





## **Brake System Check List:**

There are many factors that could be contributing to your cars brake issues.

When was the last time the entire brake system was gone though and inspected?

There are some things that should be investigated, if they have not been already:

- 1. Check the brake shoes for burn or coating with brake fluid
- 2. Check the brake cylinders (pull back the rubber cup to inspect)
- 3. Check the brake hoses/lines for external cracking
- 4. Check the vacuum tank for leaks
- 5. Check the vacuum line to the vacuum tank for leaks

These are all things that work together with your treadelyac to stop your car with hydraulics and vacuum components.

Remember also, that your vehicles are at least 25+ years old, your car's systems can at times need repair, cleaning or overhaul. Remember that the parts supplied to you are usually part of a larger system and as such, they must ALL work properly individually to work well as a complete system.



## The Lincoln / MERCURY Old Parts Store



## HOW TO BLEED THE BRAKES ON A 1953-1960 LINCOLN OR MERCURY UTILIZING THE BENDIX TREADELVAC (Read instructions COMPLETELY before starting this process):

- 1. Make sure you put a spring on the brake pedal to the yoke on the steering column to help return the brake to the full "up" position.
- 2. All master cylinders without bleeders need to be bench-bled prior to installation to the car.
- 3. All master cylinders with bleeders can be bled on the car
- 4. We use a Push-And-Hold Method rather than a Pump-Up-And-Release Method. This generally requires 2 people, one person on the brake pedal and the second person on the master cylinder and the brake cylinders. DO NOT USE THE PUMP-UP-AND-RELEASE METHOD!!! For some reason, it introduces air into the system.
- 5. Check fluid levels <u>frequently</u> to avoid running dry and introducing air into the system, which would mean starting over again.
- 6. Fill the master cylinder with brake fluid.
- 7. Get a bleeding jug and clear bleeding tube, and attach it to the bleeder valve.
- 8. Release the bleeder valve, and have the person operating the brake pedal push it to the floor and hold it.
- 9. When the brake pedal is all the way to the floor, lock off the bleeder valve, and release the brake pedal to the "up" position.
- 10. Repeat this procedure until you get clear brake fluid running through the line with no air bubbles.
- 11. Repeat this procedure on each brake cylinder, starting right rear, left rear, right front, left front, and finally the master cylinder one last time to make sure that no air has been introduced into the system.

If you have any questions, please call us on our Tech Line at 727-445-7551.