

# PARKING BRAKE

## PERIODIC MAINTENANCE SERVICES

### 20. Parking Brake

#### A: INSPECTION

Inspect the brake linings and drums of both sides of the rear brake at the same time by removing brake drums.

1) Inspect the brake shoes for damage or deformation and check brake linings for wear.

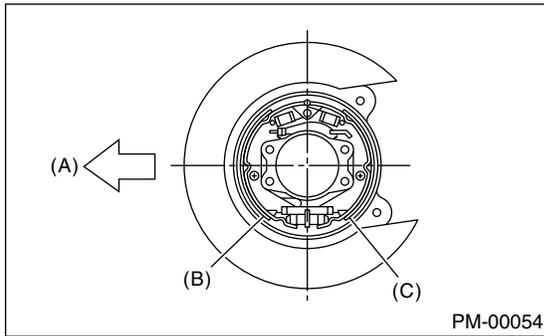
#### NOTE:

Always replace both primary and secondary brake shoes for the right and left wheels at the same time.

#### Brake lining thickness (except back metal)

**Standard value: 3.2 mm (0.126 in)**

**Wear limit: 1.5 mm (0.059 in)**



- (A) Forward
- (B) Brake shoe (Primary side)
- (C) Brake shoe (Secondary side)

2) Check the disk rotor for wear, dents or other damage. If the inside surface of disk rotor is streaked, correct the surface with emery cloth (#200 or more). If it is unevenly worn or tapered, correct or replace it.

#### Brake drum inside diameter

**Except for STi model**

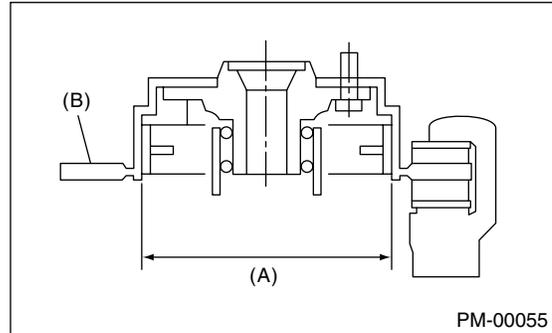
**Standard value: 170 mm (6.69 in)**

**Wear limit: 171 mm (6.73 in)**

**STi model**

**Standard value: 190 mm (7.48 in)**

**Wear limit: 191 mm (7.52 in)**



- (A) Inside diameter
- (B) Disk

3) If the deformation or wear of back plate, shoe, etc. is noticeable, replace them.

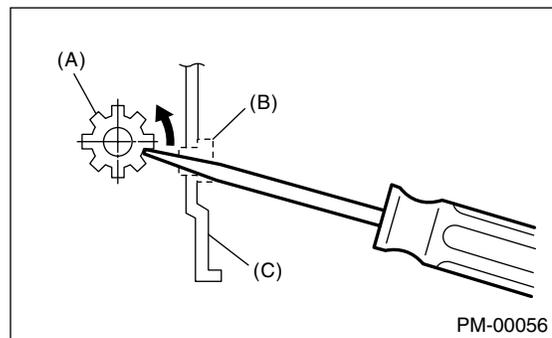
4) When the shoe return spring tension is excessively weakened, replace it.

#### B: ADJUSTMENT

For rear disc brake, adjust the parking brake after bleeding air.

1) Remove the rear cover (rubber) installed at back plate.

2) Turn the adjuster toward arrow mark (upward) until it is locked slightly, by using a flat tip screwdriver as shown in illustration.



- (A) Adjuster
- (B) Cover (rubber)
- (C) Back plate

3) Turn back (downward) the adjuster 3 to 4 notches.

4) Install the cover (rubber) at original position correctly.