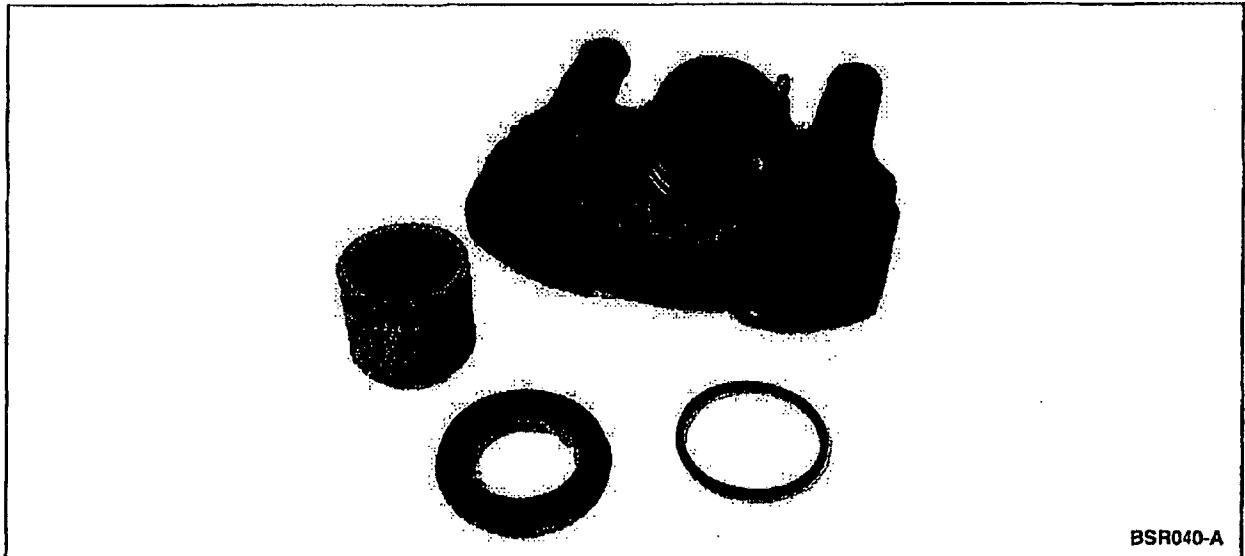


DISC BRAKE CALIPERS

**Disc Brake Caliper**

Calipers should be removed in order to closely examine the dust boot, pistons and seals, and mounting hardware. Common disc brake caliper failures include leaks, piston seizure, and failure of the caliper to slide freely. Check for the following conditions during a caliper inspection:

- Inspect the entire outside of the caliper body for cracks and other major damage. Replace any damaged caliper.
- Inspect the piston dust boot closely for holes and tears. Be sure it is correctly installed in the piston and caliper, and that no openings exist that could let dirt or water into the caliper bore. If the dust boot is damaged or defective, service is necessary.
- If the dust boot is OK, inspect closely for signs of leakage.
- Use a C-clamp, large slip-joint pliers, or a hammer handle to press the piston to the bottom of the bore. Note how the piston feels as it moves. If it sticks or moves unevenly, there may be rust or scoring in the bore.
- Both leaking calipers and seized caliper pistons require replacement with a new or rebuilt caliper.
- When caliper replacement is required, remove the caliper from the vehicle following the procedures outlined in the service manual.