Step 8
Bleed Brakes

Complete the installation on both sides of the vehicle before bleeding the system.

Note: The calipers and lines will need to fill with fluid, quickly draining the master cylinder reservoir. Keep a close watch on the fluid level when initially bleeding the system. Do not allow the master cylinder reservoir to run dry, and to draw in air. Doing so may result in the brake system needing to be serviced by a certified brake technician.

Bleed the brake system, using an 11mm box wrench, to loosen the bleed screws. The sequence for bleeding the brakes should be:

1. **Right outboard bleed screw**
2. **Right inboard bleed screw**
3. **Left outboard bleed screw**
4. **Left inboard bleed screw**

Though a torque wrench is not typically used on bleed screws, as a reference, the torque for bleed screws should be approximately 100-140 lb-INCH.

Because of the unusual caliper angle on the 350Z, it may be necessary to use the following technique to bleed the brakes for the first time.

Remove both caliper bracket bolts, leaving the caliper attached to the bracket, then tilt the caliper to the vertical position, and support it so that the pads remain over the rotor.

Bleed the brakes.

Reinstall the caliper bracket bolts, using the supplied Loctite 262, as shown on Page 11, then tighten both caliper bracket bolts to 95 lb-ft.

This bleeding technique will not be required again, unless air becomes trapped in the caliper.

After initially bleeding the system, gently tap the caliper body with a mallet to dislodge any small air bubbles, then re-bleed the brakes.

After bleeding, apply constant pressure to the brake pedal, and check all connections - including bleed screws, and both ends of the brake line - for leaks.

Warning: Brake fluid will damage most painted surfaces. Immediately clean spilled brake fluid from any painted surface, including the caliper. Though caliper paint is designed to resist harsh chemicals, prolonged exposure will damage the finish.