

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

1955 - 1957 CHEVROLET*

DYNAPRO 6 FRONT BRAKE KIT
WITH 12.19" DIAMETER VENTED ROTOR

BASE PART NUMBER

140-10737

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

READ ALL WARNINGS



Photographic Tip

Important and highly recommended: Take photos of brake system before disassembly and during the disassembly process. In the event, trouble-shooting photos can be life savers. Many vehicles have undocumented variations, photos will make it much simpler for Wilwood to assist you if you have a problem.

Exploded Assembly Diagram

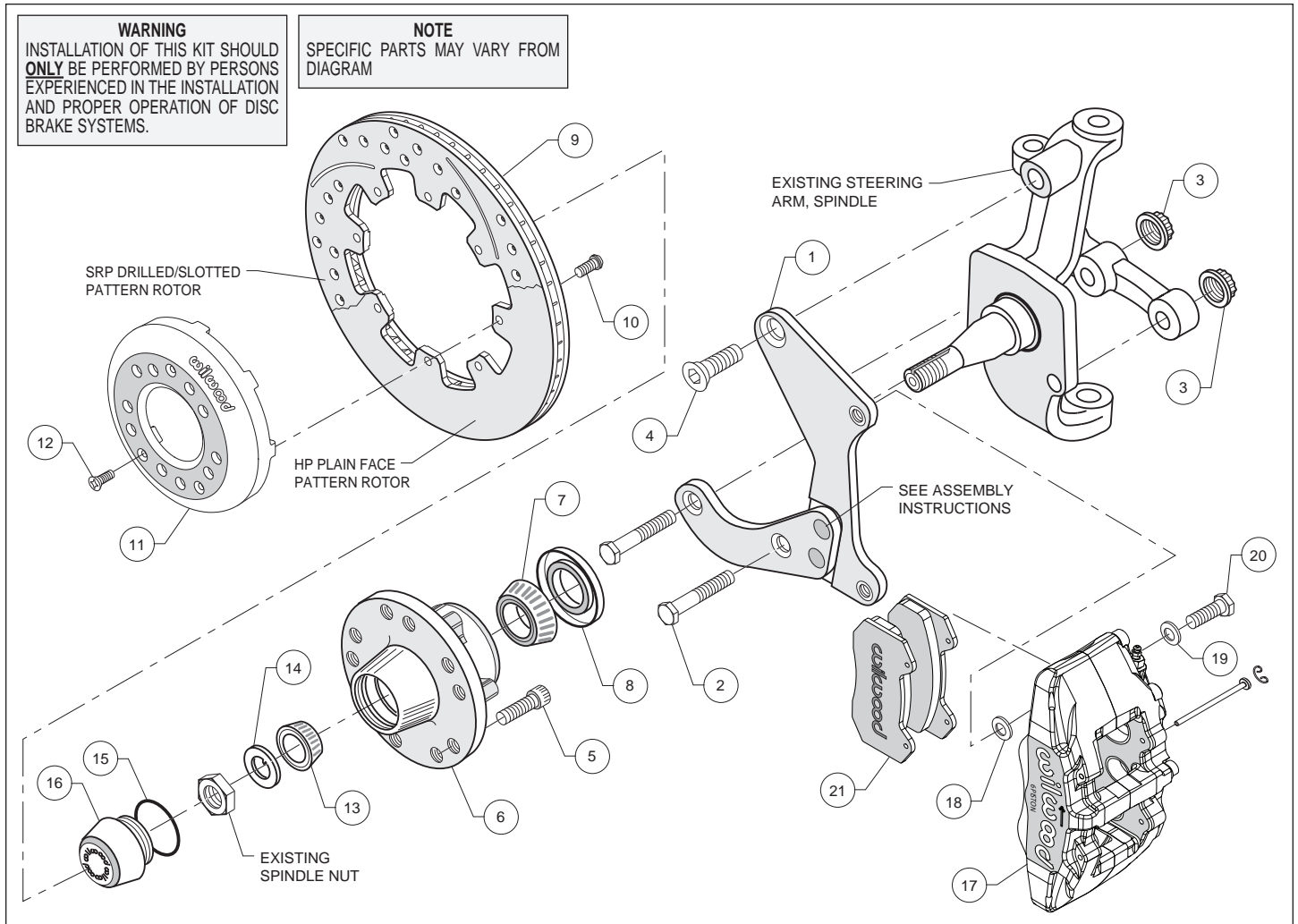


Figure 1. Typical Installation Configuration

Parts List

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	249-7637/38	Brackets, Caliper Mounting (pair, one each, left and right)	2
2	230-10426	Bolt, 7/16-20 x 2.50 Long, Hex Head	4
3	230-9182	Nut, 12 Point Lock 7/16-20	4
4	230-10421	Bolt, 5/8-18 x 1.12 Long, Flat Head	2
5	230-6959	Stud, Wheel, 1/2-20 x 2.00 Long	10
6	270-7631	Hub Assembly	2
7	370-0879	Cone, Inner Bearing	2
8	380-0928	Seal, Grease	2
9	160-5843	Rotor, .81" Thick x 12.19" Dia, 8 x 7.00" Bolt Circle	2
9A	160-7103/04-BK	Rotor, SRP Black Drilled and Slotted (pair, one each, left and right)	2
10	230-11934	Bolt, 5/16-18 x 0.75 Long, Torx Button Head	16
11	170-7632	Hat	2
12	230-10419	Bolt, 1/4-20 x 0.50 Long, Flat Head	6
13	370-0877	Cone, Outer Bearing	2
14	240-2283	Washer, Spindle, 3/4	2
15	211-1674	O-ring	2
16	270-2158	Cap, Dust	2
17	120-13428/29-BK	Caliper, DynaPro 6, Black	2
17A	120-13428/29-RD	Caliper, DynaPro 6, Red	2
18	240-1159	Shim, .035 Thick	16
19	240-10190	Washer, .391 I.D. x .625 O.D. x .063 Thick	4
20	230-10025	Bolt, 3/8-24 x 1.25 Long, Hex Head	4
21	150-10006K	Pad, BP-10, Axle Set	1

NOTES: Part Number 230-7698 Bolt Kit, bracket bolt kit, includes part numbers 230-10426, 230-9182 and 230-10421
 Part Number 230-7032 Bolt Kit, hat to hub, includes part numbers 230-10419
 Part Number 230-12120 Bolt Kit, rotor to hat, includes part number 230-11934
 Part Number 230-11861 Bolt Kit, caliper to bracket, includes part numbers 230-10025, 240-10190 and 240-1159
 Item 9A is an optional item and is available in the (D) drilled rotor kits. Add -D to end of part number when ordering.
 Item 17Aa is an optional item and is available in the (R) red caliper kits. Add -R to end of part number when ordering.

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., hubs for a 1955 Chevrolet spindle will not fit a 1982 spindle).
- Verify the hub stud pattern in this kit (5 x 4.50 or 5 x 4.75) matches the stud pattern of the vehicles wheels.
- Verify wheel clearance, see 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 vehicle per vehicle manufacturer's recommendations.

Remove the center cap, cotter pin, nut lock and the wheel bearing nut and washer. Save the wheel bearing nut and nut lock. Remove the brake drum and hub assembly, including the wheel bearings. Disconnect the brake hoses from the brake line at the body.

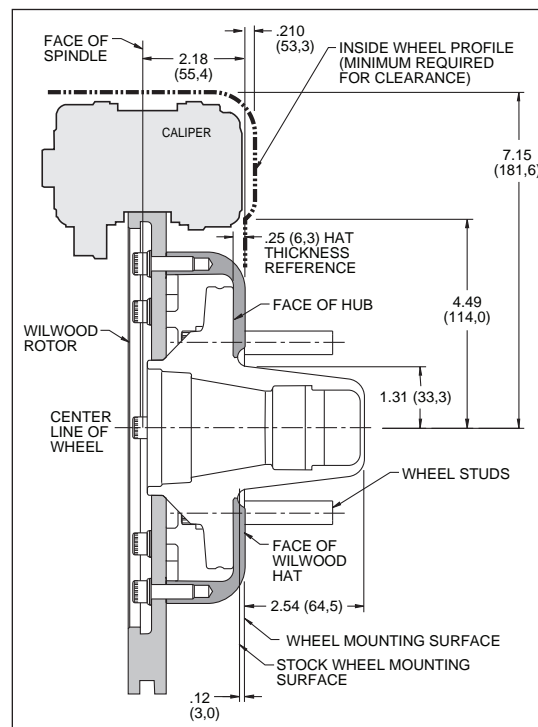


Figure 2. Wheel Clearance Diagram

Disassembly (Continued) and Assembly Instructions

Remove the two upper backing plate retaining nuts and bolts. Remove the two lower ball joint to spindle nuts and bolts. The backing plate, spindle and ball joint will now separate. Remove the brake backing plate and shoes as an assembly. Reinstall the front ball joint bolt and nut. Do not tighten at this time. Do not reinstall the rear bolt and nut.

- Clean and de-grease the spindles.

Assembly Instructions (numbers in parenthesis refer to the part list/diagram on the preceding page): **CAUTION:** All mounting bolts must fully engage insert nuts. Be sure to check that all bolts are either flush or protruding through flanged side of insert nut after shimming.

- The spindle and caliper bracket (1) have been assembled at the factory for alignment purposes. Loosen the two bolts that secure the brackets together so that the bolts are hand tight only, this will enable the bracket assembly (1) to be adjusted to accommodate various spindle tolerances during assembly. Bolt the lower portion of the bracket assembly (1) to the backing plate face of the spindle using two bolts (2) and two lock nuts (3), hand tighten only. **NOTE:** Be sure the heads of the bracket assembly (1) insert nuts are facing outward toward the wheel. Install bolt (4) through caliper bracket (1), and into the steering arm. Torque two bolts (2) to 47 ft-lb. Apply red *Loctite*® 271 to the bolt threads (4) and torque to 140 ft-lb. Remove one of the bolts that secure the bracket assembly (1) to each other. Apply red *Loctite*® 271 to the bolt threads and reinsert into the bracket assembly. Repeat this procedure for the second bolt. Torque these two bolts to 40 ft-lb.
- Install five new wheel studs (5) into the hub (6). Torque to 77 ft-lb. **NOTE:** There are two five lug patterns in the hub (5 x 4.50 and 5 x 4.75). Make sure of the correct hole pattern for the correct wheel application before installing studs into hub.
- Pack the large inner bearing cone (7) with high temperature disc brake bearing grease (available from your local auto parts store) and install into the backside of the hub (6).
- Install the grease seal (8) by pressing into the backside of the hub (6).
- Pack the small outer bearing cone (13) with high temperature disc brake bearing grease and install into the front side of the hub (6). Lightly coat the spindle bearing surfaces with bearing grease. Slide the hub assembly (5, 6, 7, 8 and 13) onto the spindle. Secure using spindle washer (14), existing adjusting nut and nut locking device. Adjust wheel bearing pre-load per Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) specifications.
- Install the o-ring (15) and the dust cap (16) into the hub (6). Friction created by the o-ring (15) on the dust cap (16) keeps it from unscrewing. The O.D. of the existing spindle washer may be larger than the I.D. of the dust cap (16) which may allow the washer to contact the dust cap (16). Use the spindle washer (14) supplied with the kit instead of the stock washer.
- Orient the rotor (9) and the hat (11) as shown in Figure 1. Attach the rotor to the hat using bolts (10). Using an alternating sequence, apply red *Loctite*® 271 to the threads, and torque to 25 ft-lb.
- Slide the rotor/hat assembly (9, 10 and 11) over the wheel studs (5) in the hub (6) taking care to align the small countersunk holes in the hat (11) with the small threaded holes in the hub (6) Install three flat head socket head screws (12) through the small holes in the hat (11) and torque to 85 in-lb.
- NOTE:** Please reference the caution statement at the beginning of the assembly instructions. This kit contains distinct right and left hand calipers that must be mounted in a specific direction, as described below. Mount the caliper (17) onto the caliper bracket (1) using bolts (20) and washers (19). Initially place two .035" thick shims (18) on each bolt between the caliper and the bracket. Ensure that the caliper is mounted so the largest pistons are at the rotor exit end of the caliper, in relation to the direction of rotor rotation. Temporarily tighten the mounting bolts and view the rotor (9) through the top opening of the caliper. The rotor should be centered in the caliper. If not, adjust by adding or subtracting shims on each of the two mounting bolts. **NOTE:** The end of the bolt must be flush with or slightly protruding from the head of the clinch nut. If necessary, place spare shims between the washer and the caliper mounting ear to achieve the proper clinch nut engagement, as shown in Figure 3. Always use the same amount of shims on both the top and bottom caliper mounting bolts. Once the caliper alignment and clinch nut engagement are correct, remove the mounting bolts and caliper.
- Remove the two pad retaining pins from the caliper (17) by carefully popping out the pin retaining clips and sliding out the pins. Insert the brake pads (21) into the caliper from the bottom, Figure 1, with the friction material facing the rotor. Secure the brake pads in place with the pad retaining pins and clips. Reinstall the caliper onto the caliper mounting bracket. Apply red *Loctite*® 271 to bolt threads (20), and torque to 40 ft-lb.

Assembly Instructions (Continued)

- Temporarily install wheel and torque lug nuts to manufacturer's specification. Ensure that the wheel rotates freely without any interference.
- 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 220-7699, 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. Reference the general information and recommendations on page 6 for proper bleeding instructions.
- Repeat assembly procedure for the other wheel.

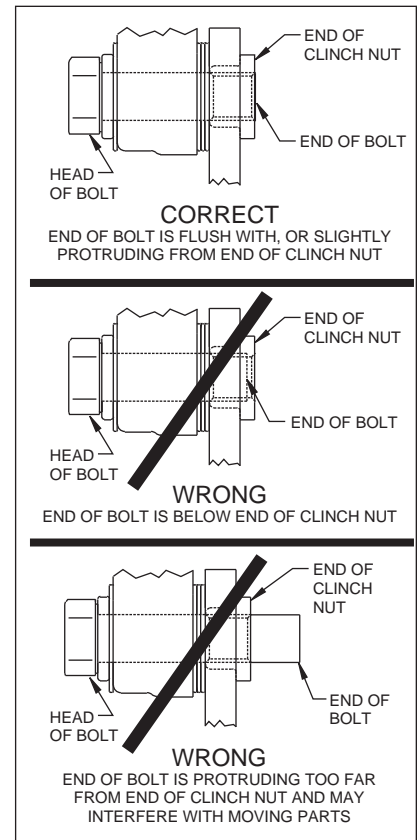


Figure 3.
Clinch Nut Engagement Diagram

Balancing the Brake Bias on 4 Wheel Disc Vehicles

•OE Style or Single Mount Race Pedal with Tandem Outlet Master Cylinder:

Front to rear caliper piston sizes, rotor diameters, and pad compounds must be initially configured to provide the correct range of vehicle bias when using a single bore / tandem outlet master cylinder. If excessive rear brake bias is experienced, an inline adjustable proportioning valve can be used to decrease the rear line pressure to help bring the vehicle into balance. If excessive front brake bias is experienced, first consideration should be given to increasing the rear brake bias to bring the vehicle into overall balance.

•Race Pedal with Dual Master Cylinders and Balance Bar:

Master cylinders must be sized to match the calipers and allow the pedal balance bar to operate near the center of its travel. If it is not possible to fine tune the bias within the adjustable range of the balance bar, then consideration must be given to changing a master cylinder bore size or some other aspect of the brake system to bring the car into balance. Larger bore master cylinders will generate less pressure while decreasing pedal travel. Smaller bores master cylinders will generate higher line pressures with an increase in pedal travel.

Additional Information and Recommendations

- Fill and bleed the new system with Wilwood Hi-Temp^o 570 grade fluid or higher. 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.*

- If the master cylinder is mounted lower than the disc brake calipers, some fluid flowback to the master cylinder reservoir may occur, creating a vacuum effect that retracts the caliper pistons into the housing. This will cause the pedal to go to the floor on the first stroke until it has “pumped up” and moved all the pistons out against the pad again. A Wilwood in-line two pound residual pressure valve, installed near the master cylinder will stop the fluid flowback and keep the pedal firm and responsive.

- 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) will 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.*

- On some models of disc brake spindles there are “ears” where the OEM calipers were mounted and these “ears” interfere with the assembly of the Wilwood disc brake kit. If it becomes necessary to remove these “ears”, remove as little as possible being careful not to cut away any of the mounting holes that may be required to bolt on the caliper mounting bracket.

- 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.