# DELTA HF integrale

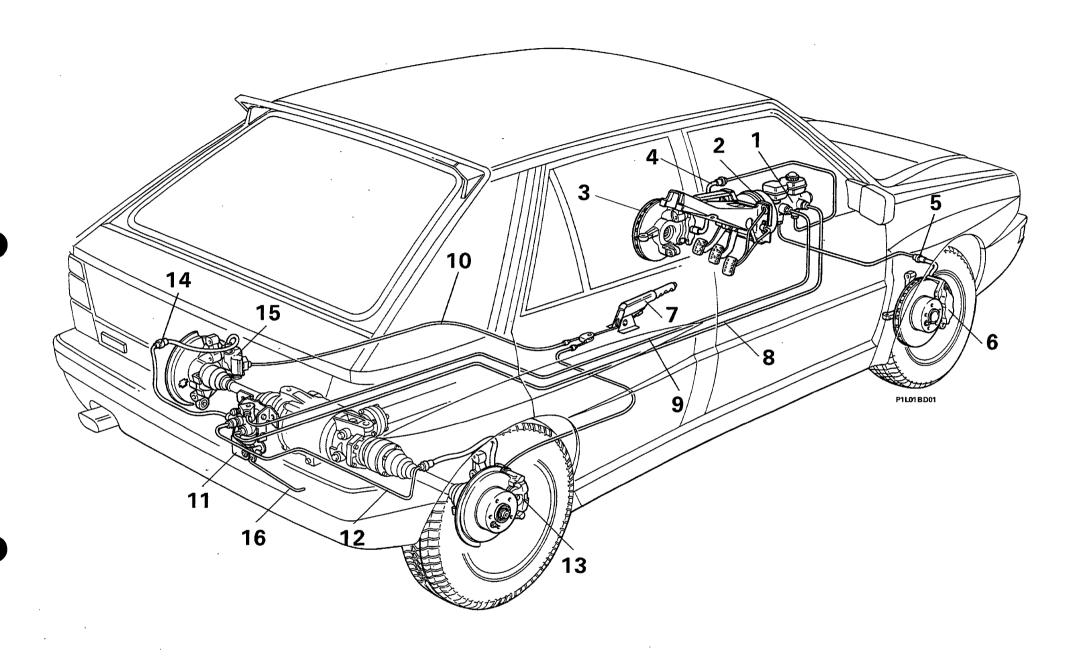
91 range

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### DIAGRAM SHOWING BRAKING SYSTEM



### Key-

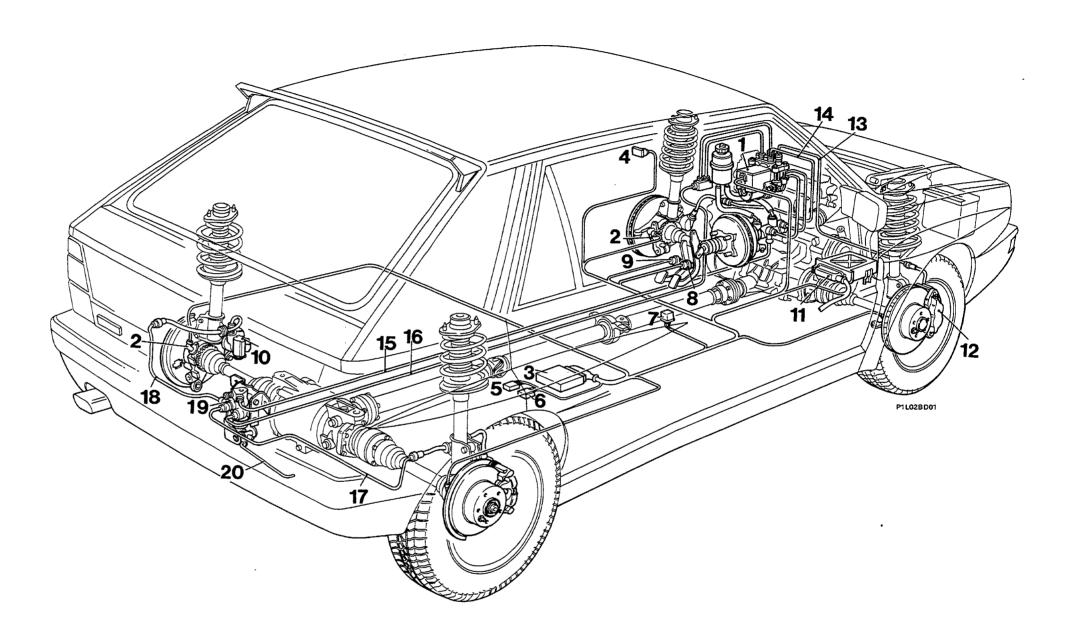
- Master cylinder
   Vacuum servo brake
- Vacuum servo orake
   Ventilated front brake disc
   Left front brake pipe
   Right front brake pipe

- 6. Right front brake with 4 piston type fixed caliper (Brembo)
- 7. Handbrake lever
- 8. Pipe connecting left front brake to rear load proportioning valve

- Pipe connecting right front brake to rear load proportioning valve
   Handbrake flexible pipes
   Load proportioning valve
   Right rear brake pipe
   Single piston floating caliper type right rear brake (Girling)
   Left rear brake pipe
   Single piston floating type caliper left rear brake (Girling)
   Load proportioning valve control bar

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DIAGRAM SHOWING BRAKING SYSTEM WITH BOSCH ANTI-LOCK BRAKES (ABS) 4 channel, 2nd generation – See description of operation in print n° 504.787/11



#### Key

- 1. Anti-lock braking system hydraulic control unit
- 2. Rpm sensor
- 3. ABS electronic control unit
- 4. Warning light signalling device failure5. Longitudinal accelerometer
- 6. Transverse accelerometer
- 7. Main control relay with protection against excess voltage 8. Brake lights and ABS system switch 9. Switch on clutch pedal

- 10. Flywheels

- 11. IAW injection/ignition control unit

- 12. 4 piston fixed caliper right front brake (Brembo)

  13. Right front brake pipe from ABS hydraulic control unit

  14. Left front brake pipe from ABS hydraulic control unit

  15. Brake pipe to load proportioning valve from master cylinder

  16. Brake pipe to load proportioning valve from ABS hydraulic control unit

  17. Right rear brake pipe

  18. Left rear brake pipe

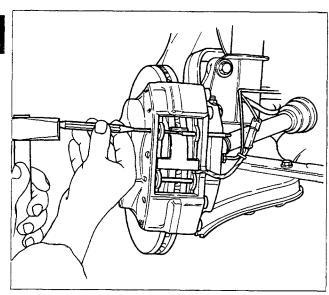
- 19. Rear brake load proportioning valve
- 20. Load proportioning valve control bar

# REPLACING 4 CYLINDER FIXED CALIPER BRAKE PADS (Brembo)

# Removing brake pad support pins and retaining pins

- remove the two brake pad support pins using a drift and hammer as illustrated.
- remove the brake pad retaining spring.

**NOTE** If only the brake pads are being replaced, the brake fluid connection pipe does not have to be disconnected.



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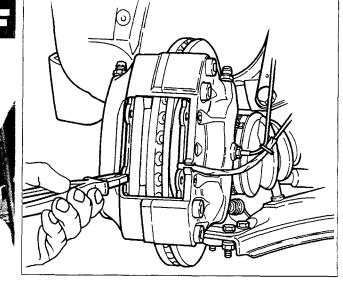
# Removing brake pads from housings in brake caliper

- disconnect the brake pad wear sensor connector.
- using pliers, extract the brake pads from their housing in the brake caliper

Take great care not to damage the control piston protective boots. Ensure that the pistons go back into their housings using a wooden stick as a lever, making sure that the brake fluid does not spill out of the reservoir during this operation.

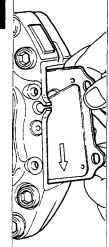


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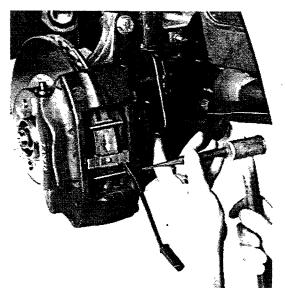


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P1L03BD03

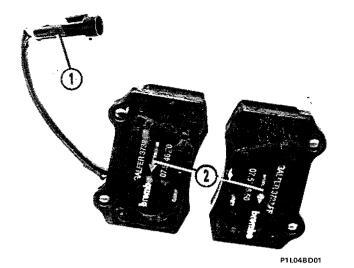


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# Refitting brake pads, spring and pad retaining pins



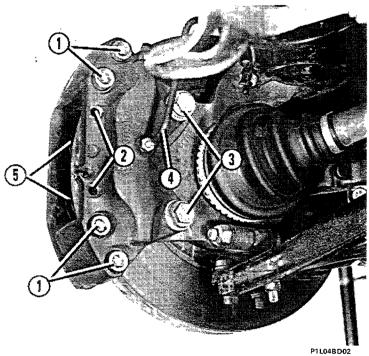
When refitting the pins are fitted with the springs retaining them to the caliper in the position illustrated in the diagram. The spring and the brake pads are fitted with the arrows facing downwards, as illustrated.



#### Front brake pads

### Key

- 1. Front brake pad wear sensor connector (maximum thickness 1.5 mm).
- 2. Arrows showing correct fitting of brake pads in calper: they should be facing downwards (direction of rotation of the disc)



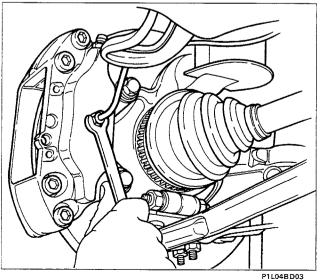
#### Front brake assembly fitted on vehicle

#### Key

- 1. Bolts fixing caliper half casings
- 2. Brake pad support pins
- 3. Bolts fixing brake caliper to steering knuckle
- 4. Brake fluid connecting pipe
- 5. Brake pistons



The bolts fixing the front brake caliper half casings (1) should not be tampered with for any reason whatsoever or else the complete caliper must be replaced



<u>†</u>

# REMOVING-REFITTING BRAKE CALIPER



Removing bolts fixing brake fluid pipe to caliper

- To avoid draining the brake fluid reservoir it is advisable to keep the brake pedal depressed with a travel of between 10 and 20 mm during this operation.



Bleeding air from hydraulic system



# Removing bolts fixing brake caliper assembly to steering knuckle

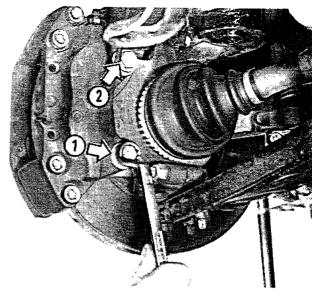
 when refitting, tighten the two bolts fixing the caliper to the steering knuckle using a torque wrench to a torque of 10.5 daNm. There should be two washers under the head of each bolt.



The bolts fixing the caliper casing to the steering knuckle are self-locking and should always be replaced each time they are undone or loosened.



Bleeding air from hydraulic system



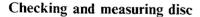
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#### Removing and refitting brake disc

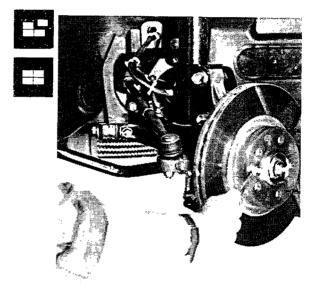
- this operation is carried out with the caliper disconnected from the steering knuckle.

When refitting remove any traces of rust to ensure that the disc is perfectly perpendicular in relation to the hub. The maximum permissible run out is 0.15 mm. See the instructions for checking the rear discs on page 7.



The thickness of a new disc is between 26.1 and 25.9 mm. whilst the minimum permissible thickness due to wear is 24.2 mm.; if the disc measures less than this then it must be replaced.

In the case of deterioration or deep grooves, the surfaces of the disc may be skimmed using a grinder; after this operation the thickness of the brake disc must not be less than the figure given above.



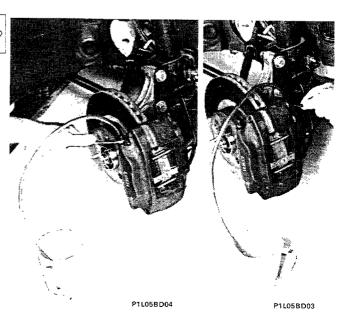
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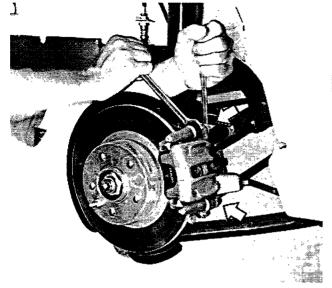
#### BLEEDING



The system is bled using the bleed screws on both the brake caliper half casings.

It is not advisable to re-use the fluid collected. The level should be topped up using new brake fluid.







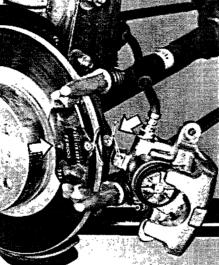
SINGLE PISTON BRAKE CALIPER SLIDING ON COLUMN TYPE GUIDES (GIRLING)

#### **REPLACING BRAKE PADS**

**NOTE** The brake pads should be replaced if the thickness is less than 1.5 mm.

Removing-refitting upper and lower bolts fixing brake caliper to mounting bracket





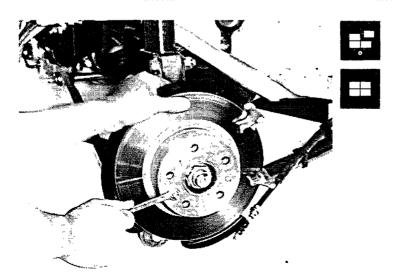


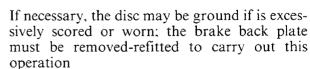
Extracting brake pads

- suitably position the brake caliper during this operation.

Before fitting the new brake pads, make sure that the caliper piston is fully retracted following the procedure illustrated on page 8.







Removing-refitting bolt fixing brake disc to hub



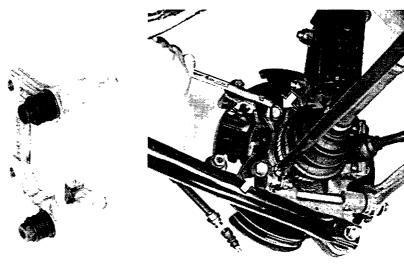
#### REMOVING-ERFITTING BRAKE BACK PLATE FROM STUB AXLE

- undo the two bolts fixing the back plate to the stub axle using a polygonal spanner; when refitting tighten the bolts to a torque of 4.8 daNm.



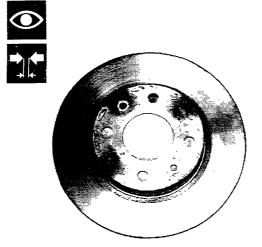
The bolts fixing the brake back plate are self-locking and should be replaced each time they are undone or loosened.





# Checking and measuring disc

The minimum permissible thickness for a brake disc after wear is 9.0 mm; if the thickness of the disc is less than this then it must be replaced. In the case of deterioration or deep grooves, the surfaces of the disc can be skimmed using a grinder; after this operation the thickness of the brake disc must not be less than 19.80 mm.



P1L07BD01



P1L07BD05

P1L07BD03

P1L07BD02

# Refitting disc on hub

The operation is illustrated on page 6. When refitting remove any traces of rust to ensure that the disc is perfectly perpendicular in replace to the hub.

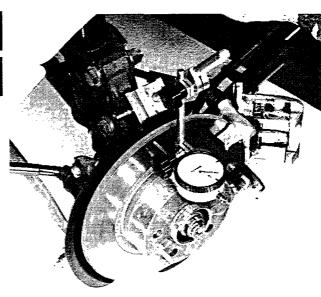


The maximum run out of the disc should not exceed 0.15 mm.

This figure is measured 2 mm from the external diameter of the disc.

Checking run out of brake disc using dial gauge fitted on magnetic base

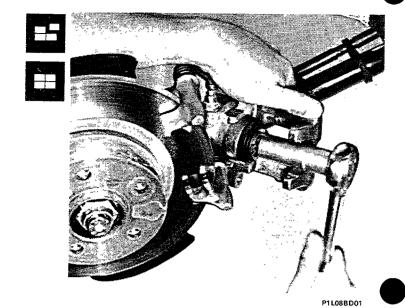




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Refitting brake caliper and pads on brake back plate



NOTE Before placing the new brake pads in position the piston must be completely retracted by turning it in a clockwise direction with the help of tool 1856133000.

Also carry out the adjustment of the handbrake.

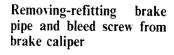


Bleeding air from hydraulic system.

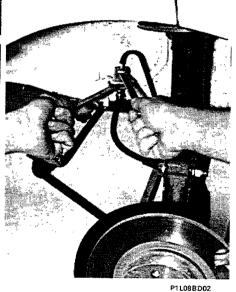
Removing-refitting brake pipe from bodyshell

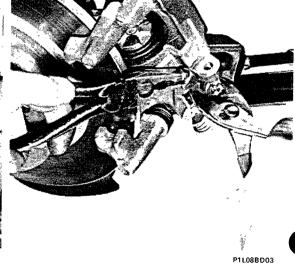
Removing-refitting handbrake control cable from brake caliper

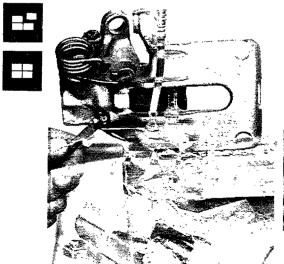




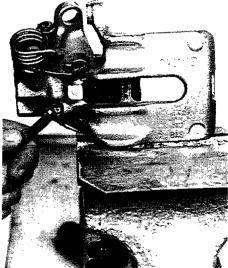
NOTE The pipe should not be swollen or cracked or else it must be replaced. It is advisable to replace both pipes.





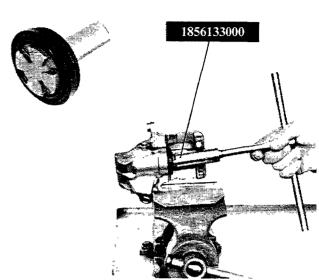


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P1L08BD05

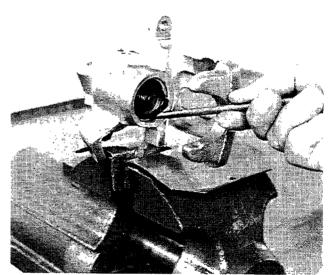




P1L09BD01

Removing piston and protective boot





PL09BDD03

P1L09BD02

#### Removing seal

#### Checking caliper assembly components

There should not be any traces of abrasion or seizing on the piston or the caliper casing or else the caliper complete with piston has to be

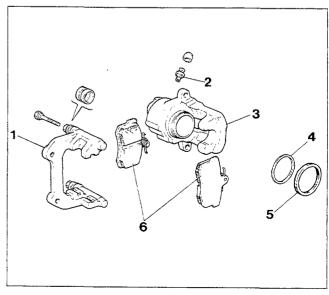
In any case the protective boot and the seal always have to be replaced; also make sure that the bleed screw is not obstructed.



Use a solution of warm water with FIAT LDC detergent to wash the metal components.

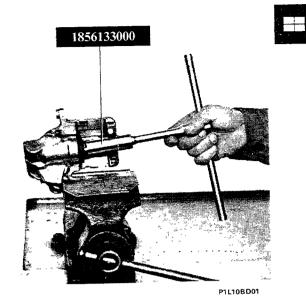
- 1. Caliper mounting bracket
- 2. Bleed screw
- 3. Caliper casing
- 4. Seal
- 5. Protective boot
- 6. Brake pads





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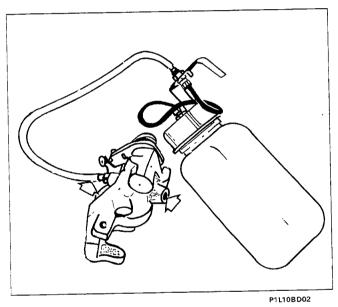


## Refitting piston in caliper casing



Before fitting the piston in the caliper casing, position the protective boot in the rear part of the caliper.the parts concerned with brake fluid before fit-





### Refilling brake caliper

After having overhauled the brake caliper and before refitting it on the vehicle it should be refilled in the following way:

- loosen the bleed screw;
- insert the end of a transparent pipe in the opening in the bleed screw;
- using a regular container with brake fluid, introduce it into the caliper until air bubbles come out of the threaded opening where the

flexible brake pipe is connected;

- lock the bleed screw.

# AUTOMATIC DEVICE FOR ADJUSTING CLEARANCE BETWEEN REAR BRAKE PADS AND DISCS AND HANDBRAKE

In the rear brake calipres there is a device which allows the automatic adjustment of the distance bewteen the brake disc and the pads. This device comprises a female screw (2) which can rotate on a shaft (5) in one direction only; that which advances the action of a spring (4) and a shaft (5) on which the female screw (2) is bolted onto. This shaft cannot rotate as it is connected to the brake caliper casing (6).

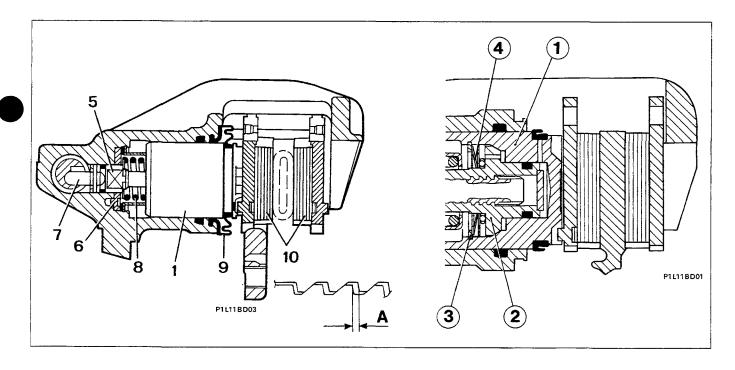
There is a (4 way) threaded coupling bewteen the shaft and the female screw with a preset clearance (A). During braking, the control piston (1), thrust by the hydraulic pressure, moves towards the brake pad with

the female screw (2), as it is connected to the piston by the circlip (3) and the spring (4).

If the brake pad wear is excessive, the end float (A), even if recovered, is not sufficient, by itself, to absorb the entire control piston (1) travel. The female screw (2) distances itself momentarily from its contact point with the piston (1) but the intervention of the spring (4) causes the female screw (2) to rotation on the shaft (5) until it is in contact once again with the control piston (1).

When the handbrake is operated, the mechanical force is transmitted from the control lever to the rod (7) and therefore through the shaft/female screw coupling and reaches the control piston (1) and from there the brake pads (10).

The female screw (2) and therefore the control piston (1) fixed to it cannot rotate as the piston as during braking this is prevented by the brake pad plate.



#### Section of rear brake caliper cylinder

1. Piston - 2. Female screw - 3. Circlip - 4. Spring - 5. Shaft - 6. Circlip - 7. Rod - 8. Spring - 9. Protective boot - 10. Brake pads - A. Clearance between female screw and shaft

#### **BLEEDING BRAKES**

- after refitting the flexible brake pipes and the caliper the hydraulic brake circuit must be bled.

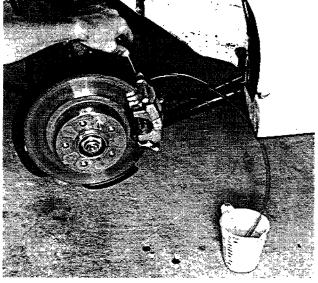


Compress the suspension during the bleeding to allow the load proportioning valve to operate and connect the front circuit with the rear circuit



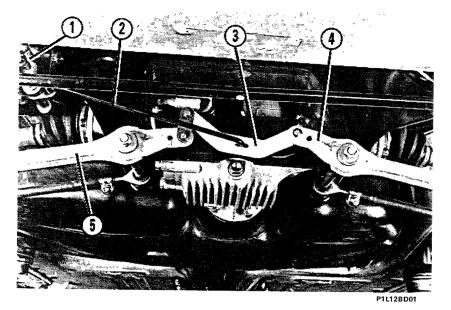
It is not advisable to reuse the fluid collected. The level should be topped up with new brake fluid.





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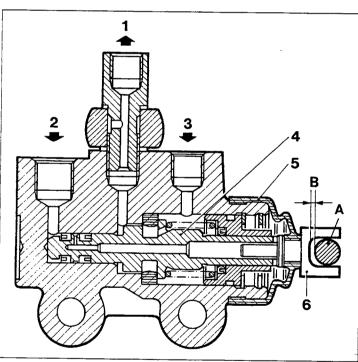
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The load proportioning valve (1) for the rear wheels, fixed to the bodyshell and controlled by a torsion bar (2) from the rear suspension lower transverse arms (4 and 5) connection rod (3), differentiates between the pressure in the rear brake circuit and the front circuit according to the vehicle load and deceleration conditions.

The variation in pressure is determined by the position of the bar connected to the rear suspension lower transverse arms which acts on the load proportioning valve piston.



### P1L12BD02 ▲ Outlet pressure in Bar 71.2 55 46.24 21.4 16 Inlet pressure in Bar 0 16 30 55 100 P1112BD03

### Key to top photo

1. Load proportioning valve. - 2. Control bar. - 3. Connection rod. - 4. Right rear suspension transverse lower arm. - 5. Left rear suspension transverse lower arm.

# Longitudinal section of load proportioning valve

#### Key

- 1. To the rear brake circuit
- 2. Pressure inlet from master cylinder to front brakes
- 3. Pressure inlet from master cylinder to rear brakes
- 4. Piston
- 5. Protective boot
- 6. Control fork
- A. Control bar
- B. Distance or gap for load proportioning valve adjustment (with no load on rear suspension) 1.1  $\pm$  0.2 mm.

#### Kev

- A. With the vehicle in running order and the driver
- B. With the vehicle fully laden

Diagram showing pressures adjusted by the load proportioning valve



#### CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS TO THE LOAD PROPORTIONING VALVE

#### Removing-refitting load proportioning valve



Take great care when loosening and tightening the pipe unions on the load proportioning valve casing in order not to damage them.

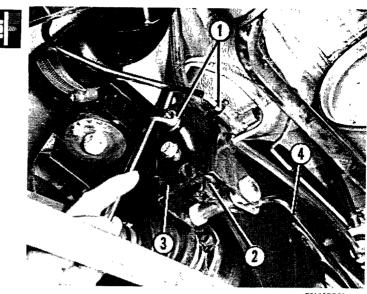


Bleeding air from hydraulic system

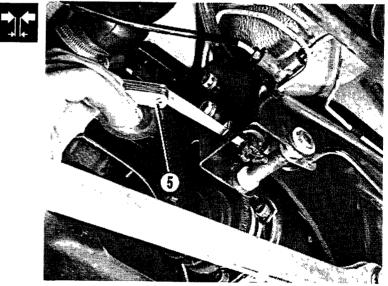
### Adjusting the load proportioning valve

- During the adjustment the vehicle should be raised on a lift in such a way that the rear suspension is not loaded.
- loosen the bolts (1) fixing the load proportioning valve (2) to the plate (3);
- bring to distance B of 1.1  $\pm$  0.2 mm. (see also the second diagram on the previous page), which can be measured using a feeler gauge - which should not, however, be wider than 4 mm - by placing the latter between the load proportioning valve control bar and fork, as illustrated in the photo.
- then lock the bolts (1) fixing the load proportioning valve casing (2) to the plate (3) on the bodyshell.
- lubricate the end of the load proportioning valve control bar using SP 349 grease

### Load proportioning valve adjustment 1.1 $\pm$ 0.2 mm.





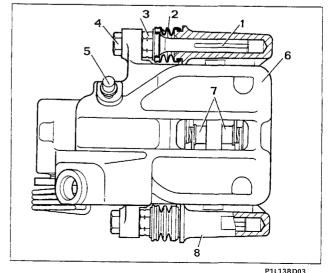


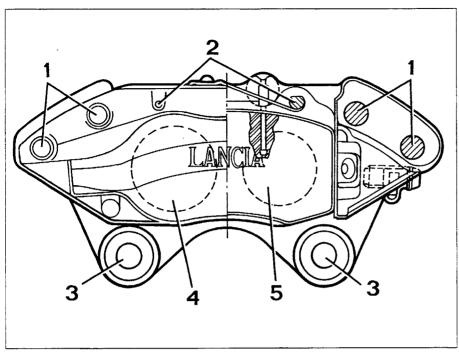
1. Bolts fixing load proportioning valve casing to plate on bodyshell. - 2. Load proportioning valve. - 3. Load proportioning valve support plate. - 4. Load proportioning valve control bar. - 5. 1.1 mm feeler gauge with a maximum width of 4 mm.

### Partial cross section of rear brake caliper sliding on stud type guides (Girling).

#### Kev

- 1. Stud
- 2. Stud protective boot
- 3. Lock nut
- 4. Bolt fixing stud
- 5. Bleed screw
- 6. Piston type caliper
- 7. Brake pads
- 8. Bracket fixing caliper to stub axle





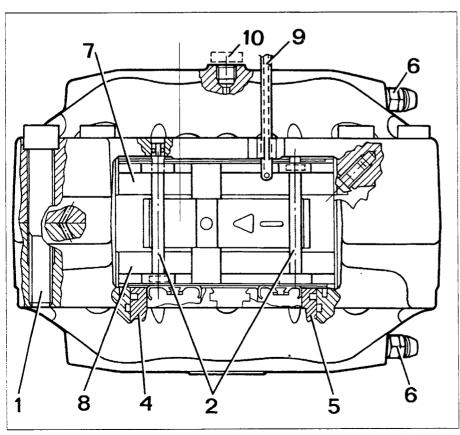
BRAKE CALIPER WITH FOUR PISTONS (Brembo)

Side view of complete front brake caliper

P1L14BD01

#### Key

1. Bolts fixing caliper half casings. - 2. Brake pad support pins. - 3. Bolts fixing brake caliper assembly to stub axle. - 4. Brake control piston Ø 44 mm. - 5. Brake control piston Ø 38 mm. - 6. Bleed screws. - 7. Brake pad, inner side. - 8. Brake pad, outer side. - 9. Brake pad wear sensor cable. - 10. Bolt fixing brake fluid pipe. - 11. Brake pad retaining spring.



View of complete front brake caliper

P1L14BD02