

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

1) Describe how to remove caliper pistons and perform a caliper overhaul.

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2) What factors increase the possibility of brake noise?

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3) Why should the bleeder valve be opened before pushing the piston back into the caliper when replacing brake pads?

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4) What parts are included in a typical overhaul kit for a single piston floating caliper?

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5) What causes disc brake squeal and what should a technician do to reduce or eliminate the noise?

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## Answer Key

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- 1) To remove a caliper piston, first remove the brake hose then apply compressed air (shop air) to the inlet of the caliper. The air pressure exerts enough force to remove the piston from the caliper bore. After piston removal and a thorough cleaning and inspection, a new square cut O-ring should be installed in the groove of the caliper bore. After lubricating the caliper piston with clean brake fluid, the caliper piston is pushed into the caliper bore. Check to see that the caliper seal is correctly installed. Properly seat the dust seal.  
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- 2) The factors that can increase brake noise include thin brake pads, thin brake rotors, dry caliper mounting and worn or defective anti-rattle clips.  
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- 3) Most manufacturers recommend that the bleeder valve be opened and the brake fluid forced into a container rather than back into the master cylinder reservoir. This helps prevent contaminated brake fluid from being forced into the master cylinder where the dirt and contamination could cause problems.  
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- 4) A typical overhaul kit for a single piston floating caliper consists of a dust seal and a square-cut O-ring.  
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- 5) Disc brake squeal is often caused by movement of the disc brake pad during braking. To reduce disc brake squeal, all mating surfaces of the brake should be clean and lubricated. Always use OEM recommended clips and anti-squeal shims. To further reduce noise, do not machine a disc brake rotor more than absolutely necessary.  
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