

PRODEMAND

1986 Chevrolet Corvette 5.7L Eng

Service Manual: BRAKE SYSTEM BLEEDING

DESCRIPTION & OPERATION

Hydraulic system bleeding is necessary any time air has been introduced into system. Bleed brakes at all 4 wheels if master cylinder lines have been disconnected or master cylinder has run dry. Bleeding can be accomplished by using pressure bleeding equipment or by manually pumping brake pedal and using a clear bleeder hose.

Use caution not to spill brake fluid on painted surfaces of vehicle as it will damage paint. If spillage occurs, wash surface immediately with water. Do not spill brake fluid on transverse composite leaf spring as damage to spring will occur.

BLEEDING > SERVICING METERING VALVE

The combination proportioning valve/warning switch is integral with the master cylinder and requires no service for brake bleeding.

BLEEDING > BENCH BLEEDING MASTER CYLINDER



NOTE: Bleed tubes must have a residual pressure check valve installed to keep tubes from siphoning brake fluid.

1. Clamp master cylinder in vise by mounting flange. Install and tighten threaded end of bleed tubes in outlet ports of master cylinder with opposite end of bleeder tube in reservoirs. Fill reservoirs with clean brake fluid so that bleed tube ends are submerged in brake fluid.
2. Slowly compress and release piston assemblies until bubbles cease to appear in brake fluid. Remove tubes and plug master cylinder outlets to keep fluid from draining.

BLEEDING > MANUAL BLEEDING



NOTE: When bleeding the rear brakes, the front of the vehicle must be raised to position the bleeder valves of the rear calipers at the top of the caliper to prevent air from being trapped in the caliper.



NOTE: Ensure that fluid level in master cylinder is adequate at all times during bleeding procedure.

1. Depress brake pedal several times to deplete vacuum reserve in brake booster. Fill master cylinder with clean brake fluid. 2) Install bleeder hose to first caliper bleeder screw to be bled. See BLEEDING SEQUENCE table. Submerge other end of hose in clean glass jar partially filled with clean brake fluid.
2. Depress brake pedal slowly through its full travel and hold. Open bleed screw 3/4-1 turn. Close bleed screw. Release brake pedal. Repeat procedure until brake fluid shows no signs of air bubbles. Repeat procedure for other calipers in correct sequence.

BLEEDING > PRESSURE BLEEDING



NOTE: When bleeding the rear brakes, the front of the vehicle must be raised to position the bleeder valves of the rear calipers at the top of the caliper to prevent air from being trapped in the caliper.

1. Wipe master cylinder and reservoirs with clean dry shop towels to prevent dirt from falling into reservoir.
2. Using appropriate adapters, install pressure bleeding equipment to master cylinder. Ensure pressure tank is at least 1/3 full. Install bleeder hose to first caliper bleeder screw to be bled. See BLEEDING SEQUENCE table. Submerge other end of hose in clean glass jar partially filled with clean brake fluid.
3. Charge pressure bleeder to 20-25 psi. (1.41-1.75 kg/cm²). Open release valve on pressure bleeder. Open bleed screw 3/4-1 turn. Close bleed screw when brake fluid is clear and free of bubbles. Bleed remaining calipers in correct sequence.
4. Remove pressure bleeding tool. Ensure fluid level in reservoirs is adequate.

BLEEDING > BLEEDING PRESSURES

BLEEDING PRESSURE

Application	Psi (kg/cm ²)
Corvette	20-25 (1.41-1.75)

BLEEDING > BLEEDING SEQUENCE

BLEEDING SEQUENCE

Application	Sequence
1984-85 Models	LR, RR, LF, RF
1986-87 Models	RF, RR, LR, LF