DEXTER How to take Apart and Assemble the Actuator

HOW TO TAKE APART AND ASSEMBLE THE ACTUATOR

DISMANTLING ACTUATOR

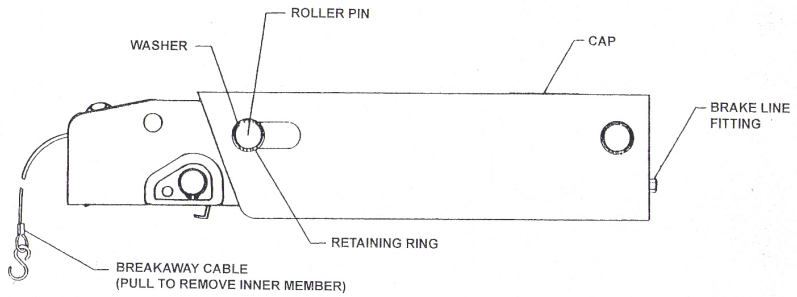
Note: Read and understand this section before attempting to disassemble inner member.

1. Extend actuator and remove cap from top.

2. Unscrew brake line fitting from rear of master cylinder. **Note:** Brake fluid escaping from master cylinder and brake line will damage paint. Care should be taken to protect painted surfaces.

3. Remove one retaining ring and washer from each of the two roller pins located on side of actuator main body and slide pins out.

4. Pull on breakaway cable to remove inner member. This ensures that all components will come out attached together. Internal components can now be removed and dismantled for inspection, maintenance or repair. Entire inner member can be replaced.



ACTUATOR ASSEMBLY

Before the inner member can be inserted into the main body all internal components must be assembled and places in their proper position.

1. For ease of assembly, assemble inner member upside down.

2. Check that shock absorber, reservoir cover plate, diaphragm, and plug are assembled to the master cylinder.

3. Insert ball end of breakaway cable through hole in front of inner member, thread through latch assembly and around out site of cable guide rod located on the side of master cylinder. Ball end of cable can now be inserted into hole on cable attachment plate and slid over into slot. Note orientation of cable attachment plate.

4. Insert square end of push rod assembly into hole in cable attachment plate. Insert round end of push rod assembly through rubber boot and into master cylinder piston.

5. Lightly grease rear rollers and hold them in the pockets in the sides of the master cylinder while inserting entire assembly into the inner member from the back end. While inserting assembly make sure push rod enters hole in push rod bracket. The tab on the safety release bracket will have to be depressed to allow push rod assembly to fully enter hole in push bracket. The cable attachment plate should sit flush with the push bracket if properly assembled.

6. Make sure breakaway cable is correctly routed and is not wrapped around or hung up on any components.

7. While supporting the master cylinder, turn inner member assembly over and lightly grease front rollers and insert them through the openings on top of inner member.
Note: Before inserting rollers make sure breakaway cable runs on top of shock absorber eye ring. Install top pad on top of the actuator in the roller slots.

8. Slide actuator inner member into outer member and line up roller pin holes on rear of actuator first. Insert lightly greased roller pin.

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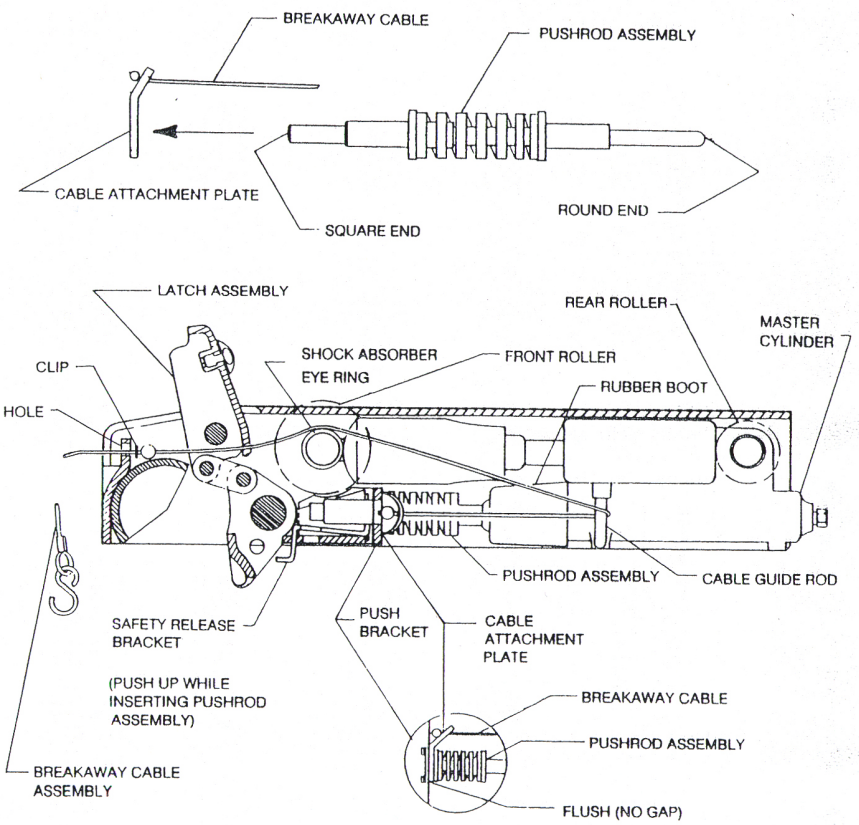
9. Push or pull inner member to line up holes in rollers with hole in shock absorber eye-ring and insert lightly greased roller pin.

10. Pull on inner member to the fully extended position. Take the slack out of the breakaway cable, check that the cable clip is in place next to the indicator bead. Push up on safety release bracket tab to reset breakaway system.

11. Assemble washers and retaining rings on roller pins.

12. Connect brake line fittings and install cap.

13. Bleed brake system according to instructions outlined in "MANUAL BLEEDING OF THE BRAKE SYSTEM" section..



BOTTOM VIEW

NOTE: ORIENTATION OF CABLE ATTACHMENT PLATE IS TOWARD SIDE OF INNER MEMBER.

MANUAL BLEEDING OF THE BRAKE SYSTEM

CAUTION

If you are not skilled in performing the following procedures, have a qualified service shop perform the job.

Check that all hydraulic fittings are secure. Read and understand all instructions before starting. Two people are required for manual bleeding.

1. Remove the master cylinder reservoir plug and fill the reservoir with brake fluid. Use either DOT 3 or DOT 4 automotive brake fluid. Follow instructions on brake fluid container. Avoid shaking brake fluid container and pour fluid slowly to minimize air entrapment. Let fluid in reservoir stand until completely free of air bubbles.

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2. **IMPORTANT:** Before bleeding brake lines, bleed the actuator master cylinder. Insert a screw driver through hole in bottom of inner member and use short strokes to pry on pushrod (while holding safety release bracket up) until no air bubbles are seen coming from small orifice hole in the bottom of the master cylinder reservoir.

3. Start bleeding procedure on the brake furthest from master cylinder.

4. At the brake assembly, connect a transparent bleeder hose to bleed screw fitting on wheel cylinder and submerge free end into a container partially filled with brake fluid. Do not reuse this fluid.

5. The first person strokes the pushrod slowly while holding safety release bracket up. The second person opens the bleed screw fitting. He then closes the bleed screw fitting BEFORE the first person SLOWLY releases the pushrod. Repeat this procedure until the fluid expelled from the bleeder hose is free of air bubbles. Remember to always tighten the bleeder screw before releasing pushrod. During this procedure, the master cylinder reservoir fluid level must be maintained at no less than 1/2 full.

6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 for the other brake and the brakes on the front axle, if equipped with tandem brake axles.

7. If installation is tandem axle with brakes on both axles, repeat bleeding procedure on rear axle brakes for the second time to assure purging of all air in system.

8. As a final check after bleeding is completed, stroke pushrod and check to be sure brake system is pressurized by attempting to rotate a tire.

9. Push up on the safety release bracket to ensure that pushrod is in released position.

10. After bleeding has been completed, re-check fluid level in master cylinder. Fill the master cylinder reservoir to indicator on reservoir plug. Do not overfill.

CAUTION

IMPORTANT: DO NOT USE BRAKE FLUID DRAINED FROM BRAKE SYSTEM TO REFILL MASTER CYLINDER RESERVOIR AS SUCH FLUIDS CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS FROM SYSTEM WHICH MAY RESULT IN BRAKE FAILURE OR COSTLY REPAIRS.