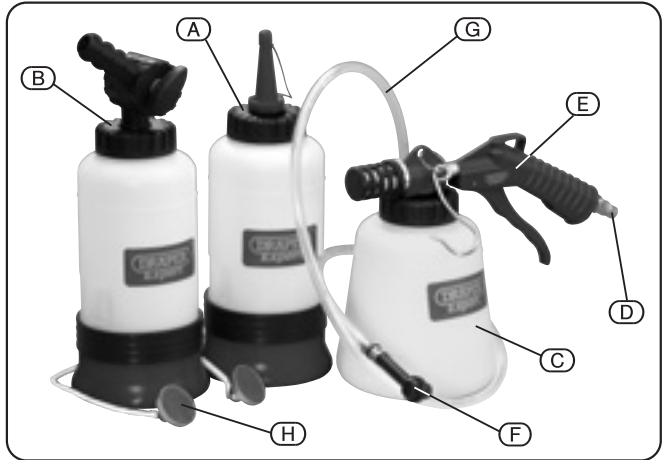


GETTING TO KNOW YOUR UNIVERSAL BRAKE BLEEDING KIT

- (A) Top-up bottle.
- (B) Top-up bottle (with adjustable nozzle).
- (C) Collection pot.
- (D) Air line inlet.
- (E) Trigger assembly.
- (F) Brake bleed nipple connector.
- (G) Bleed hose.
- (H) Hanging magnets.



SPECIFICATION

The Draper Tools policy of continuous improvement determines the right to change specification without notice.

Stock No.	71205
Part No.	BBK3A
Air supply.....	70 – 120psi (4.8 – 8.3bar)
Air inlet size	¼" BSP
Container capacity.....	0.75L

GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- A competent and qualified technician with a good mechanical background only should attempt work on a vehicle's braking system.
- Before use, jack the vehicle up on a level and secure surface – preferably concrete. Ensure the vehicle is securely supported with suitable axle stands and the wheels remaining on the ground are chocked.
- Leave the vehicle in neutral (automatics should be set into the 'park' position).
- Always work in a well ventilated area and away from children and pets.

- Screw the trigger assembly (E) onto the collection pot (C).
- Attach an appropriate air line connector suitable for the air line inlet (D) into the base of the handle (use PTFE tape to achieve an air tight seal). Ensure the air pressure is regulated to between 70 – 120psi.
- Select the reservoir top-up bottle most suitable for the access position under the bonnet. If the bottle can only access the reservoir from approximately 45°, use the bottle with the adjustable lid (B). However, if the bottle can hang directly over the reservoir, use the other bottle (A).
- Fill the reservoir top-up bottle with clean brake fluid of the correct type as recommended in the vehicle manufacturers handbook and secure the lid tightly.

WARNING: Not all vehicles can be vacuum bled. Always check with the vehicle manufacturer or Haynes manual on the correct bleeding procedure.

- Remove the brake fluid reservoir cap on the master cylinder. Upright and immerse the top-up bottle (A) or (B) in the brake fluid so that any holes in the nozzle are completely covered. This will ensure the level of the fluid in the reservoir remains constant.
 - **DO NOT** at any time, during the bleeding process, allow the reservoir to completely drain as this will result in air being introduced into the brake system which will necessitate a complete system bleed and brake check/diagnostic re-set.
- Secure the top-up bottle to the underside of the bonnet with the magnets (H) and ensure that it cannot move sufficiently to spill or fall out of the reservoir. It must be allowed to top-up freely (Fig.1).
- Secure the vehicle to allow access to the brake bleed nipple (removal of the appropriate wheel may be necessary).
- Connect the hose attachment (G) with the bleed nipple connected (F) to the nipple and attach the air line connector (D) to the air line. Open the bleed nipple (as indicated in the vehicle manufacturers handbook) to allow the fluid to flow out freely.
- Pull the trigger (E) and the vacuum created will begin to draw the old/dirty fluid out (Fig.2).
 - NOTE: Notice the colour of the brake fluid as it begins to come out into the collection pot (C) and when a noticeable change in colour appears, i.e. clean fluid, let off the trigger and close the nipple.
- Carry out this procedure for all brake bleed nipples; however, during the process, take note that the amount of dirty brake fluid removed does not exceed either the capacity of the collection pot or the amount being topped up. It may be necessary to stop and refill the top-up bottle or empty the collection pot.

When the bleeding is complete, adjust the level in the reservoir according to the vehicle handbook and replace the cap. Pump the brake pedal five or ten times without the engine running to ensure the pedal becomes firm.

