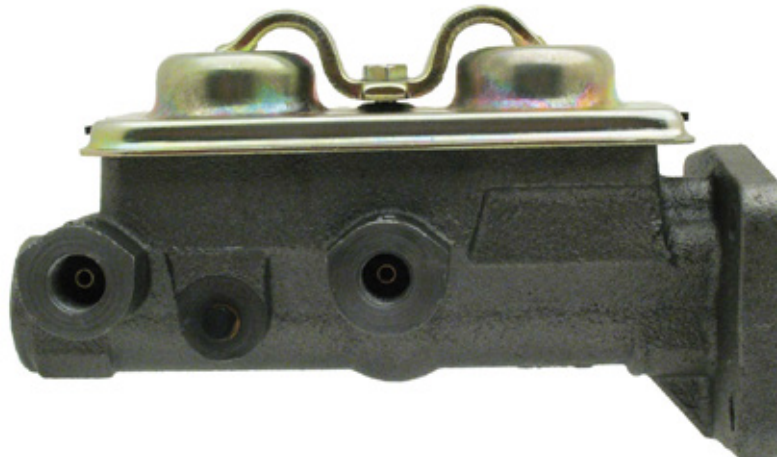


**MOPAR DRUM / DRUM
MASTER CYLINDER
MC1323**

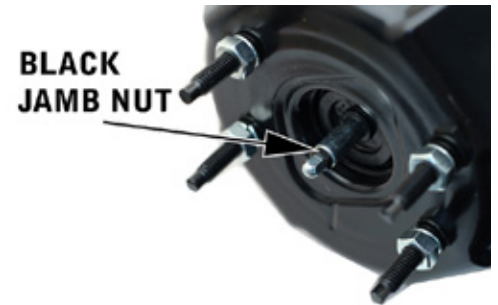
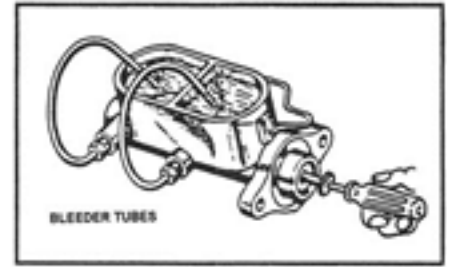


9/16-20 Rear 1/2-20 Front

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

BLEEDING MASTER CYLINDER

1. Mount the master cylinder in a vice and fill with DOT 3 or DOT4 brake fluid. Use the plastic clip to secure the hoses that return into the reservoir so that the hose ends are below the fluid line. **The hose tips must be submerged under the fluid level.**
2. Using a blunt tool or punch, push the pistons $\frac{3}{4}$ "-1" in with a series of steady strokes to expel air bubbles. This may take several cycles to expel all of the bubbles. Do this until it cannot be compressed more than $\frac{1}{8}$ ", & no air bubbles are visible.
3. Remove the bleeder kit. Install the lid. Wipe off any excess brake fluid
4. Position & place clean shop rags or towels in the engine compartment of the car to protect painted surfaces.
5. Test mount the master on a power brake unit. If it feels like it is pre-engaging remove the black jamb nut. If necessary remove the protective cover from the front of the booster to expose the front pin.



6. Mount the master cylinder on to the booster. ***Tech Note: If you experience brake drag or pre engaging of brakes during your brake testing, remove the jam nut from your booster, reinstall pin and proceed to testing. Hold the silver metal sleeve with vice grips or pliers while removing the jamb nut with a wrench.
7. Torque the hex nuts to 20-25ft. lbs. Connect the brake lines to corresponding ports.

INSTALL THE PROPORTIONING VALVE AND BRACKET (PROPORTIONING VALVE KITS SOLD SEPARATELY)

8. Be sure to install the correct brake valve for your application. Due to a wide range of applications, a brake proportioning valve is not included in the booster conversion kit.
9. If you already have the kit, attach brake line tube nuts to the master cylinder.
Don't use Teflon tape.



9/16-20 Rear 1/2-20 Front

BLEEDING ON THE VEHICLE.... NEVER USE OLD BRAKE FLUID!

10. Use a brake screw bleeder wrench to open and close the bleeder screws.
11. Bleed the wheels in this order. Right rear, left rear, right front, left front. (Bleed from farthest from the master cylinder to the closest).
12. Have an assistant pump the pedal 3-5 times and hold the pedal.
13. As you open the bleeder screw, the assistant follows/pushes the brake pedal all the way to the floor. When they reach the floor, you tighten the bleeder screw and the cycle repeats.
14. Bleed each wheel until no air comes out and there is only fluid. Wipe fluid.
15. Be sure to check the fluid level in the master cylinder frequently. Keep the reservoir full of fluid and the lid installed in the process. Remember to protect painted surfaces with rags.
16. You should notice the pedal requiring more effort to depress it as you progress towards the front left wheel.
17. Repeat the bleeding process until the brake pedal is firm and holds.
18. When done, remove the wheel chocks and release the emergency brake.
19. Test brakes slowly in a safe area away from other cars or objects by making a series of stops. Try a 5 mph stop, a 15mph stop, a 30mph stop & a 50 mph stop. Drive safely and responsibly.
20. Stop the car & check brake fluid level.

21. Drive safely to get a "feel" for the braking action of your car.