



SERVICE MANUAL

#### **SRAM® LLC WARRANTY**

THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS AGAINST SRAM, LLC. YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS THAT VARY FROM STATE TO STATE, COUNTRY, OR PROVINCE. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT AFFECT YOUR STATUTORY RIGHTS. TO THE EXTENT THIS WARRANTY IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LOCAL LAW, THIS WARRANTY SHALL BE DEEMED MODIFIED TO BE CONSISTENT WITH SUCH LAW. FOR A FULL UNDERSTANDING OF YOUR RIGHTS, CONSULT THE LAWS OF YOUR COUNTRY, PROVINCE, OR STATE.

THIS WARRANTY APPLIES TO SRAM PRODUCTS MADE UNDER THE SRAM®, ROCKSHOX®, TRUVATIV®, ZIPP®, QUARQ®, AVID® AND TIME® **BRAND NAMES.** 

#### **EXTENT OF LIMITED WARRANTY**

Except as otherwise set forth herein, SRAM warrants its bicycle components to be free from defects in materials or workmanship for a period of two (2) years after original purchase of the product.

SRAM warrants all Zipp MOTO Wheels and Rims to be free from defects in materials or workmanship for the lifetime of the product.

SRAM warrants all non-electronic Zipp branded bicycle components, Model Year 2021 or newer, to be free from defects in materials or workmanship for the lifetime of the product.

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

This warranty only applies to the original owner and is not transferable. Claims under this warranty must be made through the retailer where the bicycle or the SRAM product was purchased or a SRAM authorized service location. Original proof of purchase is required. All SRAM warranty claims will be evaluated by a SRAM authorized service location whereupon acceptance of the claim the product will be repaired, replaced, or refunded at SRAM's discretion. To the extent allowed by local law claims under this warranty must be made during the warranty period and within one (1) year following the date on which any such claim arises.

#### **NO OTHER WARRANTIES**

EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED HEREIN, AND TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY LOCAL LAW, SRAM MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, GUARANTIES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY TYPE (EXPRESS OR IMPLIED), AND ALL WARRANTIES (INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF REASONABLE CARE, MERCHANTABILITY, OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE) ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED.

EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED HEREIN, AND TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL SRAM OR ITS THIRD PARTY SUPPLIERS BE LIABLE FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. SOME STATES (COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES) DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

#### LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY

This warranty does not apply to products that have been incorrectly installed, adjusted, and/or maintained according to the respective SRAM user manual. The SRAM user manuals can be found online at sram.com/service.

This warranty does not apply to damage to the product caused by a crash, impact, abuse of the product, non-compliance with manufacturer's specifications of intended usage, or any other circumstances in which the product has been subjected to forces or loads beyond its design.

This warranty does not apply when the product has been modified, including but not limited to, any attempt to open or repair any electronic and electronic related components, including the motor, controller, battery packs, wiring harnesses, switches, and chargers.

This warranty does not apply when the serial number or production code has been deliberately altered, defaced, or removed.

SRAM components are designed for use only on bicycles that are pedal powered or pedal assisted (e-Bike/Pedelec).

Notwithstanding anything else set forth herein, the battery pack and charger warranty does not include damage from power surges, use of improper charger, improper maintenance, or such other misuse.

This warranty shall not cover damages caused by the use of parts of different manufacturers or parts that are not compatible or suitable for use with SRAM components.

This warranty shall not cover damages resulting from commercial (rental) use.

#### WEAR AND TEAR

This warranty does not apply to normal wear and tear. Wear and tear parts are subject to damage as a result of normal use, failure to service according to SRAM recommendations, and/or riding or installation in conditions or applications other than recommended.

#### **WEAR AND TEAR PARTS INCLUDE:**

- Aero bar pads
- · Air sealing o-rings
- Batteries
- Bearings
- · Bottomout pads
- Brake pads Bushings Cassettes

- Cleats
- Chains
  - Corrosion
- · Disc brake rotors
- Dust seals
- Free hubs, Driver bodies, Pawls
- · Foam rings, Glide rings
- Handlebar grips

- Jockey wheels
- · Rear shock mounting hardware and main seals
- · Rubber moving parts · Shifter and Brake cables
- (inner and outer)
- Shifter grips
- Spokes

- · Stripped threads/bolts (aluminum, titanium, magnesium or steel)
- Tires
- Tools
- Transmission gears
- · Upper tubes (stanchions)
- · Wheel braking surfaces

#### **ZIPP IMPACT REPLACEMENT POLICY**

Zipp branded products, Model Year 2021 or newer, are covered under a lifetime impact-damage replacement policy. This policy can be used to obtain a replacement of a product in the event of non-warranty impact damage occurring while riding your bicycle. See www.zipp.com/support for more information.



# **SAFETY FIRST!**

We care about YOU. Please, always wear your safety glasses and protective gloves when servicing SRAM® products.

Protect yourself! Wear your safety gear!

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## SRAM G2 Brake Systems Service

We recommend that you have your SRAM G2 components serviced by a qualified bicycle mechanic. Servicing SRAM components requires knowledge of bicycle mechanics as well as the special tools and lubricants/fluids used for service.

SRAM brake systems need to be serviced periodically to optimize braking function. If brake fluid is leaking from any area of the brake there may be damage or wear and tear to the internal moving parts. If the system has been contaminated with the wrong fluid there may be damage to all rubber and plastic internal parts. If your brake was damaged in a crash there may be damage to the lever blade, pushrod, and housing assemblies. Inspect and replace these parts to restore proper brake function.

Visit <a href="www.sram.com/service">www.sram.com/service</a> for the latest SRAM Spare Parts catalog and technical information. For order information, please contact your local SRAM distributor or dealer.



For recycling and environmental compliance information, please visit www.sram.com/company/environment.

Information contained in this publication is subject to change at any time without prior notice. Your product's appearance may differ from the pictures contained in this publication.

#### SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Do not use mineral oil or DOT 5 fluid.

If the brake system has been contaminated with mineral oil or DOT 5 fluid, flush all of the parts with soapy water, rinse them with clean water, then allow all the parts to dry prior to rebuilding. Install new seals, a new bladder, and replace the hose.

For best results, use only SRAM High-Performance DOT 5.1 brake fluid. If SRAM brake fluid is not available, only use DOT 5.1 or 4 brake fluid.

Use only DOT compatible grease.

Always wear safety glasses and nitrile gloves when working with DOT brake fluid.

Used DOT brake fluid should be recycled or disposed of in accordance to local and federal regulations.

Never pour DOT brake fluid down a sewage or drainage system or into the ground or a body of water.

Do not allow any brake fluid to come in contact with the brake pads. If this occurs, the pads are contaminated and must be replaced.

Place an oil pan on the floor underneath the area where you will be working on the brake.

Servicing your brakes removes all of the brake fluid from the system. You must bleed your brakes after you service the brake system. Consult the SRAM MTB Disc Brake Hose Shortening and Bleed Manual at <a href="https://www.sram.com/service">www.sram.com/service</a>.

#### **ACAUTION**

Do not use mineral oil or DOT 5 fluid. Do not use tools, rags, or syringes that are contaminated with mineral oil or DOT 5 fluid. Using contaminated materials will result in permanent damage to the seals and reduce braking performance. Brakes must be replaced if contaminated with mineral oil or DOT 5 fluid.

#### NOTICE

The G2 caliper must be serviced before the lever. The lever must be connected to the caliper and the brakes must still have fluid in them in order to advance the pistons and service the caliper. Once the lever has been disconnected and the fluid drained it is not possible to advance the pistons.

## Service Procedures

The following procedures should be performed throughout service, unless otherwise specified.

Clean the part with isopropyl alcohol and a clean, lint-free shop towel.

Clean the sealing surface on the part and inspect it for scratches.





Replace the o-ring or seal with a new one from the service kit. Use your fingers, a ziptie, or a pick to pierce and remove the old seal or o-ring.

Apply DOT grease to the new seal or o-ring when instructed.

### NOTICE

Do not scratch any sealing surfaces when servicing the product. Scratches can cause leaks. Consult the spare parts catalog to replace the damaged part.

Do not apply grease to the caliper piston seals. Grease on the seals will reduce the clearance gap between the pads and rotors when the brake is released (low pad rollback).





Use aluminum soft jaws when placing a part in a bench vise.

Tighten the part with a torque wrench to the torque value listed in the red bar.

When using a crowfoot socket and torque wrench, install the crowfoot socket at 90 degrees to the torque wrench.





## NOTICE

Do not apply DOT brake fluid or grease to caliper pistons when performing troubleshooting procedures. Use of DOT brake fluid or grease can diminish braking performance and cause rotor rubbing.

If your brakes exhibit excessive lever throw or spongy feel, perform the following steps before bleeding the system:

Clamp the bicycle into a bicycle work stand.

Remove the wheel from the affected caliper.

Remove the E-clip from the pad retention bolt.

Remove the pad retention bolt from the caliper.



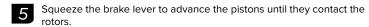


Remove the brake pads and pad H-spring from the caliper.



Insert two brake rotors into the caliper rotor slot.





Remove the rotors.





Use a plastic tire lever to carefully press the pistons back into the caliper.

Repeat steps 4-6 one more time.



With the pistons pressed back into the caliper, install the brake pads, h-spring, pad retention bolt, and E-clip.





8 Install the wheel.



8



Squeeze the brake lever until the contact point is firm and lever throw is acceptable.

Center the caliper on the rotor if necessary.

Spin the wheel and check the brake function. The pistons should move freely and there should not be excessive brake lever throw.

If there is no improvement in the brake function, perform a brake bleed.





#### Parts and Tools Needed for Service

#### Parts

- · SRAM Guide / G2 Brake Pad Kit
- Disc Brake Caliper Piston Kit (Includes 2-16 mm & 2-14 mm Caliper Pistons, Seals & O-Rings) - Guide R, RS, RSC (A1-B1), G2 RSC/Ultimate

#### Safety and Protection Supplies

- · Safety glasses
- · Nitrile gloves
- · Oil pan
- · Clean, lint-free shop towel

#### **Lubricants and Fluids**

- · Isopropyl alcohol
- SRAM High-Performance DOT 5.1 brake fluid. If SRAM fluid is not available, only use DOT 5.1 or 4 brake fluid.
- SRAM or AVID DOT grease. If SRAM or AVID DOT grease is not available only use a DOT compatible grease.

#### **Common Tools**

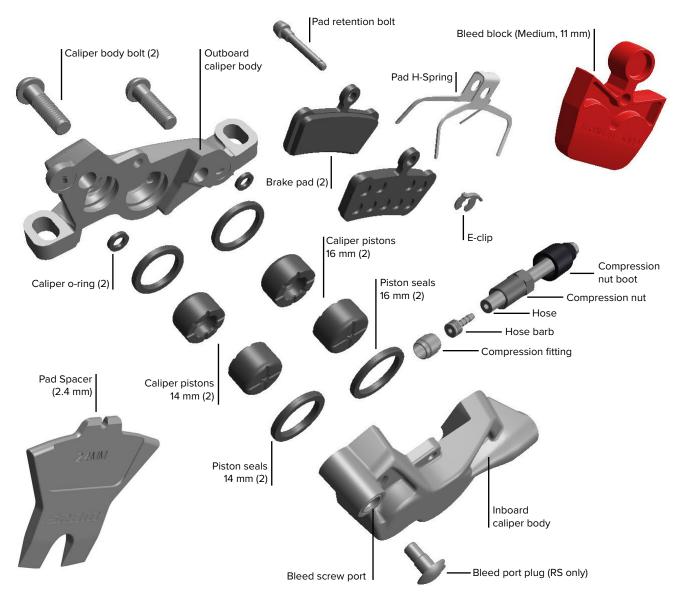
- 2.5 mm hex wrench
- · Needle nose pliers
- · Pick with a 90 degree bent tip
- · T25 TORX wrench
- · T25 TORX bit socket
- · Torque wrench
- · Digital caliper

#### SRAM Tools

- SRAM Brake Bleed Kit (includes Medium, 11 mm Bleed Block and Bleeding Edge Fitting)
- · SRAM Hydraulic Hose Cutter
- · Pad Spacer Tool (2.4 mm)

· For piston removal you will need two used brake rotors with a combined total thickness of no more than 3.7 mm.

## Caliper Exploded View



## Caliper Brake Pad Removal

1

Remove the brake caliper from the fork or frame.

Remove the caliper mounting bracket and hardware from the caliper then set them aside in the order that they were removed.

2 Use needle nose pliers to remove the E-clip from the pad retention bolt.

Remove the pad retention bolt from the caliper.





3

Remove the brake pads and pad h-spring from the caliper.

#### NOTICE

Brake pads must be replaced if the total thickness of the backing plate and pad friction material is less than 3 mm.





#### NOTICE

Caliper service is only required if the pistons are damaged or if the system has been contaminated with DOT 5 or mineral oil.

If the calipers are operating normally, they do not require disassembly and service. Clean the calipers and install brake pads.

## Caliper Piston Removal

## NOTICE

DOT brake fluid will damage painted surfaces. If any fluid comes in contact with a painted surface (i.e. your frame) or printing on the brakes, wipe it off immediately and clean it with isopropyl alcohol or water. Damage to painted and/or printed surfaces by DOT brake fluid is not covered under warranty.



Insert two brake rotors into the caliper and into the rotor slot.



2

Squeeze the brake lever to advance the pistons until they contact the rotors.

Remove the rotors.







Install the pad retention bolt.

Insert the pad spacer so that it snaps onto the pad retention bolt.





Squeeze the brake lever to advance the pistons until they contact the pad spacer.







Remove the pad spacer.
Remove the pad retention bolt.







7 Disconnect the brake hose from the caliper body.





8 Remove each caliper body bolt.



9 Separate the caliper body halves.







11

Remove the pistons from each caliper body half.

## NOTICE

If it is not possible to remove the pistions by hand, soft-jawed pliers may be used to carefully remove the pistons.



12

Remove the piston seals from each caliper body half. Install new seals inside each caliper body half.

## **MARNING**

Do not scratch the seal gland with the pick. Scratches could cause fluid to leak when the brake is applied, which will contaminate the brake pads and could lead to a brake failure.

#### NOTICE

Do not apply grease to the caliper piston seals. Grease on the seals will reduce the clearance between the pads and rotors when the brake is released (low pad rollback).





## NOTICE

DOT brake fluid will damage painted surfaces. If any fluid comes in contact with a painted surface (i.e. your frame) or printing on the brakes, wipe it off immediately and clean it with isopropyl alcohol or water. Damage to painted and/or printed surfaces by DOT brake fluid is not covered under



Inspect the caliper pistons for damage and replace the pistons if necessary.

Apply a small amount of SRAM High-Performance DOT 5.1 brake fluid to the circumference of each piston and seals. Install the pistons into each half of the caliper body.

#### NOTICE

For the best braking performance, use only SRAM High-Performance DOT 5.1 brake fluid. If SRAM fluid is not available, use only DOT 5.1 or 4 brake fluid. Do not apply grease to the caliper piston seals. Grease on the seals will reduce the clearance between the pads and rotors when the brake is released (low pad rollback).





Spray isopropyl alcohol on the caliper halves and both of your gloves, and clean them with a shop towel.



Apply a small amount of DOT grease to the new caliper o-rings and install them onto the outboard caliper half.



Align the caliper body halves then thread each body bolt into the caliper.

Tighten each bolt to 11.5 N·m (101.5 in-lb).







6

Install the pad retention bolt.

## **MARNING**

You must bleed your brakes before reinstalling the brake pads. Installing the brake pads prior to bleeding the brakes could contaminate the brake pads and lead to a brake failure.



2.5 mm

## Caliper Brake Hose Installation



Slide the lever hose boot and compression nut away from the compression fitting.



2

At the caliper end of the hose, cut the hose to install a new barb and compression fitting.

#### **MARNING**

All SRAM brakes that use a compression fitting and hose barb must use a new SJ (Stealth-a-majig) hose barb and a new, red SJ compression fitting upon reassembly.

The factory may have installed a non-red SJ compression fitting, which functioned properly prior to disconnection. Upon reconnection, you must install a new SJ hose barb and a new, red SJ compression fitting.

Brake hoses assembled with non-Stealth-a-majig hose barbs and compression fittings, will  ${f not function}.$ 



SRAM Hydraulic Hose Cutter

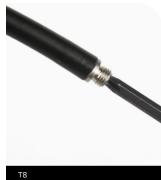
3

Apply DOT grease to the hose barb threads. Thread the hose barb into the hose until it is flush with the end of the hose.

#### NOTICE

Do not overtighten the hose barb. Overtightening may cause damage to the hose liner.



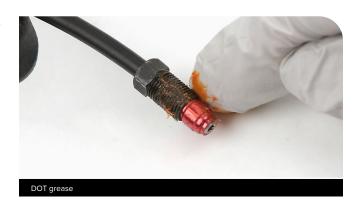


4

Thread the compression fitting over the hose barb, counter-clockwise, until it is flush or slightly lower than the hose barb.

The compression fitting is reverse threaded.

Apply DOT grease to the outside of the compression fitting and the threads of the compression nut.



Insert the compression fitting and hose into the caliper.
Tighten the compression nut.





Install the rubber boot onto the compression nut.



Spray isopropyl alcohol on the caliper and clean it with a shop towel.



## **∆CAUTION**

Servicing your brakes removes all of the fluid from the system. You must bleed the brakes after you service the brake caliper and/or lever. For brake bleed and brake hose shortening instructions, visit <a href="www.sram.com/service">www.sram.com/service</a>.

#### Parts and Tools Needed for Service

#### **Parts**

Lever Internals Guide<sup>™</sup> RS or Lever Internals Guide R/RE / DB5<sup>™</sup> / Code<sup>™</sup> R

#### Safety and Protection Supplies

- · Safety glasses
- · Nitrile gloves
- · Oil pan
- · Clean, lint-free shop towels

#### **Lubricants and Fluids**

- · Isopropyl alcohol
- SRAM High-Performance DOT 5.1 brake fluid. If SRAM fluid is not available, only use DOT 5.1 or 4 brake fluid.
- SRAM or AVID DOT grease. If SRAM or AVID DOT grease is not available only use a DOT compatible grease.

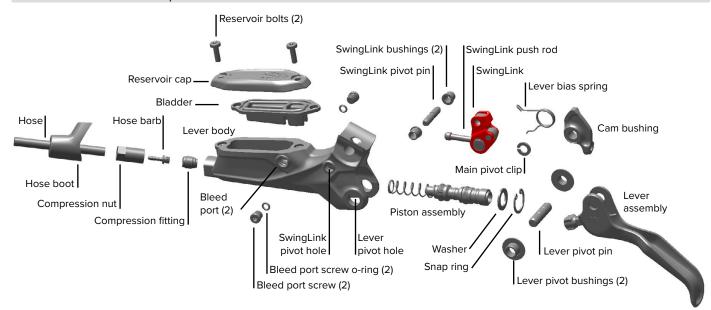
#### **Common Tools**

- · Needle nose pliers
- Pick with a 90 degree bent tip
- Internal snap ring pliers
- T8, T10, & T25 TORX wrench
- · T10 TORX bit socket
- 8 mm flare nut crowfoot wrench
- 2.5, 3, 4, & 6 mm hex wrenches
- 6 mm socket
- · Torque wrench
- Hammer

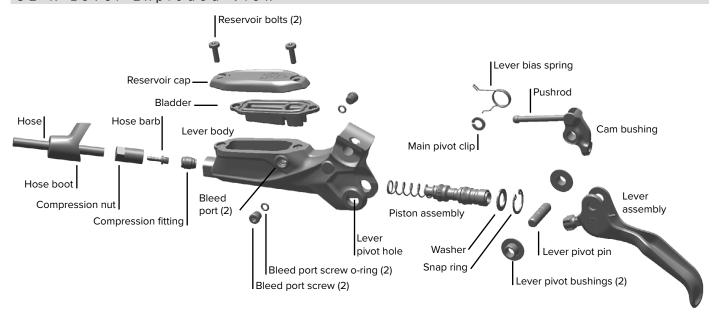
#### **SRAM Tools**

• SRAM Hydraulic Hose Cutter

## G2 RS Lever Exploded View



## G2 R Lever Exploded View



## NOTICE

DOT brake fluid will damage painted surfaces. If any fluid comes in contact with a painted surface (i.e. your frame) or printing on the brakes, wipe it off immediately and clean it with isopropyl alcohol or water. Damage to painted and/or printed surfaces by DOT brake fluid is not covered under warranty.



Use a T25 TORX wrench or a 4 mm hex wrench to remove the brake clamp bolt from the discrete clamp, MMX, or XLoc (XLoc requires removal of the shifter) and remove the brake lever from the handlebar.



Pull the hose boot off the compression nut and slide it down the hose.





Remove the hose compression nut.

Pull the brake hose and compression fitting from the brake lever body.







Pour the brake fluid into an oil pan. Squeeze the lever blade to pump out the excess brake fluid from inside the lever body.

## NOTICE

If the system has been contaminated with mineral oil or DOT 5 fluid, flush all the parts with soapy water, rinse, and allow all parts to dry prior to rebuilding. Install new seals and a new hose.

For best results, use only SRAM High-Performance DOT 5.1 brake fluid. If SRAM fluid is not available, only use DOT 5.1 or 4 brake fluid.







Remove the reservoir cover and bladder from the lever body.



Pour the fluid from the brake lever body into a pan.



Remove the two bleed screws.

Install new o-rings and install the bleed screws into the lever body.





Separate the bladder from the reservoir cover.

Spray isopropyl alcohol on the bladder and the reservoir cover and clean them with a shop towel.

## NOTICE

All components must be completely dry before reinstalling them. Moisture residue from cleaning the bladder can leak out of the bladder as it dries, which can be misinterpreted as a system leak.





## Lever Blade Removal

1

Place the lever pivot on top of a 6 mm socket. Tap a 4 mm hex wrench with a hammer to remove the pivot pin.



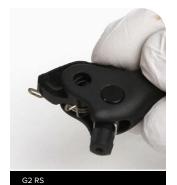


2

Remove the lever blade.

The lever assembly will separate into four pieces when removed from the lever body: SwingLink cam, lever bias spring, main pivot clip, and blade assembly.

**Note:** Some versions of the G2 RS levers have a red SwingLink. The service procedures are the same as with the black SwingLink unless otherwise noted.











G2 B



Remove the pivot bushings. Clean the bushings and install them into the lever body.





## Piston Assembly Removal

Push the SwingLink pivot pin out of the lever body.





**7** Remove the SwingLink.



Remove the SwingLink bushings.







Use long-tipped internal snap ring pliers to apply downward pressure to the lever body and remove the snap ring.

Turn the lever body upside down to allow the washer to fall out of the body.

## **↑**CAUTION - EYE HAZARD

Wear safety glasses. Do not look directly into the lever body while performing this step. The internal piston/spring assembly is preloaded and will come out of the lever body quickly, which can result in injury.





5

Use needle nose pliers to remove the piston assembly.



## NOTICE

DOT brake fluid will damage painted surfaces. If any fluid comes in contact with a painted surface (i.e. your frame) or printing on the brakes, wipe it off immediately and clean it with isopropyl alcohol or water. Damage to painted and/or printed surfaces by DOT brake fluid is not covered under warranty.



Submerge the new piston assembly in SRAM High-Performance DOT 5.1 brake fluid.

You can also use SRAM DOT Assembly Grease, or DOT 5.1 or 4 compatible grease, as a lubricant.



Install the new lubricated piston assembly into the lever body.



Install the washer on the piston assembly.

Use long-tipped internal snap ring pliers to push the piston assembly into the lever body, and secure the snap ring in its groove. Orient the snap ring eyelets opposite the opening in the lever body.





## RS Lever Blade Installation

1

Use needle nose pliers to install the SwingLink bushings.

If the SwingLink bushings fall out easily, apply a small amount of DOT grease to the bushings to help hold them in place.





Needle nose pliers

Place the SwingLink pushrod into the piston.



Line up the hole in the SwingLink with the hole in the bushings, then push the pivot pin into the hole until it stops.



Hold the spring and main pivot clip in place while installing the lever blade. Insert the reach adjust screw pin into the cam hole.







Line up the cam and lever blade with the holes in the lever body, then press the pivot pin through the holes.

Use a hammer to gently tap the pivot pin into the pivot hole.





Make sure the lever bias spring is seated properly in the lever. The outboard end of the spring must press against the lever blade, while the inboard end of the spring must press against the lever body. If the return spring is not seated properly, you will not be able to adjust the reach of the lever blade.



## R Lever Blade Installation

1

Hold the spring and main pivot clip in place while installing the lever blade. Insert the Reach Adjust Screw pin into the cam hole.





Insert the pushrod into the piston.







Line up the cam and lever blade with the holes in the lever body, then press the pivot pin through the holes.

Use a hammer to gently tap the pivot pin into the pivot hole.





Make sure the lever return spring is seated properly in the lever. The outboard end of the spring must press against the lever blade, while the inboard end of the spring must press against the lever body. If the return spring is not seated properly, you will not be able to adjust the reach of the lever blade.



## Reservoir Cap Installation



Press the bladder into the reservoir cap, make sure the bladder is properly seated into the reservoir cap. The bladder should be flush with the cap.



Insert the reservoir cap/bladder assembly onto the lever body.



Use a torque wrench and a T10 TORX bit socket to tighten each reservoir cap bolt to 1.2 N·m (10.5 in-lb).



## Lever Brake Hose Installation



Slide the lever hose boot and compression nut away from the compression fitting.



Cut the hose to install a new barb and compression fitting.

#### **MARNING**

All SRAM brakes that use a compression fitting and hose barb must use a new SJ (Stealth-a-majig) hose barb and a new, red SJ compression fitting upon reassembly.

The factory may have installed a non-red SJ compression fitting, which functioned properly prior to disconnection. Upon reconnection, you must install a new SJ hose barb and a new, red SJ compression fitting.

Brake hoses assembled with non-Stealth-a-majig hose barbs and compression fittings, will not function.



SRAM Hydraulic Hose Cutter

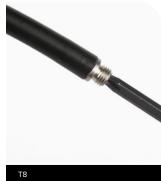


Apply DOT grease to the hose barb threads. Thread the hose barb into the hose until it is flush with the end of the hose.

#### NOTICE

Do not overtighten the hose barb. Overtightening may cause damage to the hose liner.

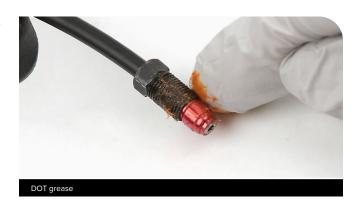




Thread the compression fitting over the hose barb, counter-clockwise, until it is flush or slightly lower than the hose barb.

The compression fitting is reverse threaded.

Apply DOT grease to the outside of the compression fitting and the threads of the compression nut.Install the compression fitting and nut into the lever.





Use a flare nut crowfoot with a torque wrench to tighten the compression nut to 8 N·m (71 in-lb).

Spray isopropyl alcohol on the lever body and clean it with a shop towel.

Slide the hose boot onto the lever.



## **ACAUTION**

Servicing your brakes removes all of the fluid from the system. You must bleed the brakes after you service the brake caliper and/or lever.

For brake bleed, brake hose shortening, and brake pad replacement instructions, visit <a href="www.sram.com/service">www.sram.com/service</a>.

#### Disc Brake Pad and Rotor Bed-in Procedure

All new brake pads and rotors should be put through a wear-in process called 'bed-in'. The bed-in procedure, which should be performed prior to your first ride, ensures the most consistent and powerful braking feel along with the quietest braking in most riding conditions. The bed-in process heats up the brake pads and rotors, which deposits an even layer of brake pad material (transfer layer) to the braking surface of the rotor. This transfer layer optimizes braking performance. To watch a video of the bed-in procedure, visit www.sram.com/service.

#### **MARNING- CRASH HAZARD**

The bed-in process requires you to perform heavy braking. You must be familiar with the power and operation of disc brakes. Braking heavily when not familiar with the power and operation of disc brakes could cause you to crash, which could lead to serious injury and/or death. If you are unfamiliar with the power and operation of disc brakes, you should have the bed-in process performed by a qualified bicycle mechanic.

To safely achieve optimal results, remain seated on the bike during the entire bed-in procedure. Do not lock up the wheels at any point during the bed-in procedure.

- · Accelerate the bike to a moderate speed, then firmly apply the brakes until you are at walking speed. Repeat approximately twenty times.
- · Accelerate the bike to a faster speed, then very firmly apply the brakes until you are at walking speed. Repeat approximately ten times.
- · Allow the brakes to cool prior to any additional riding.
- After the bed-in procedure has been performed, the caliper may need to be re-centered.

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