

# Brake Rotor/Disc: Service and Repair

## Rear Brake Rotor Replacement

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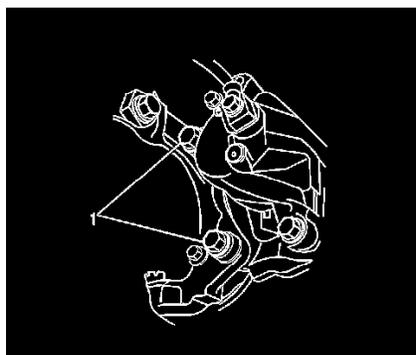
#### Tools Required

- \* J 41013 Rotor Resurfacing Kit
- \* J 42450-A Wheel Hub Resurfacing Kit

**Caution:** Refer to Brake Dust Caution (See: Service Precautions/Technician Safety Information/Brake Dust Caution).

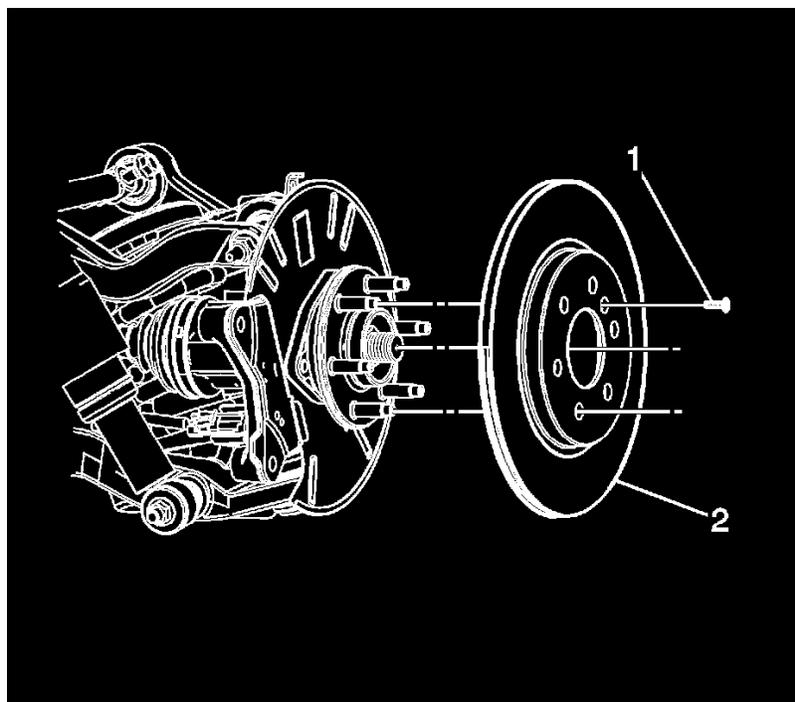
#### Removal Procedure

1. Raise and support the vehicle. Refer to Lifting and Jacking the Vehicle (See: Maintenance/Vehicle Lifting/Service and Repair).
2. Remove the tire and wheel assembly. Refer to Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation (See: Maintenance/Wheels and Tires/Service and Repair).



**Notice:** Support the brake caliper with heavy mechanic wire, or equivalent, whenever it is separated from its mount and the hydraulic flexible brake hose is still connected. Failure to support the caliper in this manner will cause the flexible brake hose to bear the weight of the caliper, which may cause damage to the brake hose and in turn may cause a brake fluid leak.

3. Remove the caliper bracket bolts (1).
4. Remove the brake caliper and the caliper mounting bracket as an assembly from the suspension knuckle and support the assembly with heavy mechanic's wire, or equivalent. Ensure that there is no tension on the hydraulic brake flexible hose. Refer to Rear Brake Caliper Bracket Replacement (See: Brake Caliper/Service and Repair/Removal and Replacement/Rear Brake Caliper Bracket Replacement).



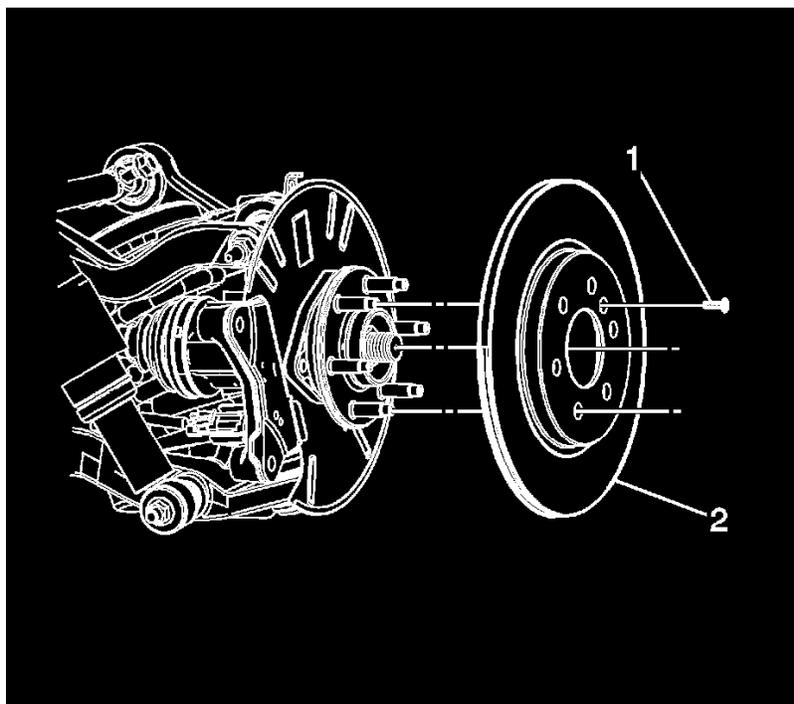
5. Remove the brake rotor retaining screw (1).
6. Remove the brake rotor (2).

If the rotor is difficult to remove, ease it off by gently rotating it as you pull outward.

## Installation Procedure

**Important:** Whenever the brake rotor has been separated from the hub/axle flange, any rust or contaminants should be cleaned from the hub/axle flange and the brake rotor mating surfaces. Failure to do this may result in excessive assembled lateral runout (LRO) of the brake rotor, which could lead to brake pulsation.

1. Using the J 42450-A, thoroughly clean any rust or corrosion from the mating surface of the hub/axle flange.
2. Using the J 41013, thoroughly clean any rust or corrosion from the mating surface and mounting surface of the brake rotor.
3. Inspect the mating surfaces of the hub/axle flange and the rotor to ensure that there are no foreign particles or debris remaining.



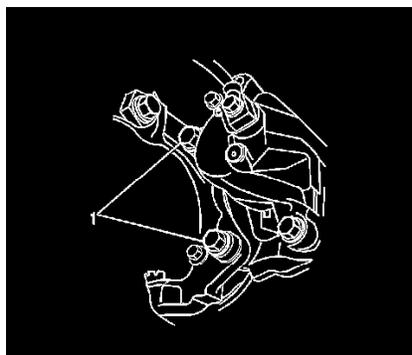
4. Install the brake rotor (2) to the hub/axle flange.

**Notice:** Refer to Fastener Notice (See: Service Precautions/Vehicle Damage Warnings/Fastener Notice).

5. Install the brake rotor retaining screw (1).

**tighten the retaining screw to 10 N.m (89 lb in).**

6. If the brake rotor was removed and installed as part of a brake system repair, measure the assembled lateral runout (LRO) of the brake rotor to ensure optimum performance of the disc brakes. Refer to Brake Rotor Assembled Lateral Runout Measurement (See: Testing and Inspection/Brake Rotor Assembled Lateral Runout Measurement).
7. If the brake rotor assembled LRO measurement exceeds the specification, bring the LRO to within specifications. Refer to Brake Rotor Assembled Lateral Runout Correction (See: ).



8. Install the brake caliper and the brake caliper bracket as an assembly to the suspension knuckle. Refer to Rear Brake Caliper Bracket Replacement (See: Brake Caliper/Service and Repair/Removal and Replacement/Rear Brake Caliper Bracket Replacement).

9. Install the tire and wheel assembly. Refer to Tire and Wheel Removal and Installation (See: Maintenance/Wheels and Tires/Service and Repair).
10. Lower the vehicle.
11. If the brake rotor was refinished or replaced, or if new brake pads were installed, burnish the pads and rotors. Refer to Brake Pad and Rotor Burnishing (See: Brake Pad/Service and Repair/Brake Pad and Rotor Burnishing).