allow the heat to sink into the pads and rotors.
- After several cycles of light stops to begin warming the brakes, proceed with a series of medium to firm deceleration stops to continue raising the temperature level in the brakes.
- Finish the bedding cycle with a series of 8-10 hard decelerations from 55-65 MPH down to 25 MPH while allowing a proportionate release and heat-sinking interval between each stop. The pads should now be providing positive and consistent response.
- If any amount of brake fade is observed during the bed-in cycle, immediately begin the cool down cycle.
- Drive at a moderate cruising speed, with the least amount of brake contact possible, until most of the heat has dissipated from the brakes. Avoid sitting stopped with the brake pedal depressed to hold the car in place during this time. Park the vehicle and allow the brakes to cool to ambient air temperature.

COMPETITION VEHICLES

- If your race car is equipped with brake cooling ducts, blocking them will allow the pads and rotors to warm up quicker and speed up the bedding process.
- Temperature indicating paint on the rotor and pad edges can provide valuable data regarding observed temperatures during the bedding process and subsequent on-track sessions. This information can be highly beneficial when evaluating pad compounds and cooling efficiencies.

Pad and Rotor Bedding (Continued)

POST-BEDDING INSPECTION – ALL VEHICLES

- After the bedding cycle, the rotors should exhibit a uniformly burnished finish across the entire contact face. Any surface irregularities that appear as smearing or splotching on the rotor faces can be an indication that the brakes were brought up to temperature too quickly during the bedding cycle. If the smear doesn't blend away after the next run-in cycle, or if chatter under braking results, sanding or resurfacing the rotors will be required to restore a uniform surface for pad contact.

PRE-RACE WARM UP

- Always make every effort to get heat into the brakes prior to each event. Use an on-and-off the pedal practice to warm the brakes during the trip to the staging zone, during parade laps before the flag drops, and every other opportunity in an effort to build heat in the pads and rotors. This will help to ensure best consistency, performance, and durability from your brakes.

DYNO BEDDED COMPETITION PADS AND ROTORS

- Getting track time for a proper pad and rotor bedding session can be difficult. Wilwood offers factory dyno-bedded pads and rotors on many of our popular competition pads and **Spec 37** GT series rotors. Dyno-bedded parts are ready to race on their first warm up cycle. This can save valuable time and effort when on-track time is either too valuable or not available at all, Dyno-bedding assures that your pads and rotors have been properly run-in and are ready to go. Contact your dealer or the factory for more information on Wilwood Dyno-Bedding services.

NOTE:

NEVER allow the contact surfaces of the pads or rotors to be contaminated with brake fluid. Always use a catch bottle with a hose to prevent fluid spill during all brake bleeding procedures.

Associated Components

<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
260-1874	Wilwood Residual Pressure Valve (2 lb for disc brakes)
260-1876	Wilwood Residual Pressure Valve (10 lb for drum brakes)
260-8419	Wilwood Proportioning Valve
290-0632	Wilwood Racing Brake Fluid (Hi-Temp° 570) (12 oz)
290-6209	Wilwood Racing Brake Fluid (EXP 600 Plus) (16.9 oz)
340-1285	Wilwood Floor Mount Brake Pedal (with balance bar)
340-1287	Wilwood Swing Mount Brake Pedal (with balance bar)
260-6764	Wilwood 3/4 inch High Volume Aluminum Master Cylinder
260-6765	Wilwood 7/8 inch High Volume Aluminum Master Cylinder
260-6766	Wilwood 1 inch High Volume Aluminum Master Cylinder
260-4893	1-1/16 inch Tandem Master Cylinder (aluminum housing)
250-2406	Mounting Bracket Kit (tandem master cylinder)
260-8555	Wilwood 1 inch Aluminum Tandem Chamber Master Cylinder
260-8556	Wilwood 1-1/8 inch Aluminum Tandem Chamber Master Cylinder
350-2038	1971 - 1973 Pinto Rack and Pinion (new, not rebuilt)
270-2016	Quick Release Steering Hub (3/4 inch shaft)
270-2017	Quick Release Steering Hub (5/8 inch shaft)
220-9111	Flex Line Kit, 2005-up Mustang