

Remove the brake circuit bleeding device from the master cylinder reservoir.



Check pedal travel and resistance. If it is not correct, finish bleeding the brake circuit with the help of a second operator. Start the bleed operation by bleeding the calliper that is the furthest away from the master cylinder:



hold down the brake pedal,



open the circuit bleed screw to release the air from the brake circuit,



close the circuit bleed screw,



release the brake pedal.



Top up the brake fluid level in the reservoir, if necessary. Check the sealing of the front and rear bleed screws and ensure that the sealing covers are in place (see **Front brake calliper assembly: Exploded view**) and (see **Rear drum brake assembly**) .



During a road test, trigger braking regulation to confirm that the brake pedal travel is correct.



Clean off any traces of brake fluid on the vehicle using brake cleaning product (see **Vehicle: Parts and consumables for the repair**) .

1. BLEEDING THE BRAKING ASSISTANCE CIRCUIT



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BRAKINGCIRCUIT:BLEED



Note, one or more warnings are present in this procedure



Equipment required

brake circuit bleeding device

Diagnostic tool

pedal press



WARNING

To avoid all risk of damage to the systems, apply the safety and cleanliness instructions and operation recommendations before carrying out any repair([see 30A, General information, Brake circuit: Precautions for the repair](#)) .



CAUTION

To avoid residual air being present in the brake circuit, the parking brake must be released before starting the bleeding process.

This procedure must be applied after one of the following components has been removed or replaced:

-
- the master cylinder,
-
- the brake fluid,
-
- the hydraulic unit,
-
- a rigid pipe,
-
- a hose,
-

the reservoir,

a calliper.



CAUTION

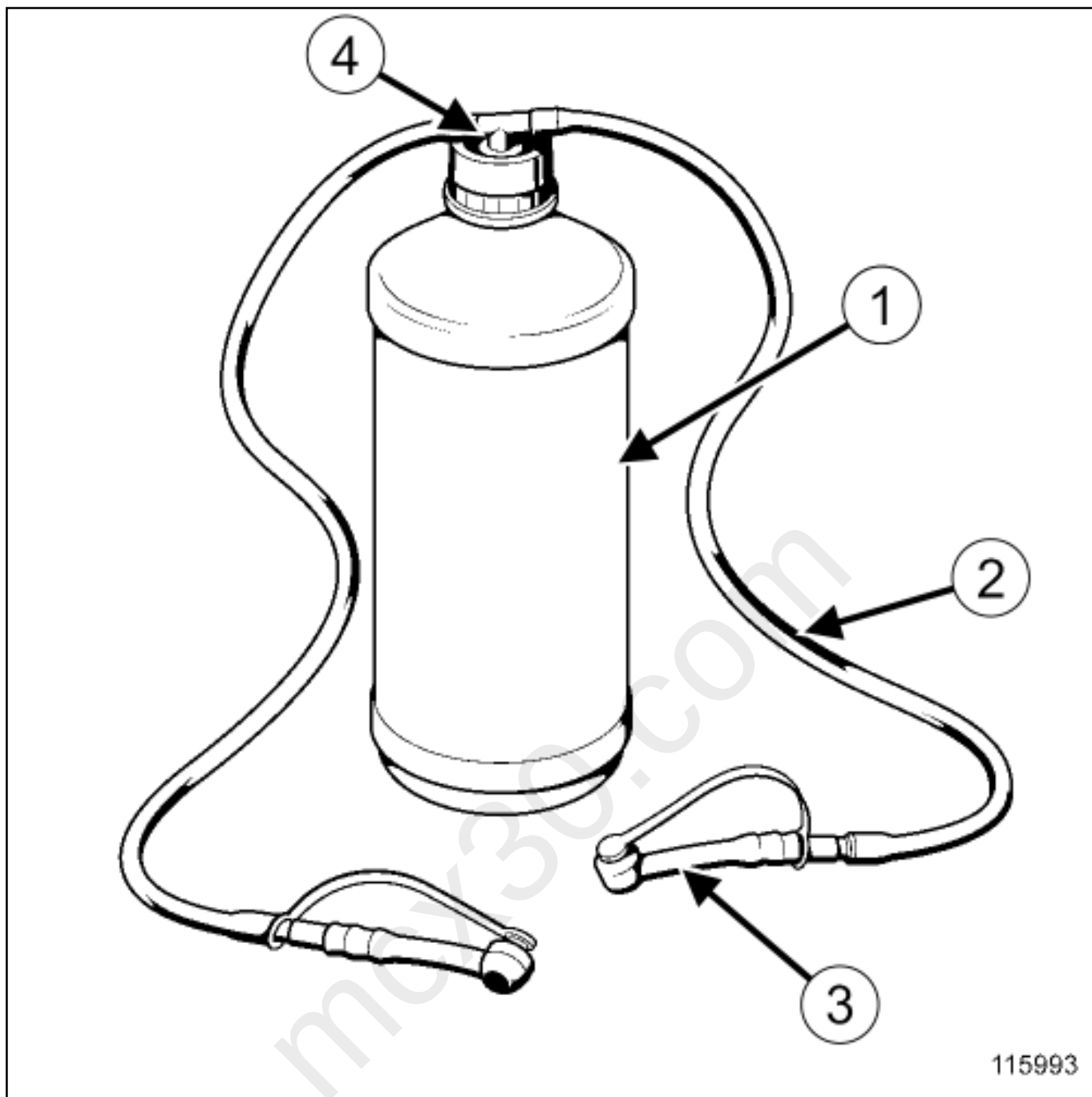
Switch off the vehicle ignition so as not to activate the hydraulic unit solenoid valves when bleeding the brake circuit.



CAUTION

The level must be between the "MIN" and "MAX" markings on the reservoir.

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Use locally produced containers to collect the used brake fluid.

Front and rear callipers:

■

■

2 washer fluid containers(1) (1 litre),

■

4 mm diameter transparent pipes(2) ,

■ 4 pipettes(3) ,

2 T-unions(4) .

Note:

The new hydraulic unit is pre-filled.



When working on one of the following components, position a pedal pressto limit the outflow of brake fluid and prevent any air from entering the master cylinder and the circuits downstream of the master cylinder:



hydraulic unit,



pipes between the hydraulic unit and brake callipers,



brake hoses,

brake calliper.

Remove the pedal pressbefore carrying out the braking system bleeding procedure.

■ Position the vehicle on a two-post lift[Vehicle: Towing and lifting](#) .

■ Switch off the vehicle ignition.

■ Connect the brake circuit bleeding device(after having received Renault approval) to the master cylinder reservoir (see the instructions for the equipment).

■ Pressurise the brake circuit.

■ Adjust the pressure to between 1.5 bar< P < 2 barfor 3 minutesto stabilise it in the braking circuit.

Close the circuit between the bleed screw and brake fluid reservoir without dumping the pressure.

Note:



The circuit between the bleed screw and brake fluid reservoir is closed in different ways depending on the type of equipment used:



valve,



switch.

Fit the bleed containers to the six bleed screws of the callipers.

Note:



Some callipers are equipped with several bleed screws. In this case, turn the bolts one after another to perform the brake circuit bleed.

Undo the calliper bleed screws:



front left-hand,



front right-hand,



rear left-hand,



rear right-hand.

Open the circuit between the bleed screw and brake fluid reservoir and allow the liquid to run until all the air bubbles have been released.

Tighten the bleed screws in the following order:

-
- front left-hand,
- front right-hand,
- rear left-hand,
- rear right-hand.

Undo the calliper bleed screw:

-
- front left-hand,
- allow the fluid to run until all the air bubbles have been released,
- tighten the bleed screw on the calliper.

Carry out the previous operation on the callipers:

-
- front right-hand,
- rear left-hand,
- rear right-hand.

Close the bleed screw to dump the pressure in the brake circuit.

Remove the brake circuit bleeding device from the master cylinder reservoir.

Check pedal travel and resistance. If it is not correct, finish bleeding the brake circuit with the help of a second operator. Start the bleed operation by bleeding the calliper that is the furthest away from the master cylinder:

-
- hold down the brake pedal,