

## Bleeding the clutch system



### Note!

- *Important notes*
- *The clutch hydraulics must always be filled or bled using a pressure filling and bleeding device. Furthermore, the bleeder valve must be opened sufficiently and the gauge pressure must be approx. 1.5 bar.*
- *Before the system is filled or bled, the clutch pedal must be in the "Pedal fully depressed" position.*



### Danger!

***As there is no system pressure, servo kinematic effects will cause the clutch pedal to move forward abruptly. In order to avoid damage, the pedal must be guided manually.***

***Bleed the system until no more bubbles appear at the bleeder valve (use a collecting bottle with transparent hose).***

***If the system was open previously (e.g. for component replacement), the minimum filling or bleeding time must be 30 seconds.***

## Filling/bleeding

1. Fill up the brake fluid reservoir with new brake fluid up to its top edge. Attach bleeding device to reservoir.



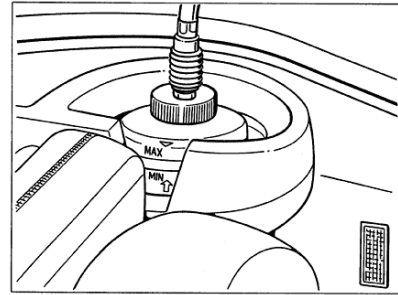
### Note!

- *Use only new DOT 4 brake fluid.*

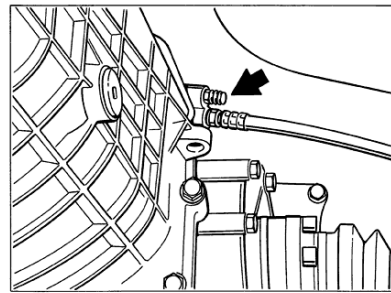
This brake fluid is available under the following part numbers:

Container quantity 1 litre = 000.043.203.66

Container quantity 30 litres = 000.043.203.67



2. Move pedal to the fully depressed position. When doing so, guide the pedal by hand so that it does not move forward abruptly.
3. Switch on the bleeding device. Bleed pressure approximately 1.5 bar.
4. The bleeder valve on the clutch slave cylinder must be opened until clear, bubble-free brake fluid emerges. Use a collecting bottle for precise examination of the emerging brake fluid for cleanliness and freedom from bubbles.



**Note!**

- *If the system was open previously (e.g. for component replacement), the minimum filling or bleeding time must be 30 seconds.*
5. Switch off and close bleeder device. Correct brake fluid level if necessary.

