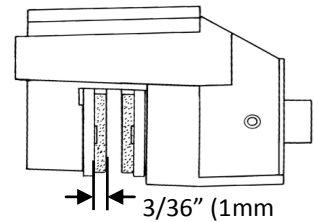
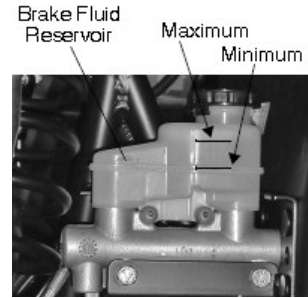


BRAKES

Inspect the level of the brake fluid before each operation. If the fluid level is low add DOT 3 brake fluid only. Change the brake fluid every two years and any time the fluid becomes contaminated.

1. Position the vehicle on a level surface.
2. View the brake fluid level in the reservoir. The level should be between the maximum and minimum level lines.
3. If the fluid level is lower than the lower level line, add brake fluid to the upper line.



Brake Inspection

1. Check the brake system for fluid leaks.
 2. Check the brake pedal for excessive travel or a spongy feel.
 3. Check the friction pads for wear, damage and looseness.
 4. Inspect the brake pad wear surface for excessive wear.
 5. Change pads when worn to 3/64" (1 mm).
4. Apply the brake forcefully for a few seconds and check for fluid leakage around the fittings.

Brake Pad Replacement

1. Place tractor on jack stands and remove rear tires.
2. Remove bolts holding on calipers.
3. Remove top snapping pin and remove pads. Insert new pads.
4. Reassemble tractor and test brakes.

Bleeding Brake Lines

If the brake pedal has excessive travel or a spongy feel, is an indication that there is air trapped within the brake lines. To remove the entrapped air, the brake lines need to be bled following the procedure found below (this maintenance task typically entails two people):

1. Acquire the proper brake bleeder screw wrench.
2. Place a small piece of flexible hose over the end or the bleeder screw, indicated with arrows in picture to the right, and place the other end of the hose in a jar. Depending on the mounting of calipers, the indicated screw may not be the proper screw for your vehicle
3. Have one individual slowly pump the brake pedal four times. On the fourth time, depress the brake pedal but do not release the brake pedal.
4. With the brake pedal depressed, slowly open the bleeder screw to allow entrapped air to be released. Before the brake pedal is released, retighten the bleeder screw to prevent air from being sucked back into the brake lines.
5. Check the travel and feel of the brake pedals. If the pedal still contains a spongy feel or excessive travel, repeat this procedure again. Additional brake fluid may need to be added to the master cylinder in order to repeat this procedure. Once completed, take BRUTUS 2013 for a drive to determine the reaction time of the brakes.

