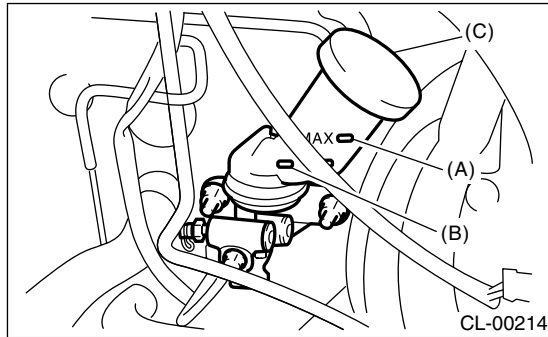


8. Clutch Fluid

A: INSPECTION

- 1) Park the vehicle on a level surface.
- 2) Inspect the fluid level using scale on the outside of the reservoir tank. If the level is below "MIN", add fluid to bring it up to "MAX", and also inspect for leakage.



- (A) Max. level
- (B) Min. level
- (C) Reservoir tank

B: REPLACEMENT

CAUTION:

- The FMVSS No. 116, fresh DOT3 or 4 brake fluid must be used.
- Cover the bleeder with waste cloth, when loosening it, to prevent brake fluid from being splashed over surrounding parts.
- Avoid mixing different brands of brake fluid to prevent degrading the quality of the fluid.
- Be careful not to allow dirt or dust to get into the reservoir tank.

NOTE:

- During bleeding operation, keep the clutch reservoir tank filled with brake fluid to eliminate entry of air.
- Clutch pedal operating must be very slow.
- For convenience and safety, it is advisable to have two men working.
- The amount of brake fluid required is approx. 70 m l (2.4 US fl oz, 2.5 Imp fl oz) for total clutch system.

- 1) Remove the air cleaner case and air duct.
- 2) Either jack-up the vehicle and place a safety stand under it, or lift-up the vehicle.
- 3) Draw out the brake fluid from reservoir tank with syringe.
- 4) Refill the reservoir tank with recommended brake fluid.

Recommended brake fluid:

FMVSS No. 116, fresh DOT3 or 4 brake fluid

- 5) Drain fluid in the same method as air bleeding.

- 6) Refill the brake fluid before reservoir tank becomes empty, and drain contaminated fluid again.
- 7) Repeat the above procedure until the contaminated fluid is completely drained.