

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
1963 - 1987 C-10 CHEVY, 5 LUG*

**WILWOOD D154 PRO SERIES REAR PARKING BRAKE KIT WITH
12.19" DIAMETER VENTED ROTOR (2.42 OFFSET)**

BASE PART NUMBER

140-12569

**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

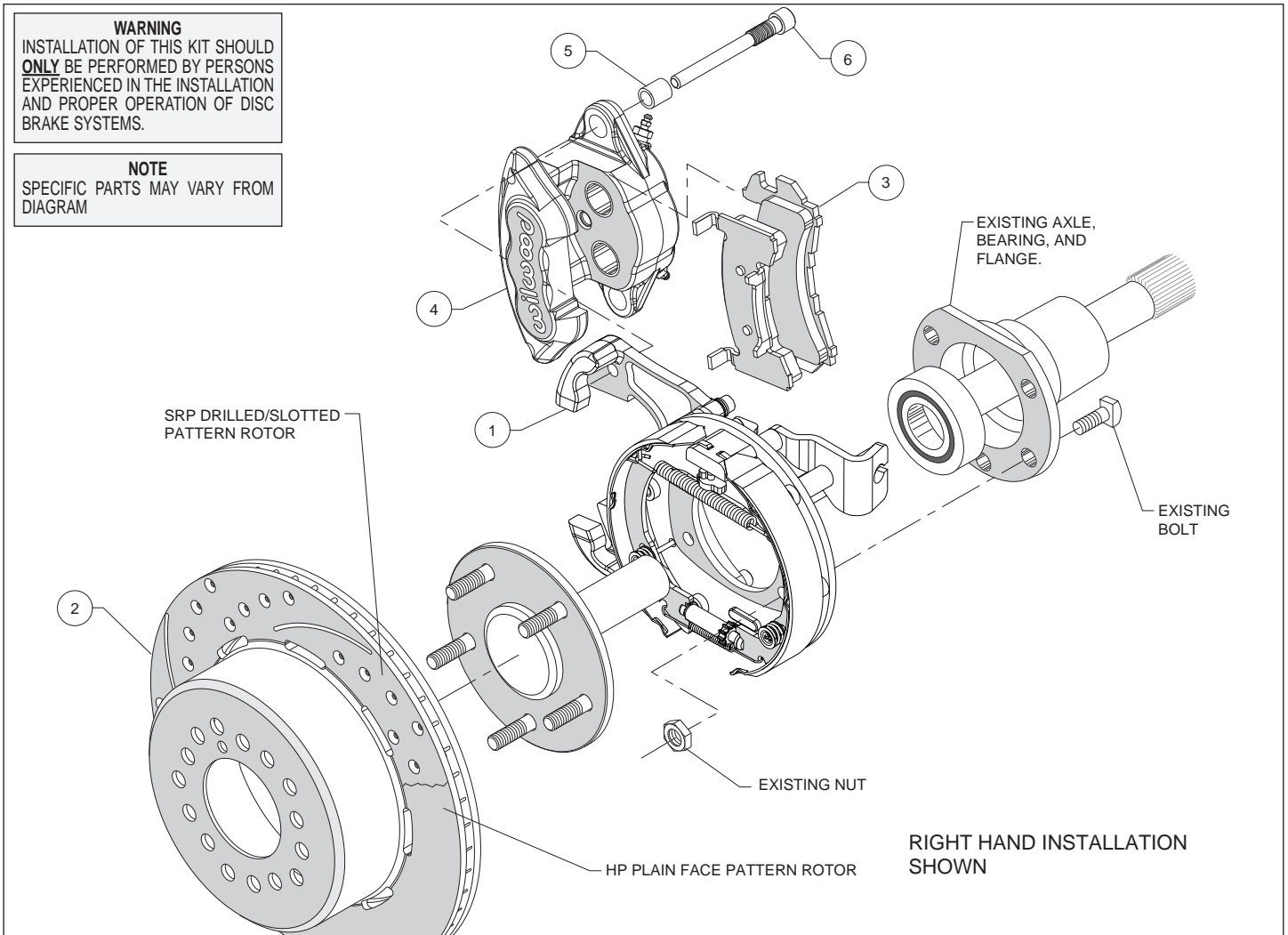


Figure 1. Typical Installation Configuration

Parts List

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	249-12672/73	Bracket Kit (pair, one each, left and right)	1
2	160-9987	Rotor, ULHP - .81" x 12.19" Dia.	2
2A	160-9989/90-BK	Rotor, Black, SRP Drilled and Slotted (one each, right and left)	2
3	150-8936K	Pad, BP-10 Compound, Axle Set	1
4	120-11875-BK	Caliper, D154, Black	2
4A	120-11875-RD	Caliper, D154, Red	2
5	300-5968	Sleeve	4
6	230-10933	Slide Pin Bolt	4

NOTE:

Items 5 and 6 are included with the caliper, item 4

Item 2A is an optional item and is included in the "-D" drilled rotor kits. Add "-D" to end of part number when ordering.

Item 4A is an optional item and is included in the "-R" red caliper kits. Add "-R" to end of part number when ordering.

General Information

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

- Inspect the contents of this kit against the parts list to ensure that all components and hardware are included.

- Make sure this is the correct kit to fit the axle housing flange, not necessarily the rear end make. Many times aftermarket manufacturers put a different make of axle housing flange on the stock rear end housing (Figure 4). Example; Big Ford rear ends with Chevrolet flanges, therefore, a Chevrolet rear disc brake kit would be the correct kit to order. Also, shock clearance may be a problem. They may have to be modified and/or relocated to clear the Wilwood kit after final assembly.

- Verify your wheel clearance using Figure 2.

•Verify The Following Measurements Before Assembly.

- Bearing outside diameter.
- Axle housing flange mounting pattern to pattern in bracket.
- Stud pattern on axle flange to stud pattern in hat.
- Axle center register diameter is 3.12", Figure 3.
- Dimension from wheel side of axle flange to wheel side of axle housing flange (see Figure 4, lower right hand corner). This dimension is critical to ensure proper alignment of the rotor to the caliper, and should match offset given in the kit description.
- The Wilwood hat utilized in this kit is drilled for 1/2" diameter wheel studs. **NOTE:** Some OEM axles have 7/16" (0.44") wheel axle studs. It is recommended that you upgrade to 1/2" studs. Dependent on the type of axle, this may be a simple stud change, or may require the services of a machine shop to perform.
- Maximum axle flange diameter must be no larger than 6.61" w/.050" x 45° chamfer, Figure 3.

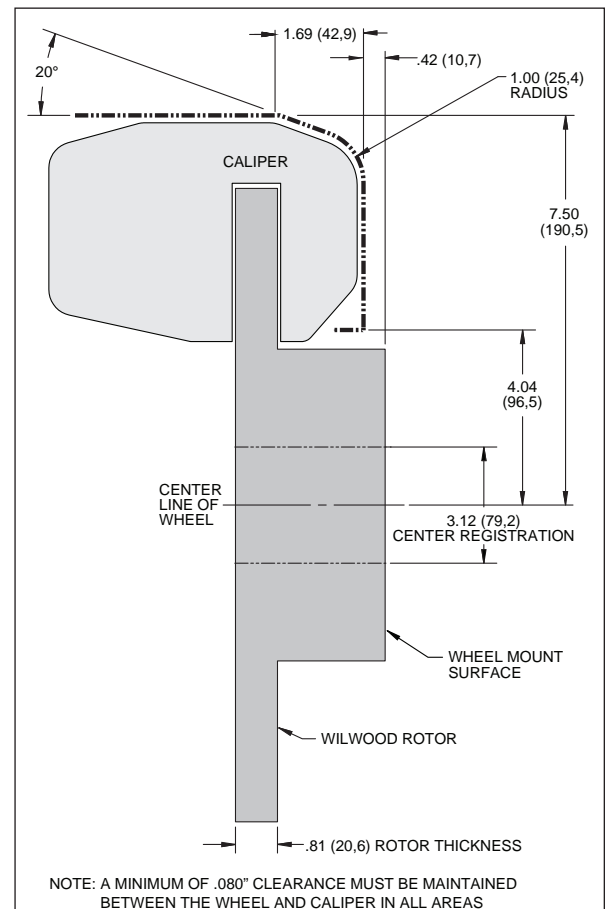


Figure 2. Wheel Clearance Diagram

Disassembly Instructions

Disassembly Instructions:

- Disassemble the original equipment rear brakes:
 - Raise the rear wheels off the ground and support the rear suspension according to the vehicle manufacturer's instructions.
 - Remove the rear wheels and disassemble the drum brake assembly down to the bare axle.
- Remove any nicks or burrs on the axle housing flange, as well as the axle flange, that may interfere with the installation of the new brake components.
- Clean and de-grease the axle and axle housing flange.

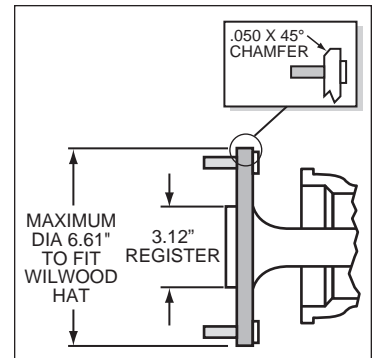


Figure 3. Axle Flange Maximum Dimension

Assembly Instructions

IMPORTANT:

- To ensure maximum performance from your parking brake system, the cables must be routed as straight as possible. Bends in the cable can significantly reduce efficiency and thus reduce pull force at the brake. Tight bends must be avoided with a minimum recommended bend radius of 6" to 8".
- Cables should be properly restrained to prevent "straightening" of bends when tension is applied. Restrain movement of cable by affixing the cable sheath to body or chassis by fitting cable clamps at various points over the length of cable or by using original equipment cable attachments points. The clamping method chosen will require that cable sheath be held tightly without movement, crushing or causing interference to the internal cable.
- Cables must be initially pre-stretched by multiple applications of the brake handle, then re-adjusted to correct tension.

Assembly Instructions (numbers in parenthesis refer to the parts list, and Figure 1 on the preceding pages): **CAUTION:** All mounting bolts must fully engage threaded holes.

- Orient the bracket assembly (1) as shown in Figure 1, and mount to the axle housing flange using the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) bolts and nuts, Figure 1. Ensure that the bracket assembly backing plate fits flush against the axle housing flange. Apply red *Loctite*® 271 to the OEM bolt threads and torque to OEM specifications.



Photo 1

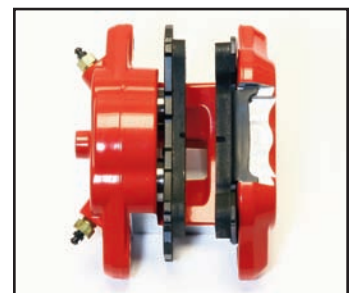


Photo 2

- Install the axle into the rear end housing.
- Align the correct hole pattern in the rotor/hat (2) with the stud pattern on the axle flange and slide into place, Figure 1 and Photo 1. **NOTE:** The rotor/hat must fit flush against the axle flange or excessive rotor run out may result. Install three lug nuts (finger tight) to keep the rotor/hat assembly in place while continuing with the installation. **NOTE:** Some OEM and after market axles come with stud sizes larger than 0.50" diameter. Verify stud size and have a qualified machine shop drill the bolt circle of the hat/rotor to the correct stud size, if necessary.

- Install the disc brake pads (3) into the caliper (4) with the friction material facing the rotor, as shown in Figure 1 and Photo 2.

Assembly Instructions (Continued)

- Install sleeves (5) onto slide pin bolts (6). Apply white lithium grease (available from your local auto parts store) to the slide pins/sleeves, as shown in Photo 3. **Do not apply to threads.** Mount the caliper (4) onto the mounting bracket (1) using slide pin bolts, as shown in Figure 1. Torque to 35 ft-lbs.



Photo 3

- Check wheel clearance: Gently slide the caliper inboard, so as to remove any excess gap between the outboard brake pad, the rotor face and the caliper. This will approximate the location of the caliper in service. Temporarily install the wheel and torque lug nuts to manufacturer's specification. Ensure that the wheel rotates freely without any interference.

- Remove wheel and connect brake hose as outlined below.

• **NOTE:** The caliper in this brake kit utilizes a 10mm x 1.50 thread inlet. OEM rubber brake hoses with 10mm fittings can be adapted to Wilwood D154 calipers. The preferred method is to use steel banjo adapter fittings at the caliper, and enough steel braided line to allow for full suspension travel. **Carefully route hoses to prevent contact with moving suspension, brake or wheel components.** **NOTE:** 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 universal brake flex line hose kits, for 3/8-24 IF chassis fittings order P/N 220-12104 for the 14 inch length, P/N 220-12105 for the 18 inch length, or P/N 220-12106 for the 22 inch length. For 10mm x 1 BF chassis fittings order P/N 220-12107 for 18 inch length. Hose kits include hoses, fittings, banjo bolts, etc. all in one package for use with this caliper.

• **NOTE:** Specified brake hose kits may not work with all Years, Makes and Models of vehicle that this caliper 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.

- If using a Wilwood flexline hose kit, proceed as follows: Do not lubricate bolt. With two new crush washers installed, torque bolt to 96 - 120 in-lbs. (**do not exceed 144 in-lbs**). Torque to lighter specification and check for leakage, increasing torque only to stop leakage without exceeding maximum specification. Replace crush washers and banjo bolt whenever re-assembly is required.

- If reusing the OEM brake hoses, install new crush washers (not included) and torque banjo bolt to manufacturer's specification.

- 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.

• **NOTE:** Clevis and cable kits which attach to the parking brake assembly are not included in the Wilwood parking brake kit. Wilwood offers a generic style parking brake cable kit, P/N 330-9371 for this application which can be ordered separately from your local Wilwood dealer.

- Before final installation of the wheel, remove the rubber grommet in the bracket kit assembly (1) and adjust the parking brake shoes outward (using a drum shoe adjustment tool available at your local auto parts store) while spinning the rotor/hat (2) until a slight drag is felt against the hat/drum. Replace the rubber grommet when finished.

- Bleed the brake system, referring to the additional information and recommendations on page 6 for proper bleeding instructions. Check system for leaks after bleeding.

- Install the wheel and torque the lugs nuts to manufacturer's specifications.

Assembly Instructions (Continued)

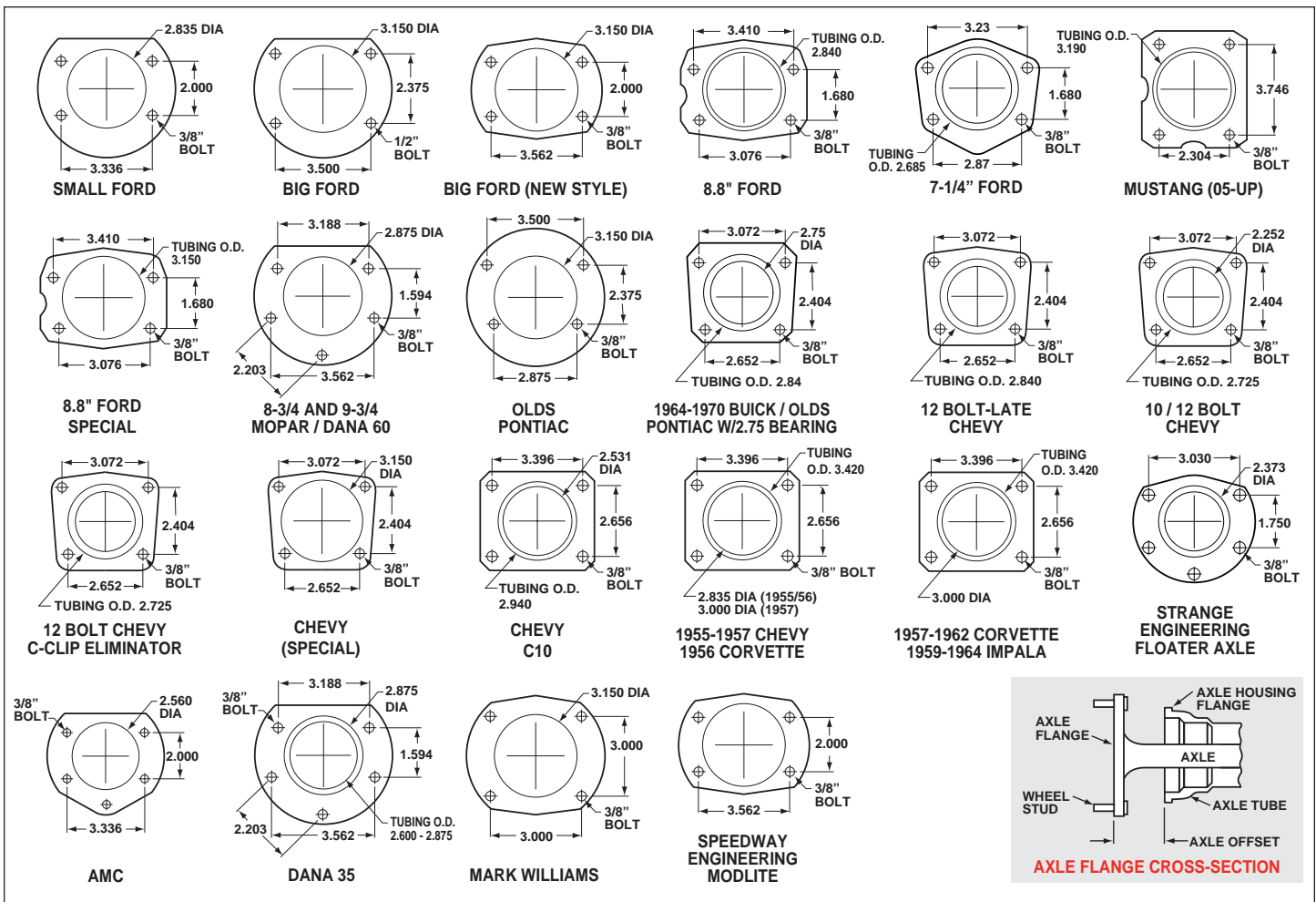


Figure 4. Rear Housing Flange Chart and Axle Flange / Offset Cross-Section

Additional Information and Recommendations

•Please read the following concerning 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 (Continued)

- 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.*
- 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.

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.

Parking Brake

WARNING • PARKING BRAKE

- Parking brake must be properly adjusted before use and must be manually readjusted for wear if parking brake handle or foot lever travel becomes excessive.
 - The holding ability of the brake should be tested by stopping on a sloping surface and applying the parking brake while holding car with the hydraulic foot brake. This should be accomplished both facing up and down hill.
 - Do not rely exclusively on the parking brake to hold the car; Curb wheels as recommended by the applicable diagram and put gear selector in park, or shift into first gear or reverse with a manual transmission.
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- Diagram A - When parking facing downhill, turn front wheels towards the curb or right shoulder. This will keep from rolling into traffic if the brakes become disengaged.
 - Diagram B - Turn the steering wheel to the left so the wheels are turned towards the road if you are facing uphill with a curb. The tires will catch the curb if the car rolls backward.
 - Diagram C - When facing uphill without a curb, turn the wheels sharply to the right. If the vehicle rolls, it will go off the road rather than into traffic.
 - When parking on a hill, always set the parking brake and move the gear selector into park, or shift into first or reverse gear if your vehicle has a manual transmission.

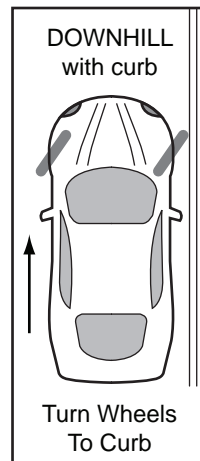


Diagram A

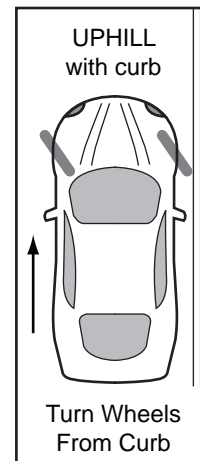


Diagram B

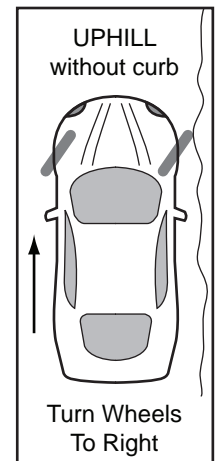


Diagram C