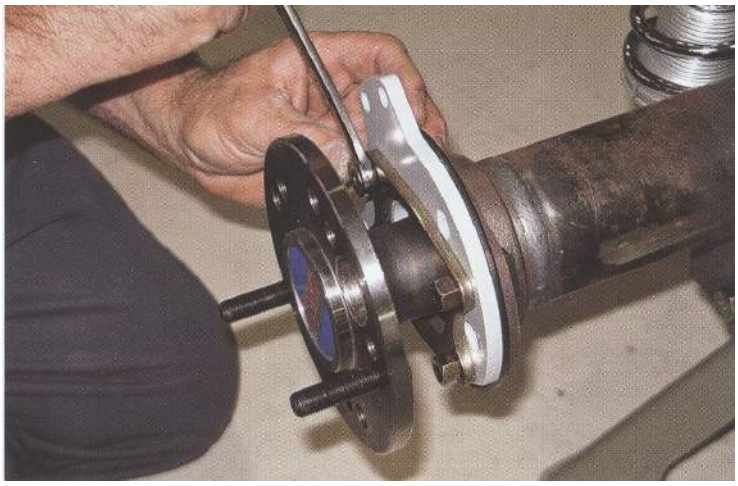
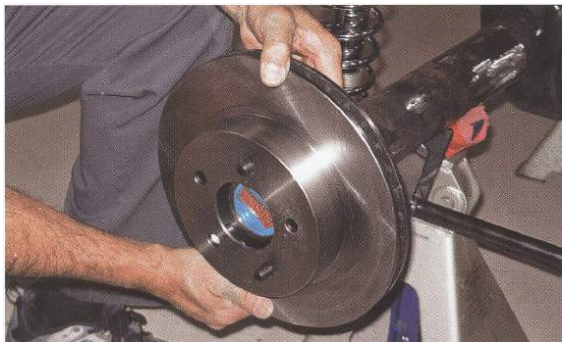
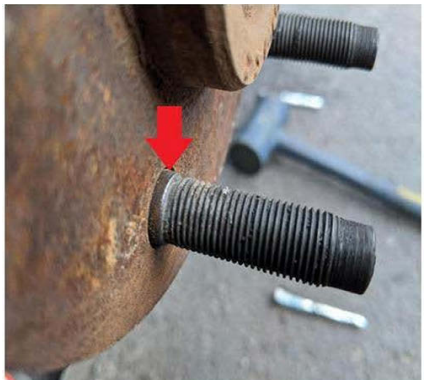


1. Install the base bracket secure using the supplied nuts. The ears on the base bracket should be positioned so they will mount the caliper up toward the rear as shown.

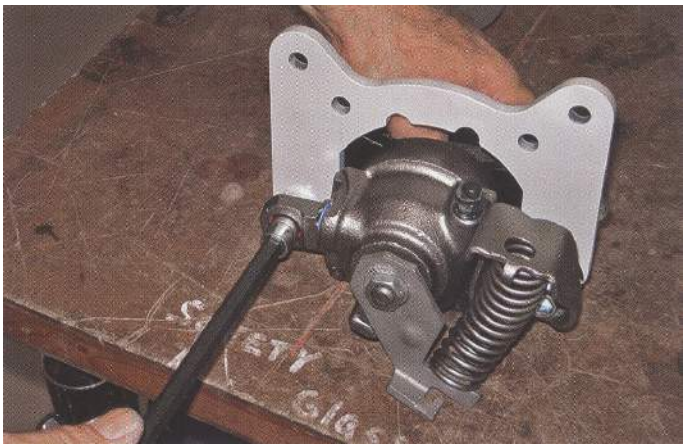
2. Make sure to use a quality brake cleaner and rag to clean the anti-corrosion coating off your brake rotors before installing them. This coating can contaminate brake pads.



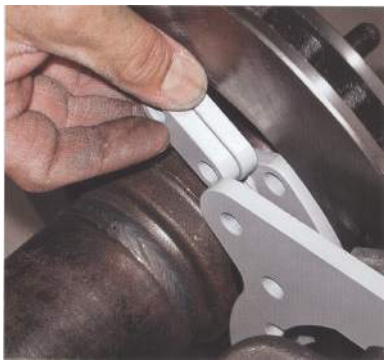
3. Install the rotor over the axle studs and temporarily secure using two hand-tightened lug nuts.



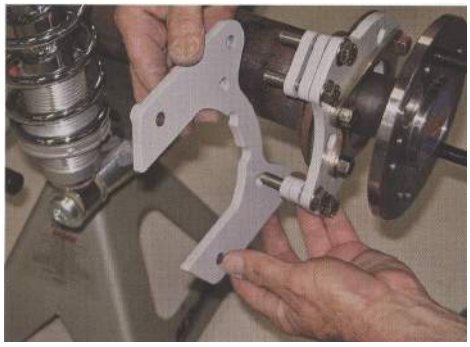
4.There may be a shoulder on the wheel studs that will prevent the rotors from seating flat against the axle shaft. If this is the case, the stud holes will need to be enlarged. Measure the base of the stud (shoulder) using a digital caliper. For studs measuring .531", use a 17/32 drill bit. For studs measuring .585", use a 19/32 drill bit.

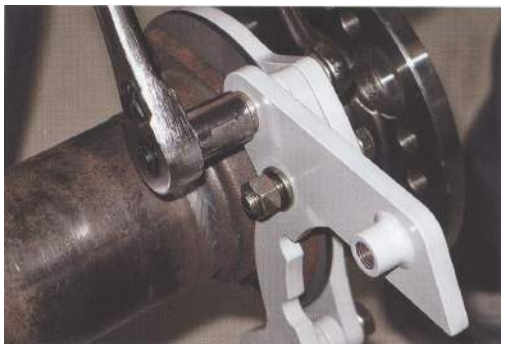


5. Insert the brake pads in the caliper and install the caliper brackets as shown using the supplied Allen-head slider bolts.



6. Test fit the caliper on the rotor, making sure the bleed screw is facing up. Your brake kit comes with bracket spacers in two different thicknesses. Determine the number and thickness of spacers required to properly position the caliper in relation to the rotor.

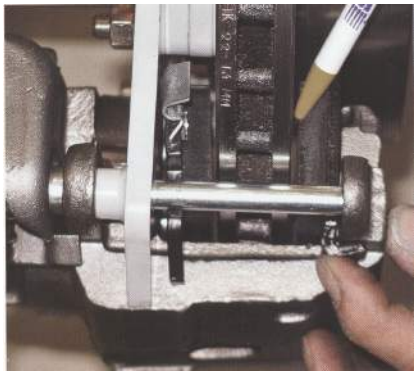




7. Remove rotor and bolt the caliper bracket to the base bracket using the spacer(s) determined in the previous step.

8. Re-install rotor, again using two lug nuts to hold it in place.

9. Install caliper on bracket using supplied Allen-head slider bolts.



10. With caliper installed, double check to verify the gap between the brake pads and rotors is equal on both sides. Adjust shim packs as needed to achieve equal gap.

11. Since this brake kit uses floating calipers that move with normal brake wear and operation, it is critical to use a flexible brake line between the caliper and axle housing. A tab should be welded to the housing to support the junction between the flex line and hard line.