

Fig. 14-16 ① Rear brake return spring
② Rear brake shaft

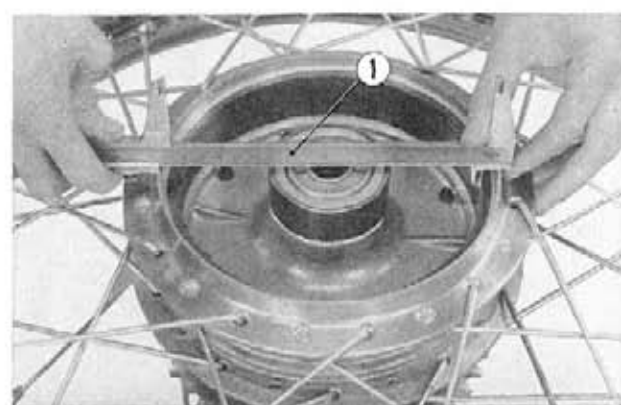


Fig. 14-17 ① Vernier caliper

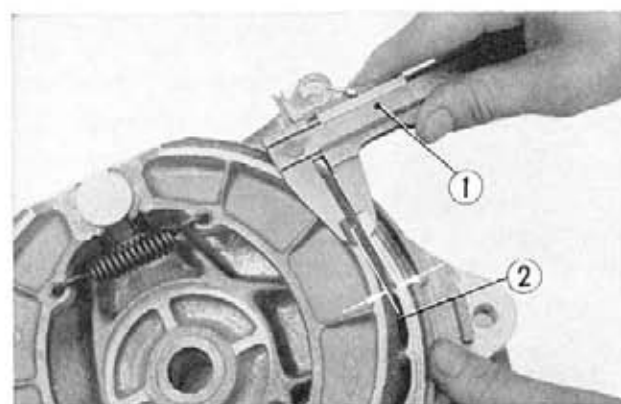


Fig. 14-18 ① Vernier caliper
② Rear brake shoe

- b. Loosen the caliper stopper bolt lock nut.
- c. Turn the stopper bolt in direction (A) until the friction pad contacts the brake disc. When the wheel is rotated some resistance should be noticed.
- d. While rotating the front wheel, turn the stopper bolt in direction (B) until the front wheel rotates freely.
- e. Turn the stopper bolt in direction (B) 1/8 ~ 1/4 turn further and tighten the lock nut.

14-3 REAR BRAKE

a. Description

The rear brake has a large 7.09 in. (180 mm) diameter drum, providing a large friction surface for an effective braking performance.

b. Disassembly

1. Unscrew the rear brake pedal mounting bolt, disconnect the stop switch spring and remove the rear brake pedal from the shaft.
2. Unscrew the rear brake adjuster nut and remove the rear brake rod from the rear brake arm.
3. Unhook the rear brake return spring, and remove the rear brake shaft. (Fig. 14-16)
3. Remove the rear brake shoe from the rear wheel in accordance with page 130.

c. Inspection

1. Rear brake lining
Measure the rear brake drum diameter with a vernier caliper and if it is greater than 7.205 in. (183 mm), the rear wheel should be replaced. (Fig. 14-17)

Further, the rear wheel should also be replaced, if there are severe grooves in the drum.

2. Rear brake shoes

Measure the thickness of the brake shoe with a vernier caliper and if it is less than 0.080 in. (2.0 mm) the shoe should be replaced. Further, shoe should also be replaced, if there is severe uneven wear to the lining. (Fig. 14-18)

d. Reassembly

1. Connect the rear brake rod to the rear brake shaft.